

Chapter 20

Military Affairs

Article 1

General Provisions

§ 20-1-1. New Mexico Military Code; regulations.

The New Mexico Military Code shall consist of:

A. the constitution of the United States of America, including:

- (1) Article 1, Section 8 (the militia clause);
- (2) Article 2, Section 2 (powers of the president);
- (3) Amendment 2 (right to keep and bear arms);
- (4) Amendment 5 (rights of accused in criminal proceedings); and
- (5) Amendment 10 (powers reserved to states or people);

B. the constitution of New Mexico:

- (1) Article 2, Section 9 (military power subordinate; quartering of soldiers);
- (2) Article 2, Section 14 (indictment and information; grand juries; rights of accused);
- (3) Article 5, Section 4 (governor's executive power; commander of militia);
- (4) Article 9, Section 7 (state indebtedness; purposes); and
- (5) Article 18 (militia); and

C. Chapter 20 NMSA 1978.

The New Mexico Military Code shall be published, maintained and disseminated by the adjutant general. It may be implemented by executive orders or proclamations or by orders, rules or regulations of the adjutant general, consistent with the constitutions and laws of the state and of the United States, so as to achieve its intended effects and purposes. When attested by the adjutant general as issued by command of the governor, regulations shall have full force and effect upon publication. They are exempt

from the requirements of filing of the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978].

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-1-1, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 1.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-1-1 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1977, ch. 258, § 10, relating to the office of military affairs, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For the provisions of the former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-1-2. Laws to conform to United States regulations.

The intent of the New Mexico Military Code and all laws and regulations of the state affecting the military forces is to reasonably conform to all laws and regulations of the United States affecting the same subjects, except as otherwise expressly provided with respect to military justice.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-1-2, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 2.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-1-2 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1977, ch. 258, § 11, relating to the adjutant general as director, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For the provisions of the former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

New Mexico Military Code. - See 20-1-1 NMSA 1978.

§ 20-1-3. Armed forces regulations to govern.

All matters relating to the organization, discipline and government of the military forces, not otherwise provided for in the New Mexico Military Code, shall be decided by the custom, regulations and usage of the armed forces of the United States.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-1-3, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 3.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-1-3 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 258, § 12, relating to the military division, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For the provisions of the former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

New Mexico Military Code. - See 20-1-1 NMSA 1978.

§ 20-1-4. Governor to be commander-in-chief; enforcement of New Mexico Military Code.

A. The governor shall be the commander-in-chief of the military forces, except so much thereof as may be in the actual service of the United States; and may employ the military forces for the defense or relief of the state, the enforcement of its law, and the protection of life and property therein.

B. Whenever the governor or acting governor is unable to personally perform the duties of commander-in-chief, or whenever the governor so directs, the adjutant general or, in his absence, the senior line officer of the national guard present for duty with the troops shall command the military forces.

C. The governor may appoint a staff, consisting of the adjutant general and aides-de-camp of field grade or higher who shall be detailed from the national guard or the state defense force. The governor may designate honorarily other persons as colonels aide-de-camp.

D. The governor may by executive orders, proclamations or regulations not inconsistent with law, enforce all the provisions of the Military Code.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-1-4, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 4.

Cross-references. - For governor as commander in chief of national guard, see N.M. Const., art. XVIII, § 1.

New Mexico Military Code. - See 20-1-1 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 Am. Jur. 2d Military, and Civil Defense §§ 35, 36.
57 C.J.S. Militia § 10.

§ 20-1-5. Adjutant general; appointment and duties.

In case of a vacancy, the governor shall appoint as the adjutant general of New Mexico for a term of five years an officer who for three years immediately preceding his appointment as the adjutant general of New Mexico has been federally recognized as an officer in the national guard of New Mexico and who during his service in the national guard of New Mexico has received federal recognition in the rank of major or higher. The adjutant general shall not be removed from office during the term for which appointed, except for cause to be determined by a court-martial or efficiency board legally convened for that purpose in the manner prescribed by the national guard regulations of the United States department of defense. The adjutant general shall have the military grade of major general and shall receive the same pay and allowances as is prescribed by federal law and regulations for members of the active military the grade of major general, unless a different rate of pay and allowances is specified in the annual appropriations bill. The adjutant general shall:

A. prepare and publish, by order of the governor, such orders, rules and regulations, consistent with law, as are necessary to maintain the military forces in a state of efficiency in conformity with the needs of the state and the federal defense requirements;

B. supervise the receipt, preservation, repair, distribution, issue and collection of all arms and military equipment of the state;

C. supervise all personnel, organizations, facilities, equipment, supplies and funds of the military forces;

D. maintain records of all members of the military forces and keep on file in his offices copies of all orders, reports, regulations and communications received and issued by him;

E. perform such other duties as may be required of him by the commander-in-chief; and

F. have a seal of office.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-1-5, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 5.

Offices of adjutant general. - The adjutant general of state holds two offices, one a civil office and the other that of brigadier general (now major general) of the national guard of the state, and when ordered to duty as national guard officer he is entitled to pay in both capacities. 1933-34 Op. Att'y Gen. 152.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Incompatibility of offices of judge and national guard officer, 26 A.L.R. 142; 132 A.L.R. 254; 147 A.L.R. 1419; 148 A.L.R. 1399; 150 A.L.R. 1444.

Incompatibility of offices or positions in the military, and in the civil service, 132 A.L.R. 254; 147 A.L.R. 1419; 148 A.L.R. 1399; 150 A.L.R. 1444.
57 C.J.S. Militia § 11.

§ 20-1-6. Payments by state treasurer; certificates of indebtedness.

A. All compensation of personnel, and all the necessary expenses incurred in quartering, housing, caring for, subsisting, protecting, equipping, warning for duty and transporting such officers and members and their equipment, including the purchase or lease of any articles of material, equipment or supplies reasonably required, designed or needed to accomplish the purpose or results desired by the governor or specified in his call for such troops into service of the state, shall be paid by the state. The state treasurer, upon presentation to him of vouchers and payrolls for such compensation, expenses, supplies and materials, certified by the officers commanding such forces and approved by the adjutant general, shall pay the vouchers and payrolls out of any money

available in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, provided that the vouchers and payrolls for such service, supplies and materials do not exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in any one fiscal year.

B. If there is no money available in the state treasury which is not otherwise appropriated, or if the vouchers and payrolls for such service, material and supplies approach the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in any one fiscal year, the state treasurer shall certify such facts to the governor who shall inquire into and make an estimate of the total probable cost necessary to be incurred for all purposes in connection with or to accomplish the purpose for which such troops were called into active service. If he deems it necessary and prudent in order to provide for the public defense that such expenses be incurred and that it is necessary to create an indebtedness for the purpose of paying the expenses, the governor shall by proclamation declare an emergency to exist requiring the creation of an indebtedness under Article 9, Section 7 of the constitution of New Mexico in order to suppress insurrection or to provide for the public defense. The governor shall order the issuance of certificates of indebtedness in such amount as he deems required or necessary to provide funds for the payment of any expenses and costs incident to or connected with the emergency.

C. The certificates of indebtedness shall be approved as to form by the attorney general. They shall be dated the day of their issuance and the state board of finance shall by proper resolutions prescribe the denominations of the certificates, the maturity dates thereof, the rate of interest they shall bear payable semiannually, the time and place of payment of both principal and interest and the amount of the certificates that shall be issued from time to time. The certificates shall be signed by the secretary of the state board of finance and the state treasurer and the coupons attached thereto shall have the engraved lithographed facsimile of the signature of the state treasurer thereon; provided however that certificates purchased by the state treasurer may be issued without coupons. The certificates shall be sold by the state board of finance from time to time in such amounts as it deems advisable, at not less than par and accrued interest to date of delivery, after advertisement for a period of two weeks immediately prior to the sale in one daily newspaper in the state and in some financial journal in the city and state of New York; provided, however, that the state treasurer may purchase the certificates as an investment of any funds in his hands available for investment and in the event of any such purchase by him, no advertisement shall be required. The proceeds of certificates so sold shall be by the state treasurer covered into a fund known as the "adjutant general emergency public defense fund" and shall be expended and disbursed only in the manner and for the purposes specified and provided for in this article.

D. A fund to be known as the "adjutant general emergency public defense certificates fund" to provide for the payment of interest and principal on the foregoing certificates is established and, beginning with the tax levy for the year following the issuance of the certificates, a tax shall be levied annually in the same manner as other ad valorem taxes are levied on all taxable property in the state, not to exceed one-half mill on the

dollar of valuation, sufficient to produce the amount required to pay interest on the certificates and the principal thereof at maturity, for each and every year prior to the maturity of the certificates, which taxes when collected shall be credited to the adjutant general emergency public defense certificates fund. The state auditor shall each year prior to August 1 certify to the property tax division of the taxation and revenue department the amount necessary to meet all payments of principal and interest due on the certificates during the year ending June 30 following the date of the certificates.

