

# RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE FOR THE METROPOLITAN COURTS

## 1986 Recompilation

Article

### SCRA 7-001 (1994 Repl.)

—  
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMENDMENT :  
OF RULES 7-106, 7-108 AND 7-  
703 : 8000 Misc.  
OF THE RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE :  
FOR THE METROPOLITAN COURTS :

This matter coming on for consideration by the court and the  
court being sufficiently advised, Chief Justice Scarborough,  
Senior Justice Sosa, Justice Stowers, Justice Walters and  
Justice Ransom concurring:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that the amendment of Rules 7-  
106, 7-108 and 7-703 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the  
Metropolitan Courts be and the same is hereby approved;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the above amendment of the Rules  
of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts shall be  
effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Courts on or after  
July 1, 1988;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the clerk of the court is hereby  
authorized and directed to give notice of the amendment and  
adoption of the above Rules of Criminal Procedure for the  
Metropolitan Courts by publishing the same in the SCRA 1986.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico this 26th day of May, 1988.

/s/ TONY SCARBOROUGH  
Chief Justice

/s/ DAN SOSA, JR.  
Senior Justice

/s/ HARRY E. STOWERS, JR.  
Justice

/s/ MARY C. WALTERS  
Justice

/s/ RICHARD E. RANSOM  
Justice

**SCRA 7-002 (1994 Repl.)**

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMENDMENT AND :

WITHDRAWAL OF RULES OF  
CRIMINAL : 8000 Misc.

PROCEDURE FOR THE METROPOLITAN COURTS :

This matter coming on for consideration by the court and the  
court being sufficiently advised, Chief Justice Sosa, Justice  
Stowers, Justice Scarborough, Justice Ransom and Justice Baca  
concurring:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that the amendment of Rules 7-  
105, 7-106, 7-205, 7-605, 7-703 and 7-802 of the Rules of  
Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts be and the same  
is hereby approved;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Rule 7-110 be and the same is  
hereby withdrawn;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the above amendment of Rules 7-  
105, 7-106, 7-605, 7-703 and 7-802 and the withdrawal of Rule 7-  
110 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan  
Courts shall be effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan  
Courts on or after September 1, 1989;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the above amendment of Rule 7-205  
of the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts  
shall be effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Courts on  
or after January 1, 1990;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the clerk of the court is hereby  
authorized and directed to give notice of the amendment and  
adoption of the above Rules of Criminal Procedure for the  
Metropolitan Courts by publishing the same in the SCRA 1986.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico this 24th day of April, 1989.

/s/ DAN SOSA, JR.  
Chief Justice

/s/ HARRY E. STOWERS, JR.  
Justice

/s/ TONY SCARBOROUGH  
Justice

/s/ RICHARD E. RANSOM  
Justice

/s/ JOSEPH F. BACA  
Justice

**SCRA 7-003 (1994 Repl.)**

—  
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMENDMENT OF :  
THE RULES OF CRIMINAL  
PROCEDURE : 8000 Misc.  
FOR THE METROPOLITAN COURTS :

This matter coming on for consideration by the court and the  
court being sufficiently advised, Chief Justice Sosa, Justice  
Ransom, Justice Baca, Justice Montgomery and Justice Wilson  
concurring:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that the amendment of Rules 7-  
106, 7-201, 7-203, 7-304, 7-306, 7-401, 7-401A, 7-401B, 7-403,  
7-501, 7-507, 7-702 and 7-703 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure  
for the Metropolitan Courts be and the same is hereby approved;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the above amendment of the above  
Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts shall be  
effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Courts on or after  
September 1, 1990;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the clerk of the court is hereby  
authorized and directed to give notice of the amendment of the  
above Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts by  
publishing the same in the SCRA 1986.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico this 19th day of April, 1990.

/s/ DAN SOSA, JR.  
Chief Justice  
/s/ RICHARD E. RANSOM  
Justice  
/s/ JOSEPH F. BACA  
Justice  
/s/ SETH D. MONTGOMERY  
Justice  
/s/ KENNETH B. WILSON  
Justice

## **SCRA 7-004 (1994 Repl.)**

—  
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMENDMENT OF :  
THE RULES OF CRIMINAL  
PROCEDURE : 8000 Misc.  
FOR THE METROPOLITAN COURTS :

This matter coming on for consideration by the court and the

court being sufficiently advised, Chief Justice Sosa, Justice Ransom, Justice Baca, Justice Montgomery and Justice Wilson concurring:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that the amendment of Rule 7-401 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts be and the same is hereby approved;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the above amendment of the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts shall be effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Courts on or after December 1, 1990;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the stay of the effective date of the provisions of Paragraph J of Rule 7-401 approved by this Court on September 4, 1990 is hereby rescinded effective on December 1, 1990;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the clerk of the court is hereby authorized and directed to give notice of the amendment and adoption of the above Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts by publishing the same in the SCRA 1986.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico this 19th day of October, 1990.

/s/ DAN SOSA, JR.

Chief Justice

/s/ RICHARD E. RANSOM

Justice

/s/ JOSEPH F. BACA

Justice

/s/ SETH D. MONTGOMERY

Justice

/s/ KENNETH B. WILSON

Justice

## **SCRA 7-005 (1994 Repl.)**

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMENDMENT OF :

THE RULES OF CRIMINAL

PROCEDURE : 8000 Misc.

FOR THE METROPOLITAN COURTS :

This matter coming on for consideration by the court and the court being sufficiently advised, Chief Justice Sosa, Justice Ransom, Justice Baca, Justice Montgomery and Justice Franchini concurring:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that the amendment of Rule 7-607 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts be and the same is hereby approved;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the above amendment of the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts shall be effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Courts on or after October 1, 1991;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the clerk of the court is hereby authorized and directed to give notice of the amendment and adoption of the above Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts by publishing the same in the SCRA 1986.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico this 9th day of May, 1991.

/s/ DAN SOSA, JR.

Chief Justice

/s/ RICHARD E. RANSOM

Justice

/s/ JOSEPH F. BACA

Justice

/s/ SETH D. MONTGOMERY

Justice

/s/ GENE E. FRANCHINI

Justice

## **SCRA 7-006 (1994 Repl.)**

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMENDMENT OF THE RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE : 8000 Misc.  
FOR THE METROPOLITAN COURTS :

This matter coming on for consideration by the court and the court being sufficiently advised, Chief Justice Sosa, Justice Ransom, Justice Baca, Justice Montgomery and Justice Franchini concurring:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that the amendment of Rules 7-201 and 7-203 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts be and the same are hereby approved;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the above amendment of the above Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts shall be effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Courts on or after November 1, 1991;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the clerk of the court is hereby authorized and directed to give notice of the amendment of the above Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts by publishing the same in the Bar Bulletin and the SCRA 1986.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico this 13th day of August, 1991.

/s/ DAN SOSA, JR.

Chief Justice  
/s/ RICHARD E. RANSOM  
Justice  
/s/ JOSEPH F. BACA  
Justice  
/s/ SETH D. MONTGOMERY  
Justice  
/s/ GENE E. FRANCHINI  
Justice

**SCRA 7-007 (1994 Repl.)**

—  
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMENDMENT OF :  
THE RULES OF CRIMINAL  
PROCEDURE : 8000 Misc.  
FOR THE METROPOLITAN COURTS :

This matter coming on for consideration by the court and the  
court being sufficiently advised, Chief Justice Ransom, Justice  
Baca, Justice Montgomery, Justice Franchini and Justice Frost  
concurring:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that Rules 7-202, 7-602 and 7-  
701 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan  
Courts be and the same are hereby amended;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the above amendment of the Rules  
of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts shall be  
effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Courts on or after  
October 1, 1992;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the clerk of the court is hereby  
authorized and directed to give notice of the amendment of the  
above Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts by  
publishing the same in the Bar Bulletin and in the SCRA 1986.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico this 2nd day of July, 1992.

/s/ RICHARD E. RANSOM  
Chief Justice  
/s/ JOSEPH F. BACA  
Justice  
/s/ SETH D. MONTGOMERY  
Justice  
/s/ GENE E. FRANCHINI  
Justice  
/s/ STANLEY F. FROST  
Justice

**SCRA 7-008 (1994 Repl.)**

—  
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMENDMENT OF :  
THE RULES OF CRIMINAL  
PROCEDURE : 8000 Misc.  
FOR THE METROPOLITAN COURTS :

This matter coming on for consideration by the court and the  
court being sufficiently advised, Chief Justice Ransom, Justice  
Baca, Justice Montgomery, Justice Franchini and Justice Frost  
concurring:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that Rule 7-102 of the Rules  
of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts be and the  
same is hereby amended;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the above amendment of the Rules  
of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts shall be  
effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Courts on or after  
January 1, 1993;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the clerk of the court is hereby  
authorized and directed to give notice of the amendment of the  
above Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts by  
publishing the same in the Bar Bulletin and in the SCRA 1986.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico this 14th day of August, 1992.

/s/ RICHARD E. RANSOM  
Chief Justice

/s/ JOSEPH F. BACA  
Justice

/s/ SETH D. MONTGOMERY  
Justice

/s/ GENE E. FRANCHINI  
Justice

/s/ STANLEY F. FROST  
Justice

**SCRA 7-009 (1994 Repl.)**

—  
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMENDMENT OF :  
THE RULES OF CRIMINAL  
PROCEDURE : 8000 Misc.  
FOR THE METROPOLITAN COURTS :

This matter coming on for consideration by the court and the court being sufficiently advised, Chief Justice Ransom, Justice Baca, Justice Montgomery, Justice Franchini and Justice Frost concurring:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that Rules 7-606, 7-609 and 7-703 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts be and the same are hereby amended;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the above amendment of the above Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts shall be effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Courts on or after January 1, 1994;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the clerk of the court is hereby authorized and directed to give notice of the amendment of the above Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts by publishing the same in the Bar Bulletin and in the SCRA 1986.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico this 27th day of August, 1993.

/s/ RICHARD E. RANSOM

Chief Justice

/s/ JOSEPH F. BACA

Justice

/s/ SETH D. MONTGOMERY

Justice

/s/ GENE E. FRANCHINI

Justice

/s/ STANLEY F. FROST

Justice

## **SCRA 7-010 (1994 Repl.)**

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
No. 93-8300

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMENDMENT  
AND ADOPTION OF RULES OF CRIMINAL  
PROCEDURE FOR THE METROPOLITAN  
COURTS

This matter coming on for consideration by the Court and the Court being sufficiently advised, Chief Justice Ransom, Justice Baca, Justice Montgomery, Justice Franchini and Justice Frost concurring:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that Rules 7-504, 7-702, 7-703, as previously amended effective January 1, 1994, and 7-704 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts be and the same are hereby amended;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Rules 7-112, 7-611, 7-705, 7-706,

7-707, and 7-708 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts be and the same are hereby approved;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Rule 7-705 relating to dismissal of appeals be recompiled as Rule 7-709;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the above amendment and adoption of the above Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts shall be effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Courts on or after January 1, 1994;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court is hereby authorized and directed to give notice of the amendment of the above Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts by publishing the same in the Bar Bulletin and in the SCRA 1986.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico this 30th day of December, 1993.

/s/ RICHARD E. RANSOM  
Chief Justice

/s/ JOSEPH F. BACA  
Justice

/s/ SETH D. MONTGOMERY  
Justice

/s/ GENE E. FRANCHINI  
Justice

/s/ STANLEY F. FROST  
Justice

## **SCRA 7-011 (1994 Repl.)**

—  
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
NO. 94-8300

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMENDMENT OF :  
THE RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE :  
FOR THE METROPOLITAN COURTS :

This matter coming on for consideration by the Court and the Court being sufficiently advised, Chief Justice Ransom, Justice Baca, Justice Montgomery, Justice Franchini and Justice Frost concurring;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that Rule 7-606 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts be and the same hereby are amended;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the above amendment of the above Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts shall be effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Courts on or after May 1, 1994;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court is hereby

authorized and directed to give notice of the amendment of the  
above Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts by  
publishing the same in the Bar Bulletin and in the SCRA 1986.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico this 17th day of February,  
1994.

/s/ RICHARD E. RANSOM  
Chief Justice

/s/ JOSEPH F. BACA  
Justice

/s/ SETH D. MONTGOMERY  
Justice

/s/ GENE E. FRANCHINI  
Justice

/s/ STANLEY F. FROST  
Justice

### **SCRA 7-012 (1995 Supp.)**

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO

NO. 94-8300

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMENDMENT OF  
THE RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE  
FOR THE METROPOLITAN COURTS

This matter coming on for consideration by the Court and the  
Court being sufficiently advised, Chief Justice Seth D.  
Montgomery, Justice Richard E. Ransom, Justice Joseph F. Baca,  
Justice Gene E. Franchini and Justice Stanley F. Frost  
concurring;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that Rule 7-608, 7-701, 7-703  
and 7-709 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the  
Metropolitan Courts be and the same hereby are amended;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the above amendment of the above  
Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts shall be  
effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Courts on or after  
January 1, 1995;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court is hereby  
authorized and directed to give notice of the amendment of the  
above Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts by  
publishing the same in the Bar Bulletin and in the SCRA 1986.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico this 30th day of September,  
1994.

/s/ SETH D. MONTGOMERY  
Chief Justice

/s/ RICHARD E. RANSOM

Justice  
/s/ JOSEPH F. BACA  
Justice  
/s/ GENE E. FRANCHINI  
Justice  
/s/ STANLEY F. FROST  
Justice

## **SCRA 7-013 (1995 Supp.)**

—

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
No. 95-8300  
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMENDMENT OF  
THE RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE FOR  
THE METROPOLITAN COURT

—

ORDER  
This matter coming on for consideration by the Court upon  
recommendation of the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction Rules  
Committee to adopt amendments to Metropolitan Court Criminal  
Rules 7-105, 7-106, and 7-202, and the Court being sufficiently  
advised, Chief Justice Joseph F. Baca, Justice Richard E.  
Ransom, Justice Gene E. Franchini, Justice Stanley F. Frost, and  
Justice Pamela B. Minzner concurring;  
NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that Rules 7-105, 7-106, and  
7-202 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan  
Court be and the same hereby are amended;  
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the above amendment of the Rules  
of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Court shall be  
effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Court on and after  
November 1, 1995;  
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court hereby is  
authorized and directed to give notice of the amendment of the  
Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Court by  
publishing the same in the Bar Bulletin and in the SCRA 1986.  
DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico this 12th day of September,  
1995.

/s/ JOSEPH F. BACA  
Chief Justice  
/s/ RICHARD E. RANSOM  
Justice  
/s/ GENE E. FRANCHINI  
Justice  
/s/ STANLEY F. FROST

Justice  
/s/ PAMELA B. MINZNER  
Justice

**SCRA 7-014 (1995 Supp.)**

—  
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
NO. 95-8300  
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMENDMENT OF  
THE RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE FOR  
METROPOLITAN COURT

ORDER

This matter coming on for consideration by the Court upon  
recommendation of the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction Rules  
Committee to adopt amendments to Metropolitan Court Criminal  
Rule 7-111, and the Court being sufficiently advised, Chief  
Justice Joseph F. Baca, Justice Richard E. Ransom, Justice Gene  
E. Franchini, Justice Stanley F. Frost, and Justice Pamela B.  
Minzner concurring;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that Rule 7-111 of the Rules  
of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Court be and the same  
hereby is amended;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the above amendment of the Rules  
of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Court shall be  
effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Court on and after  
January 1, 1996;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court hereby is  
authorized and directed to give notice of the amendment of the  
Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Court by  
publishing the same in the Bar Bulletin and in the SCRA 1986.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico this 6th day of November, 1995.

/s/ JOSEPH F. BACA

Chief Justice

/s/ RICHARD E. RANSOM

Justice

/s/ GENE E. FRANCHINI

Justice

/s/ STANLEY F. FROST

Justice

/s/ PAMELA B. MINZNER

Justice

# ARTICLE 1

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

Rule

### 7-101. Scope and title.

A. **Scope.** These rules shall govern the procedure in all metropolitan courts.

B. **Construction.** These rules shall be liberally construed to secure the just, speedy and inexpensive determination of every metropolitan court action. They shall not be construed to extend or limit the jurisdiction of any court, or to abridge, enlarge or modify the substantive rights of any litigant.

C. **Title.** These rules shall be known as the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Metropolitan Courts.

D. **Citation form.** These rules shall be cited by set and rule numbers, as in SCRA 1986, Rule 7-\_\_\_\_\_.

[As amended, effective January 1, 1987.]

### ANNOTATIONS

**Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references.** - 21 Am. Jur. 2d Criminal Law § 1 et seq.

22 C.J.S. Criminal Law § 1 et seq.

### 7-102. Conduct of court proceedings.

A. **Judicial proceedings.** Judicial proceedings should be conducted with fitting dignity and decorum, in a manner conducive to undisturbed deliberation, indicative of their importance to the people and to the litigants, and in an atmosphere that bespeaks the responsibilities of those who are charged with the administration of justice.

B. **Nonjudicial proceedings.** Proceedings, other than judicial proceedings, designed and carried out primarily as ceremonies, and conducted with dignity by judges in open court, may properly be photographed in, or broadcast from, the courtroom with the permission and under the supervision of the court.

[As amended, effective January 1, 1993.]

### ANNOTATIONS

**The 1993 amendment**, effective January 1, 1993, deleted the former second sentence in Paragraph A, which limited photography in the courtroom and the transmission or sound recording of proceedings for radio or television except upon approval by the court.

**Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references.** - Exclusion of public from state criminal trial in order to prevent disturbance by spectators or defendant, 55 A.L.R.4th 1170.

Exclusion of public from state criminal trial in order to avoid intimidation of witness, 55 A.L.R.4th 1196.

### **7-103. Rules and forms.**

A. **Rules.** The metropolitan court may from time to time make and amend rules governing its practice not inconsistent with these rules or other rules of the supreme court. Any rule promulgated by the metropolitan court shall not become effective until such rule is approved by the supreme court.

B. **Forms.** Forms used in the metropolitan courts shall be substantially in the form approved by the supreme court.

[As amended, effective January 1, 1987.]

### **7-104. Time.**

A. **Computation.** In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by these rules, by the local rules of metropolitan court, by order of court or by any applicable statute, the day of the act, event or default from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period so computed shall be included, unless it is a Saturday, a Sunday or a legal holiday, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day which is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a legal holiday.

B. **Enlargement.** When by these rules or by a notice given thereunder or by order of court, an act is required or allowed to be done at or within a specified time, the court for cause shown may, at any time in its discretion:

(1) with or without motion or notice, order the period enlarged if request therefor is made before the expiration of the period originally prescribed or as extended by a previous order; or

(2) upon motion made after the expiration of the specified period, permit the act to be done, but it may not extend the time for commencement of trial, or for taking an appeal.

