

40-13-2
Chapter 40. Domestic Affairs.
ARTICLE 13 Family Violence Protection

40-13-2. Definitions.

As used in the Family Violence Protection Act [40-13-1 NMSA 1978]:

A. "co-parents" means persons who have a child in common, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time;

B. "court" means the district court of the judicial district where an alleged victim of domestic abuse resides or is found;

C. "domestic abuse":

(1) means an incident of stalking or sexual assault whether committed by a household member or not;

(2) means an incident by a household member against another household member consisting of or resulting in:

(a) physical harm;

(b) severe emotional distress;

(c) bodily injury or assault;

(d) a threat causing imminent fear of bodily injury by any household member;

(e) criminal trespass;

(f) criminal damage to property;

(g) repeatedly driving by a residence or work place;

(h) telephone harassment;

(i) harassment; or

(j) harm or threatened harm to children as set forth in this paragraph; and

(3) does not mean the use of force in self-defense or the defense of another;

D. "household member" means a spouse; former spouse; family member, including a relative, parent, present or former stepparent, present or former in-law, child or co-parent of a child; or a person with whom the petitioner has had a continuing personal relationship. Cohabitation is not necessary to be deemed a household

member for purposes of this section;

E. "mutual order of protection" means an order of protection that includes provisions that protect both parties;

F. "order of protection" means an injunction or a restraining or other court order granted for the protection of a victim of domestic abuse;

G. "protected party" means a person protected by an order of protection; and

H. "restrained party" means a person who is restrained by an order of protection.

History: 2008 Legislation