E. On or before the twentieth legislative day of the next legislative session following the expenditures of the sums provided for in this section, the governor shall file a written report with the presiding officer of each house of the legislature setting forth the purpose and the amounts of money expended as provided in this section.

F. The foregoing provisions of this section may be used for the operation of the national guard, or the state defense force when on militia duty.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-1-6, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 6.

Legislative intent. - The intent of the legislature in this section is that the governor has been given the discretion to decide what is an emergency, and if he deems it necessary and prudent in order to provide for the public defense that such expenses be incurred in order to protect the lives or the property of the citizens, he may without issuing a certificate of indebtedness, if funds are available in the general fund, expend additional sums to pay for the maintaining of the militia. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6479.

Where section does not conflict. - This section does not interfere with the governor's power to call out the militia and does not conflict with N.M. Const., art. V, § 4. 1951-52 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5438.

Scope of expenses for transportation. - If the adjutant general does not have sufficient transportation for the national guard, he may rent trucks for such purpose, since expenses for transportation would include and permit the renting of trucks. It would also include the repair and maintenance of state trucks, provided such repairs were incident to maintenance and not permanent in nature. 1937-38 Op. Att'y Gen. 239.

Where indebtedness less than \$100,000. - Where the indebtedness created is less than \$5000 (now \$100,000), it is to be paid out of moneys available in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, and no certificate is to be issued in such instance unless there are no moneys available in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5986.

Where issuance of certificates mandated. - State was liable for expense of converting cavalry unit into an anti-aircraft artillery, under order of governor to conform the militia and equipment to the organization and equipment of the regular army of the United States, and issuance of certificates of indebtedness therefor was mandated. State ex rel. Charlton v. French, 44 N.M. 169, 99 P.2d 715 (1940).

Exceptions to limitation on borrowing. - Limitation on the state's borrowing to meet casual deficits or failure in revenue, or for necessary expenses, does not apply to debts contracted to suppress insurrection or to provide for the public defense. 1951-52 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5438.

§ 20-1-7. Reference to gender.

In Chapter 20 NMSA 1978, the use of the male pronoun shall be construed to include the female equivalent unless specifically stated to the contrary.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-1-7, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 7.

Article 2

Militia

§ 20-2-1. Definitions and principles.

A. "Militia" means all the military forces of this state, organized and unorganized, whether active or inactive; but excludes the regularly organized police forces of the state or its political subdivisions and excludes the civil air patrol division.

B. "National guard" means the New Mexico army national guard and the New Mexico air national guard. The national guard is federally recognized and has a dual state and federal character and mission. When used in Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 national guard shall refer to the national guard of New Mexico unless otherwise stated.

C. "New Mexico state defense force" means that part of the militia of the state which is not federally recognized. It is exclusively a state entity. Its standing cadre is a component of the organized militia; its ranks are filled upon order of the governor from the unorganized militia. When used in Chapter 20 NMSA 1978, state defense force shall refer to the New Mexico state defense force.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-2-1, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 8.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-2-1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, § 1, relating to the National Defense Act, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For the provisions of the former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 Am. Jur. 2d Military, and Civil Defense § 30.

57 C.J.S. Militia § 1.

§ 20-2-2. Militia composition.

The militia is composed of the organized and the unorganized militia.

A. The organized militia is the national guard and the standing cadre of the state defense force, and such parts of the unorganized militia when and as may be activated, enrolled or enlisted into the national guard or into the state defense force.

B. The unorganized militia is comprised of all able-bodied male citizens of the state and all other able-bodied males who have or shall have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States and are residents of the state who are not less than eighteen or more than forty-five years of age, but who shall not be more than sixty-four years of age if they shall have earlier served in or retired from the national guard; subject to the following exceptions:

(1) persons exempted by the laws of the United States from federal military service;

(2) persons who are engaged in civilian occupations which are deemed by the governor to be of greater public service or necessity than would be their service in the militia if called into active service of the state;

(3) persons who have received dismissal, a dishonorable discharge, a bad conduct discharge, an undesirable discharge, or a discharge under other than honorable conditions from any military component; and

(4) persons in active federal military service, or retired military members subject to federal recall to active military service.

C. The adjutant general may prescribe plans by regulation for the orderly activating and detailing of the unorganized militia and its members, to include mission analysis and personnel classification. Enrollment or enlistment of members of the unorganized militia may be into the national guard, subject to federal criteria, or into the state defense force, as determined by the governor.

D. The governor may authorize the voluntary appointment or voluntary enlistment of female citizens of the state into the noncombat branches and services of the organized militia and while so serving they shall have the same status as male members.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-2-2, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 9.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-2-2 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, § 2, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For the provisions of the former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

Legislative intent. - The constitution makers did not say that the legislature should organize the militia, but mandated them to provide for the organization of the militia, and the legislature, by this chapter (Laws 1925, ch. 113), has declared its legislative policy of establishing a militia. State ex rel. Charlton v. French, 44 N.M. 169, 99 P.2d 715 (1940).

Enlistment generally. - A voluntary enlistment is a contractual relationship between the person enlisting and the state. It is a contract which, in effect, changes the status of the party enlisting. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6315.

When guard part of United States armed forces. - New Mexico national guard is included as a part of the armed forces of the United States only during a period of federal service. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-18.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 Am. Jur. 2d Military, and Civil Defense §§ 30 to 45.

Military service as basis of discrimination as to taxation or licenses, 83 A.L.R. 1231.

Selective training and service acts, 129 A.L.R. 1171; 147 A.L.R. 1313; 148 A.L.R. 1388; 149 A.L.R. 1457; 150 A.L.R. 1420; 151 A.L.R. 1456; 152 A.L.R. 1452; 153 A.L.R. 1422; 154 A.L.R. 1448; 155 A.L.R. 1452; 156 A.L.R. 1450; 157 A.L.R. 1450; 158 A.L.R. 1450.

Soldiers' and sailors' relief acts, 130 A.L.R. 774; 147 A.L.R. 1366; 148 A.L.R. 1395; 149 A.L.R. 1463; 150 A.L.R. 1428; 151 A.L.R. 1460; 152 A.L.R. 1457; 153 A.L.R. 1429; 154 A.L.R. 1455; 155 A.L.R. 1456; 156 A.L.R. 1455; 157 A.L.R. 1454; 158 A.L.R. 1456.

Injury or damage to person or property as result of "black-out," liability for, 136 A.L.R. 1327; 147 A.L.R. 1442; 148 A.L.R. 1401; 150 A.L.R. 1448; 153 A.L.R. 1433; 154 A.L.R. 1459; 155 A.L.R. 1458; 158 A.L.R. 1463.

Minors, enlistment or mustering of, 137 A.L.R. 1467; 147 A.L.R. 1311; 151 A.L.R. 1455; 153 A.L.R. 1420; 155 A.L.R. 1451; 157 A.L.R. 1449.

Civil and criminal liability of soldiers, sailors, and militiamen, 141 A.L.R. 1526.

Validity of governmental requirement of oath of allegiance or loyalty as applied to militiamen, 18 A.L.R.2d 328.

Construction and effect of soldiers' bonus laws, 22 A.L.R.2d 1134.

Privacy, right of privacy of military personnel, 57 A.L.R.3d 16.

57 C.J.S. Militia §§ 7, 12, 17, 20.

§ 20-2-3. Governor; power to call out militia.

A. The governor may in case of insurrection, invasion, riot or breach of the peace or of imminent danger thereof or in case of other emergency, order into active service of the state the militia or any components or parts thereof which have not been called into federal service.

B. In case of any breach of the peace, tumult, riot or resistance to process of this state or imminent danger thereof, the sheriff of a county may call for aid from the governor as commander-in-chief of the national guard. If it appears to the governor that the power of

the county is insufficient to enable the sheriff to preserve the peace and protect the lives and property of the peaceful residents of the county, or to overcome the resistance to process of this state, the governor shall, on application of the sheriff, order out such military force as is necessary.

C. When any portion of the militia is called out for the purpose of suppressing an unlawful or riotous assembly, the commander of the troops shall cooperate with the civil officers to the fullest extent consistent with the accomplishment of the object for which the troops were called. The civil officials may express to the commander of the troops the general or specific objective which the civil officials desire to accomplish, but the tactical direction of the troops, the kind and extent of force to be used and the particular means to be employed to accomplish the object specified by the civil officers shall be left solely to the commander of the troops present on duty.

D. In the event of the exercise by the governor of the powers under this section, the governor shall first utilize the personnel and assets of the national guard and only in their absence or insufficiency utilize the personnel and assets of the state defense force.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-2-3, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 10.