C. **For motions; affidavits.** A written motion, other than one which may be heard ex parte, and notice of the hearing thereon shall be served not later than five (5) days before the time specified for the hearing, unless a different period is fixed by these rules

or by order of the court. Such an order may for cause shown be made on ex parte application. When a motion is supported by affidavit, the affidavit shall be served with the motion; and opposing affidavits may be served not later than one (1) day before the hearing, unless the court permits them to be served at some other time.

**D. Additional time after service by mail.** Whenever a party has the right or is required to do some act or take some proceedings within a prescribed period after the service of a notice or other paper upon him and the notice or paper is served upon him by mail, three (3) days shall be added to the prescribed period.

## **7-105. Assignment and designation of judges.**

**A. Procedure for replacing a judge upon excusal or recusal.** Upon receipt of a notice of excusal or upon recusal, the judge or clerk of the court shall give written notice to the parties to the action. Within ten (10) days after service of a notice of excusal or notice of recusal, the parties or their counsel may agree to another judge of the metropolitan court to try the case. If the parties fail to agree upon a new judge, the chief metropolitan court judge shall, by random selection, assign another metropolitan court judge to try the case. If all metropolitan court judges in the district have been excused or have recused themselves, within ten (10) days after service of the last notice of excusal or recusal, the chief judge of the metropolitan court shall certify that fact by letter to the district court of the county in which the action is pending and the district court shall designate another judge to conduct any further proceedings. The district court shall send notice of its designation to the parties or their counsel and to the metropolitan court.

**B. Subsequent proceedings.** All proceedings shall be conducted in the metropolitan court. The clerk of the metropolitan court shall continue to be responsible for the court file and shall perform such further duties as may be required. Within five (5) days after assignment or designation of a new judge, the clerk shall make a copy of the court file for the designated judge.

[As amended, effective September 1, 1989; November 1, 1995.]

### **ANNOTATIONS**

**Cross-references.** - For forms on certificate of disqualification or recusal, see Forms 4-102 and 9-102.

For form on statement of disqualification, see Form 4-103.

**The 1989 amendment,** effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on and after September 1, 1989, rewrote this rule to the extent that a detailed comparison would be impracticable.

**The 1995 amendment**, effective November 1, 1995, rewrote the rule heading, rewrote Paragraph A, deleted former Paragraph B relating to procedure for replacing a recused judge, and redesignated former Paragraph C as Paragraph B and rewrote that paragraph.

## **7-106. Excusal; recusal; disability; procedure for exercising.**

A. **Definition of parties.** "Party" as used in this rule shall be the defendant, the state or an attorney representing the defendant or the state.

B. **Excusal.** Whenever a party to any criminal action or proceeding of any kind files a notice of excusal, the judge's jurisdiction over the cause terminates immediately.

C. **Limitation on excusals.** A party may not excuse a judge after the party has requested that judge to perform any discretionary act other than conducting an arraignment or first appearance, setting initial conditions of release or a determination of indigency. No judge may be excused from conducting an arraignment or first appearance or setting initial conditions of release. Any excusal of a judge scheduled to hear a preliminary hearing must be filed at least four (4) days prior to the hearing. No party shall excuse more than one judge.

D. **Procedure for excusing a judge.** A party may exercise the statutory right to excuse the metropolitan court judge before whom the case is pending by filing with the clerk of the metropolitan court a notice of excusal. The notice of excusal must be signed by a party and filed within ten (10) days after the later of:

(1) arraignment or the filing of a waiver of arraignment; or

(2) service on the parties by the court of notice of assignment or reassignment of the case to a judge.

E. **Service of notice of assignment.** When a case is assigned to a judge, the court shall give notice of the assignment to all parties. Any party electing to excuse a judge shall serve notice of such election on all parties.

F. **Recusal.** No metropolitan court judge shall sit in any action in which the judge's impartiality may reasonably be questioned under the provisions of the Constitution of New Mexico or the Code of Judicial Conduct, and the judge shall file a recusal in any such action. Upon receipt of notification of recusal from a judge, the clerk of the metropolitan court shall give written notice to each party. Upon recusal, another judge shall be assigned or designated to conduct any further proceedings in the action in the manner provided by Rule 7-105 of these rules.

G. **Failure to recuse.** If a party believes that the judge's impartiality may reasonably be questioned under the provisions of the Constitution of New Mexico or the Code of Judicial Conduct, the party may file a notice of excusal. The notice shall specifically set

forth the constitutional grounds alleged. If the metropolitan court judge fails or refuses to recognize the disqualification, any party may certify that fact by letter to the district court of the county in which the action is pending. The district court shall make such investigation as it deems warranted and enter an order in the action, either prohibiting the metropolitan court judge from proceeding further and designating another judge or striking the notice of excusal as ineffective or groundless.

**H. Inability of a judge to proceed.** If a trial or hearing has been commenced and the judge is unable to proceed, any other judge of the court may proceed with it upon certifying familiarity with the record and determining that the proceedings in the case may be completed without prejudice to the parties. The successor judge may recall any witness. If no other judge is available, either party may certify that fact by letter to the district court of the county in which the action is pending. The district court may make such investigation as it deems warranted and, if it finds that the metropolitan court judge is in fact disabled or unavailable, shall thereupon designate another judge to preside over the case.

[As amended, effective May 1, 1986; July 1, 1988; September 1, 1989; September 1, 1990; November 1, 1995.]

## ANNOTATIONS

**Cross-references.** - For territorial limits of magistrate's jurisdiction, see 35-3-6 NMSA 1978.

For termination of magistrate's jurisdiction upon filing of statement of disqualification, see 35-3-7 NMSA 1978.

For recusal of magistrate when certain conflicts are present, see 35-3-8 NMSA 1978.

**The 1989 amendment,** effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on and after September 1, 1989, in Paragraph A, substituted "notice" for "statement" in both sentences, in the second sentence substituted "after the defendant is arraigned" for "after the mailing of notification of the appointment of the trial judge", and deleted the former third sentence, which read "In a petition for restitution, the statement must be filed within five (5) days of service"; in Paragraph B, added the second sentence; in Paragraph C, substituted "notice of peremptory excusal" for "notice of election to excuse" near the end; in Paragraph D, deleted the former Subparagraph "(1)" designation at the beginning and the former third sentence, which read "If all metropolitan judges have been disqualified or have recused themselves the case shall be transferred to the district court", and deleted former Subparagraph (2), relating to use of a judge pro tempore in certain cases where all metropolitan court judges are disqualified; in Paragraph E, substituted "a notice of excusal" for "a statement to that effect" and "shall thereupon proceed in accordance with Rule 7-105" for "shall thereupon recuse himself" in the first sentence, in the second sentence inserted "in any case of disqualification" and substituted "disqualification" for "excusal", and, in the last

sentence, substituted "notice of excusal" for "excusal statement"; in Paragraph F, substituted "notice of excusal" for "excusal statement"; and deleted former Paragraph G, which prohibited collection of costs or fees for filings under this rule.

**The 1990 amendment**, effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after September 1, 1990, in Paragraph A, deleted the second sentence, which read "The notice is effective only if filed no later than fifteen (15) days after the defendant is arraigned"; rewrote Paragraph C; and inserted present Paragraph D and redesignated former Paragraphs D, E, and F as present Paragraphs E, F, and G.

**The 1995 amendment**, effective November 1, 1995, rewrote the rule to the extent that a detailed comparison is impracticable.

**Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references.** - Disqualification from criminal proceeding of trial judge who earlier presided over disposition of case of coparticipant, 72 A.L.R.4th 651.

Disqualification of judge as affecting validity of decision in which other nondisqualified judges participated, 29 A.L.R.5th 722.

## **7-107. Entry of appearance.**

**A. Written entry of appearance.** Whenever counsel undertakes to represent a defendant in any criminal action, he will file a written entry of appearance in the cause, unless he has been appointed by written order of the court. For the purpose of this rule, the filing of any pleading signed by counsel constitutes an entry of appearance.

**B. Oral entry of appearance.** An attorney may enter an appearance on behalf of a defendant by oral communication with the court, provided a written entry of appearance is filed with the clerk of the court or the judge if there is no clerk, within three (3) days thereafter. Upon the making of an oral entry of appearance, the clerk of the court or the judge shall enter in the file the name, office address and telephone number of the attorney.

**C. Duration of representation.** An attorney who has entered an appearance or who has been appointed by the court shall continue such representation until relieved by the court.

## **ANNOTATIONS**

**Cross-references.** - For forms on certificate of disqualification or recusal, see Forms 4-102 and 9-102.

For form on statement of disqualification, see Form 4-103.

## **7-108. Non-attorney prosecutions.**

**A. Peace officers and private citizens.** Peace officers and individual private citizens acting in their own behalf may file criminal complaints against persons in the metropolitan court that has jurisdiction over the alleged offense. Criminal complaints shall be limited to charges within the trial jurisdiction of the court.

**B. Other authorized appearances.** A governmental entity may appear and prosecute any misdemeanor proceeding if the appearance is by an employee of the governmental entity authorized by the governmental entity to institute or cause to be instituted an action on behalf of the governmental entity.

**C. Trial procedures.** Peace officers, government employees appearing on behalf of a governmental entity as provided in Paragraph B, and individual private citizens acting in their own behalf, on complaints they have filed, shall be authorized to testify and present evidence to the court. In the court's discretion, such parties may also ask questions of witnesses, either directly or through the court, and may make statements bringing pertinent facts and legal authorities to the court's attention.

**D. Special prosecutor.** Nothing in this rule shall be construed to allow an attorney licensed to practice law in this state to prosecute a case for any party without first having been duly appointed as a special prosecutor by the district attorney for the judicial district in which the court is located.

**E. District attorney.** Nothing in this rule shall be construed to prevent the district attorney in the judicial district in which the complaint is filed from dismissing the case or entering an appearance and assuming prosecutorial control over the case.

[As amended, effective March 15, 1986 and July 1, 1988.]

## **ANNOTATIONS**

**Officer may not continue magistrate or municipal case in district court.** - A peace officer who has prosecuted a criminal case in magistrate or municipal court may not continue to prosecute the case in district court after an appeal of the magistrate or municipal court judgment has been filed in district court. 1989 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 89-27.

### **7-109. Presence of the defendant; appearance of counsel.**

**A. Presence required.** Except as provided in these rules, the defendant shall be present at the arraignment and at every stage of the trial including the impaneling of the jury, the return of the verdict and the imposition of any sentence.

**B. Continued presence not required.** The further progress of any proceeding, including the trial, shall not be prevented whenever a defendant, initially present at such proceeding:

(1) is voluntarily absent after the proceeding has commenced; or

(2) engages in conduct which justifies excluding the defendant from the proceeding.

C. **Presence not required.** A defendant need not be present in the following situations:

(1) a corporation may appear by counsel for all purposes;

(2) the metropolitan court, with the written consent of the defendant, may permit arraignment, plea, trial and imposition of sentence in the absence of the defendant.

### ANNOTATIONS

**Cross-references.** - For forms on waiver of appearance and certificate of defense counsel, see Form 9-104.

### 7-110. Withdrawn.

### ANNOTATIONS

**Compiler's note.** - Pursuant to a court order dated April 24, 1989, this rule, relating to definition of "record", was withdrawn for all cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after September 1, 1989.

### 7-111. Contempt.

A. **Jurisdiction.** A metropolitan judge has jurisdiction to punish for contempt only for:

(1) disorderly behavior in the presence of the court or close enough to the court that it obstructs the administration of justice;

(2) misconduct of court officers in official transactions;

(3) disobedience or resistance to any lawful order, rule or process of the court.

B. **Disposition upon notice and hearing.** A contempt, except as provided in Paragraph C of this rule, shall be punished only after notice and hearing. The notice shall state the essential facts constituting the contempt charged. The notice may be given:

(1) orally by the judge in open court in the presence of the defendant;

(2) by a summons;

(3) by a bench warrant; or

(4) by an order to show cause.

The defendant shall be entitled to bail as provided in these rules. The defendant shall be given sufficient notice of hearing to permit the preparation of a defense. If the defendant is found guilty of contempt, the court shall enter judgment and sentence within the limits of its jurisdiction.

C. **Direct contempt.** A direct contempt may be punished summarily if the judge by written order certifies to having seen or heard the conduct constituting the contempt and that it was committed in the presence of the court. The written order of contempt shall recite the facts and shall be signed by the judge and entered of record.

D. **Appeal.** Any person found guilty of contempt may appeal to the district court pursuant to the rules of procedure governing appeals from the metropolitan court in criminal cases.

[As amended, effective January 1, 1996.]

\* \* \* \* \*

Section 35-3-9 NMSA 1978 provides statutory authority to magistrates to punish for contempt. The statute limits the jurisdiction of the magistrate to punish for disorderly behavior or breach of the peace tending to interrupt or disturb a judicial proceeding in progress before the magistrate or for disobedience of any lawful order or process of the magistrate court. The statute requires a hearing in all instances and limits the punishment to \$25.00 or imprisonment for three days, or both. A right of appeal to the district court is provided in the same manner as in other criminal actions. It would thus appear that the legislature intended that the magistrate's power to punish for contempt would be limited to criminal contempt where the primary purpose is to preserve the court's authority and to punish for disobedience of its orders. *State ex rel. Bliss v. Greenwood*, 63 N.M. 156, 315 P.2d 223 (1957).

There is no magistrate court rule or statute which is similar to Rule 5-112 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the District Courts granting the court authority to hold an attorney in contempt of court if he willfully fails to comply with the criminal rules. However, there is no indication that Section 35-3-9, *supra*, is not intended to include attorneys as well as others who may fail to observe the requirements of the statute.

Rule 6-111 adopts the general provisions of the statute regarding contempt proceedings and limits the magistrate's authority to punish for criminal contempt. However, the rule provides for a fine of \$250.00 and imprisonment not to exceed 30 days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

This rule limits the jurisdiction of the metropolitan judge to punish for criminal contempt and follows the basic authority granted by Section 35-3-9, *supra*, and Rule 6-111. However, the punishment is expanded to the limit of the court's jurisdiction. There being no prohibition in either the statute or magistrate rule against summary proceedings, the rule contemplates summary proceedings in those limited situations where the

contemptuous conduct occurred in the actual presence of the court. Under such circumstances, if the contempt is of such a kind that it will necessitate immediate action in order to maintain the dignity and authority of the court, then the court can act summarily. *Ex parte Terry*, 128 U.S. 289, 9 S. Ct. 77, 32 L. Ed. 405 (1888). In *State v. Sanchez*, 89 N.M. 673, 556 P.2d 359 (Ct. App. 1976), the court upheld a trial judge having found a defense witness in contempt for failure to answer questions on cross examination and that such conduct in the presence of the court could be punished by the court's contempt power in a summary proceeding.

Notice and hearing. When the contempt takes place outside the presence of the court, the contemnor must be given notice before punishment may be imposed. *Cooke v. United States*, 267 U.S. 517, 45 S. Ct. 390, 69 L. Ed. 767 (1925); *In re Fullen*, 17 N.M. 394, 128 P. 64 (1913); *Wollen v. State*, 86 N.M. 1, 518 P.2d 960 (1974); *State v. Diamond*, No. 4294 (N.M. Ct. App., filed February 7, 1980).

If the contempt is not punished summarily, the alleged contemnor must be charged by a sworn affidavit, information or verified motion. *State v. Clark*, 56 N.M. 123, 241 P.2d 328 (1952); *Escobedo v. Agriculture Prods. Co.*, 86 N.M. 466, 525 P.2d 393 (1974).

Personal service on the alleged contemnor is required to be effective as notice in a criminal contempt proceeding. Service on the alleged contemnor's attorney is sufficient if the contempt is civil. *Lindsey v. Martinez*, 90 N.M. 737, 568 P.2d 262 (Ct. App. 1977); *Roybal v. Martinez*, 92 N.M. 630, 593 P.2d 71 (Ct. App. 1979). The rule as drafted provided for notice and hearing when the contempt is not punished summarily.

If the metropolitan court is a "magistrate court," the rule is within the authority granted by statute except for the punishment which may be imposed. If it is not a "magistrate court" and the provisions of 35-3-9, *supra*, are inapplicable, the common law duty and power of the courts to guard their proceedings from interference and to punish for contempts is authority for the rule. *State v. Kayser*, 25 N.M. 245, 181 P. 278 (1919); *State v. Magee Pub. Co.*, 29 N.M. 455, 224 P. 1028 (1924).

See Reporter's Addendum to Rules of Criminal Procedure for the District Courts [now Rule 5-902] on contempt of court.

## ANNOTATIONS

**The 1996 amendment**, effective January 1, 1996, made stylistic changes in Paragraph A; redesignated former Paragraphs B and C as Paragraphs C and B, respectively; in Paragraph B, rewrote the introductory language, added Subparagraph (4), and rewrote the last paragraph; in Paragraph C, rewrote the paragraph heading, inserted "direct" near the beginning and made stylistic changes; and added Paragraph D.

**Scope of authority to punish for contempt.** - Because the power to punish for contempt is an inherent power of the court, the court should be allowed to exercise its power to the limits of its authority and should not be bound by 35-3-9 NMSA 1978,

which limits sentencing to three days. State v. Jones, 105 N.M. 465, 734 P.2d 243 (Ct. App. 1987).

**Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references.** - Contempt based on violation of court order where another court has issued contrary order, 36 A.L.R.4th 978.

Intoxication of witness or attorney as contempt of court, 46 A.L.R.4th 238.

Lack of notice to contemnor at time of contemptuous conduct of possible criminal contempt sanctions as affecting prosecution for contempt in federal court, 76 A.L.R. Fed. 797.

## **7-112. Exhibits.**

**A. Preservation of exhibits.** Unless otherwise ordered by the court, at the conclusion of the trial all tendered exhibits shall be preserved by the court. If the exhibits are returned to the parties, the court shall advise the parties of their responsibility to preserve and retain exhibits offered into evidence.

**B. Delivery to clerk.** The exhibits and a receipt listing the exhibits shall be prepared by the offering party and delivered to the clerk of the metropolitan court. Upon receipt of the exhibits, the clerk shall sign the receipt and file a copy in the court file.

**C. Return for appeal.** Any exhibits returned to the parties shall be returned to the clerk of the metropolitan court within ten (10) days after the filing of a notice of appeal in the district court.

**D. Final disposition.** Unless otherwise ordered by the court, all exhibits delivered to the clerk shall be disposed of by the court unless claimed by the attorney or party tendering the exhibit within ninety (90) days after final disposition of the proceedings, including any appeal.

[Adopted, effective January 1, 1994.]

### **ANNOTATIONS**

**Effective dates.** - Pursuant to a court order dated December 30, 1993, this rule is effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Courts on or after January 1, 1994.

## **ARTICLE 2 INITIATION OF PROCEEDINGS**

Rule

### **7-201. Commencement of action.**

A. **How commenced.** A criminal action is commenced by filing with the court:

(1) a complaint consisting of a sworn statement containing the facts, common name of the offense charged, and where applicable, a specific section number of New Mexico Statutes Annotated, 1978 Compilation, or the specific section of the county or municipal ordinance which contains the offense;

(2) a traffic citation issued by a state or local traffic enforcement officer pursuant to Section 66-8-130 NMSA 1978; or

(3) a criminal citation complying with the provisions of Section 31-1-6 NMSA 1978.

