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## 44TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1999

#### INTRODUCED BY

## Patrick H. Lyons

### AN ACT

RELATING TO DEFAMATION; ENACTING THE UNIFORM CORRECTION OR CLARIFICATION OF DEFAMATION ACT.

## BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. SHORT TITLE. -- This act may be cited as the "Uniform Correction or Clarification of Defamation Act".

Section 2. DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Uniform Correction or Clarification of Defamation Act:

- A. "defamatory" means tending to harm reputation;
- B. "economic loss" means special, pecuniary loss caused by a false and defamatory publication; and
- C. "person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, joint venture or other legal or commercial entity. "Person" does not include a government or governmental subdivision, agency . 125955.1ms

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#### Section 3. SCOPE. --

- A. The Uniform Correction or Clarification of Defamation Act applies to any claim for damages, however characterized, arising out of harm to personal reputation caused by the false content of a publication that is published on or after the effective date of that act.
- B. The Uniform Correction or Clarification of Defamation Act applies to all publications, including writings, broadcasts, oral communications, electronic transmissions or other forms of transmitting information.
  - Section 4. REQUEST FOR CORRECTION OR CLARIFICATION. --
- A. A person may maintain an action for defamation only if:
- (1) the person has made a timely and adequate request for correction or clarification from the defendant; or
- (2) the defendant has made a correction or clarification.
- B. A request for correction or clarification is timely if made within the period of limitation for commencement of an action for defamation. However, a person who, within ninety days after knowledge of the publication, fails to make a good faith attempt to request a correction or clarification may recover only provable economic loss.
- C. A request for correction or clarification is . 125955. 1ms

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adequate if it:

- (1) is made in writing and reasonably identifies the person making the request;
- (2) specifies with particularity the statement alleged to be false and defamatory and, to the extent known, the time and place of publication;
- (3) alleges the defamatory meaning of the statement:
- (4) specifies the circumstances giving rise to any defamatory meaning of the statement that arises from other than the express language of the publication; and
- (5) states that the alleged defamatory meaning of the statement is false.
- D. In the absence of a previous adequate request, service of a summons and complaint stating a claim for relief for defamation and containing the information required in Subsection C of this section constitutes an adequate request for correction or clarification.
- E. The period of limitation for commencement of a defamation action is tolled during the period allowed in Subsection A of Section 7 of the Uniform Correction or Clarification of Defamation Act for responding to a request for correction or clarification.
  - Section 5. DISCLOSURE OF EVIDENCE OF FALSITY. --
- A. A person who has been requested to make a . 125955. 1ms

correction or clarification may ask the requester to disclose reasonably available information material to the falsity of the allegedly defamatory statement.

- B. If a correction or clarification is not made, a person who unreasonably fails to disclose the information after a request to do so may recover only provable economic loss.
- C. A correction or clarification is timely if published within twenty-five days after receipt of information disclosed pursuant to Subsection A of this section or forty-five days after receipt of a request for correction or clarification, whichever is later.

Section 6. EFFECT OF CORRECTION OR CLARIFICATION. -- If a timely and sufficient correction or clarification is made, a person may recover only provable economic loss, as mitigated by the correction or clarification.

Section 7. TIMELY AND SUFFICIENT CORRECTION OR CLARIFICATION. --

- A. A correction or clarification is timely if it is published before, or within forty-five days after, receipt of a request for correction or clarification, unless the period is extended under Subsection C of Section 5 of the Uniform Correction or Clarification of Defamation Act.
- B. A correction or clarification is sufficient if it:

or clarified and:

(1) is published with a promin	ence and in a
manner and medium reasonably likely to reach su	bstantially the
same audience as the publication complained of;	
(2) refers to the statement be	ing corrected

- (a) corrects the statement:
- (b) in the case of defamatory meaning arising from other than the express language of the publication, disclaims an intent to communicate that meaning or to assert its truth; or
- (c) in the case of a statement attributed to another person, identifies the person and disclaims an intent to assure the truth of the statement; and
- (3) is communicated to the person who has made a request for correction or clarification.
- C. A correction or clarification is published in a medium reasonably likely to reach substantially the same audience as the publication complained of if it is published in a later issue, edition or broadcast of the original publication.
- D. If a later issue, edition or broadcast of the original publication will not be published within the time limits established for a timely correction or clarification, a correction or clarification is published in a manner and medium reasonably likely to reach substantially the same