Cross-references. - For constitutional power of governor to call out militia, see N.M. Const., art. V, § 4.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-2-3 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1943, ch. 29, § 1, relating to the definition of militia, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For the provisions of the former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

Generally. - When acting within the power vested in him by N.M. Const., art. V, § 4 and this section, the governor may order into active service the militia of the state and may direct locality of operations. He is made the sole judge of the facts that may seem to demand the assistance of the military forces of the state. The presumption of course is that he will not exercise this power unless it becomes necessary. To his good judgment and sound discretion, the law has left the final decision as to whether the military arm of the state shall be ordered into active service. There is no power in the courts to control or restrain his acts. *State ex rel. Charlton v. French*, 44 N.M. 169, 99 P.2d 715 (1940).

Enlistment generally. - A voluntary enlistment is a contractual relationship between the person enlisting and the state. It is a contract which, in effect, changes the status of the party enlisting. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6315.

Effects of using militia. - Where the governor of the state, seeking to quell insurrection, calls out the militia by executive process and puts them in charge, such military forces do not act as sheriffs or deputy sheriffs, but their power supersedes the civil authorities;

the courts may not, under writs of habeas corpus, interfere with their arrests made during insurrection. State ex rel. Roberts v. Swope, 38 N.M. 53, 28 P.2d 4 (1933).

Quartermen and equipment. - Governor may expend money to quarter men and equipment of national guard, although men and equipment are not engaged in active duty. State ex rel. Charlton v. French, 44 N.M. 169, 99 P.2d 715 (1940).

Converting and quartering of cavalry. - Governor may convert cavalry into a mechanized unit in an emergency to provide better for the public defense, and may order armories altered to quarter same. State ex rel. Charlton v. French, 44 N.M. 169, 99 P.2d 715 (1940).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 Am. Jur. 2d Military, and Civil Defense §§ 35, 36, 44.

Constitutionality of statute providing for payments to public officers or employees who enter military service of the United States or their dependents, 145 A.L.R. 1156.

Workmen's compensation: person in military or naval service, 150 A.L.R. 1456. 57 C.J.S. Militia §§ 14, 21.

§ 20-2-4. Governor; proclamation of a state of insurrection.

Whenever any portion of the militia is in active service of the state in aid of civil authority, the governor, if in his judgment the maintenance of law and order will thereby be promoted, may by proclamation declare a specified area in which the troops are serving to be in a state of insurrection and may declare martial law therein.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-2-4, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 11.

Cross-references. - For constitutional power of governor to call out militia, see N.M. Const., art. V, § 4.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-2-4 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, § 3, relating to the classification of militia, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For the provisions of the former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

Declaration conclusive. - The governor need not set out in his proclamation why martial law is declared and his declaration is conclusive. 1943-44 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 4252.

Effects of using militia. - Where the governor of the state, seeking to quell insurrection, calls out the militia by executive process and puts them in charge, such military forces do not act as sheriffs or deputy sheriffs, but their power supersedes the civil authorities; the courts may not, under writs of habeas corpus, interfere with their arrests made during insurrection. State ex rel. Roberts v. Swope, 38 N.M. 53, 28 P.2d 4 (1933).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 Am. Jur. 2d Military, and Civil Defense §§ 35, 36.
46 C.J.S. Insurrection and Sedition § 6.

§ 20-2-5. Fresh pursuit.

A. In case the United States is at war or in case of any other emergency declared by the president or the congress of the United States or by the governor or the legislature of this state, any organization, unit or detachment of the military forces of this state by direction of the governor and upon order of the officer in immediate command thereof may continue in fresh pursuit of insurrectionists, saboteurs, perpetrators of felony, enemies or enemy forces beyond the borders of this state into another state of the United States until they are apprehended or captured by such organization, unit or detachment or until the military or police forces of such other state or the forces of the United States have had a reasonable opportunity to take up the pursuit or to apprehend or capture the persons pursued, provided such other state shall have given authority by law for such pursuit by such forces of this state. Except as otherwise provided by law, any person who shall be apprehended or captured in another state of the United States by any of the forces of this state shall without unnecessary delay be surrendered to the military or police forces of the state in which he is taken or to the United States, but such surrender shall not constitute a waiver by this state of its right to extradite or prosecute such person for any crime committed in this state.

B. Military forces of other states of the United States may enter this state. Any military forces of another state of the United States who are in fresh pursuit of insurrectionists, saboteurs, perpetrators of felony, enemies or enemy forces may continue such pursuit into this state until the military or police forces of this state or the forces of the United States have had a reasonable opportunity to take up the pursuit or to apprehend or capture the persons pursued and the pursuing forces may arrest or capture such persons within this state while in fresh pursuit. Any such person who shall be captured or arrested by the military forces of such other state while in this state shall without unnecessary delay be surrendered to the military or police forces of this state to be dealt with according to law.

C. This section shall not be construed so as to make unlawful any arrest in this state which would otherwise be lawful or to repeal or prevent the application of any of the provisions of the Uniform Act on Fresh Pursuit [31-2-1 to 31-2-7 NMSA 1978].

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-2-5, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 12.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-2-5 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, § 4, relating to proclamation of insurrection, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For the provisions of the former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-2-6. Governor; call for federal or state service; powers.

A. When the national guard or a part thereof is called or ordered into active federal service under the constitution and laws of the United States, and the numbers or composition of the national guard forces are insufficient to meet such call or order, the governor may order out and cause through the adjutant general to be enrolled into the organized militia such persons as may be required and expected to reasonably meet the federal call or order.

B. The governor may order out the organized militia when:

(1) the national guard or any significant portion thereof is called or ordered into active federal service, and the remaining national guard forces are insufficient for the needs of the state; or

(2) the total strength or composition of the national guard within the state is deemed by the governor to be insufficient to meet a major disaster, experienced or anticipated, the governor is authorized to call into active state service the state defense force or any portion thereof as may be necessary for the protection and well being of the state. If the numbers or composition of the state defense force be inadequate to meet the need, the governor can call out and cause through the adjutant general to be enrolled from the unorganized militia such persons as are required to bring the organized militia up to strength.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-2-6, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 13.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-2-6 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, § 5, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For the provisions of the former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 57 C.J.S. Militia § 21.

§ 20-2-7. Miscellaneous provisions.

A. The composition, uniform, equipment and location of all units of the militia shall be prescribed by the governor consistent with the laws and regulations of the United States.

B. The designation of organizations of the national guard shall not be given to any new organization during their absence from the state.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-2-7, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 14.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-2-7 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, § 6, relating to oaths, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For the provisions of the former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 57 C.J.S. Militia §§ 7, 17, 19, 26.

§ 20-2-8. Honorary promotion upon retirement.

Members of the organized militia may be promoted by the governor to the next higher grade on the occasion of their retirement from service under the following conditions:

A. that the member has honorably served either a total of thirty years in the federal military or organized militia combined or a minimum of twenty years in the organized militia, provided that no period of less than ten years in the state defense force shall be credited toward either of these requirements; and

B. that the honorary promotion be requested by the member and be favorably recommended by the adjutant general.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-2-8, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 15.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-2-8 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, § 7, relating to enrolling officers, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For the provisions of the former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

§§ 20-2-9 to 20-2-18. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 98A repeals 20-2-9 to 20-2-18 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, §§ 8 to 20, relating to assignment of county quotas, appointment of officers, draft, reports, call-up for federal service, process and service, and composition and location of units, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former sections, see 1978 original pamphlet.

Article 3

Department of Military Affairs

§ 20-3-1. Department of military affairs [created].

There is created the "department of military affairs" which shall act on behalf of the governor to exercise organizational, operational and administrative command and

control of the military forces of the state and to direct and coordinate the functions, efforts and activities of the civil air patrol division for the well being of the state.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-3-1, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 16; 1989, ch. 204, § 20; 1989, ch. 337, § 1.

Cross-references. - As to Military Affairs Act, see 9-9-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repealed former 20-3-1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, § 21, relating to the commander-in-chief, and enacted a new 20-3-1 NMSA 1978, effective April 10, 1987. For the provisions of the former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

The 1989 amendments. - Identical amendments to this section were enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 204, § 20, effective July 1, 1989, and Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 1, effective June 16, 1989, which deleted "civil emergency preparedness division and the" preceding "civil air patrol division". This section is set out above as amended by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 1. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

§ 20-3-2. Department structure; authority of adjutant general.

A. The department of military affairs is composed of:

(1) the office of the adjutant general;

(2) three subordinate military divisions:

(a) the army national guard division;

(b) the air national guard division; and

(c) the state defense force division;

(3) one subordinate civil division, the civil air patrol division;

(4) four subordinate support agencies:

(a) the selective service office;

(b) the state armory board;

(c) the state programs office; and

(d) the United States property and fiscal office and such other agencies, administrative staffs and clerical staffs necessary for departmental operation which the adjutant

general may by regulation prescribe.

B. The adjutant general is the military chief of staff to the governor and is the head of the department of military affairs.

C. The adjutant general shall prescribe policies, rules and procedures for the orderly functioning of the department of military affairs which may include subordinate organizational structures and lines of authority.

D. The adjutant general may employ such administrative, technical, clerical and other personnel as he deems necessary and may fix the compensation of exempt personnel subject to the concurrence of the department of finance and administration.