A copy of every citation issued shall be delivered to the person cited, and the original shall be filed as soon as practicable with the metropolitan court.

B. **Jurisdiction.** Metropolitan judges have jurisdiction in all cases as may be provided by law.

C. **Where commenced.** Unless otherwise provided by law, the action must be commenced in the metropolitan district where the crime is alleged to have been committed.

D. **Arrest without a warrant; criminal complaint.** In all criminal cases, including cases which are not within metropolitan court trial jurisdiction, if the defendant is arrested without a warrant, a criminal complaint shall be prepared and given to the defendant prior to transferring the defendant to the custody of the detention facility. If the defendant is in custody, the complaint shall be filed with the metropolitan court at the time it is given to the defendant. If the court is not open at the time the copy of the complaint is given to the defendant, and the defendant remains in custody, the complaint shall be filed the next business day of the court.

If the defendant is not in custody the next business day of the court, the complaint shall be filed with the court as soon as practical.

E. **Name of defendant.** In every complaint or citation the name of the defendant, if known, shall be stated. A defendant whose name is not known may be described by any name or description by which such defendant can be identified with reasonable certainty.

[As amended, effective September 1, 1990; November 1, 1991.]

## ANNOTATIONS

**Cross-references.** - For forms on criminal complaint, see Forms 9-201 and 9-202.

For criminal complaint form, see Form 9-202.

**The 1990 amendment**, effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after September 1, 1990, rewrote Paragraphs A and D.

**The 1991 amendment**, effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after November 1, 1991, in Paragraph D, rewrote the second sentence which formerly read "The complaint shall at that time be filed with the metropolitan court", inserted "and the defendant remains in custody" in the third sentence, and added the last sentence.

**Custodial arrest following breath alcohol test is not "initiation of judicial criminal proceedings"**. - A person issued a citation and placed under custodial arrest for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor does not have a constitutional right to counsel immediately following a breath alcohol test since this does not amount to "initiation of judicial criminal proceedings" or prosecutorial commitment, nor is the period following administration of the test a "critical stage." State v. Sandoval, 101 N.M. 399, 683 P.2d 516 (Ct. App. 1984).

**Charging defendants generally.** - The state may charge defendant with violating the same statute in two different ways. Moreover, the state need not specify which statutory subsections were violated. State v. Watkins, 104 N.M. 561, 724 P.2d 769 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 104 N.M. 522, 724 P.2d 231 (1986).

**Determination of untimeliness claims under Paragraph D.** - The speedy trial factors set forth in Fed. Rule Crim. P. 48(b) provide a useful guide to the courts in evaluating untimeliness claims under Paragraph D and the analogous magistrate and municipal court rules. State v. Hicks, 105 N.M. 286, 731 P.2d 982 (Ct. App. 1986) (decided prior to 1990 amendment).

The district court erred in applying an appellate standard of review to affirm the metropolitan court's dismissal of complaint because the district court was instead required to make an independent determination of whether the "forthwith" requirement in Paragraph D was complied with. State v. Hicks, 105 N.M. 286, 731 P.2d 982 (Ct. App. 1986).

**Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references.** - 21 Am. Jur. 2d Criminal Law § 408 et seq.

22 C.J.S. Criminal Law § 321 et seq.

## **7-202. Preliminary examination.**

A. **Subpoena of witnesses.** If the court determines that a preliminary examination must be conducted, subpoenas shall be issued for any witness required by the parties. The witness shall be examined in the defendant's presence and may be cross-examined.

B. **Record of hearing.** A record shall be made of the preliminary examination. If the defendant is bound over for trial in the district court, the record shall be filed with the

clerk of the district court with the bind-over order. A duplicate of the tape may be requested by any party within six (6) months following the preliminary hearing. The taped record may be disposed of by the metropolitan court after the expiration of six (6) months following the preliminary hearing.

**C. Findings of court.** If, upon completion of the examination, it appears to the court that there is no probable cause to believe that the defendant has committed an offense, the court shall discharge the defendant. If the court finds that there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed an offense not within metropolitan court trial jurisdiction, it shall bind the defendant over for trial. If the defendant is bound over for trial by the metropolitan court, the district attorney shall file with the clerk of the metropolitan court:

(1) a copy of the information filed in the district court; and

(2) if an order is entered by the district court extending the time for filing an information, a copy of such order. If the court finds that there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed only an offense within metropolitan court trial jurisdiction, the action shall be set for trial as soon as possible.

**D. Time.** A preliminary examination shall be held within a reasonable time but in any event no later than ten (10) days following the initial appearance if the defendant is in custody and no later than sixty (60) days if he is not in custody. Failure to comply with the time limits shall not affect the validity of any indictment for the same criminal offense.

**E. Effect of indictment.** If the defendant is indicted prior to a preliminary examination for the offense pending in the metropolitan court, the district attorney shall forthwith advise the judge and the judge shall take no further action in the case, provided that any conditions of release set by the judge shall continue in effect unless amended by the district court.

**F. Bail bond.** If the defendant is bound over for trial by the magistrate court or indicted, the magistrate court shall transfer any bond to the district court.

[As amended, effective October 1, 1992; November 1, 1995.]

## **ANNOTATIONS**

**Cross-references.** - For forms on notice of preliminary examination and certificate of mailing, see Form 9-206.

For form on bind-over order, see Form 9-207.

**The 1992 amendment,** effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on and after October 1, 1992, rewrote Paragraph B.

**The 1995 amendment**, effective November 1, 1995, added Paragraph F.

**Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references.** - Civil liability of witness in action under 42 USCS § 1983 for deprivation of civil rights, based on testimony given at pretrial criminal proceeding, 94 A.L.R. Fed. 892.

### **7-203. Probable cause determination.**

A. **General rule.** A probable cause determination shall be made in all cases in which the arrest has been made without a warrant and the person has not been released upon some conditions of release. The probable cause determination shall be made by a metropolitan court judge promptly, but in any event within forty-eight (48) hours after custody commences and no later than the first appearance of the defendant whichever occurs earlier. If a metropolitan court judge is not reasonably available, the determination shall be made by a district judge.

B. **Conduct of determination.** The determination of whether there is probable cause shall be nonadversarial and may be held in the absence of the defendant and of counsel. The showing of probable cause shall be based upon substantial evidence, which may be hearsay in whole or in part, provided there is a substantial basis for believing the source of the hearsay to be credible and for believing there is a factual basis for the information furnished. No witnesses shall be required to appear unless the court determines that there is a basis for believing that the appearance of one or more witnesses might lead to a finding that there is no probable cause. If the complaint and any attached statements fail to make a written showing of probable cause, an amended complaint or a statement of probable cause may be filed at the time of the probable cause determination with sufficient facts to show probable cause for detaining the defendant.

C. **Probable cause determination; conclusion.** If the court finds that there is no probable cause to believe that the defendant has committed an offense, the court shall dismiss the complaint without prejudice and order the immediate release of the defendant. If the court finds probable cause that the defendant committed an offense, the court shall review the conditions of release. If no conditions of release have been set and the offense is aailable offense, the court shall set conditions of release in accordance with Rule 7-401. If the court finds that there is probable cause the court shall make such finding in writing.

[As amended, effective September 1, 1990; November 1, 1991.]

### **ANNOTATIONS**

**Cross-references.** - For probable cause determination form, see Form 9-207A.

For statement of probable cause, see Form 9-215.

**The 1990 amendment**, effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after September 1, 1990, rewrote this rule to the extent that a detailed comparison would be impracticable.

**The 1991 amendment**, effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after November 1, 1991, in Paragraph A, substituted "promptly, but in any event within forty-eight (48) hours" for "within a reasonable time, but in any event within twenty-four (24) hours" in the second sentence and deleted the former last sentence, relating to expiration of the prescribed period on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

## **7-204. Issuance of warrant for arrest and summons.**

**A. Issuance.** The court may issue an arrest warrant or summons only upon a sworn statement of the facts showing probable cause that an offense has been committed. The showing of probable cause shall be based upon substantial evidence, which may be hearsay in whole or in part, provided there is a substantial basis for believing the source of the hearsay to be credible and for believing there is a factual basis for the information furnished. Before ruling on a request for a warrant, the court may require the affiant to appear personally and may examine under oath the affiant and any witnesses produced by the affiant, provided that such additional evidence shall be reduced to writing and supported by oath or affirmation.

**B. Preference for summons.** The court shall issue a summons, unless in its discretion and for good cause shown, the court finds that the interests of justice may be better served by the issuance of a warrant for arrest.

**C. Form.** The warrant shall be signed by the court and shall contain the name of the defendant or, if his name is unknown, any name or description by which he can be identified with reasonable certainty. It shall describe the offense charged. It shall command that the defendant be arrested and brought before the court. The summons shall be in the same form as the warrant except that it shall summon the defendant to appear before the court at a stated time and place. A summons or arrest warrant shall be substantially in the form approved by the supreme court.

## **ANNOTATIONS**

**Cross-references.** - For forms on criminal summons, certificate of mailing, certificate of service and affidavit of service by other person making service, see Form 9-208.

For form on affidavit for arrest warrant, see Form 9-209.

## **7-205. Service of summons; failure to appear.**

**A. Service.** Service of a summons shall be by mail unless the court directs that personal service be made.

**B. Issuance.** Upon receipt of a complaint, the clerk shall docket the action, forthwith issue a summons and deliver it for service. Upon the request of the prosecution, separate or additional summons shall issue against any defendant. Any defendant may waive the issuance or service of summons.

**C. Execution; form.** The summons shall be signed by the clerk, be directed to the defendant, and must contain:

(1) the name of the court and county in which the complaint is filed, the docket number of the case and the name of the defendant to whom the summons is directed;

(2) a direction that the defendant appear at the time and place set forth;

(3) the name and address of the prosecuting attorney, if any, shall be shown on every summons, otherwise the address of the law enforcement entity filing the complaint;

(4) The summons shall be substantially in the form approved by the supreme court.

**D. Summons; time to appear.** Service shall be made at least ten (10) days before the defendant is required to appear. If service is made by mail an additional three (3) days shall be added pursuant to Rule 7-104. Service by mail is complete upon mailing.

**E. Summons; service of copy.** The summons and complaint shall be served together. The prosecution shall furnish the person making service with such copies as are necessary.

**F. Summons; by whom served.** In criminal actions any process may be served by any authorized law enforcement officer, or by any other person who is over the age of eighteen (18) years and not a party to the action.

**G. Summons; service by mail.** A summons and complaint may be served upon any defendant by the clerk or the prosecution mailing a copy of the summons and of the complaint (by first-class mail, postage prepaid) to the person to be served. If a defendant fails to appear in person, or by counsel when permitted by these rules, at the time and place specified in the summons, the court may:

(1) issue a warrant for the defendant's arrest, and thereafter the action shall be treated as if the warrant had been the first process in the action; or

(2) direct that service of such summons and complaint may be made by a person authorized by Paragraph F of this rule in the manner prescribed by Paragraph H of this rule.

**H. Summons; how served.** Service may be made within the state as follows:

(1) upon an individual other than a minor or an incapacitated person by delivering a copy of the summons and of the complaint to him personally; or if the defendant refuses to receive such, by leaving same at the location where he has been found; and if the defendant refuses to receive such copies or permit them to be left, such action shall constitute valid service. If the defendant be absent, service may be made by delivering a copy of the process or other papers to be served to some person residing at the usual place of abode of the defendant who is over the age of fifteen (15) years; and if there be no such person available or willing to accept delivery, then service may be made by posting such copies in the most public part of the defendant's premises, and by mailing to the defendant at his last known mailing address copies of the process;

(2) upon a domestic or foreign corporation by delivering a copy of the summons and of the complaint to an officer, a managing or a general agent, or to any other agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process and, if the agent is one authorized by statute to receive service and the statute so requires, by also mailing a copy to the defendant; upon a partnership by delivering a copy of the summons and of the complaint to any general partner; and upon other unincorporated association which is subject to suit under a common name, by delivering a copy of the summons and of the complaint to an officer, a managing or general agent, or to any other agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process and, if the agent is one authorized by law to receive service and the statute so requires, by also mailing a copy to the unincorporated association. If the person refuses to receive such copies, such action shall constitute valid service. If none of the persons mentioned is available, service may be made by delivering a copy of the process or other papers to be served at the principal office or place of business during regular business hours to the person in charge thereof.

Service shall be made with reasonable diligence, and the original summons with proof of service shall be returned to the clerk of the court from which it was issued.

**I. Return.** If service is made by mail pursuant to Paragraph G of this rule, return shall be made by the defendant appearing as required by the summons. If service is by personal service pursuant to Paragraph H of this rule, the person serving the process shall make proof of service thereof to the court promptly and in any event within the time during which the person served must respond to the process. When service is made by a full-time salaried law enforcement officer, proof thereof shall be by certificate; and when made by a person other than a full-time salaried law enforcement officer, proof thereof shall be made by affidavit. Where service within the state includes mailing, the return shall state the date and place of mailing.

**J. Construction of terms.** Wherever the terms "summons", "process", "service of process" or similar terms are used, such shall include the summons, complaint and any other papers required to be served.

[As amended, effective January 1, 1990.]

## ANNOTATIONS

**Cross-references.** - For service of warrants by police officers, see 3-13-2 NMSA 1978.

For duty of sheriff to execute process and orders of magistrate and municipal courts, see 4-41-14 NMSA 1978.

For directing of warrant to a law enforcement officer, see 31-1-4 NMSA 1978.

For form for criminal summons, see Form 9-208.

**The 1989 amendment**, effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on and after January 1, 1990, in Paragraph A, deleted "by local rule" following "courts directs" and deleted the former second and third sentences, which read "The summons and complaint shall be served together" and "The prosecution shall furnish the person making service with such copies as are necessary", respectively; redesignated former Paragraph B as the second sentence and Subparagraph (1) in Paragraph G, and added the remainder of Paragraph G; and added present Paragraphs B to F and H to J.

### 7-206. Arrest warrants.

A. **To whom directed.** Whenever a warrant is issued in a criminal action, it shall be directed to a full-time salaried state or county law enforcement officer, a municipal police officer, a campus security officer or an Indian tribal or pueblo law enforcement officer. Upon arrest the defendant shall be brought before the court without unnecessary delay.

B. **Arrest.** The warrant shall be executed by the arrest of the defendant. If the arresting officer has the warrant in his possession at the time of the arrest, a copy shall be served on the defendant upon arrest. If the officer does not have the warrant in his possession at the time of arrest, the officer shall then inform the defendant of the offense and of the fact that a warrant has been issued and shall serve the warrant on the defendant as soon as practicable.

C. **Return.** The arresting officer shall make a return to the clerk of the court which issued the warrant and notify immediately all law enforcement agencies, previously advised of the issuance of the warrant for arrest, that the defendant has been arrested.

## ANNOTATIONS

**Cross-references.** - For forms on warrant for arrest and return where defendant is found, see Form 9-210.

### 7-207. Bench warrants.

**A. Failure to appear or act.** If any person who has been ordered by the metropolitan judge to appear at a certain time and place or to do a particular thing fails to appear at such specified time and place in person or by counsel when permitted by these rules or fails to do the thing so ordered, the court may issue a warrant for the person's arrest. Unless the judge has personal knowledge of such failure, no bench warrant shall issue except upon a sworn written statement of probable cause.

**B. Execution and return.** A bench warrant shall be executed and return thereon made in the same manner as an arrest warrant.

## ANNOTATIONS

**Cross-references.** - For form on affidavit for bench warrant, see Form 9-211.

For forms on bench warrant and return, see Form 9-212.

### 7-208. Search warrants.

**A. Issuance.** A warrant may be issued by the court to search for and seize any:

(1) property which has been obtained or is possessed in a manner which constitutes a criminal offense;

(2) property designed or intended for use or which is or has been used as the means of committing a criminal offense;

(3) property which would be material evidence in a criminal prosecution; or

(4) person for whose arrest there is probable cause, or who is unlawfully restrained. A warrant shall issue only on a sworn written statement of the facts showing probable cause for issuing the warrant.

**B. Contents.** A search warrant shall be executed by a full-time salaried state or county law enforcement officer, a municipal police officer, a campus security officer or an Indian tribal or pueblo law enforcement officer or a civil officer of the United States authorized to enforce or assist in enforcing any federal law. The warrant shall contain or have attached the sworn written statement of facts showing probable cause for its issuance and the name of any person whose sworn written statement has been taken in support of the warrant. A search warrant shall direct that it be served between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m., according to local time, unless the issuing judge, by appropriate provision in the warrant, and for reasonable cause shown, authorizes its execution at any time.

**C. Execution.** A search warrant shall be executed within ten (10) days after the date of issuance. The officer seizing property under the warrant shall give to the person from whom or from whose premises the property was taken a copy of the affidavit for search

warrant and the search warrant, and a copy of the inventory of the property taken or shall leave the copies of the affidavit for search warrant, the search warrant and inventory at the place from which the property was taken.

**D. Return.** The return shall be made promptly after execution of the warrant to the clerk of the court which issued the warrant. The return shall be accompanied by a written inventory of any property taken. The inventory shall be made in the presence of the applicant for the warrant and the person from whose possession or premises the property was taken, if they are present, or in the presence of at least one credible person other than the applicant for the warrant or the person from whose possession or premises the property was taken, and shall be signed by the officer and the person in whose presence the inventory was taken. The court shall upon request deliver a copy of the inventory to the person from whom or from whose premises the property was taken and to the applicant for the warrant.

**E. Probable cause.** As used in this rule, "probable cause" shall be based upon substantial evidence, which may be hearsay in whole or in part, provided there is a substantial basis for believing the source of the hearsay to be credible and for believing that there is a factual basis for the information furnished. Before ruling on a request for a warrant the court may require the affiant to appear personally and may examine under oath the affiant and any witnesses he may produce, provided that such additional evidence shall be reduced to writing, supported by oath or affirmation and served with the warrant.

## ANNOTATIONS

**Cross-references.** - For form on affidavit for search warrant, see Form 9-213.

For forms on search warrant, authorization for nighttime search and return and inventory, see Form 9-214.

**Citizen-informer rule.** - In order to apply the citizen-informer rule, the affidavit must affirmatively set forth circumstances which would allow a neutral magistrate to determine the informant's status as a citizen-informer. *State v. Hernandez*, 111 N.M. 226, 804 P.2d 417 (Ct. App. 1990).

**Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references.** - Necessity that police obtain warrant before taking possession of, examining, or testing evidence discovered in search by private person, 47 A.L.R.4th 501.

Lawfulness of search of person or personal effects under medical emergency exception to warrant requirement, 11 A.L.R.5th 52.

## 7-209. Service and filing of papers.

**A. When required.** Unless the court otherwise orders, every pleading subsequent to the complaint, every order not entered in open court, every written motion unless it is one as to which a hearing ex parte is authorized, and every written notice, demand and similar paper shall be served on each party. No service need be made on parties in default for failure to appear except that pleadings asserting new or additional claims for relief against them shall be served upon them in the manner provided for service of summons.