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audience as the publication complained of if:

- (1) it is timely published in a reasonably prominent manner:
- (a) in another medium likely to reach
   an audience reasonably equivalent to the original publication;
   or (b) if the parties cannot agree on
   another medium, in the newspaper with the largest general
   circulation in the region in which the original publication
   was distributed;
- (2) reasonable steps are taken to correct undistributed copies of the original publication, if any; and
- (3) it is published in the next practicable issue, edition or broadcast, if any, of the original publication.
- E. A correction or clarification is timely and sufficient if the parties agree in writing that it is timely and sufficient.
- Section 8. CHALLENGES TO CORRECTION OR CLARIFICATION OR
  TO A REQUEST FOR CORRECTION OR CLARIFICATION. --
- A. If a defendant in an action governed by the Uniform Correction or Clarification of Defamation Act intends to rely on a timely and sufficient correction or clarification, the defendant's intention to do so, and the correction or clarification relied upon, must be set forth in a notice served on the plaintiff within sixty days after

service of the complaint or ten days after the correction or clarification is made, whichever is later. A correction or clarification is deemed to be timely and sufficient unless the plaintiff challenges its timeliness or sufficiency within twenty days after the notice is served.

B. If a defendant in an action governed by the Uniform Correction or Clarification of Defamation Act intends to challenge the adequacy or timeliness of a request for correction or clarification, the defendant shall set forth the challenge in a motion to declare the request inadequate or untimely served within sixty days after the service of the complaint. The court shall rule on the motion at the earliest appropriate time before trial.

Section 9. OFFER TO CORRECT OR CLARIFY.--If a timely correction or clarification is no longer possible, the publisher of an alleged defamatory statement may offer, at any time before trial, to make a correction or clarification. The offer must be made in writing to the person allegedly defamed by the publication and:

- (1) contain the publisher's offer to:
- (a) publish, at the person's request, a sufficient correction or clarification; and
- (b) pay the person's reasonable expenses of litigation, including attorney fees, incurred before publication of the correction or clarification; and

section:

- (1) the person is barred from commencing an action against the publisher based on the statement; or
- (2) if an action has been commenced, the court shall dismiss the action against the defendant with prejudice after the defendant complies with the terms of the offer.
- C. A person who does not accept an offer made in conformance with Subsection A of this section may recover in an action based on the statement only:
  - (1) damages for provable economic loss; and
- (2) reasonable expenses of litigation, including attorney fees, incurred before the offer, unless the person failed to make a good faith attempt to request a correction or clarification in accordance with Subsection B of Section 4 of the Uniform Correction or Clarification of Defamation Act or failed to disclose information in accordance with Section 5 of that act.
- D. On request of either party, a court shall promptly determine the sufficiency of the offered correction or clarification.

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E. The court shall determine the amount of reasonable expenses of litigation, including attorney fees, specified in this section.

Section 10. SCOPE OF PROTECTION.--A timely and sufficient correction or clarification made by a person responsible for a publication constitutes a correction or clarification made by all persons responsible for that publication other than a republisher. However, a correction or clarification that is sufficient only because of the operation of Subparagraph (c) of Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of Section 7 of the Uniform Correction or Clarification of Defamation Act does not constitute a correction or clarification made by the person to whom the statement is attributed.

Section 11. ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE OF CORRECTION OR CLARIFICATION. --

A. The fact of a request for correction or clarification under the Uniform Correction or Clarification of Defamation Act, the contents of the request and its acceptance or refusal are not admissible in evidence at trial.

B. The fact that a correction or clarification under the Uniform Correction or Clarification of Defamation Act was made and the contents of the correction or clarification are not admissible in evidence at trial except in mitigation of damages pursuant to Section 6 of that act.

If the fact that a correction or clarification was made or the contents of the correction or clarification are received in evidence, the fact of the request may also be received.

C. The fact of an offer of correction or clarification, or the fact of its refusal, and the contents of the offer are not admissible in evidence at trial.

Section 12. UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION. -- The Uniform Correction or Clarification of Defamation Act shall be applied and construed to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of that act among states enacting it.

Section 13. SEVERABILITY. -- If any part or application of the Uniform Correction or Clarification of Defamation Act is held invalid, the remainder or its application to other situations or persons shall not be affected.

Section 14. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 1999.

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