E. The adjutant general may make expenditures from appropriations or from other funds available to him for all purposes within Chapter 20 NMSA 1978.

F. The adjutant general is authorized to accept through the United States property and fiscal officer such equipment, supplies, arms, facilities and personnel support funding as may be authorized and appropriated by federal law.

G. The adjutant general shall be furnished suitable buildings, facilities, supplies and equipment for conducting the business of the department of military affairs to include the proper storage, repair and issuance of military property.

H. The adjutant general may appoint as assistant adjutants general one officer from each of the three military divisions in the department of military affairs. The officers so appointed shall hold the rank of brigadier general during such appointment. The qualifications of each person so appointed shall meet the specific standards required for such appointment within Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 and any applicable federal standards or requirements. Once appointed, the assistant adjutants general shall serve at the pleasure of the adjutant general; their performance will be reviewed annually, in January, by the adjutant general; and if relieved, an assistant adjutant general shall revert to the rank previously held or to such higher rank to which promoted and federally recognized while serving as assistant adjutant general. The adjutant general may designate one federally recognized assistant adjutant general as deputy adjutant general and another federally recognized assistant adjutant general as vice-deputy adjutant general. The deputy adjutant general shall serve on full-time active status for the state. In the incapacity or absence from the state of the adjutant general, the deputy adjutant general shall act in his stead. In the incapacity or absence from the state of both the adjutant general and the deputy adjutant general, the governor may call the vice-deputy adjutant general to active service for the state. The assistant adjutants general shall perform all duties that may be required of them by the adjutant general. The adjutant general may delegate in writing to any of the assistant adjutants general such authorities and responsibilities as he deems appropriate, consistent with the constitutions, laws and regulations of the state and of the United States. Assistant adjutants general, when on active status for the state, shall receive the same pay and

allowances as is prescribed by federal law and regulations for members of the active military in the grade of brigadier general, unless a different rate of pay and allowances are specified in a general appropriation act of the New Mexico legislature.

I. The adjutant general shall appoint individuals to serve as director of the one civil division and as head of each of the four support agencies, except as stated in Section 20-9-1 NMSA 1978. The qualifications of each person so appointed shall meet the specific standards required for such appointment within Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 and any applicable federal standards or requirements.

J. There shall be allowed to the adjutant general a contingent and entertainment fund of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500) annually, plus such additional appropriations for carrying out the functions of his office as the legislature shall deem proper.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-3-2, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 17.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-3-2 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 198, § 3, relating to staff officers and aides-de-camp, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For the provisions of the former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

§§ 20-3-3 to 20-3-10. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 98A repeals 20-3-3 to 20-3-10 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, §§ 18, 23, 25, 26, 38 and Laws 1961, ch. 198, §§ 7 and 8, relating to salaries, officers, promotions, retirement and call to active duty, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former sections, see 1978 original pamphlet.

Article 4

National Guard

§ 20-4-1. Standards for appointment, promotion, termination.

A. The standards for commissioning, warranting, enlisting; for promotion and demotion in grade or rank; and for assignment, transfer, discharge and retirement of members of the national guard shall be established by regulations promulgated by the adjutant general. Such regulations shall substantially conform these requirements to the laws and regulations of the United States relating to the national guard of the United States.

B. The regulations concerning discharge shall include a provision that a commissioned or warrant officer can be discharged only:

(1) upon removal of federal recognition by the national guard bureau;

- (2) upon transfer by request of the officer to another military reserve component of the United States;
- (3) upon resignation duly accepted by the governor;
- (4) for absence without leave for more than ninety days;
- (5) upon recommendation of a federal recognition board or other state efficiency board approved by the governor; or
- (6) after a court-martial imposing a sentence of dismissal, if the sentence of dismissal is approved by the governor.

C. Discharge certificates shall reflect the character of the member's service. They shall conform as closely as practicable to discharge certificates of the United States military forces.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-4-1, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 18.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-4-1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 198, § 11, relating to accountability for money and property, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For the provisions of the former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-4-2. Administration of oaths.

All commissioned and warrant officers of the national guard and of the active and reserve military forces of the United States are hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths and affirmations when directed by proper authority in all matters pertaining to and concerning the national guard, including the administration of oaths and affirmations in the enlistment of soldiers therefor.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-4-2, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 19.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-4-2 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 198, § 12, relating to organization funds, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For the provisions of the former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 Am. Jur. 2d Military, and Civil Defense § 42.

Validity of governmental requirement of oath of allegiance or loyalty as applied to militiamen, 18 A.L.R.2d 328.

57 C.J.S. Militia § 12.

§ 20-4-3. Pay and allowances.

A. Members of the national guard, when on state-ordered duty for any period, shall receive the same basic pay and allowances as is prescribed by federal laws and regulations for members of the national guard on active federal service of like grade and length of service.

B. Members of the national guard who are on full-time active status for the state as adjutant general or as members of his staff may enter upon periods of active duty for training in the armed forces of the United States without loss of state pay, seniority or other employment benefits, when such active duty for training has been approved by the governor as commander-in-chief.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-4-3, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 20.

Scope of state's power for public defense. - The state's power to provide for the public defense embraces consideration of preparedness as well as execution, and the governor may authorize money to equip and quarter the national guard. State ex rel. Charlton v. French, 44 N.M. 169, 99 P.2d 715 (1940).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 Am. Jur. 2d Military, and Civil Defense § 44.

Constitutionality of statute providing for payments to public officers or employees who enter military service of the United States or their dependents, 145 A.L.R. 1156.
Workmen's compensation: person in military or naval service, 150 A.L.R. 1456.
57 C.J.S. Militia §§ 11, 14.

§ 20-4-4. Members not liable for acts in performance of duty.

Whenever a member of the national guard is on state-ordered active duty or while on other state duty reasonably requested by competent military authority, he shall not incur personal civil liability for acts performed in the line of the duty, and the state shall defend and indemnify against any such claims as are brought, and the state shall be substituted as a party defendant for the member.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-4-4, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 21.

§ 20-4-5. Workmen's compensation.

Whenever a member of the national guard is on state-ordered duty or while on other state duty reasonably requested by competent military authority or while traveling directly to or from said duty, he is a workman under the Workmen's Compensation Act and the department of military affairs is his employer. The average weekly wage of a

member of the national guard shall be computed as seven times the daily pay and allowances and the value of rations and quarters supplied him while on state duty.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-4-5, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 22.

Workmen's Compensation Act. - Laws 1987, ch. 235, § 1 amends 52-1-1 NMSA 1978, formerly the short title of the Workmen's Compensation Act, to read: "Chapter 52, Article 1 NMSA 1978 shall be known and may be cited as the 'Workers' Compensation Act'".

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 Am. Jur. 2d Military, and Civil Defense § 44.

Workmen's compensation: person in military or naval service, 150 A.L.R. 1456. 57 C.J.S. Militia § 14.

§ 20-4-6. Discrimination prohibited; penalty.

No employer or agent thereof shall refuse to hire or penalize or discharge from employment any person because of membership in the national guard or prevent the member from performing any military service he may be called upon to perform by proper authority. Willful violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-4-6, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 23.

Cross-references. - For penalty provision, see 20-11-6 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity and construction of state statutes requiring employers to compensate employees for absences occasioned by military service, 8 A.L.R.4th 704.

§ 20-4-7. Military leave for national guard and reserves.

All state, county, municipal, school district and other public employees who are members of organized units of the army or air national guard or army, air force, navy, marine or coast guard reserves shall be given not to exceed fifteen working days' military leave with pay per federal fiscal year when they are ordered to duty for training, such leave to be in addition to other leave or vacation time with pay to which such employees are otherwise entitled. The governor may grant any member of the national guard or reserves who is a state employee additional military leave with pay in excess of that allowed above, not to exceed fifteen working days per federal fiscal year, for periods of active duty for training when he deems that such training will benefit the state by enabling that employee to better perform the duties required in his state occupation.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-4-7, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 24.

Legislative objective. - The legislative objective in enacting this section was to insure that public employees who were members of organized military reserve units should not be deprived of the annual leave to which they were otherwise entitled, by reason of their absence under orders on military training. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-173.

Employee members of organized units eligible. - All state, county and municipal employees who are members of organized units are eligible for the additional military leave provided in this section. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5762.

Effect on employees of conservancy district. - Employees of a conservancy district are entitled to up to 15 days military leave and pay each year. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-54.

On permanent employees. - Regardless of the duration of employment, permanent employees are entitled to such military leave with pay. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-196.

No restriction is placed upon the time of service rendered by permanent employees before this leave accrues. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-196.

Temporary employees not eligible. - A temporary employee of the state is not entitled to military training leave provided by statute. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-173.

Pay entitled to. - A permanent employee is entitled to pay for his active military duty in addition to that for his vacation. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-196.