**B. How made.** When service is required or permitted to be made upon a party represented by an attorney, the service shall be made upon the attorney unless service upon the party himself is ordered by the court. Service upon the attorney or upon a party shall be made by delivering a copy to him or by mailing it to him at his last known address, or, if no address is known, by leaving it with the judge or clerk of the court who shall place it in the court file. "Delivery of a copy" within this rule shall mean: handing it to the attorney or to the party; or leaving it at his office with his secretary or other person in charge; or, if there be no one in charge, leaving it in a conspicuous place therein; or, if the office is closed or the person to be served has no office, leaving it at his usual place of abode with some person of his family above fifteen (15) years of age and informing such person of the contents thereof; or leaving it in a mail depository authorized by the attorney to be served. Service by mail shall be deemed complete upon mailing. "Mailing" shall include deposit in an outgoing mail container which is maintained in the usual and ordinary course of business of the serving attorney.

**C. Filing.** All original papers, copies of which are required to be served upon parties, must be filed with the court either before service or immediately thereafter. The date of filing and the identity of the person receiving the papers shall be noted thereon and the papers placed in the court file.

**D. Proof of service.** Except as otherwise provided in these rules or by order of court, proof of service shall be made by the certificate of an attorney of record, or if made by any other person, by the affidavit of such person. The certificate or affidavit shall be filed with the clerk of the court or endorsed on the pleading, motion or other paper required to be served.

**E. Notice.** A party giving notice shall provide sufficient information to give actual notice of the event and shall communicate such notice to the attorney for the party to be given notice or to the party himself if he has no attorney. Except as otherwise ordered by the court, notice may be by any method accepted in the usual course of business.

**F. Filing of motions.** Whenever, by these rules, a motion is required to be "made" within a specified time, the motion shall be deemed to be made at the time it is filed or at the time it is served, whichever is earlier.

## **ANNOTATIONS**

**Rule 71(e) (now see Rule 7-703E) provides for notice to parties upon filing of criminal appeal.** - Defense attorney was not required to provide a certificate of service of process for appeal of DWI case from metropolitan court as specified under Rule 4(d) (see now Paragraph D of this rule), since Rule 71(e) (see now Paragraph E of Rule 7-703) provides that the metropolitan court shall give notice of appeal to the parties upon filing of the notice of appeal. State v. Gallegos, 101 N.M. 526, 685 P.2d 381 (Ct. App. 1984).

## **ARTICLE 3 PLEADINGS AND MOTIONS**

Rule

### **7-301. General rules of pleading.**

A. **Plaintiff.** All actions shall be brought in the name of the state or political subdivision, as plaintiff.

B. **Adoption by reference.** Statements made in one part of a pleading may be adopted by reference in another part of the same pleading.

### **ANNOTATIONS**

#### **Attorney general or district attorney must represent state in criminal proceeding.**

- Although 36-1-18A NMSA 1978 does not require the district attorney to appear in a nonrecord court, such as the metropolitan court, 36-1-19 NMSA 1978 prohibits anyone other than the attorney general's office or district attorney's office from representing the state in a criminal proceeding, except on order of the court and with the consent of those offices. State v. Baca, 101 N.M. 716, 688 P.2d 34 (Ct. App. 1984).

**Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references.** - 21 Am. Jur. 2d Criminal Law § 443 et seq.

22 C.J.S. Criminal Law § 375 et seq.

### **7-302. Pleas allowed.**

A. **Pleadings.** The pleadings shall consist of the complaint and the plea. The plea shall be one of the following: guilty, not guilty, not guilty by reason of insanity and no contest. No other pleas or pleadings shall be permitted. A plea of not guilty or not guilty by reason of insanity shall not operate as a waiver of any defense or objection. If the defendant pleads not guilty by reason of insanity, the metropolitan court shall transfer the action to the district court. Defenses and objections not raised by the plea shall be asserted in the form of motions to dismiss or for appropriate relief.

**B. Failure or refusal of defendant to enter a plea.** If the defendant refuses to enter a plea, or stands mute, the court shall enter a plea of not guilty on behalf of such defendant.

**C. Rejection of pleas.** The court shall reject a plea of guilty or nolo contendere if justice would not be served by acceptance of such plea.

## ANNOTATIONS

**Conviction based on nolo contendere plea may not be sole basis of probation revocation.** State v. Baca, 101 N.M. 415, 683 P.2d 970 (Ct. App. 1984).

**Rule 5-304F applies to metropolitan courts.** - Since Rule 21(g)(6), N.M.R. Crim. P. (now see Rule 5-304F), providing for inadmissibility of plea discussions is applicable to district court proceedings on revocation of parole, there is no reason why it should not apply to metropolitan courts. State v. Baca, 101 N.M. 415, 683 P.2d 970 (Ct. App. 1984).

### **7-303. Amendment of complaints and citations.**

**A. Defects, errors and omissions.** A complaint or citation shall not be deemed invalid, nor shall the trial, judgment or other proceedings thereon be stayed, arrested or in any manner affected, because of any defect, error, omission, imperfection or repugnancy therein which does not prejudice the substantial rights of the defendant upon the merits. The court may at any time prior to a verdict cause the complaint or citation to be amended in respect to any such defect, error, omission or repugnancy if no additional or different offense is charged and if substantial rights of the defendant are not prejudiced.

**B. Surplusage.** Any unnecessary allegation contained in a complaint or citation may be disregarded as surplusage.

**C. Variances.** No variance between those allegations of a complaint or citation or any supplemental pleading which state the particulars of the offense, whether amended or not, and the evidence offered in support thereof shall be ground for acquittal of the defendant unless such variance prejudices substantial rights of the defendant. The court may at any time allow the complaint or citation to be amended in respect to any variance to conform to the evidence. If the court finds that the defendant has been prejudiced by an amendment, the court may postpone the trial or grant such other relief as may be proper under the circumstances.

**D. Effect.** No appeal, or motion made after verdict, based on any such defect, error, omission, repugnancy, imperfection, variance or failure to prove surplusage shall be sustained unless it is affirmatively shown that the defendant was in fact prejudiced thereby in his defense on the merits.

E. **Continuances.** If a complaint or citation is amended, the court shall grant such continuances as justice requires.

## **7-304. Motions.**

A. **Defenses and objections which may be raised.** Any matter that is capable of determination without trial of the general issue, including defenses and objections, may be raised before trial by motion.

B. **How made.** Motions may be made orally or in writing, unless the court directs they be in writing.

C. **Suppression of evidence.** In cases within the trial court's jurisdiction:

(1) a person aggrieved by a search and seizure may move for the return of the property and to suppress its use as evidence;

(2) a person aggrieved by a confession, admission or other evidence may move to suppress such evidence.

D. **Notice and hearing.** No motion shall be heard without a hearing following prior notice to all parties.

[As amended, effective January 1, 1987; September 1, 1990.]

### **ANNOTATIONS**

**The 1990 amendment**, effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after September 1, 1990, substituted "Defenses and objections which may be raised" for "Subject matter" as the heading of Paragraph A and inserted "before trial" near the end of that paragraph.

**Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references.** - Admissibility of evidence discovered in search of defendant's property or residence authorized by defendant's adult relative other than spouse - state cases, 4 A.L.R.4th 196.

Admissibility of evidence discovered in search of defendant's property or residence authorized by one, other than relative, who is cotenant or common resident with defendant - state cases, 4 A.L.R.4th 1050.

## **7-305. Unnecessary allegations.**

A. **Examples.** It shall be unnecessary for a complaint or citation to contain the following allegations unless such allegations are necessary to give the defendant notice of the crime charged:

- (1) time of the commission of offense;
- (2) place of the commission of offense;
- (3) means by which the offense was committed;
- (4) value or price of any property;
- (5) ownership of property;
- (6) intent with which an act was done;
- (7) description of any place or thing;
- (8) the particular character, number, denomination, kind, species, or nature of money, checks, drafts, bills of exchange or other currency;
- (9) the specific degree of the offense charged;
- (10) any statutory exceptions to the offense charged; or
- (11) any other similar allegation.

**B. Effect of surplusage.** The state or political subdivision may include any of the unnecessary allegations set forth in Paragraph A of this rule in a complaint without thereby enlarging or amending such complaint, and such allegations shall be treated as surplusage.

### **7-306. Joinder; consolidation; severance.**

**A. Joinder; offenses.** Two or more offenses shall be joined in one complaint with each offense stated in a separate count, if the offenses:

- (1) are of the same or similar character, even if not part of a single scheme or plan; or
- (2) are based on the same conduct or on a series of acts either connected together or constituting parts of a single scheme or plan.

**B. Joinder of defendants.** Two or more defendants, may, with leave of the court, initially be joined in the same complaint:

- (1) when each of the defendants is charged with accountability for each offense included;

(2) when all the defendants are charged with conspiracy and some of the defendants are also charged with one or more offenses alleged to be in furtherance of the conspiracy; or

(3) when, even if conspiracy is not charged and not all of the defendants are charged in each count, the several offenses charged:

(a) were part of a common scheme or plan; or

(b) were so closely connected in respect to time, place and occasion that it would be difficult to separate proof of one charge from proof of others.

**C. Effect of joinder.** Failure to join offenses or defendants as required by this rule shall not be grounds for dismissal of any complaint, and joinder may be effected by filing an amended complaint.

**D. Consolidation; offenses; defendants.** The court may order two or more complaints against a single defendant to be tried together if the offenses could have been joined in a single complaint. The court shall initially consolidate the trials of two or more defendants if the defendants could have been joined in a single complaint.

**E. Severance.** If it appears that a defendant or the state is prejudiced by a joinder of offenses or of defendants in any complaint, indictment or information, or by joinder for trial, the court may order separate trials of offenses, grant a severance of defendants or provide whatever other relief justice requires. In ruling on a motion by a defendant for severance, the court may order the prosecutor to deliver to the court for inspection in camera any statements or confessions made by the defendants which the prosecution intends to introduce in evidence at the trial.

[As amended, effective January 1, 1987; September 1, 1990.]

## ANNOTATIONS

**The 1990 amendment,** effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after September 1, 1990, rewrote former Paragraph A to appear as present Paragraphs A, B, and C and substituted "may, with leave of the court," for "shall" near the beginning of present Paragraph B; redesignated former Paragraphs B and C as present Paragraphs D and E; and in present Paragraph D, substituted "may" for "shall" near the beginning and deleted Subparagraphs (2) and (3), relating to approval of motions to consolidate and the judge to be assigned to the consolidated case.

**Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references.** - Consolidated trial upon several indictments or informations against same accused, over his objection, 59 A.L.R.2d 841.

# ARTICLE 4

## RELEASE PROVISIONS

Rule

### 7-401. Bail.

A. **Right to bail.** Pending trial, any person bailable under Article 2, Section 13 of the New Mexico Constitution, shall be ordered released pending trial on his personal recognizance or upon the execution of an unsecured appearance bond in an amount set by the court, subject to any release conditions imposed pursuant to Paragraph C of this rule, unless the court determines that such release will not reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required. If the court determines that release on personal recognizance or upon execution of an unsecured appearance bond will not reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required or will endanger the safety of any other person or the community, in addition to any release conditions imposed pursuant to Paragraph C of this rule, the court shall order the pretrial release of such person subject to the first of the following types of secured bonds which will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of any person and the community:

- (1) the execution of a bail bond in a specified amount executed by the person and secured by a deposit of cash of ten percent (10%) of the amount set for bail or secured by such greater or lesser amount as is reasonably necessary to assure the appearance of the person as required. The cash deposit may be made by or assigned to a paid surety licensed under the Bail Bondsmen Licensing Law [Article 51, Chapter 59A NMSA 1978] provided such paid surety also executes a bail bond for the full amount of the bail set;
- (2) the execution of a bail bond by the defendant or by unpaid sureties in the full amount of the bond and the pledging of real property as required by Rule 7-401A; or
- (3) the execution of a bail bond with licensed sureties as provided in Rule 7-401B or execution by the person of an appearance bond and deposit with the clerk of the court, in cash, of one-hundred percent (100%) of the amount of the bail set, such deposit to be returned as provided in this rule.

Any bail, property or appearance bond shall be substantially in the form approved by the supreme court.

B. **Factors to be considered in determining conditions of release.** The court shall, in determining the type of bail and which conditions of release will reasonably assure appearance of the person as required and the safety of any other person and the community, take into account the available information concerning:

(1) the nature and circumstances of the offense charged, including whether the offense is a crime of violence or involves a narcotic drug;

(2) the weight of the evidence against the person;

(3) the history and characteristics of the person, including:

(a) the person's character and physical and mental condition;

(b) the person's family ties;

(c) the person's employment status, employment history and financial resources;

(d) the person's past and present residences;

(e) the length of residence in the community;

(f) any facts tending to indicate that the person has strong ties to the community;

(g) any facts indicating the possibility that the person will commit new crimes if released;

(h) the person's past conduct, history relating to drug or alcohol abuse, criminal history and record concerning appearance at court proceedings; and

(i) whether, at the time of the current offense or arrest, the person was on probation, on parole, or on other release pending trial, sentencing, appeal or completion of an offense under federal, state or local law;

(4) the nature and seriousness of the danger to any person or the community that would be posed by the person's release; and

(5) any other facts tending to indicate the person is likely to appear.

**C. Additional conditions; conditions to assure orderly administration of justice.**

The court, upon release of the defendant or any time thereafter, may enter an order, that such person's release be subject to:

(1) the condition that the person not commit a federal, state or local crime during the period of release; and

(2) the least restrictive of, or combination of, the following conditions the court finds will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required, the safety of any other person and the community and the orderly administration of justice:

(a) a condition that the person remain in the custody of a designated person who agrees to assume supervision and to report any violation of a release condition to the court, if

the designated person is able reasonably to assure the court that the person will appear as required and will not pose a danger to the safety of any other person or the community;

(b) a condition that the person maintain employment, or, if unemployed, actively seek employment;

(c) a condition that the person maintain or commence an educational program;

(d) a condition that the person abide by specified restrictions on personal associations, place of abode or travel;

(e) a condition that the person avoid all contact with an alleged victim of the crime and with a potential witness who may testify concerning the offense;

(f) a condition that the person report on a regular basis to a designated pretrial services agency or other agency agreeing to supervise the defendant;

(g) a condition that the person comply with a specified curfew;

(h) a condition that the person refrain from possessing a firearm, destructive device or other dangerous weapon;

(i) a condition that the person refrain from excessive or any use of alcohol and any use of a narcotic drug or other controlled substance without a prescription by a licensed medical practitioner;

(j) a condition that the person undergo available medical, psychological or psychiatric treatment, including treatment for drug or alcohol dependency, and remain in a specified institution if required for that purpose;

(k) a condition that the person submit to a urine analysis or alcohol test upon request of a person designated by the court;

(l) a condition that the person return to custody for specified hours following release for employment, schooling, or other limited purposes;

(m) a condition that the person satisfy any other condition that is reasonably necessary to assure the appearance of the person as required and to assure the safety of any other person and the community.

**D. Explanation of conditions by court.** The release order of the court shall:

(1) include a written statement that sets forth all the conditions to which the release is subject, in a manner sufficiently clear and specific to serve as a guide for the person's conduct;

(2) advise the person of:

(a) the penalties for violating a condition of release, including the penalties for committing an offense while on pretrial release;

(b) the consequences for violating a condition of release, including the immediate issuance of a warrant for the person's arrest; and

(c) the consequences of intimidating a witness, victim or informant or otherwise obstructing justice; and

(3) unless the defendant is released on personal recognizance, set forth the circumstances which requires that bail be set.

**E. Detention.** Upon motion by the state to detain a person without bail pending trial, the court shall hold a hearing to determine whether bail may be denied pursuant to Article 2, § 1 of the New Mexico Constitution.

**F. Review of conditions of release.** A person for whom conditions of release are imposed or bail is set by the metropolitan court and who after twenty-four (24) hours from the time of transfer to a detention facility continues to be detained as a result of his inability to meet the conditions of release or bail set, shall, upon application, be entitled to have a hearing to review the conditions imposed or amount of bail set. Unless the release order is amended and the person is thereupon released, the court shall state in the record the reasons for continuing the amount of bail set. A person who is ordered released on a condition which requires that he return to custody after specified hours, upon application, shall be entitled to have a hearing to review the conditions imposed. Unless the requirement is removed and the person is thereupon released on another condition, the court shall state in the record the reason for the continuation of the requirement. A hearing to review conditions of release pursuant to this paragraph shall be held by the court imposing the conditions.

**G. Amendment of conditions.** The court ordering the release of a person on any condition specified in this rule may amend its order at any time to increase or reduce the amount of bail set or impose additional or different conditions of release. If such amendment of the release order results in the detention of the person as a result of his inability to meet such conditions or in the release of the person on a condition requiring him to return to custody after specified hours, the provisions of Paragraph F of this rule shall apply.

**H. Return of cash deposit.** If a person has been released by executing an appearance bond and depositing a cash deposit set pursuant to Subparagraph (1) or (3) of Paragraph A of this rule, when the conditions of the appearance bond have been performed and the defendant for whom bail was required has been discharged from all obligations, the clerk shall return to the defendant, his personal representatives or assigns the sum which has been deposited.

**I. Petition to district court.** A person charged with an offense which is not within metropolitan court trial jurisdiction and who has not been bound over to the district court may file a petition at any time after his arrest with the clerk of the district court for release pursuant to this rule. Jurisdiction of the metropolitan court to release the accused shall be terminated upon the filing of a petition for release in the district court. Upon the filing of the petition, the district court may proceed in accordance with Rule 5-401 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the District Courts. Any bail set or condition of release imposed by the metropolitan court shall continue in effect pending determination of conditions of release by the district court. If, after forty-eight (48) hours from the time the petition is filed, the district court has not taken any action on the petition, the court shall be deemed, at that time, to have continued any bail set or condition of release imposed by the metropolitan court.

**J. Release from custody by designee.** Any or all of the provisions of this rule, except the provisions of Paragraphs E, F and G of this rule, may be carried out by responsible persons designated in writing by the chief judge of the metropolitan court. No person shall be qualified to serve as a designee if such person or such person's spouse is:

(1) related within the second degree of blood or marriage to a paid surety who is licensed to sell property or corporate bonds within this state; or

(2) employed by a jail or detention facility unless designated in writing by the chief judge of the metropolitan court.

**K. Evidence.** Information stated in, or offered in connection with, any order entered pursuant to this rule need not conform to the Rules of Evidence.

**L. Forms.** Instruments required by this rule shall be substantially in the form approved by the supreme court.

**M. Judicial discretion.** Action by any court on any matter relating to bail shall not preclude the statutory or constitutional disqualification of a judge.

[As amended, effective August 1, 1987; October 1, 1987; September 1, 1990; December 1, 1990.]

## **ANNOTATIONS**

**Cross-references.** - For form on record of responses to questions at release hearing, see Form 9-301.

For form on release order, see Form 9-302.

For form on appearance bond, see Form 9-303.

For forms on bail bond and justification of sureties, see Form 9-304.

**The first 1990 amendment**, effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after September 1, 1990, rewrote Paragraphs A through D; added present Paragraph E and redesignated former Paragraphs E through L as present Paragraphs F through M; rewrote present Paragraphs F and G; in present Paragraph H, substituted "Subparagraph (1) or (3)" for "Subparagraph (3)"; in present Paragraph I deleted "Paragraph I of" preceding "Rule 5-401" in the third sentence, substituted "Any bail set or condition of release" for "Any condition" at the beginning of the fourth sentence, and made the same substitution near the end of the paragraph; and rewrote present Paragraph J.

**The second 1990 amendment**, effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after December 1, 1990, in Paragraph J, substituted "by responsible persons" for "by a responsible person" and inserted "chief judge of the metropolitan" in the first sentence; and, in Subparagraph (2), inserted the phrase beginning "unless designated" at the end.

**Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references.** - 8 Am. Jur. 2d Bail and Recognizance § 1 et seq.

8 C.J.S. Bail; Release and Retention Pending Proceedings § 4 et seq.

### **7-401A. Bail; unpaid surety.**

Any bond authorized by Subparagraph (2) of Paragraph A of Rule 7-401 shall be signed by the owner(s) of the real property as surety for the bond. The affidavit must contain a description of the property by which the surety proposes to justify the bond and the encumbrances thereon, the number and amount of other bonds and undertakings for bail entered into by the surety remaining undischarged and a statement that the surety is a resident of New Mexico and owns real property in this state having an unpledged and unencumbered net value equal to the amount of the bond. Proof may be required of the matters set forth in the affidavit. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to a paid surety.

[Approved effective October 1, 1987; as amended, effective September 1, 1990.]

### **ANNOTATIONS**

**The 1990 amendment**, effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after September 1, 1990, substituted "Subparagraph (2)" for "Subparagraph (4)" near the beginning of this rule.

### **7-401B. Bail bonds; justification of compensated sureties.**

A. **Justification of sureties.** Any bond submitted to the court by a paid surety pursuant to Paragraph A of Rule 7-401 shall be signed by a bail bondsman, as surety, who is licensed under the Bail Bondsmen Licensing Law [Chapter 59A, Article 51 NMSA 1978] and who has timely paid all outstanding default judgments on forfeited surety bonds. A

bail bondsman licensed as a limited surety agent shall file proof of appointment by an insurer by power of attorney with the bond. If authorized by law, a paid surety licensed under the Bail Bondsmen Licensing Law may deposit cash with the court in lieu of a surety or property bond, provided that the paid surety executes the appearance bond.

**B. Property bondsman.** If a property bond is submitted by a compensated surety, the bail bondsman or solicitor must be licensed as a property bondsman and must file, in each court in which he posts bonds, an irrevocable letter of credit in favor of the court, a sight draft made payable to the court and a copy of his license.

**C. Property bond in certain districts.** A real or personal property bond may be executed for the release of a person pursuant to Rule 7-401 in any metropolitan district in which the chief judge of the district court upon concurrence of a majority of the district judges of the district has entered an order finding that the provisions of Paragraph B of this rule will result in the detention of persons otherwise eligible for pretrial release pursuant to Rule 7-401. If a property bond is submitted by a compensated surety pursuant to this paragraph, the bail bondsman or solicitor must be licensed as a property bondsman and must pledge or assign real or personal property owned by the property bondsman as security for the bail bond. In addition, a licensed property bondsman must file, in each court in which he posts bonds:

- (1) proof of the licensed bondsman's ownership of the property used as security for the bonds; and
- (2) a copy of the bondsman's license.

The bondsman must attach to the bond a current list of all outstanding bonds, encumbrances and claims against the property each time a bond is posted, using the court approved form.

**D. Limits on property bonds.** No single property bond submitted pursuant this rule can exceed the amount of real or personal property pledged. The aggregate amount of all property bonds by the surety cannot exceed ten times the amount pledged. Any collateral, security or indemnity given to the bondsman by the principal shall be limited to a lien on the property of the principal, must be reasonable in relation to the amount of the bond and must be returned to the principal and the lien extinguished upon exoneration on the bond. If the collateral is in the form of cash or a negotiable security, it shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the amount of the bond and no other collateral may be taken by the bondsman. If the collateral is a mortgage on real property, the mortgage may not exceed one hundred percent (100%) of the amount of the bond. If the collateral is a lien on a vehicle or other personal property, it may not exceed one hundred percent (100%) of the bond. If the bond is forfeited, the bondsman must return any collateral in excess of the amount of indemnification and the premium authorized by the superintendent of insurance.

[Approved effective October 1, 1987; as amended, effective September 1, 1990.]

## ANNOTATIONS

**The 1990 amendment**, effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after September 1, 1990, in Paragraph A, substituted "submitted to the court by a paid surety pursuant to" for "authorized by Subparagraphs (5) of" near the beginning of the first sentence and added the last sentence; and rewrote former Paragraph B to appear as present Paragraphs B, C, and D.

### **7-402. Release.**

**A. Release during trial.** A person released pending trial shall continue on release during trial under the same terms and conditions as previously imposed, unless the court determines that other terms and conditions or termination of release are necessary to assure his presence during the trial or to assure that his conduct will not obstruct the orderly administration of justice.

**B. Release pending sentence, appeal and new trial.** A person released pending or during trial shall continue on release pending the imposition of sentence or pending final disposition of any appeal or any new trial under the same terms and conditions as previously imposed, unless the surety has been released or the court has determined that other terms and conditions or termination of release are necessary to assure:

(1) that such person will not flee the jurisdiction of the court; or

(2) that his conduct will not obstruct the orderly administration of justice.

**C. Release after sentencing.** After imposition of a judgment and sentence, the court, upon motion of the defendant, shall establish conditions of release pending appeal or a motion for new trial. The court may utilize the criteria listed in Paragraph B of Rule 7-401, and may also consider the fact of defendant's conviction and the length of sentence imposed. In the event the court requires a bail bond in an amount greater than the amount established for release pending trial, and the surety has not been discharged by order of the court, a new bond need be furnished only for the additional amount. In the event the court requires a bail bond in the same amount as that established for release pending trial, the bond previously furnished shall continue pending appeal or disposition of a motion for a new trial, unless the surety has been discharged by order of the court.

**D. Person in custody.** Nothing in this rule shall be construed to prevent the court from releasing, pursuant to Rule 7-401, a person not released prior to or during trial.

### **7-403. Revocation of release.**

**A. Procedure; custody of defendant.** The court on its own motion or upon motion of the prosecuting attorney may at any time have the defendant arrested to review conditions of release. Upon review the court may:

(1) impose any of the conditions authorized under Rule 7-401; or

(2) after a hearing and upon a showing that the defendant has been indicted or bound over for trial on a charge constituting a serious crime allegedly committed while released pending adjudication of a prior charge, revoke the bail or recognizance.

**B. Review of additional conditions.** A person may petition the district court for release, if pursuant to Paragraph A of this rule, new or additional conditions of release are imposed and:

(1) after twenty-four (24) hours from the time of the imposition of the new conditions, the person continues to be detained as a result of his inability to meet the new conditions of release; or

(2) the person is ordered released on a condition which requires that he return to custody after specified hours.

[As amended, effective September 1, 1990.]

#### **ANNOTATIONS**

**The 1990 amendment**, effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after September 1, 1990, in Paragraph A, deleted "Paragraph A of" preceding "Rule 7-401" in Subparagraph (1), deleted former Subparagraph (2), relating to imposing conditions under Paragraph C of Rule 7-401, and redesignated former Subparagraph (3) as present Subparagraph (2); rewrote Paragraph B; and deleted former Paragraph C, relating to record on review.

**7-404, 7-405. Reserved.**

**7-406. Bail bonds; exoneration; forfeiture.**

**A. Exoneration of bond.** Unless otherwise ordered for good cause, a bond shall only be automatically exonerated:

(1) after twelve (12) months if the crime is a felony and no charges have been filed in the district court;

(2) after six (6) months if the crime is a misdemeanor or petty misdemeanor and no charges have been filed;

(3) at any time prior to entry of a judgment of default on the bond if the district attorney approves; or

(4) upon surrender of the defendant to the court by an unpaid surety.

**B. Surrender of an offender by a paid surety.** A person who is released upon execution of a bail bond by a paid surety may be arrested by the paid surety if the court has revoked the defendant's conditions of release pursuant to Rule 7-403 or if the court has declared a forfeiture of the bond pursuant to the provisions of this rule. If the paid surety delivers the defendant to the court prior to the entry of a judgment of default on the bond, the court may absolve the bondsman of responsibility to pay all or part of the bond.

**C. Forfeiture.** If there is a breach of condition of a bond, the court may declare a forfeiture of the bail. If a forfeiture has been declared, the court shall hold a hearing on the forfeiture prior to entering a judgment of default on the bond. A hearing on the forfeiture shall be held thirty (30) or more days after service of the Notice of Forfeiture and Order to Show Cause on the clerk of the court in the manner provided by Rule 7-407.

**D. Setting aside forfeiture.** The court may direct that a forfeiture be set aside in whole or in part upon a showing of good cause why the defendant did not appear as required by the bond or if the defendant is surrendered by the surety into custody prior to the entry of a judgment of default on the bond. Notwithstanding any provision of law, no other refund of the bail bond shall be allowed.

**E. Default judgment; execution.** If, after a hearing, the forfeiture is not set aside, a default judgment on the bond shall be entered by the court. If the default judgment is not paid within ten (10) days after it is filed and served on the surety in the manner provided by Rule 7-407, execution may issue thereon.

[Effective October 1, 1987.]

## ANNOTATIONS

**Refund of forfeited bond.** - Despite the conflict between 31-3-2E NMSA 1978 and this rule, a metropolitan court judge may refund a forfeited bond to a bondsman who is able to apprehend a defendant and bring her back to court, as the conflict concerns substantive law over which the statute controls. 1989 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 89-12.

**Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references.** - Forfeiture of bail for breach of conditions of release other than that of appearance, 68 A.L.R.4th 1082.

### **7-407. Bail bonds; notice.**

By entering into a bond in accordance with the provisions of these rules, the obligors submit to the jurisdiction of the court and irrevocably appoint the clerk of the court as their agent upon whom any papers affecting their liability may be served. Their liability may be enforced on motion of the district attorney or upon the court's own motion without the necessity of an independent action. The motion and such notice of the

motion as the court prescribes may be served on the clerk of the court who shall forthwith mail copies to the obligors at their last known addresses.

[Effective October 1, 1987.]

## **ARTICLE 5**

# **ARRAIGNMENT AND PREPARATION FOR TRIAL**

Rule

### **7-501. Arraignment; first appearance.**

A. **Explanation of rights.** Upon the first appearance of the defendant before the metropolitan court in response to a summons or warrant or following arrest, the judge shall inform the defendant of the following:

- (1) the offense charged;
- (2) the maximum penalty and mandatory minimum penalty, if any, provided for the offense charged;
- (3) the right to bail;
- (4) the right, if any, to the assistance of counsel at every stage of the proceedings;
- (5) the right, if any, to representation by an attorney at state expense;
- (6) the right to remain silent, and that any statement made by the defendant may be used against the defendant;
- (7) the right, if any, to a jury trial; and
- (8) in those cases not within metropolitan court trial jurisdiction the right to a preliminary examination. The judge shall then allow the defendant reasonable time and opportunity to make telephone calls and consult with counsel.

B. **Offense within metropolitan court trial jurisdiction.** If the offense is charged within metropolitan court trial jurisdiction, the metropolitan court shall thereafter require the defendant to plead to the complaint, pursuant to Rule 7-302, and if the defendant refuses to answer, a plea of not guilty must be entered. If the defendant pleads "not guilty by reason of insanity", the action shall be transferred to the district court and the metropolitan court shall bind the defendant over to the district court. If the defendant pleads "not guilty", the action shall be set for trial as soon as possible.

C. **Waiver of arraignment.** An arraignment may be waived, by the defendant filing a written plea of not guilty no later than forty-eight (48) hours prior to the scheduled arraignment. The waiver must indicate the date and time of arraignment and the name of the arraigning judge.

An entry of a plea of not guilty shall be substantially in the form approved by the supreme court.

D. **Offense not within metropolitan court trial jurisdiction.** If the offense charged is not within metropolitan court trial jurisdiction and if the defendant waives preliminary examination, the judge shall bind the defendant over to the district court. If the defendant does not waive preliminary examination and the offense is one for which it is required, the judge shall proceed to conduct such an examination in accordance with Rule 7-202 of these rules.

E. **Bail.** If the defendant has not been released by the metropolitan judge or the judge's designee, and if the offense charged is a bailable offense, the judge shall enter an order prescribing conditions of release in accordance with Rule 7-401 of these rules.

F. **Audio-visual appearance.** The first appearance of the defendant before the court may be through the use of a two-way audio-video communication if the following conditions are met:

(1) the defendant and the defendant's counsel are together in one room at the time of the first appearance before the court; and

(2) the judge, legal counsel and defendant are able to communicate and see each other through a two-way audio-video system which may also be heard and viewed in the courtroom by members of the public.

G. **Audio-visual arraignment.** The arraignment of the defendant before the court may be through the use of a two-way audio-video communication provided that, prior to entry or acceptance of a plea of guilty, the court assures that the plea is made after a knowing, intelligent waiver by the defendant of the defendant's right to trial. No plea shall be accepted by the court unless the conditions set forth in Subparagraphs (1) and (2) of Paragraph F of this rule are met.

[As amended, effective March 1, 1987; October 1, 1987; September 1, 1990.]

\* \* \* \* \*

If it is determined by the judge that the defendant is not represented by counsel, and it further appears that the defendant may be indigent, if the judge decides that no imprisonment will be imposed if the defendant is found guilty, then the court need not advise the defendant of his right to assistance of counsel at every stage of the proceedings and of the defendant's right to representation by an attorney at state

expense. However, if the judge decides that imprisonment will be imposed or that this decision cannot be made at this stage of the proceedings, then the judge shall advise the defendant of his right to assistance of counsel at every stage of the proceedings and his right to be represented by an attorney at state expense if he is indigent. *Argersinger v. Hamlin*, 407 U.S. 25, 92 S. Ct. 2006, 32 L. Ed. 2d 530 (1972).

The defendant may waive counsel so long as the waiver is knowingly, voluntarily and intelligently made and the defendant is aware of the possible disadvantages of proceeding without the assistance of counsel. *State v. Greene*, 91 N.M. 207, 572 P.2d 935 (1977); *North Carolina v. Butler*, 441 U.S. 369, 99 S. Ct. 1755, 60 L. Ed. 2d 286 (1979).

## ANNOTATIONS

**The 1990 amendment**, effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after September 1, 1990, deleted "or" from the rule heading and inserted a semicolon; deleted former Paragraph B, relating to entry of plea, and inserted present Paragraph B; rewrote Paragraph C; inserted present Paragraphs D and E and redesignated former Paragraphs D and E as present Paragraphs F and G; in present Paragraph F(1), substituted "the defendant's" for "his"; and in present Paragraph G, substituted "the defendant's" for "his" near the end of the first sentence.

**Explanation of rights on appeal.** - The rules promulgated by the supreme court do not require that waiver of the right to a jury in a trial de novo in district court on appeal from a metropolitan court conviction must be accompanied by advice to the defendant on the record in district court of his right to a jury trial. *State v. Ciarlotta*, 110 N.M. 197, 793 P.2d 1350 (Ct. App. 1990).

**Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references.** - 21 Am. Jur. 2d Criminal Law § 433 et seq.

22 C.J.S. Criminal Law § 355 et seq.

### **7-502. Plea agreements.**

A. **Pleas.** A defendant charged with a non-traffic criminal offense or any of the following traffic offenses: driving while intoxicated, driving while under the influence of drugs, reckless driving, and driving on a suspended or revoked license, may plead as follows:

(1) guilty;

(2) not guilty; or

(3) no contest, subject to the approval of the court.

**B. Refusal to plead.** If a defendant refuses to plead or stands mute, the court shall direct the entry of a plea of not guilty on his behalf.

**C. Advice to defendant.** The court shall not accept a plea of guilty or no contest without first, by addressing the defendant personally in open court, informing him of and determining that he understands the following:

- (1) the nature of the charge to which the plea is offered;
- (2) the mandatory minimum penalty provided by law, if any, and the maximum possible penalty provided by law for the offense to which the plea is offered;
- (3) that the defendant has the right to plead not guilty, or to persist in that plea if it has already been made; and
- (4) that if he pleads guilty or no contest there will not be a further trial of any kind, so that by pleading guilty or no contest he waives the right to a trial.

**D. Ensuring that the plea is voluntary.** The court shall not accept a plea of guilty or no contest without first, by addressing the defendant personally in open court, determining that the plea is voluntary and not the result of force or threats or of promises apart from a plea agreement. The court shall also inquire as to whether the defendant's willingness to plead guilty or no contest results from prior discussions between the government and the defendant or his attorney.

**E. Plea agreement procedure.**

- (1) The government or its agent and the attorney for the defendant or the defendant when acting pro se may engage in discussions with a view toward reaching an agreement that, upon the entering of a plea of guilty or no contest to a charged offense or to a lesser or related offense, the government or its agent will move for dismissal of other charges, or will recommend or not oppose the imposition of a particular sentence, or will do both. The court shall not participate in any such discussions.
- (2) If a plea agreement has been reached by the parties which contemplates entry of a plea of guilty or no contest in the expectation that a specific sentence will be imposed or that other charges before the court will be dismissed it shall be reduced to writing on a form approved by the supreme court, and the court shall require the disclosure of the agreement in open court at the time that the plea is offered. Thereupon the court may accept or reject the agreement, or may defer its decision as to acceptance or rejection until there has been an opportunity to consider the presentence report.
- (3) If the court accepts the plea agreement, the court shall inform the defendant that it will embody in the judgment and sentence the disposition provided for in the plea agreement.

(4) If the court rejects the plea agreement, the court shall inform the parties of this fact, advise the defendant personally in open court that the court is not bound by the plea agreement, afford the defendant the opportunity to then withdraw his plea and advise the defendant that if he persists in his guilty plea or plea of no contest the disposition of the case may be less favorable to the defendant than that contemplated by the plea agreement.

(5) Except for good cause shown, notification to the court of the existence of a plea agreement shall be given at the arraignment or at such other time, prior to trial, as may be fixed by the court.

(6) Evidence of a plea of guilty, later withdrawn, or a plea of no contest, or of an offer to plead guilty or no contest to the crime charged or any other crime, or of statements made in connection with any of the foregoing pleas or offers, is not admissible in any civil or criminal proceeding against the person who made the plea or offer.

**F. Determining accuracy of plea.** Notwithstanding the acceptance of a plea of guilty, the court should not enter a judgment upon such plea without making such inquiry as shall satisfy it that there is a factual basis for the plea.

[As amended, effective May 1, 1986.]