Full salary required. - This section requires that the governmental unit pay the full salary to the employee regardless of the amount of money drawn by him while on active military duty. Thus, it would be illegal for a governmental unit to pay an employee only the difference between his military pay and the top limits of pay which he regularly draws from the military unit. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5762.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity and construction of state statutes requiring employers to compensate employees for absences occasioned by military service, 8 A.L.R.4th 704.

§ 20-4-8. Exemptions; jury duty and civil process; equipment.

A. Members of the national guard shall not be subject to misdemeanor arrest, jury duty or to other civil process while going to, remaining at or returning from any place at which the member is required to perform military duty. This exemption shall not preclude the proper issuance of traffic citations, or temporary delays which do not materially impede the timely performance of military duty, or arrest for driving while intoxicated.

B. Uniforms, arms and equipment required by law or regulations to be owned by

members of the national guard and all uniforms, arms, equipment or other property of the state or the United States issued to members of the national guard shall be exempt from all suits, distresses, executions or sales for debt or payment of taxes.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-4-8, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 25.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Military, and Civil Defense §§ 297-299.

Public policy as grounds for exemptions from service of process, 85 A.L.R. 1340; 94 A.L.R. 1475.

Exemption of members of armed forces from service of civil process, 137 A.L.R. 1372; 149 A.L.R. 1455; 150 A.L.R. 1419; 151 A.L.R. 1454; 153 A.L.R. 1419; 156 A.L.R. 1449; 158 A.L.R. 1450.

57 C.J.S. Militia § 6.

§ 20-4-9. Members of the national guard, state hiring preference.

While serving in the national guard, applicants for state employment shall be awarded veterans' preference status and points to the same extent as discharged veterans of federal military service.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-4-9, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 26.

§ 20-4-10. Members of the national guard considered state employees.

Members of the national guard shall be considered to be state employees for the purpose of eligibility to purchase and participate in group insurance coverages afforded other state employees.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-4-10, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 27.

§ 20-4-11. Survivors' benefit; tuition payment.

The surviving spouse and all surviving minor children of a member of the national guard who dies in line of duty while serving on state military status shall be provided free tuition up to one baccalaureate degree or similar vocational certification at any state-sponsored university, college or institute of learning.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-4-11, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 28.

§ 20-4-12. Military last will and testament for national guard and reserves.

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any member of the national guard or reserves may execute a military last will and testament (military will) according to the provisions of this section. Such will may be executed within or without the state and shall be given the same force and effect as any will properly executed pursuant to Chapter 45 NMSA 1978, the provisions of which shall govern the rules of construction of a military will and the administration of the testator's estate.

B. Mindful of the mobilization readiness required of members of the national guard and reserves, the adjutant general may prescribe regulations and forms for a military will. These regulations and forms shall be designed to achieve basic testamentary disposition of the member's property in contemplation of rapid troop mobilization and of the hazards of armed conflict. They shall be designed for preparation by unit administrative personnel according to the desires of the testator. No liability or cause of action shall attach to the erroneous act or omission of any person assisting a testator in the preparation or execution of a military will.

C. The scope of a military will shall be limited to the following dispositions and provisions:

(1) disposition of the testator's entire estate to the testator's spouse or in the event the testator is predeceased by the spouse then to the testator's children in equal shares and to their descendants by right of representation;

(2) if the testator is not survived by a spouse, children or lineal descendants, then disposition of the testator's [testator's] entire estate shall be according to the laws of intestate succession;

(3) a guardian for minor children may be nominated by the testator in the event that any minor child's other natural parent is or shall become unwilling or unable to serve as the child's guardian;

(4) a personal representative may be nominated by the testator in the event that the testator's surviving spouse is or shall become unwilling or unable to so serve; and

(5) trust provisions are prohibited as beyond the scope of a military will.

D. A military will shall be executed, witnessed and attested to before two persons, one of whom must be a commissioned, warrant or noncommissioned officer of the national guard or state defense force. A military will so executed, witnessed and attested shall be deemed a self-proving will.

E. A military will may be executed only by a member of the national guard or reserves

and not by a member's civilian dependents.

F. A military will shall, during the testator's membership in the national guard or reserves, be maintained as a permanent record in the member's military personnel records jacket. In the event of the member's death, the will shall promptly be delivered by military authorities to the appropriate court of competent jurisdiction.

G. Upon discharge, separation or retirement of the member from the national guard or reserves, a military will shall become null and void.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-4-12, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 29.

§ 20-4-13. National guard scholarship fund.

The adjutant general shall maintain and administer a scholarship fund for the benefit of enlisted members of the national guard who have demonstrated potential to become commissioned officers. The fund shall consist of such money and assets as the legislature shall appropriate and as shall be donated from private sources. No less than half of the annual expenditures of the fund shall be for the benefit of national guard enlisted members enrolled in a commissioning program at the New Mexico Military Institute and the remainder in such programs at other educational institutions within the state.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-4-13, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 30.

Cross-references. - As to New Mexico military institute, see 21-12-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

§ 20-4-14. Resident tuition.

A member of the national guard shall be deemed an in-state resident for purposes of determining tuition and fees at all state institutions of higher learning.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-4-14, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 31.

Article 5

State Defense Force

§ 20-5-1. New Mexico state defense force established; not in federal service; definitions.

A. The New Mexico state defense force is established as an element of the militia in the

department of military affairs. The members and organizations of the former New Mexico state guard are transferred to the New Mexico state defense force on the effective date of this act.

B. Nothing in Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 shall be construed as authorizing the New Mexico state defense force or any part thereof to be called, ordered or in any manner drafted by federal authorities into the military service of the United States, but no person by reason of his enlistment or appointment in the state defense force shall be exempted from military service under any law of the United States.

C. The following definitions apply to the duty statuses under which members of the state defense force serve:

(1) "militia duty" means the performance of actual military service for the state in time of need when called by the governor or adjutant general following mobilization of the national guard. It may be performed by the standing cadre of the state defense force at any time so ordered following mobilization of the national guard. It may be performed by the unorganized militia following its call by the governor pursuant to Subsection B of Section 20-2-6 NMSA 1978 of this chapter, in which case it shall include the post-call training of the New Mexico state defense force pursuant thereto; and

(2) "cadre duty" means the normal service and training performed by the standing cadre of the state defense force in anticipation and support of militia duty including organization, administration and other pre-call matters.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-5-1, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 32.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-5-1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, § 53, relating to exemption from arrest, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

"Effective date of this act". - The phrase "effective date of this act", referred to at the end of Subsection A, means April 10, 1987, the effective date of Laws 1987, Chapter 318.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 Am. Jur. 2d Military, and Civil Defense §§ 30 to 45.
57 C.J.S. Militia §§ 2, 11.

§ 20-5-2. Regulations.

The adjutant general shall prescribe regulations governing the recruiting, organization, administration, equipment, facilities, training and discipline of the state defense force. Such regulations shall, to the extent practicable, conform to regulations governing the

army national guard and shall be consistent with federal law and regulations pertaining to state defense forces.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-5-2, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 33.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-5-2 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, § 55, relating to exemption from execution, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-5-3. Composition; enlistment; appointment.

A. The state defense force shall consist of persons between the ages of eighteen and sixty-four years voluntarily appointed or voluntarily enlisted therein and such additional members of the unorganized militia as therein may be appointed, enlisted, enrolled or inducted as provided by law. Volunteer members may be retained beyond age sixty-four with their consent by direction of the adjutant general.

B. The officers of the state defense force shall be appointed by the governor and serve at his pleasure. They shall be chosen from the public and private leadership bases within local communities so as to best enable the community to efficiently muster and lead its people and protect its assets and well being.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-5-3, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 34.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-5-3 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, § 56, relating to right-of-way on streets or highways, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

State representative serving in force. - A New Mexico state representative may not serve in the New Mexico State Defense Force, because the offices of legislator and state defense force member are incompatible; service in both capacities would create a conflict of interest. 1988 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 88-71.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 Am. Jur. 2d Military and Civil Defense §§ 30 to 45.
57 C.J.S. Militia §§ 2, 11.

§ 20-5-4. Administration of oaths.

All commissioned officers of the national guard and of the state defense force, and such other persons or officials as the adjutant general shall prescribe, are hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths and affirmations in all matters pertaining to and

concerning the state defense force and to administer oaths and affirmations in the enlistment of soldiers therefor.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-5-4, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 35.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-5-4 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, § 57, relating to exemption from tolls, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Oath of allegiance or loyalty as applied to militiamen, validity of government requirement of, 18 A.L.R.2d 328.
57 C.J.S. Militia § 12.

§ 20-5-5. Standing cadre; composition of units.

A standing cadre of officers and enlisted members is authorized. The composition of units and force structure shall be as recommended by the adjutant general and approved by the governor.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-5-5, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 36.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-5-5 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, § 58, relating to exemption from jury duty, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 Am. Jur. 2d Military, and Civil Defense §§ 35, 36.
57 C.J.S. Militia §§ 2, 10, 15.

§ 20-5-6. Uniform; rank precedence and command.

A. The state defense force shall be uniformed. The governor shall by regulation prescribe the uniform and insignia of the New Mexico state defense force, which uniform and insignia shall include distinctive devices identifying it as the uniform of the state defense force and distinguishing it from the national guard. When in uniform, members of the state defense force will reasonably conform to the dress and appearance standards of the national guard. The wearing of permanent military decorations earlier awarded is authorized.

B. The grade structure of the state defense force shall to the extent practicable be the same as that prescribed for the army national guard.

C. The senior line officer without distinction as to component present in any organization or formation of the state defense force shall command, unless the adjutant general shall designate otherwise.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-5-6, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 37.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-5-6 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1972, ch. 42, § 1, relating to duty as workman, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 57 C.J.S. Militia § 17.

§ 20-5-7. Discipline.

A. The discipline of the state defense force shall, to the extent practicable, conform to that of the army national guard.

B. When performing militia duty, members of the state defense force are subject to the Code of Military Justice, Chapter 20, Article 12 NMSA 1978.

C. Standards of conduct applicable to the army national guard are applicable to members of the state defense force when performing militia duty or cadre duty.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-5-7, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 38.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Military, and Civil Defense § 210 et seq.
57 C.J.S. Militia §§ 19, 25.

§ 20-5-8. Discharge; dismissal.

A. Upon expiration of the term of service for which appointed or enlisted, a member of the state defense force shall be entitled to a discharge; provided that no member shall be discharged by reason of expiration of his term of service while in the active service of the state.

B. A member of the state defense force may be dismissed or discharged prior to the expiration of his term of service by sentence of a court-martial or for misconduct, inefficiency, unsatisfactory participation, personal hardship; or for such other cause as the adjutant general finds and the governor approves. Discharge proceedings shall, as nearly as practicable, follow the laws, rules and procedures prescribed for the army national guard.

C. Discharge certificates shall reflect the character of the member's service. They shall conform as closely as practicable to discharge certificates of the army national guard.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-5-8, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 39.

§ 20-5-9. Arms and equipment; facilities.

A. The state defense force, to the extent practicable, shall be equipped as needed for training and for actual state service.

B. To the extent available and permitted by federal law, armories and other facilities of the national guard and other state facilities may be utilized for the storage and maintenance of arms, equipment and supplies of the state defense force and for the assembly, drill and instruction of its members.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-5-9, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 40.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 57 C.J.S. Militia §§ 17, 18.

§ 20-5-10. Training.

A. The adjutant general shall promulgate regulations governing the training of the state defense force, including its standing cadre.

B. To the extent permitted by law, officers and members of the national guard may be detailed to train and instruct the standing cadre of the state defense force. Members of its standing cadre may attend service schools and other courses of training or instruction conducted by state or federal agencies in cadre duty status. Such training shall be paid for only to the extent allowed in Subsection B of Section 20-5-9 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-5-10, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 41; 1989, ch. 337, § 2.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, deleted "and may coordinate and train with the civil emergency preparedness division of the department of military affairs" following "federal agencies" in the second sentence of Subsection B.

§ 20-5-11. Members not liable for acts in performance of duty.

Members of the state defense force shall not incur personal civil liability for acts performed in the line of militia duty or cadre duty or in travel directly to or from said duty,

and the state shall defend and indemnify against any such claims as are brought, and the state shall be substituted as a party defendant for the member.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-5-11, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 42.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Military, and Civil Defense §§ 290 to 300.

Officers or privates in military service as "officers" or "employees" within statute waiving state's immunity from liability for torts, 129 A.L.R. 911.

Civil and criminal liability of militiamen, 135 A.L.R. 10; 147 A.L.R. 1429; 151 A.L.R. 1463; 153 A.L.R. 1432; 154 A.L.R. 1457; 158 A.L.R. 1462.

Service of civil process, exemption of members of armed forces from, 137 A.L.R. 1372; 149 A.L.R. 1455; 150 A.L.R. 1419; 151 A.L.R. 1454; 153 A.L.R. 1419; 156 A.L.R. 1449; 158 A.L.R. 1450.

Service of process on person in military service by serving person at civilian abode or residence, or leaving copy there, 46 A.L.R.2d 1239.

57 C.J.S. Militia § 27.

§ 20-5-12. Workmen's compensation.

Whenever a member of the state defense force is performing militia duty or cadre duty, or traveling directly to or from said duty, he is a workman under the Workmen's Compensation Act and the department of military affairs is his employer. The average weekly wage of a member of the state defense force shall be computed as seven times the daily pay and allowances and the value of rations and quarters supplied him or due to be paid and supplied him while on militia duty.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-5-12, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 43.

Workmen's Compensation Act. - Laws 1987, ch. 235, § 1 amends 52-1-1 NMSA 1978, formerly the short title of the Workmen's Compensation Act, to read: "Chapter 52, Article 1 NMSA 1978 should be known and may be cited as the 'Workers' Compensation Act' ".

§ 20-5-13. Discrimination prohibited; penalty.

No employer or agent thereof shall refuse to hire, penalize or discharge from employment any person because of membership in the state defense force or prevent the member from performing any duty he may be called upon to perform by proper authority. Willful violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-5-13, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 44.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity and construction of state statutes requiring employers to compensate employees for absences occasioned by military

service, 8 A.L.R.4th 704.
57 C.J.S. Militia § 29.

§ 20-5-14. Military leave.

All state, county, municipal, school district and other public employees who are members of the state defense force shall be given not to exceed fifteen working days military leave with pay per federal fiscal year when they are ordered by the adjutant general to cadre duty with such organized units, such leave to be in addition to other leave or vacation time with pay to which such employees are otherwise entitled. The governor may grant any member of the state defense force who is a state employee additional military leave with pay, in excess of that allowed above, not to exceed fifteen working days per year for periods of cadre duty for training when he deems that such training will benefit the state by enabling that employee to better perform the duties required in his state occupation.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-5-14, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 45.

Cross-references. - For penalty provision, see 20-11-6 NMSA 1978.

Legislative objective. - The legislative objective in enacting this section was to insure that public employees who were members of organized military reserve units should not be deprived of the annual leave to which they were otherwise entitled, by reason of their absence under orders on military training. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-173.

Employee members of organized units eligible. - All state, county and municipal employees who are members of organized units are eligible for the additional military leave provided in this section. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5762.

Effect on employees of conservancy district. - Employees of a conservancy district are entitled to up to 15 days military leave and pay each year. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-54.

On permanent employees. - Regardless of the duration of employment, permanent employees are entitled to such military leave with pay. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-196.

No restriction is placed upon the time of service rendered by permanent employees before this leave accrues. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-196.

Temporary employees not eligible. - A temporary employee of the state is not entitled to military training leave provided by statute. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-173.

Pay entitled to. - A permanent employee is entitled to pay for his active military duty in addition to that for his vacation. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-196.

Full salary required. - This section requires that the governmental unit pay the full salary to the employee regardless of the amount of money drawn by him while on active military duty. Thus, it would be illegal for a governmental unit to pay an employee only the difference between his military pay and the top limits of pay which he regularly draws from the military unit. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5762.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity and construction of state statutes requiring employers to compensate employees for absences occasioned by military service, 8 A.L.R.4th 704.

§ 20-5-15. Exemptions; process; uniforms and equipment.

A. Members of the state defense force shall not be subject to misdemeanor arrest, jury duty or to other civil process while going to, remaining at or returning from any place at which the member is required to perform militia duty. This exemption shall not preclude the proper issuance of traffic citations, or temporary delays which do not materially impede the timely performance of militia duty, or arrest for driving while intoxicated.

B. Uniforms, arms and equipment required by law or regulations to be owned by members of the state defense force and all uniforms, equipment or other property of the state or the United States issued to members of the state defense force shall be exempt from all suits, distresses, executions or sales for debt or payment of taxes.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-5-15, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 46.

Article 6

Reserved

(Repealed by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 98.)

Sec.

20-6-1, 20-6-2. Repealed.

§§ 20-6-1, 20-6-2. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 98A repeals 20-6-1 and 20-6-2 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, §§ 75 and 76, relating to payments and allowances to national guard, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former sections, see 1978 original pamphlet.

Article 7

Civil Air Patrol

§ 20-7-1. Creation of civil air patrol division.

There is created the civil air patrol division within the department of military affairs. The director of the civil air patrol division shall be the duly appointed commanding officer of the civil air patrol, New Mexico wing, who shall assist the adjutant general.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-7-1, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 47.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-7-1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 86, § 1, relating to short title of State Armory Board Act, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-7-2. Budget.

The civil air patrol division shall submit its budget requests to the adjutant general.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-7-2, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 48.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-7-2 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1953, ch. 86, § 2, relating to construction and operation of facilities, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-7-3. Regulations.

The adjutant general may prescribe regulations for the civil air patrol division.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-7-3, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 49.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-7-3 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1953, ch. 86, § 3, relating to state armory board, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-7-4. Cooperation with other agencies authorized.