## ANNOTATIONS

**Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references.** - Guilty plea as affected by fact that sentence contemplated by plea bargain is subsequently determined to be illegal or unauthorized, 87 A.L.R.4th 384.

### 7-503. Disposition without hearing.

A. **General.** The metropolitan court may establish, by rule, procedures governing disposition of cases within metropolitan court trial jurisdiction without a hearing. Any such rule shall specify the offenses to which the rule applies.

B. **Procedure.** An offense shall not be disposed of without a hearing unless the person charged signs an appearance, plea of no contest and waiver of trial. Prior to signing the document, the person charged shall be informed of the right to trial and that the warrant will constitute a plea of no contest and will have the effect of a judgment of guilty by the court.

Provision may be made for the person charged to enter an appearance and plead no contest and remit the appropriate scheduled penalty to the court by mail. If such provision is made, the charging law enforcement officer will deliver the warnings required under this paragraph, provide a form to the person charged for an entry of appearance and plea of no contest, inform the person charged of the scheduled penalty and provide a business reply envelope addressed to the metropolitan court.

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Those cases which may be disposed of without a hearing include traffic cases, nuisance cases and other similar offenses. All other cases require the presence of the defendant. See Rule 7-109.

## **7-504. Discovery.**

**A. Disclosure by state.** The prosecution shall disclose and make available for inspection and copying any records, papers, documents or other tangible evidence in its possession, custody and control and which are material to the preparation of the defense or are intended for use by the prosecution at the trial or were obtained from or belong to the defendant.

**B. Disclosure by defendant.** The defendant shall disclose and make available to the prosecution for inspection and copying any records, papers, documents or other tangible evidence in the defendant's possession, custody or control and which the defendant intends to introduce in evidence at the trial.

**C. Witness disclosure.** Not less than ten (10) days before trial the prosecution and defendant shall exchange a list of the names and addresses of the witnesses each intends to call at the trial together with any recorded statement made by the witness. Upon request of a party, any witness named on the witness list shall be made available for interview prior to trial.

**D. Continuing duty to disclose.** If a party discovers additional material or witnesses which the party previously would have been under a duty to produce or disclose at the time of such previous compliance if it were then known to the party, the party shall promptly give notice to the other party of the existence of the additional material or witnesses.

**E. Failure to comply.** If at any time during the course of the proceedings it is brought to the attention of the court that a party has failed to comply with this rule or with an order issued pursuant to this rule, the court may order such party to permit the discovery or inspection of materials not previously disclosed, grant a continuance, or prohibit the party from calling a witness not disclosed, or introducing in evidence the material not disclosed, or it may enter such other order as it deems appropriate under the circumstances, including but not limited to holding an attorney or party in contempt of court.

**F. Statement defined.** As used in this rule, "statement" means:

(1) a written statement made by a person and signed or otherwise adopted or approved by such person;

(2) any mechanical, electrical or other recording, or a transcription thereof, which is a recital of an oral statement; and

(3) stenographic or written statements or notes which are in substance recitals of an oral statement.

[As amended, effective January 1, 1994.]

## ANNOTATIONS

**Cross-references.** - For form on motion for production, see Form 9-409.

For form on order for production, see Form 9-410.

**The 1994 amendment**, effective January 1, 1994, designated the existing language as Paragraph A and added the paragraph heading, substituted "The prosecution shall disclose and make available" for "At any time during the pendency of the action, upon request of the defendant, the metropolitan judge may order the prosecution to produce" at the beginning of Paragraph A, inserted "custody and control" near the middle of Paragraph A, deleted the former last sentence of Paragraph A which read "No other discovery proceedings shall be permitted", and added Paragraphs B, C, D, E, and F.

### **7-505. Pretrial conference.**

At any time after the filing of a complaint, with or without the filing of a motion, the judge may order the parties to appear before him to clarify the pleadings and to consider such other matters as may aid in the disposition of the case.

### **7-506. Dismissal of actions.**

**A. Voluntary dismissal.** A complaint or a count therein may be dismissed by the prosecution by filing a notice of dismissal at any time before trial. Unless otherwise stated in the notice, the dismissal is without prejudice. The notice shall be presented to the judge before filing, and he shall endorse thereon an order that the action or count is dismissed.

**B. Dismissal for failure to prosecute.** Any criminal charge within metropolitan court trial jurisdiction which is pending for six (6) months from the date of the arrest of the defendant or the filing of a complaint or citation against the defendant, whichever occurs later, without commencement of a trial by the metropolitan court shall be dismissed with prejudice unless, after a hearing, the judge finds that the defendant was responsible for the failure of the court to commence trial. If a complaint is dismissed pursuant to this paragraph, a criminal charge for the same offense shall not thereafter be filed in any court.

## ANNOTATIONS

**Cross-references.** - For form on order dismissing criminal complaint with prejudice, see Form 9-414.

For form on notice of dismissal of criminal complaint, see Form 9-415.

**Six-month time period.** - Absent a specific definition of the word "months" in Paragraph B, the term should be interpreted to mean calendar months. *State v. Bishop*, 108 N.M. 105, 766 P.2d 1339 (Ct. App. 1988).

The date on which the complaint or citation is filed should not be included in the computation of the six-month time period. *State v. Bishop*, 108 N.M. 105, 766 P.2d 1339 (Ct. App. 1988).

Defendant's motion for a continuance created a limited waiver of the six-month rule for the period of 35 days resulting from his requested continuance. *State v. Bishop*, 108 N.M. 105, 766 P.2d 1339 (Ct. App. 1988).

The purpose of the six-month rule is to encourage the orderly and prompt disposition of criminal cases. *State v. Lucero*, 108 N.M. 548, 775 P.2d 750 (Ct. App. 1989).

Absent an intent to circumvent the applicable six-month rule, when a prosecutor files a new complaint containing significant changes in the offenses charged, the original complaint is superseded. The six-month rule, therefore, is triggered anew by the subsequent complaint. *State v. Lucero*, 108 N.M. 548, 775 P.2d 750 (Ct. App. 1989).

If no new facts or charges form the basis of a second complaint, that complaint has no effect on the running of the six-month rule. Under such circumstances, the second complaint should relate back to the first for six-month rule purposes. *State v. Lucero*, 108 N.M. 548, 775 P.2d 750 (Ct. App. 1989).

**No new time period following remand.** - The metropolitan court six-month rule does not begin to run anew, as does the district court six-month rule, when a case is remanded following a successful state's appeal. *State v. Lucero*, 114 N.M. 460, 840 P.2d 607 (Ct. App. 1992).

**Time for which defendant responsible.** - The time for which a defendant could be held responsible, under the metropolitan court six-month limit, is to be determined by the metropolitan court judge. Depending on the facts, the defendant's untimely disqualification of a judge could be found to be a reason defendant would be responsible for the failure to timely commence trial, the defendant could be responsible for the time between the filing of defendant's motion to dismiss and the granting of that motion, and the defendant is responsible as a matter of law where the defendant's motion aborted the trial for which the parties were previously prepared. *State v. Lucero*, 114 N.M. 460, 840 P.2d 607 (Ct. App. 1992).

**State may appeal dismissal of criminal action for failure to prosecute.** - Restrictive nature of Rule 71(b), N.M.R.P. Metro. Cts. (see now 7-703B), in providing only two bases for appeal by the state, unconstitutionality of statute and insufficiency of complaint, limits the state's substantive right to appeal provided by New Mexico Constitution and is therefore invalid and retracted, so that state may appeal court's dismissal of criminal action for failure to prosecute. *Smith v. Love*, 101 N.M. 355, 683 P.2d 37 (1984).

**Failure to preserve issue.** - When a defendant fails to show the district court that he preserved the issue in metropolitan court, the district court is not required to make an independent determination of whether the metropolitan court six-month rule was violated. *State v. Hoffman*, 114 N.M. 445, 839 P.2d 1333 (Ct. App. 1992).

## **7-507. Insanity or incompetency; transfer to district court; evaluation.**

**A. Transfer to district court.** If the defendant pleads "not guilty by reason of insanity" or "guilty, but mentally ill", action shall be transferred to the district court for further proceedings pursuant to the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the District Courts.

### **B. Competency to stand trial.**

(1) The issue of the defendant's competency to stand trial may be raised by motion, or upon the court's own motion, at any stage of the proceedings.

(2) The issue of the defendant's competency to stand trial shall be determined by the judge, unless the judge finds there is evidence which raises a reasonable doubt as to the defendant's competency to stand trial. If a reasonable doubt as to the defendant's competency to stand trial is raised prior to trial, the court shall order the defendant to be evaluated as provided by law. Within thirty (30) days after receiving an evaluation of the defendant's competency the court shall determine the issue of competency to stand trial.

(3) If a defendant is found incompetent to stand trial the court may:

(a) dismiss the charges;

(b) stay further proceedings in the criminal case until the defendant becomes competent to stand trial;

(c) order treatment to enable the defendant to attain competency to stand trial, and, upon a determination by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant is dangerous, order the defendant detained in a secure facility;

(d) review and amend the conditions of release pursuant to Rule 7-401.

(4) If the finding of incompetency is made during the trial, the court shall declare a mistrial.

C. **Mental examination.** Upon motion and upon good cause shown, the court shall order a mental examination of the defendant before making any determination of competency under this rule. If a defendant is determined to be indigent, the court shall pay for the costs of the examination from funds available to the court.

D. **Continuing judicial review.** Upon committing a defendant to undergo treatment to attain competency to stand trial the court, not less than once every sixty (60) days, shall review the progress of the defendant in attaining competency to stand trial.

E. **Statement made during psychiatric examination.** A statement made by a person during a psychiatric examination or treatment subsequent to the commission of the alleged crime shall not be admissible in evidence against such person in any criminal proceeding on any issue other than that of the person's sanity.

[As amended, effective September 1, 1990.]

## ANNOTATIONS

**Cross-references.** - For form on transfer order, see Form 9-404.

**The 1990 amendment,** effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after September 1, 1990, added "evaluation" to the rule heading; designated the former provisions of this rule as Paragraph A and substituted "or 'guilty, but mentally ill'," for "or if an issue is raised as to the mental competency of the defendant to stand trial," therein; and added Paragraphs B through E.

## ARTICLE 6 TRIALS

Rule

### 7-601. Conduct of trials.

A. **Continuances.** Continuances shall be granted for good cause shown at any stage of the proceedings.

B. **Evidence.** The New Mexico Rules of Evidence shall govern proceedings in the metropolitan court.

C. **Oath of witness.** The judge shall administer an oath or affirmation to each witness, substantially in the following form: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the testimony you give is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth under penalty of perjury."

**ANNOTATIONS**

**Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references.** - 75 Am. Jur. 2d Trial § 180 et seq.

23A C.J.S. Criminal Law § 1145 et seq.; 88 C.J.S. Trial § 1 et seq.

**7-602. Jury trial.**

A. **Petty misdemeanor offense.** When authorized by law, either party to the action may demand a trial by jury. The demand shall be made:

(1) orally or in writing to the court at or before the time of entering a plea; or

(2) in writing to the court within ten (10) days after the time of entering a plea and at least twenty-four (24) hours before any time set for trial on the merits. If demand is not made as provided in this paragraph, trial by jury is deemed waived.

B. **Misdemeanor offense.** If the offense is a misdemeanor or other offense or combination of offenses where the potential or aggregate penalty includes imprisonment in excess of six (6) months, the case shall be tried by jury unless the defendant waives a jury trial with the approval of the court and the consent of the state.

[As amended, effective October 1, 1992.]

\* \* \* \* \*

This rule is a modification on the Magistrate Court Rules to avoid the possibility of enlarging the right to a jury trial to include offenses under municipal ordinances. Although it is believed that all cases tried in the metropolitan court may be tried to a jury upon demand of either party, because of the decision in *City of Tucumcari v. Briscoe*, 58 N.M. 721, 275 P.2d 958, it was decided to limit the rule to permit jury trials in those cases authorized by law when demand is timely made.

See 35-8-1 NMSA 1978; Art. 2, Sec. 12, New Mexico Constitution.

**ANNOTATIONS**

**Cross-references.** - For forms on waiver of trial by jury - misdemeanor offenses and certification and waiver, see Form 9-502.

**The 1992 amendment**, effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on and after October 1, 1992, inserted "or other offense or combination of offenses where the potential or aggregate penalty includes imprisonment in excess of six (6) months" in Paragraph B.

**7-603. Trials to juries.**

Juries in the metropolitan court shall hear the evidence in the action which shall be delivered in public in its presence. After hearing the evidence, the members of the jury shall be kept together until they unanimously agree upon a verdict or are discharged by the judge. Whenever the judge is satisfied that there is no reasonable probability that a jury can agree on a verdict, he may discharge it and summon a new jury unless the parties agree that the judge may render judgment.

### **7-604. Nonjury trials.**

In all actions tried upon the facts without a jury the judge shall, at the conclusion of the case, orally announce his decision and enter the appropriate judgment or final order; provided, however, the judge may delay announcing his decision for a period not exceeding thirty (30) days if briefs or further research are required in the case.

[As amended, effective May 1, 1986.]

### **7-605. Jurors.**

A. **Metropolitan jury.** A jury in the metropolitan court consists of six jurors with the same qualifications as jurors in the district court. Whenever a jury is required, the metropolitan judge shall select prospective jurors in the manner provided by law.

B. **Challenges for cause.** At the time of the trial, the parties, their attorneys or the judge may examine the jurors who have been summoned to determine whether they should be disqualified for cause. Jurors shall be excused for cause if the examination discloses bias, relationship to a party, or other grounds of actual or probable partiality. If examination of any juror discloses any basis for his disqualification, he shall be excused.

C. **Peremptory challenges.** If the offense charged is a petty misdemeanor, each party shall then be entitled to one peremptory challenge. If the offense charged is a misdemeanor, each party shall be entitled alternately to two peremptory challenges of jurors. If peremptory challenges are exercised, the judge shall excuse those jurors challenged.

#### **D. Selection of jury.**

(1) The judge shall cause the name of each juror present to be placed on a separate slip of paper which shall be placed in a box. A list of the names of the jurors present shall be prepared by the judge or at his direction, and a copy of the list provided each party or his attorney.

(2) The jurors may be examined by the parties, their attorneys or the judge by questioning all of the jurors present, as a group or individually.

(3) When six qualified jurors have been selected, they shall constitute the jury for the case to be tried.

(4) One alternate juror may be selected, if the judge, at his discretion, so elects. The parties may exercise their peremptory challenges in the selection of the alternate juror, if their peremptory challenges have not been exhausted in the selection of the other jurors.

**E. Additional jurors.** If a jury cannot be completed by drawing additional slips, the sheriff or other responsible person shall summon a sufficient number of jurors to fill the deficiency.

**F. Oath to jurors.** The judge shall administer an oath or affirmation in substantially the following form to jurors: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will truly try the facts of this action and give a true verdict according to the law and evidence given in court."

[As amended, effective September 1, 1989.]

## ANNOTATIONS

**The 1989 amendment**, effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after September 1, 1989, in Subparagraph (2) of Paragraph D, deleted the "(a)" designation from the beginning, substituted "or individually" for "and individually", and deleted former Item (b) at the end of the present language and the former second sentence, relating to the drawing by the judge of the names of six jurors to be questioned as a group and individually, and the drawing of additional names of jurors to replace those excused for cause or by peremptory challenge, respectively.

**Law reviews.** - For note, "Criminal Law - Discriminatory Use of Peremptory Challenges in Jury Selection: State of New Mexico v. Sandoval," see 19 N.M.L. Rev. 563 (1989).

### 7-606. Subpoenas.

**A. For attendance of witnesses.** Every subpoena shall be issued by the metropolitan judge or clerk of the court, shall state the name of the court and the title of the action, and shall command each person to whom it is directed to attend and give testimony at a time, day and place therein specified.

**B. For production of documentary evidence.** A subpoena may command the person to whom it is directed to produce the books, papers, documents or tangible things designated therein; but the court, upon motion made promptly and in any event at or before the time specified in the subpoena for compliance therewith, may:

(1) quash or modify the subpoena if it is unreasonable and oppressive; or

(2) condition denial of the motion upon the advancement by the defendant in whose behalf the subpoena is issued of the reasonable cost of producing the books, papers, documents or tangible things.

**C. Issuance.** The judge or clerk may issue a subpoena, or a subpoena for the production of documentary evidence, signed and sealed but otherwise in blank, to a party requesting it, who shall fill it in before service.

**D. Personal service.** A subpoena may be served by any full-time, salaried law enforcement officer of the metropolitan district or any other person who is not a party in the case, and is over eighteen (18) years of age. Service of a subpoena upon a person named therein shall be made by delivering a copy thereof to such person and

(1) if the witness is to be paid from funds appropriated by the legislature to the administrative office of the courts for payment of state witnesses or for the payment of witnesses in indigency cases, by processing for payment to such witness the fee and mileage prescribed by regulation of the administrative office of the courts;

(2) for all witnesses not described in Subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, by tendering to the witness the fee for per diem expenses provided by Subsection A of Section 10-8-4 NMSA 1978 for nonsalaried public officers attending a board or committee meeting and the mileage provided by Subsection D of Section 10-8-4 NMSA 1978. The fee for per diem expenses shall not be prorated. In the event the per diem expense and mileage fees are not tendered as required, the subpoena shall be valid but the court shall impose such sanctions as are appropriate.

When the subpoena is issued on behalf of the state or a political subdivision or an officer or agent thereof, fees and mileage need not be tendered.

**E. Service by mail.** Service of a subpoena may be made by mail in the manner provided for serving the summons, complaint and form of answer.

**F. Contempt.** Failure by any person without adequate excuse to obey a subpoena served upon him may be deemed a contempt of the metropolitan court from which the subpoena was issued. The metropolitan judge shall not hold any person in contempt of the metropolitan court if service of the subpoena has been made by mail unless there has been presented to the court evidence, in addition to that contained in the return and certificate of the judge or clerk of the court that the person received delivery of the subpoena or that a subpoena was personally served on the person in accordance with Paragraph D of this rule.

[As amended, effective January 1, 1994; May 1, 1994.]

## ANNOTATIONS

**Cross-references.** - For forms on subpoena, return for completion by sheriff or deputy and return for completion by other person making service, see Form 4-503.

For forms on subpoena and certificate of service, see Form 9-503.

For form on subpoena to produce document or object, see Form 9-504.

**The first 1994 amendment**, effective January 1, 1994, deleted "by tendering to him fees for one (1) day's attendance and the mileage allowed by law, if payment of such fee and mileage is demanded at the time of service of the subpoena" following "and" at the end of the first paragraph in Paragraph D, and added Subparagraphs D(1) and D(2).

**The second 1994 amendment**, effective May 1, 1994, substituted "such person and" for "such person within the metropolitan district and" at the end of the introductory language in Paragraph D.