The civil air patrol division is authorized to fully cooperate with any department or

agency of the United States government or any department or agency of the state in order that the objectives of the civil air patrol division may be more fully realized.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-7-4, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 50.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-7-4 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1953, ch. 86, § 4, relating to local armory boards, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-7-5. Military leave.

Members of the civil air patrol shall be permitted military leave pursuant to Section 20-4-7 NMSA 1978 not to exceed fifteen working days per year for search and rescue missions.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-7-5, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 51.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-7-5 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1953, ch. 86, § 5, relating to local armory boards, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

Legislative objective. - The legislative objective in enacting this section was to insure that public employees who were members of organized military reserve units should not be deprived of the annual leave to which they were otherwise entitled, by reason of their absence under orders on military training. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-173.

Employee members of organized units eligible. - All state, county and municipal employees who are members of organized units are eligible for the additional military leave provided in this section. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5762.

Effect on employees of conservancy district. - Employees of a conservancy district are entitled to up to 15 days military leave and pay each year. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-54.

On permanent employees. - Regardless of the duration of employment, permanent employees are entitled to such military leave with pay. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-196.

No restriction is placed upon the time of service rendered by permanent employees before this leave accrues. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-196.

Temporary employees not eligible. - A temporary employee of the state is not entitled to military training leave provided by statute. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-173.

Pay entitled to. - A permanent employee is entitled to pay for his active military duty in addition to that for his vacation. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-196.

Full salary required. - This section requires that the governmental unit pay the full salary to the employee regardless of the amount of money drawn by him while on active military duty. Thus, it would be illegal for a governmental unit to pay an employee only the difference between his military pay and the top limits of pay which he regularly draws from the military unit. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5762.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity and construction of state statutes requiring employers to compensate employees for absences occasioned by military service, 8 A.L.R.4th 704.

§§ 20-7-6 to 20-7-23. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 98A repeals 20-7-6 to 20-7-23 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, §§ 87 to 89; and Laws 1953, ch. 86, §§ 8 to 22, relating to bonds, reports, leases, board fund, and employees and expenses, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former sections, see 1978 original pamphlet.

Article 8

Armories

§ 20-8-1. Creation; composition.

There is created the state armory board, a body corporate, whose members shall be appointed within thirty days of the effective date of the New Mexico Military Code. The members of the board shall be the adjutant general, as chairman; the director of the state programs office of the department of military affairs, as executive director; one commissioned officer of the army national guard; the command sergeant major of the army national guard; and three members-at-large who shall not be members of the national guard. Discretionary appointments to the board and designation of one appointed member as is secretary-treasurer shall be made by the adjutant general with the concurrence of the governor and shall be for a term of two years, except that two initial appointments shall be for three years. Members shall serve without compensation but shall be paid per diem and mileage as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978].

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-8-1, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 52.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 52 repeals former 20-8-1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1931, ch. 123, § 1, relating to distinguished service medal, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

"Effective date of the New Mexico Military Code". - The phrase "effective date of the New Mexico Military Code" means April 10, 1987, the effective date of Laws 1987, Chapter 318.

Appropriations. - Laws 1989, ch. 314, § 1, effective April 7, 1989, appropriates \$5,168,666 from the general fund to the state armory board for expenditure in the seventy-seventh through eightieth fiscal years, and provides that any unexpended or unencumbered balance remaining at the end of the eightieth fiscal year shall revert to the general fund.

§ 20-8-2. Definitions.

A. "Armory" means any building, training area, warehouse, vehicle storage compound, organizational maintenance shop or other facility and the lands appurtenant thereto used by the national guard for the storage and maintenance of arms or military equipment or the administration or training of the national guard and state defense force personnel.

B. "Armory rental" means the casual rental of all or part of an armory facility to an individual or organization for a limited and specified purpose, duration and fee, which use is not in conflict with the ongoing occupancy and use of the armory by the national guard or state defense force.

C. "Local armory" means a particular armory by the name designation of the municipality or county commonly associated with it, including the armory building proper and any appurtenant facilities co-located with it.

D. "Armory board council" means the advisory body comprised of the chairmen of all local armory boards, serving ex officio, and of the members of the state armory board, chaired by the adjutant general, and convened semi-annually by the call of the state armory board to aid and advise that board in the formation of its regulations and policies.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-8-2, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 53; 1989, ch. 337, § 3.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repealed former 20-8-2 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1931, ch. 123, § 2, relating to long service medal, and enacted a new 20-8-2 NMSA 1978, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection A, deleted "army" preceding "national guard" in two places.

§ 20-8-3. Powers and responsibilities.

The state armory board shall be empowered to:

- A. act on behalf of the state in the exercise of its powers and responsibilities;
- B. hold title to armories in its name on behalf of the state;
- C. employ and maintain or retain technical, legal, administrative and clerical personnel, including an architect or engineer, a construction manager and a finance manager as deemed necessary by the board within its appropriated budget or federal reimbursement funds, as approved by itself and the department of finance and administration;
- D. have control and supervision over the acquisition, construction, replacement, repair, alteration, improvement, furnishing, equipping, maintenance and operation of all armories and over all funds appropriated or obtained for those purposes;
- E. acquire property deemed necessary for military purposes by purchase, exchange, lease, grant, gift or condemnation;
- F. disregard the requirements of Sections 13-6-3, 15-3-20 and 15-3-23 NMSA 1978;
- G. borrow money for acquiring, constructing, replacing, repairing, altering, improving, furnishing, equipping and operating armories, as provided in Chapter 20, Article 8 NMSA 1978;
- H. enter into contracts on behalf of the state with the United States or any of its agencies for the purpose of participating in any joint federal-state military construction for the purpose of receiving federal funds for military construction;
- I. sell or exchange armory property when it determines the property is no longer necessary or suitable for military purposes; lease the property if its non-necessity or nonsuitability is determined to be temporary, but that any such lease shall be revocable at will should the adjutant general determine and declare military necessity and suitability, without liability against the state or the board being occasioned by the revocation; or to donate all or part of an armory property to the state, to a county or to a municipality pursuant to new or replacement armory acquisition or construction in the state;
- J. guide, direct and supervise the local armory boards, the armory board council and the state armory board fund;
- K. delegate to local armory boards such powers as it deems appropriate, retaining the responsibility for proper supervision and accountability of the delegated powers;
- L. regulate and audit armory rentals contracted by local armory boards;

M. submit an annual report to the governor accounting for all state appropriated funds received and disbursed by it; and

N. meet quarterly, or at the more frequent call of the adjutant general. The adjutant general shall prescribe and issue regulations which he and the board deem appropriate for the operations of armories and for the exercise of powers by and the fulfillment of responsibilities of the board stated in Chapter 20, Article 8 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-8-3, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 54; 1989, ch. 337, § 4.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repealed former 20-8-3 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1931, ch. 123, § 3, relating to 100% drill attendance medal, and enacted a new 20-8-3 NMSA 1978, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection A, corrected the misspelling of "responsibilities" and, in Subsection C, substituted "the department of finance and administration" for "the legislative finance committee".

Temporary provisions. - Laws 1987, ch. 354, § 2 authorizes the general services department to sell to the state armory board a specified parcel of land consisting of approximately three hundred acres, the sale price of which shall be \$1,700,000.

Legislative intent. - The legislature intends that the maintenance of buildings should be controlled by the state armory board, which, in turn, applies to the legislature for the necessary funds by appropriation. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-155.

Generally. - The state armory board may own (in the name of the state), rent or lease facilities necessary for the conduct of training and the storage of national guard property. Further, the board may acquire property in the name of the state "by purchase, grant, gift or condemnation, and is authorized to sell or exchange such property when said board determines it to be no longer necessary or suitable for military purchases." 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-156.

Authority to lease. - The state armory board has statutory authority to lease property for its statutory purposes. The governing statute clearly contemplates control by the board of property "rented or leased by the state"; and the authority "to acquire property deemed necessary for military purposes . . . by purchase, grant, gift or condemnation" is not to be read as excluding the exercise of the lesser power to lease. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-231.

Extent of authority. - In any case where authority is granted for the leasing or renting of property, it may be logically implied that such authority extends to the ordinary

requirements for maintaining the premises in a condition not different from that appreciated at the time of taking possession. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-156.

Federal and state construction and use of armory permissible. - The state armory board may lawfully contract with the United States for the construction of an armory at the expense of the state and federal government jointly, the armory to be used jointly by the New Mexico national guard and other components of the armed forces reserves. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-235.

Property not subject to paving assessment. - Real property owned by the state armory board is not subject to a paving assessment by a municipality for a street paving project adjoining such property. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-161.

Authorization as state contracting officer. - The state armory board is authorized to act, or appoint someone to act, as a state contracting officer. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6547.

Control where joint utilization. - An armory was built for joint utilization by the New Mexico national guard and reserve components of the armed forces pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 2231 et seq., and the control over such armory would be vested in the state armory board. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-166.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 57 C.J.S. Militia § 18.