## **7-607. Blood and breath alcohol test reports; controlled substance chemical analysis reports.**

A. **Admissibility.** In any prosecution of an offense within the trial jurisdiction of the metropolitan court, in which prosecution a convicted defendant is entitled to an appeal de novo, the following evidence is not to be excluded under the hearsay rule, even though the declarant may be available as a witness:

(1) a written report of the conduct and results of a chemical analysis of breath or blood for determining blood alcohol concentration and the circumstances surrounding receipt and custody of the test sample if:

(a) the report is of an analysis conducted by a laboratory certified by the scientific laboratory division of the health department to perform breath and blood alcohol tests;

(b) the report is on a form approved by the supreme court and is regular on its face; and

(c) a legible copy of the report was mailed to the donor of the sample at least ten (10) days before trial;

(2) a print-out produced by a breath-testing device which performs an analysis of the defendant's breath to determine blood alcohol concentration if:

(a) the law enforcement officer who operated the device is certified to operate the device by the scientific laboratory of the health and environment department [department of health]; and

(b) upon request, the calibration testing records for a reasonable period of time surrounding the defendant's test are made available to the defendant for inspection prior

to trial. The defendant may request a copy to be made of the testing records at the defendant's expense.

(3) a written report of the conduct and results of a chemical analysis of a substance to determine if such substance is a controlled substance and the circumstances surrounding receipt and custody of the test sample if:

(a) the report is of an analysis conducted by an authorized agency of the State of New Mexico or any of its political subdivisions, other than a law enforcement agency or agency under the direction and control of a law enforcement agency;

(b) the report is on a form approved by the supreme court and is regular on its face; and

(c) a legible copy of the report was mailed to the donor of the sample at least ten (10) days before trial.

**B. Proof of mailing; authentication.** If the evidence is a written report of the conduct and results of a chemical analysis of breath, blood or controlled substance prepared pursuant to Subparagraph (1) or (3) of Paragraph A of this rule, except for the portion of the report which is completed by the law enforcement officer, proof of mailing and authentication of the report shall be by certificate on the report.

**C. Admissibility of other evidence.** Nothing in this rule shall limit the right of a party to call witnesses to testify as to the matters covered in a chemical analysis of a controlled substance or blood or breath alcohol print-out or report or affect the admissibility of any other relevant evidence.

[As amended, effective October 1, 1987; October 1, 1991.]

## ANNOTATIONS

**Cross-references.** - For forms on report of analysis of breath and blood alcohol, certificate of receiving clerk, certificate of analyst, certificate of supervisor and certificate of mailing, see Form 9-505.

For report of analysis, breath and blood alcohol, see Form 9-505.

**Bracketed material.** - The bracketed reference to the department of health was inserted by the compiler, as Laws 1991, ch. 25, § 16 repeals former 9-7-4 NMSA 1978, relating to the department of health and environment, and enacts a new 9-7-4 NMSA 1978, relating to the department of health, which is defined as including the scientific laboratory. The bracketed material was not approved by the Supreme Court and is not part of the rule.

**The 1991 amendment,** effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after October 1, 1991, added "controlled substance chemical analysis reports" to the

catchline; in Paragraph A, rewrote Subparagraph (1)(a) and added Subparagraph (3); in Paragraph B, substituted "breath, blood or controlled substance" for "breath or blood" and inserted "or (3)"; and, in Paragraph C, inserted "chemical analysis of a controlled substance or".

## **7-608. Controlled substance test and autopsy reports; preliminary hearings.**

A. **Admissibility.** In any preliminary hearing, a written report of the conduct and results of a laboratory analysis of a human specimen or a controlled substance enumerated in Sections 30-31-6 through 30-31-10 NMSA 1978, for determining the presence and quantity or absence of a controlled substance and the circumstances surrounding receipt and custody of the test sample, or a written report of the conduct and results of an autopsy for determining the fact and cause of death and the circumstances surrounding receipt and custody of the decedent, is not excluded by the hearsay rule, even though the declarant is available as a witness, if:

(1) the report is of an analysis conducted by:

(a) the New Mexico State Police Crime Laboratory;

(b) the scientific laboratory division of the Department of Health;

(c) the Office of the Medical Investigator; or

(d) a laboratory certified to accept human specimens for the purpose of performing laboratory examinations pursuant to the federal Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act of 1988;

(2) the report is regular on its face and is attached to a certification form approved by the supreme court; and

(3) a legible copy of the certification form and report was mailed to the defendant or his counsel at least ten (10) days before the preliminary hearing.

B. **Admissibility of other evidence.** Nothing in this rule shall limit the right of a party to call witnesses to testify as to the matters covered in such report, nor affect the admissibility of any evidence other than this report.

[As amended, effective January 1, 1995.]

### **ANNOTATIONS**

**The 1995 amendment**, effective January 1, 1995, added "preliminary hearings" in the rule heading, inserted "human specimen or a" near the beginning in Paragraph A, and

rewrote Paragraph A(1) by adding the subparagraph designations and adding Subparagraphs (b) and (d).

## **7-609. Instructions to juries.**

**A. Procedural instructions.** After the parties have completed their presentation of the evidence and before arguments to the jury, the judge shall orally instruct the jury on the procedure to be followed by it in deciding the case. Such instructions shall be given in substantially the following form:

"Ladies and gentlemen of the jury:

The case will now be submitted to you for decision. Upon retiring to the jury room and before commencing your deliberations you will select one of your members as foreman. You will then determine the facts in the case from the evidence that has been presented here in open court during the trial. From the facts and the law as you understand it you will decide upon a verdict.

You are the sole judges of all disputed questions of fact. Your verdict should not be based on speculation, guess or conjecture. Neither sympathy nor prejudice should influence your verdict.

The law which the defendant is accused of violating is as follows: (Read applicable parts of statute.) In order to convict the defendant of this offense, you must find him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. (Applicable instructions from UJI Criminal, including the instructions on reasonable doubt and criminal intent, may be added here.)

Your verdict must be unanimous. When all of you have agreed upon a verdict, you will return to open court and your foreman will then announce the verdict."

**B. UJI instructions.** If requested by a party or, if the court deems it appropriate, on the court's own motion, the court may give the jury any other applicable instructions contained in the New Mexico Uniform Jury Instructions (UJI) Criminal. Whenever the court determines the jury should be instructed on a subject and no applicable instruction on the subject is found in UJI Criminal, the instruction given on that subject shall be brief, impartial and free from hypothesized facts.

[As amended, effective January 1, 1994.]

## **ANNOTATIONS**

**The 1994 amendment**, effective January 1, 1994, added all of the language at the end of Paragraph A beginning "Such instructions shall be given"; and in Paragraph B, substituted the present paragraph heading for "UJI and requested instructions" and rewrote the paragraph, which read "The judge shall give the jury applicable instructions

contained in UJI Criminal and, if requested by a party or on his own motion, and if he deems it appropriate, the judge may give the jury any other appropriate instructions."

### **7-610. Return of verdict; discharge of jurors.**

A. **Return.** The verdict shall be unanimous and signed by the foreman. It shall be returned by the jury to the judge in open court.

B. **Several defendants.** If there are two or more defendants, the jury at any time during its deliberations may return a verdict or verdicts with respect to a defendant or defendants as to whom it has agreed. If the jury cannot agree with respect to all, the defendant or defendants as to whom it does not agree may be tried again.

C. **Several counts.** If there are two or more counts, the jury may at any time during its deliberations return a verdict or verdicts with respect to a count or counts upon which it has agreed. If the jury cannot agree with respect to all counts, the defendants may be tried again upon the counts on which the jury could not agree.

D. **Conviction of lesser offense.** If so instructed, the jury may find the defendant guilty of an offense necessarily included in the offense charged or of an attempt to commit either the offense charged or an offense necessarily included therein.

E. **Poll of jury.** When a verdict is returned and before it is recorded, the jury shall be polled at the request of any party or upon the court's own motion. If upon the poll there is not unanimous concurrence, the jury may be directed to retire for further deliberations or may be discharged.

F. **Irregularity of verdict.** No irregularity in the rendition or reception of a verdict of which the parties have been made aware may be raised unless it is raised before the jury is discharged. No irregularity in the recording of a verdict shall affect its validity unless the defendant was in fact prejudiced by such irregularity.

G. **Discharge of jury.** After the jury has retired to consider their verdict the court shall discharge the jury from the cause when:

(1) their verdict has been received;

(2) the court finds there is no reasonable probability that the jury can agree upon a verdict; or

(3) some other necessity exists for their discharge. The court may in any event discharge the jury if the parties consent to its discharge.

### **7-611. Motion for new trial; appeals on the record.**

A. **Motion.** In cases which may be appealed on the record, if the defendant has been found guilty, the court, on motion of the defendant, or on its own motion, may grant a new trial if required in the interest of justice.

B. **Time for making motion for new trial.** A motion for new trial shall be made within ten (10) days after verdict or finding of guilty or within such further time as the court may fix during the ten (10) day period. If a motion for new trial is not granted within twenty (20) days from the date it is filed, the motion is automatically denied.

C. **Extension of time for appeal.** If a party timely files a motion for new trial pursuant to this rule, the full time prescribed by Rule 7-703 for the filing of the notice of appeal shall commence to run and be computed from either the entry of an order expressly disposing of the motion for new trial or the date of any automatic denial of the motion, whichever occurs first. An order granting a motion for new trial is not appealable and renders any prior judgment non-appealable.

[Adopted, effective January 1, 1994.]

## ANNOTATIONS

**Effective dates.** - Pursuant to a court order dated December 30, 1993, this rule is effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Courts on or after January 1, 1994.

# ARTICLE 7 JUDGMENT AND APPEAL

Rule

## 7-701. Judgment.

If the defendant is found guilty, a judgment of guilty shall be rendered. If the defendant has been acquitted, a judgment of not guilty shall be rendered. The judgment and sentence shall be rendered in open court and thereafter a written judgment and sentence shall be signed by the judge and filed. When a citation is issued in lieu of a criminal complaint in accordance with Rule 7-201, the back of the citation may serve as the final order or as the judgment and sentence when no jail time is imposed. The court shall give notice of entry of judgment and sentence.

[As amended, effective October 1, 1992; January 1, 1995.]

\*\*\*\*\*

The rule, as proposed by the committee, requires the court to impose costs against the defendant when there is a conviction. Former Rule 33 of the Rules of Criminal

Procedure for the Magistrate Courts (see now Rules 6-701, 6-702 and 6-801) made imposition of costs discretionary with the court.

## ANNOTATIONS

**Cross-references.** - For form on judgment and sentence, see Form 9-601.

For form on agreement to pay the fine and court costs, see Form 9-605.

**The 1992 amendment**, effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on and after October 1, 1992, substituted "the defendant has" for "he has" in the second sentence and added the fourth sentence in Paragraph A; and deleted Paragraph C, relating to fine receipts.

**The 1995 amendment**, effective January 1, 1995, deleted "costs" following "Judgment" in the rule heading, deleted the Paragraph A designation and the paragraph heading "Judgment" in former Paragraph A, and deleted former Paragraph B relating to costs against the defendant.

**Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references.** - 21 Am. Jur. 2d Criminal Law § 525 et seq.

24 C.J.S. Criminal Law § 1458 et seq.

### **7-702. Advising defendant of right to appeal.**

**A. Duty of metropolitan court.** At the time of entering a judgment and sentence, the court shall advise the defendant of the defendant's right:

- (1) if the appeal is an appeal de novo, to a new trial in the district court;
- (2) if the appeal is an appeal on the record, to appeal on the record to the district court.

The court shall also advise the defendant that if the defendant wishes to appeal, a notice of appeal must be filed in the district court within fifteen (15) days after entry of the judgment and sentence.

**B. Duty of defendant.** In trial de novo appeals, the defendant has the duty of obtaining a trial before the district court within six (6) months of the date of the filing of the notice of appeal in the district court. A defendant shall request a trial date at the time the notice of appeal is filed in the district court or within fifteen (15) days after the filing of the notice of appeal.

**C. Automatic affirmance.** Any appeal de novo which has not been tried by the district court within six (6) months after the date of the filing of the notice of appeal, will be

dismissed and the conviction will be affirmed, unless the time has been extended by a justice of the New Mexico Supreme Court upon a showing of good cause.

[As amended, effective September 1, 1990; January 1, 1994.]

\*\*\*\*\*

The rule, as proposed by the committee, requires the court to impose costs against the defendant when there is a conviction. Former Rule 33 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Magistrate Courts (see now Rules 6-701, 6-702 and 6-801) made imposition of costs discretionary with the court.

### ANNOTATIONS

**Cross-references.** - For form on judgment and sentence, see Form 9-601.

For form on agreement to pay the fine and court costs, see Form 9-605.

**The 1990 amendment,** effective for cases filed in the magistrate courts on or after September 1, 1990, rewrote the introductory paragraph and former Paragraph A to appear as present Paragraph A; in Paragraph B, substituted "The defendant" for "He", deleted "date" following "trial" in the first sentence, and added the second sentence; and in Paragraph C, substituted "Any appeal which has not been" for "If his appeal is not", deleted "his appeal" preceding "will be dismissed", and substituted "the conviction" for "his conviction".

**The 1994 amendment,** effective January 1, 1994, in Paragraph A, substituted "of the defendant's right" for "of his right" near the beginning, inserted the Subparagraph A(1) designation and inserted "if the appeal is an appeal de novo" in that subparagraph, inserted Subparagraph A(2), and inserted "in the district court" near the end; in Paragraph B, added "In trial de novo appeals" at the beginning, inserted "in the district court" near the middle, and substituted "the time the notice of appeal is filed in the district court" for "the time of filing the notice of appeal" near the end; and inserted "de novo" near the beginning of Paragraph C.

**Scope of duty to advise.** - The rules promulgated by the supreme court do not require that waiver of the right to a jury in a trial de novo in district court on appeal from a metropolitan court conviction must be accompanied by advice to the defendant on the record in district court of his right to a jury trial. *State v. Ciarlotta*, 110 N.M. 197, 793 P.2d 1350 (Ct. App. 1990).

### 7-703. Appeal.

**A. Right of appeal.** A party who is aggrieved by any final order or judgment rendered by the metropolitan court may appeal, as permitted by law, to the district court of the county within which the metropolitan court is located.

**B. Notice of appeal.** An appeal from the metropolitan court is taken by:

- (1) filing with the clerk of the district court a notice of appeal; and
- (2) promptly filing with the metropolitan court a copy of the notice of appeal which has been endorsed by the clerk of the district court.

The three (3) day mailing period set forth in Rule 7-104 does not apply to the time limits set forth in this paragraph. A notice of appeal filed after the announcement of a decision, or return of the verdict, but before the judgment or order is filed in the metropolitan court clerk's office shall be treated as timely filed.

**C. Stay.** An appeal from conviction and sentence shall have the effect of a stay of execution of the judgment of the metropolitan court until final determination of the appeal, subject to the defendant being allowed such credit as may be provided by law for time spent in official confinement while awaiting the outcome of the appeal.

**D. Docketing the appeal.** The clerk of the district court shall collect the docket fee, or an appropriate affidavit of indigency, for filing an appeal. The state or a defendant who is represented by the public defender department may proceed on appeal without the payment of the docket or other fees. Upon the filing of the notice of appeal in the metropolitan court, the metropolitan court shall give notice of the appeal to each party in the action.

**E. Transmission.** Upon receipt of the notice of appeal, the clerk of the metropolitan court shall number consecutively the pages of the court file. The clerk of the metropolitan court shall file a copy of the transcript with the clerk of the district court within fifteen (15) days after the filing of the copy of the notice of appeal with the metropolitan court.

**F. Transcript.** The transcript shall include:

- (1) title page containing caption of the case in the metropolitan court and names and mailing addresses of counsel and of the defendant if the defendant is not represented by counsel;
- (2) a copy of all papers and pleadings filed in the court file;
- (3) any exhibits;
- (4) a copy of the judgment sought to be reviewed with date of filing noted thereon; and
- (5) in trial de novo appeals, a duplicate copy of any recording of the proceedings made by the metropolitan court. If the appeal from the metropolitan court is on the record, the recording of the proceedings shall be filed in the district court as provided in Rule 7-705.

**G. Filing in district court.** Upon receipt of the transcript, the district court clerk shall serve notice of the filing on all parties.

**H. Conditions of release.** Pending final determination of the appeal, the defendant shall be entitled to bail upon a showing to the metropolitan court that a notice of appeal has been filed. The metropolitan court shall establish conditions of release pending appeal sufficient to secure the appearance of the defendant and the judgment of the metropolitan court. The metropolitan court may utilize the criteria listed in Paragraph B of Rule 7-401, and may also consider the fact of defendant's conviction and the length of sentence imposed. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to prevent the court from releasing a person not released prior to or during trial.

**I. Review of terms of release.** If the metropolitan court has refused release pending appeal or has imposed conditions of release which the defendant cannot meet, the defendant may file a petition for release with the clerk of the district court at any time after the filing of the notice of appeal. A copy of the petition for release which has been endorsed by the clerk of the district court shall be filed with the metropolitan court. If the transcript of proceedings has not been filed in the district court, the clerk of the metropolitan court, upon receipt of the endorsed petition for release, shall file with the clerk of the district court a copy of order fixing conditions of release and bond.

**J. Trial de novo.** Except as otherwise provided by law for appeals from driving while under the influence and domestic violence offenses, trials upon appeals from the metropolitan court to the district court shall be de novo and shall be governed by the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the District Courts.

**K. Notice; trial de novo appeals.** In trial de novo appeals, the clerk of the district court shall give notice to all parties of the time and date set for a trial de novo not less than ten (10) days prior to the date set for trial. If the defendant is represented by counsel, the clerk shall give written notice to the defendant and the defendant's counsel. Notice to the defendant shall be mailed to the defendant's last known address.

**L. Disposition; time limitations.** The district court shall try a trial de novo appeal within six (6) months after the filing of the notice of appeal. Any de novo appeal pending in the district court six (6) months after the filing of the notice of appeal without disposition shall be dismissed and the cause remanded to the metropolitan court for enforcement of its judgment.

**M. Extension of time.** The time limits specified in Paragraph L of this rule may be extended one time for a period not exceeding ninety (90) days upon a showing of good cause to a justice of the Supreme Court. The party seeking an extension of time shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court a verified petition for extension concisely stating the facts petitioner deems to constitute good cause to extend the time period for trial. The petition shall be filed within the six (6) month period, except that it may be filed within ten (10) days after the expiration of the six (6) month period if it is based on exceptional circumstances beyond the control of the party or trial court which justify the

failure to file the petition within the six (6) month period. A party seeking an extension of time shall promptly serve a copy on opposing counsel. Within five (5) days after service of the petition, opposing counsel may file an objection to the extension setting forth the reasons for such objection. No hearing shall be held except upon order of the Supreme Court. If the Supreme Court finds that there is good cause for the granting of an extension beyond the six (6) month period, it shall fix the time limit within which the defendant must be tried. No other extension of time shall be allowed.

**N. Final order; remand to metropolitan court.** Upon final disposition of the appeal, the district court shall issue a final order on appeal in substantially the form approved by the Supreme Court. If a timely appeal is not taken from the final order of the district court, the district court clerk shall issue a mandate remanding the case to the metropolitan court for enforcement of the district court's final order or such other disposition as may be ordered by the district court.

**O. Return of record.** After final determination of the appeal, the clerk of the district court shall return the record and any exhibits to the metropolitan court clerk.

[As amended, effective July 1, 1988; September 1, 1989; September 1, 1990; January 1, 1994; January 1, 1994; January 1, 1995.]

\*\*\*\*\*

Section 34-8A-6C NMSA 1978 (as amended by Laws 1980, Chapter 142, Section 4), is so broad as to be in violation of the constitutional prohibition against double jeopardy. The rule as drafted limits appeals by the prosecution to a determination of the validity of the statute or ordinance under which the defendant was prosecuted, thus avoiding the statutory violation mentioned above.

## ANNOTATIONS

**Cross-references.** - For form on notice of appeal, see Form 9-607.

For form on title page of transcript of criminal proceedings and certificate, see Form 9-608.

**The 1989 amendment,** effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after September 1, 1989, in Paragraph G, substituted "upon a showing to the metropolitan court that a notice of appeal has been filed" for "at the time of filing notice of appeal" in the first sentence; and added Paragraph L.

**The 1990 amendment,** effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after September 1, 1990, deleted "including any record of the proceedings made by the metropolitan court" at the end of Subparagraph (2) of Paragraph F.

**The first 1994 amendment**, effective January 1, 1994, in Paragraph A, deleted "by defendant" at the end of the paragraph heading and rewrote the paragraph, which read "A defendant who is aggrieved by any judgment rendered by the metropolitan court may appeal to the district court of the county within which the metropolitan court is located within fifteen (15) days after entry of the judgment or final order"; deleted former Paragraph B relating to appeals by the prosecution and redesignated the remaining paragraphs and made related changes accordingly; and rewrote Subparagraph E(5), which read "the record of the hearing in the metropolitan court, if any."

**The second 1994 amendment**, effective January 1, 1994, rewrote this rule to such an extent that a detailed comparison would be impracticable.

**The 1995 amendment**, effective January 1, 1995, added Paragraph K, and redesignated the remaining paragraphs accordingly and made related changes.

**This rule does not unconstitutionally abridge right of appeal** guaranteed by N.M. Const. art. VI, § 27. *State v. Ball*, 104 N.M. 176, 718 P.2d 686 (1986).

**One who agrees not to be aggrieved cannot appeal.** - One who agrees not to be aggrieved by entering into a plea and disposition agreement in the metropolitan court, who alleges no constitutional invalidity in the agreement, and who does not seek to have his plea and agreement withdrawn, is not an "aggrieved" party and cannot appeal to the district court. *State v. Bazan*, 97 N.M. 531, 641 P.2d 1078 (Ct. App. 1982), overruled on other grounds *State v. Ball*, 104 N.M. 176, 718 P.2d 686 (1986).

**"Aggrieved" defendant.** - A defendant who properly has entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere in metropolitan court is not an "aggrieved" party entitled to appeal to the district court for a trial de novo. *State v. Ball*, 104 N.M. 176, 718 P.2d 686 (1986).

**Officer may not continue magistrate or municipal case in district court.** - A peace officer who has prosecuted a criminal case in magistrate or municipal court may not continue to prosecute the case in district court after an appeal of the magistrate or municipal court judgment has been filed in district court. 1989 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 89-27.

**Prosecution has no right to appeal the metropolitan court's suppression of evidence.** *State v. Giraudo*, 99 N.M. 634, 661 P.2d 1333 (Ct. App. 1983).

**But may appeal order of dismissal.** - Since an order of dismissal for failure to timely prosecute is a final judgment, the prosecution may appeal it from the metropolitan court to the district court. *State v. Giraudo*, 99 N.M. 634, 661 P.2d 1333 (Ct. App. 1983).

**State may appeal dismissal of criminal action for failure to prosecute; Paragraph B retracted.** - Restrictive nature of Paragraph B of this rule in providing only two bases for appeal by the state, unconstitutionality of statute and insufficiency of complaint, limits the state's substantive right to appeal provided by New Mexico Constitution and is

therefore invalid and retracted, so that state may appeal court's dismissal of criminal action for failure to prosecute. *Smith v. Love*, 101 N.M. 355, 683 P.2d 37 (1984).

**Late filing of appeal.** - Because timely filing of an appeal is a mandatory precondition rather than an absolute jurisdictional requirement, a trial court may, under unusual circumstances, use its discretion and entertain an appeal even though it is not timely filed. The decision to dismiss an appeal is extreme and must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *Trujillo v. Serrano*, 117 N.M. 273, 871 P.2d 369 (1994).

**Court error may excuse late appeal.** - One unusual circumstance which would warrant permitting an untimely appeal is if the delay is a result of judicial error. To deny a party the constitutional right to an appeal because of a mistake on the part of the court runs against the most basic precepts of justice and fairness. *Trujillo v. Serrano*, 117 N.M. 273, 871 P.2d 369 (1994).

**Technical deficiency in metropolitan court transcript may be harmless.** - Where trial court has sufficient information to proceed with the trial, a technical deficiency in transcript of metropolitan court, such as failure to include all pleadings or metropolitan court's final order, did not deprive trial court of power to proceed with the trial. *State v. Gallegos*, 101 N.M. 526, 685 P.2d 381 (Ct. App. 1984).

**Counsel's failure to file timely notice of appeal.** - Defendant was denied effective assistance of counsel by counsel's failing to file a timely notice of appeal in district court when counsel was aware of defendant's intent to appeal his metropolitan court judgment and sentence. *State v. Manuelito*, 115 N.M. 394, 851 P.2d 516 (Ct. App. 1993).

**Paragraph E of this rule may obviate compliance with Rule 7-209D.** - Defense attorney was not required to provide a certificate of service of process for appeal of DWI case from metropolitan court as specified under Rule 7-209D, since Paragraph E of this rule provides that the metropolitan court shall give notice of appeal to the parties upon filing of the notice of appeal. *State v. Gallegos*, 101 N.M. 526, 685 P.2d 381 (Ct. App. 1984).

**Single notice of appeal valid for two convictions** where notice identified the two cases and internal wording of notice stated that appeal was taken in both cases. *State v. Gallegos*, 101 N.M. 526, 685 P.2d 381 (Ct. App. 1984).

**Failure to preserve issue.** - When a defendant fails to show the district court that he preserved issue in metropolitan court, the district court is not required to make an independent determination of whether the metropolitan court six-month rule was violated. *State v. Hoffman*, 114 N.M. 445, 839 P.2d 1333 (Ct. App. 1992).

**Ineffective assistance of counsel on appeal.** - When the state purports to satisfy a criminal defendant's constitutional right to counsel, ineffective assistance of the appointed counsel may overcome the mandatory precondition to the district court's

exercise of jurisdiction under Rule 7-703J. *Varela v. State*, 115 N.M. 586, 855 P.2d 1050 (1993).

**Dismissal of de novo appeals for failure to appear.** - Before a de novo appeal can be dismissed for failure to appear, the court must give the defendant notice of the pending dismissal and 10 days to show cause why the appeal should not be dismissed. *State v. Wilson*, 116 N.M. 802, 867 P.2d 1184 (Ct. App. 1993).

A showing of extreme willfulness is necessary before the district court can dismiss an appeal for failure to appear prior to the expiration of the six-month rule. *State v. Wilson*, 116 N.M. 802, 867 P.2d 1184 (Ct. App. 1993).

## **7-704. Harmless error; clerical mistakes.**

A. **Harmless error.** Error in either the admission or the exclusion of evidence and error or defect in any ruling, order, act or omission by the court or by any of the parties is not grounds for granting a new trial or for setting aside a verdict, for vacating, modifying or otherwise disturbing a judgment or order, unless refusal to take any such action appears to the court inconsistent with substantial justice.

B. **Clerical mistakes.** Clerical mistakes in judgments, final orders or other parts of the file and errors therein arising from oversight or omission may be corrected by the judge at any time of his own initiative or on the request of any party after such notice to the opposing party, if any, as the judge orders.

C. **Correction or modification of the record proper.** If part of the record proper is omitted, the parties by stipulation, the metropolitan or district court, on motion, or the court, on the court's own initiative, may direct that the omission be corrected and a supplemental record proper transmitted to the district court.

[As amended, effective January 1, 1994.]

## **ANNOTATIONS**

**The 1994 amendment**, effective January 1, 1994, deleted the former last sentence of Paragraph B which read "During the pendency of an appeal, such mistakes may be so corrected before the transcript is filed in the district court, and thereafter while the appeal is pending may be corrected with leave of the district court", and added Paragraph C.

**Technical deficiency in metropolitan court transcript may be harmless.** - Where trial court has sufficient information to proceed with the trial, a technical deficiency in transcript of metropolitan court, such as failure to include all pleadings or metropolitan court's final order, does not deprive trial court of power to proceed with the trial. *State v. Gallegos*, 101 N.M. 526, 685 P.2d 381 (Ct. App. 1984).

## **7-705. Tape recordings of proceedings; appeals on the record.**

A. **Taping of proceedings.** A tape recording and index log shall be made of all criminal proceedings in which the metropolitan court is a court of record. The tape recording and index log shall be a part of the transcript on appeal.

B. **Satisfactory arrangements.** At the time that the copy of the notice of appeal is filed in the metropolitan court, the appellant shall make satisfactory arrangements for payment of the cost of duplicate copies of the tape recording of the proceedings. Payment for the cost of preparing copies of the taped proceedings shall not be required if the appellant is the state or a defendant represented by the public defender. Proof of satisfactory arrangements shall be included with the record on appeal unless the appellant is represented by the public defender or the appellant is the state.

C. **Taped proceedings.** Within thirty (30) days after the filing of the copy of the notice of appeal in the metropolitan court, the clerk shall send to the clerk of the district court with the transcript a duplicate of the original tape recording of the entire proceeding with the index log file. The clerk of the metropolitan court shall retain the original copies of the tapes.

D. **Notice to parties.** Upon receipt of the transcript, the district court clerk shall serve notice of the filing on all parties and the metropolitan court clerk.

[Adopted, effective January 1, 1994.]

### **ANNOTATIONS**

**Effective dates.** - Pursuant to a court order dated December 30, 1993, this rule is effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Courts on or after January 1, 1994.

**Compiler's note.** - Pursuant to a court order dated December 30, 1993, former Rule 7-705 was recompiled as Rule 7-709 effective January 1, 1994.

## **7-706. Statement of appellate issues; appeals on the record.**

A. **Statement of appellate issues.** In an appeal on the record, a statement of appellate issues shall be filed with the district court as follows:

(1) the appellant's statement shall be filed and served within thirty (30) days from the date of the filing of the transcript of proceedings; and

(2) the appellee's response shall be filed and served within thirty (30) days after service of the appellant's statement of issues.

B. **Appellant's statement of issues.** The appellant's statement of the issues, under appropriate headings and in the order here indicated, shall contain:

(1) a statement of the issues;

(2) a summary of the proceedings which shall indicate briefly the nature of the case, the course of proceedings, and the disposition of the metropolitan court. The summary shall include a short recitation of all facts relevant to the issues presented for review, with appropriate references to the court file, exhibits and the taped record of proceedings showing how the issues were preserved in the metropolitan court;

(3) an argument which shall contain the contentions of the appellant with respect to each issue presented, with citations to the authorities, statutes and parts of the record and transcript relied on. New Mexico decisions, if any, shall be cited;

(4) a statement of the precise relief sought.

**C. Appellee's response.** The appellee's response shall conform to the requirements of Subparagraphs (1) to (4) of Paragraph B of this rule, except that a statement of the issues or of the summary of proceedings shall not be made unless the appellant's statement of issues or summary of proceedings is disputed.

**D. Briefs.** Briefs may be filed only with leave of the district court.

**E. References in statement of appellate issues.** References in the statement of appellate issues shall be to the pages of the record proper or the approximate counter numbers of the transcript of proceedings as shown on the index log. If reference is made to evidence the admissibility of which is in controversy, reference shall be to the place in the transcript of proceedings at which the evidence was identified, offered, and received or rejected.

**F. Length of statements of appellate issues.** Except by permission of the court, the argument portion of the appellant's statement of appellate issues shall not exceed five pages. Except by permission of the court, the argument portion of appellee's response shall not exceed five pages.

[Adopted, effective January 1, 1994.]

## ANNOTATIONS

**Effective dates.** - Pursuant to a court order dated December 30, 1993, this rule is effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Courts on or after January 1, 1994.

### **7-707. Scope of review by district court; appeals on the record.**

**A. Preserving questions for review.** To preserve a question for review it must appear that a ruling or decision by the metropolitan court was fairly invoked, but formal exceptions are not required, nor is it necessary to file a motion for a new trial to preserve questions for review. Further, if a party has no opportunity to object to a ruling

or order at the time it is made, the absence of an objection does not thereafter prejudice the party.

**B. Exceptions.** This rule shall not preclude the district court from considering jurisdictional questions or, in its discretion, questions involving:

(1) general public interest; or

(2) fundamental error or fundamental rights of a party.

**C. Applicability.** This rule applies to appeals on the record from the metropolitan court to the district court.

[Adopted, effective January 1, 1994.]

### **ANNOTATIONS**

**Effective dates.** - Pursuant to a court order dated December 30, 1993, this rule is effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Courts on or after January 1, 1994.

### **7-708. Disposition by district court; mandate; appeal.**

**A. Disposition.** The district court shall dispose of appeals by entry of a judgment or order disposing of the appeal. The court in its discretion may accompany the judgment or order with a formal or memorandum opinion. Opinions shall not be published and shall not be used as precedent in subsequent cases.

**B. Rehearing.** Within ten (10) days after entry of a judgment or order disposing of the appeal, any party may file a motion for rehearing. The motion shall set forth with particularity the points of law or fact which the movant believes the court has overlooked or misapprehended but shall not contain argument. No response to a motion shall be permitted unless requested by the district court. The motion for rehearing shall be disposed of within fifteen (15) days after it is filed.

**C. Appeal to Court of Appeals.** An aggrieved party may appeal from an order or judgment of the district court to the New Mexico Court of Appeals in accordance with the Rules of Appellate Procedure. The conditions of release and bond approved or continued in effect by the district court during the pendency of the appeal to the district court shall continue in effect pending appeal to the Court of Appeals, unless modified pursuant to Rule 12-205 of the Rules of Appellate Procedure.

**D. Mandate.** A mandate from the district court shall not issue until the time has elapsed for appeal to the Court of Appeals. If an appeal or certiorari is taken to an appellate court, the district court shall not issue a mandate until final disposition of the case.

E. **Remand.** Upon expiration of the time for appeal to the Court of Appeals, the district court shall enter a mandate remanding the case to the metropolitan court for enforcement of the district court's judgment.

[Adopted, effective January 1, 1994.]

### ANNOTATIONS

**Effective dates.** - Pursuant to a court order dated December 30, 1993, this rule is effective for cases filed in the Metropolitan Courts on or after January 1, 1994.

### **7-709. Appeals; dismissals for failure to comply with rules or failure to appear.**

A. **By the court.** When an appellant fails to comply with these rules, the district court shall notify the appellant that upon the expiration of ten (10) days from the date thereof the appeal will be dismissed unless prior to that date appellant shows cause why the appeal should not be dismissed.

B. **Failure to appear; trial de novo appeals.** If the defendant fails to appear at the trial de novo, the district court shall set a hearing within thirty (30) days for the defendant to show good cause why the defendant's appeal should not be dismissed. The clerk of the district court shall mail notice of the hearing to the defendant and to the defendant's counsel at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing. If the defendant fails to show good cause for the failure to appear for trial, the district court may dismiss the appeal and remand the case to the metropolitan court for enforcement of the judgment and sentence. If the district court finds good cause for the defendant's failure to appear, the district court shall reschedule the trial:

- (1) prior to the expiration of the six-month time period for trial provided by Rule 7-703; or
- (2) within the time fixed by the Supreme Court if the defendant obtains an extension of time for trial pursuant to Rule 7-703.

C. **By motion of the appellee.** If the appellant shall fail to comply with these rules, the appellee may file a motion in the district court to dismiss the appeal. The motion shall identify the rule violated. The appellant shall have ten (10) days from the date of service to respond to the motion.

[Recompiled, effective January 1, 1994; as amended, effective January 1, 1995.]

### ANNOTATIONS

**The 1995 amendment,** effective January 1, 1995, added "or failure to appear" in the rule heading, added Paragraph B, and redesignated former Paragraph B as Paragraph C.

**Compiler's note.** - Pursuant to a court order dated December 30, 1993, former Rule 7-705 was recompiled as Rule 7-709 effective January 1, 1994.

## **ARTICLE 8 SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS**

Rule

### **7-801. Modification of sentence.**

The metropolitan court may modify but shall not increase a sentence or fine at any time during the maximum period for which incarceration could have been imposed. No sentence shall be modified without prior notification to all parties and a hearing thereon. No sentence shall be modified while the appeal is pending. Changing a sentence from incarceration to probation constitutes a permissible reduction of sentence under this rule. No judgment of conviction shall be changed. No fine paid shall be ordered returned.

\* \* \* \* \*

The rule, as proposed by the committee, requires the court to impose costs against the defendant when there is a conviction. Former Rule 33 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Magistrate Courts (see now Rules 6-701, 6-702 and 6-801) made imposition of costs discretionary with the court.

### **ANNOTATIONS**

**Cross-references.** - For form on judgment and sentence, see Form 9-601.

For form on agreement to pay the fine and court costs, see Form 9-605.

**Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references.** - 21 Am. Jur. 2d Criminal Law § 580 et seq.

24 C.J.S. Criminal Law § 1610 et seq.

### **7-802. Return of the probation violator.**

**A. Probation; violation of probation.** The court shall have the power to suspend or defer a sentence and impose conditions of probation during the period of suspension or deferral. If probation has been imposed, upon receipt of a sworn affidavit alleging a violation of said probation, the court shall issue a criminal summons to appear and answer to the charge of violation of said probation.

**B. Issuance of warrants.** The court shall issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant when a summons cannot be served, when the defendant fails to appear, or for other good cause shown.

**C. Imposition of sentence.** If, upon a hearing, the violation is established with such reasonable certainty as to satisfy the conscience of the court, the court may continue or revoke the probation, and may require the probationer to serve the balance of the sentence imposed or any lesser sentence. If the defendant was serving a suspended sentence, credit must be given for the time served while on suspension.

**D. Appeals.** The decision of the court to revoke probation may be appealed to the district court as otherwise provided in these rules. The only issue the district court will address on appeal will be the propriety of the revocation of probation. The district court shall not modify the sentence of the metropolitan court.

[As amended, effective September 1, 1989.]

### **ANNOTATIONS**

**The 1989 amendment**, effective for cases filed in the metropolitan courts on or after September 1, 1989, in Paragraph C, substituted the present second sentence for the former second sentence, which read "Credit must be given for the time served on probation".

### **TABLE OF CORRESPONDING RULES**

[REFER TO THE BOOK FOR ORIGINAL]