§ 20-8-4. Local armory boards; members.

There are created local armory boards for each local armory. The management and control of each local armory shall be the responsibility of its local armory board subject to the guidance, direction and supervision of the state armory board. The senior commander of the national guard units occupying the armory, as chairman; one enlisted member serving in the armory as secretary-treasurer; and one resident of the locality who is not a member of the national guard, shall constitute the board for that locality. Discretionary appointments to each board shall be made by the adjutant general and shall be for a term of two years. Members shall serve without compensation but shall be paid per diem and mileage as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 through 10-8-8 NMSA 1978]. Each local armory board shall:

- A. manage and control its local armory subject to the guidance, supervision and direction of the state armory board and such regulations as the state armory board may promulgate;
- B. maintain a local checking account;
- C. administer and contract for armory rentals as it deems appropriate within regulations promulgated by the state armory board;

D. administer and account to the state armory board for all revenues therefrom;

E. transmit all revenues, less actual and reasonable expenses of the board and operations costs of its armory rentals, to the state armory board fund quarterly or more frequently;

F. report to the adjutant general annually, in September, on the physical condition of its local armory including recommendations for improvements, repair and maintenance; and

G. participate in the semi-annual meeting of the armory board council.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-8-4, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 55.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-8-4 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 69, § 1, relating to medal of valor, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-8-5. State armory board fund.

A. All net revenues derived from any armory rentals shall be deposited quarterly or more frequently by all local armory boards with the state armory board which shall keep such money on deposit with the state treasurer in a separate fund to be known as the "state armory board fund". Money deposited in this fund is appropriated for the use of the state armory board in carrying out the purposes of Chapter 20, Article 8 NMSA 1978. All expenditures by the state armory board shall be upon vouchers signed by the secretary-treasurer of the board and paid out of the fund upon warrants drawn by the secretary of finance and administration.

B. The state armory board fund shall also be the repository for all money and interest received by the state armory board in the exercise of its powers and responsibilities as stated in Chapter 20, Article 8 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-8-5, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 56; 1989, ch. 337, § 5.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repealed former 20-8-5 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 69, § 2, relating to medal of merit, and enacted a new 20-8-5 NMSA 1989, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, added the Subsection A designation, inserted "state armory" in the last sentence of Subsection A, and added Subsection B.

§ 20-8-6. State armory board building and improvement bonds.

- A. For the purpose of erecting, altering, improving, furnishing and equipping any necessary buildings or structures or acquiring any necessary lands, as provided by Chapter 20, Article 8 NMSA 1978, the state armory board is authorized to borrow money as provided in this section.
- B. Whenever the state armory board, by the affirmative vote of the majority of its members duly entered in the minutes of the board, determines by resolution that it is necessary to acquire, construct, replace, repair, alter, improve, furnish or equip any armory and the resolution has been submitted to and approved by the state board of finance, the state armory board is empowered and authorized to issue and sell state armory board building and improvement bonds subject to the terms of Chapter 20, Article 8 NMSA 1978.
- C. The bonds shall be in such form and denominations as the state armory board shall determine, due and payable not later than twenty years from date of issue. The bonds shall be payable in consecutive order commencing not later than two years from date of issue.
- D. The bonds may be sold at public or private sale at the discretion of the state armory board; provided, however, that no sale shall be made for less than the par value of the bonds plus accrued interest from the last preceding interest date to the date of delivery of the bonds. Before delivery of the bonds to the purchaser, all matured interest coupons shall be detached and canceled. The state treasurer may, with the approval of the state board of finance and other officials whose approval may be required by law for the investment of public funds, purchase the bonds at par and accrued interest to date of delivery of the investment. The bonds may be accepted at their par value by all public officials in this state as security for the repayment of all deposits of public money of this state, or of any county, municipality or public institution thereof, and as security for the faithful performance of any obligations or duty, to guarantee the performance of which the officials are authorized by law to accept a deposit of the bonds of this state or of the United States.
- E. Proceeds from the sale of the bonds shall be paid to the state treasurer and shall be placed by the state treasurer in a separate fund to be known as the "state armory board building and improvement fund". This fund shall be used and paid out only for the specific purposes in Chapter 20, Article 8 NMSA 1978 upon order of the state armory board or upon vouchers signed by the secretary-treasurer of the board and paid out upon warrants issued by the secretary of finance and administration, except such portion thereof as may have been received on account of accrued interest on the bonds to date of delivery, which amount shall be placed in the "state armory board interest and retirement fund" for the liquidation of the bonds as provided in Chapter 20, Article 8 NMSA 1978. The cost of preparing, advertising and selling bonds, including any necessary expense for legal opinions thereon, shall be paid out of the proceeds of the

sale of the bonds.

F. Upon issuance of these bonds by the state armory board, the state treasurer shall establish, for the payment of the principal and interest thereof, a fund to be known as the "state armory board interest and retirement fund", into which fund the state armory board shall cause to be placed a sum not less than the amount necessary to pay the interest and maturing principal of the bonds for the ensuing twelve months and annually thereafter shall continue to place in the fund a sufficient amount to pay principal and interest maturing in the succeeding twelve months.

G. For the faithful and prompt payment of all interest and principal of these bonds as and when they shall mature according to the tenor thereof, the issue thereof shall constitute an irrevocable pledge by the state armory board of so much of each year's income from the buildings, lands and properties under the control of the board, in the hands of the state treasurer or from the state armory board fund, as shall be needed to provide the state armory board interest and retirement fund for the ensuing year and at all times fully and faithfully to keep the fund in not less than the amount necessary to pay the interest and principal maturing as provided in this section. In addition, the issue of the bonds shall constitute an irrevocable pledge by the state armory board of so much of each year's income from those buildings, lands and other facilities as may be necessary to fully protect the state armory board interest and retirement fund for the ensuing year and keep the fund at all times in proper amount as provided in this section.

H. It is the duty of the state treasurer, where bonds have been issued pursuant to Chapter 20, Article 8 NMSA 1978, to forward to the bank at which the bonds are payable, prior to the date on which any coupons or any principal amount of any bonds shall mature, out of the state armory board interest and retirement fund a sufficient sum of money to meet the coupons and maturing bonds as they become due, plus any service which the bank shall be entitled to receive for its services unless the state armory board shall have forwarded those funds from the state armory board fund.

I. In the event the state armory board should find it advisable to issue bonds under Chapter 20, Article 8 NMSA 1978 in more than one series or at different times for any of the purposes set forth in that article, in each series of bonds, the bonds shall be designated by the letters "A", "B" or in some other designation to the end that each series shall be kept separate, and all of the requirements of that article shall apply to and be faithfully followed, done and carried out as to each series. The state armory board has no power to issue bonds under Chapter 20, Article 8 NMSA 1978 when the aggregate interest and principal requirements for any year, together with the aggregate interest and principal requirements for all outstanding bonds of the state armory board for each year, exceeds the amount of the income from the buildings, lands and facilities under the board's control received by the board and deposited with the state treasurer for the fiscal year next preceding the fiscal year in which any bonds of the state armory board are authorized to be issued by resolution of the board adopted pursuant to Chapter 20, Article 8 NMSA 1978.

J. Bonds issued under the provisions of Chapter 20, Article 8 NMSA 1978 and the income thereupon, being for the sole purposes specified in that article, shall forever be and remain free and exempt from taxation by the state or any subdivision thereof.

K. None of the funds derived from the sale of bonds issued under the provisions of Chapter 20, Article 8 NMSA 1978, except so much thereof as shall be necessary to defray the costs of the issuance of the bonds and the accrued interest from the date thereof to the time of delivery, shall ever be used or expended for any purpose other than those for which the authority to issue the bonds is given by that article.

L. No bonds shall be finally issued and sold under the provisions of Chapter 20, Article 8 NMSA 1978 until approval of the issue has been given by the state board of finance in a regular or called meeting.

M. All bonds of the same issue under Chapter 20, Article 8 NMSA 1978 shall have a prior and paramount lien upon the income from the buildings, lands and facilities under the control of the state armory board, over and ahead of all bonds or any securities secured by a pledge of that income which may be subsequently authorized and over and ahead of any claims or other obligations of any nature against that income subsequently arising or subsequently incurred. All bonds of the same series issued under Chapter 20, Article 8 NMSA 1978 shall be equally and rateably secured without priority by reason of number, date of bonds, sale, execution or delivery by lien on that income and the state armory board interest and retirement fund in accordance with the terms of Chapter 20, Article 8 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-8-6, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 57; 1989, ch. 337, § 6.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repealed former 20-8-6 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 120, § 1, relating to good conduct medal, and enacted a new 20-8-6 NMSA 1978, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection A, deleted "hereby" preceding "authorized" and substituted "as provided in this section" for "as hereinafter provided"; in Subsection G, inserted "or from the state armory board fund" in the first sentence; in Subsection H, added "unless the state armory board shall have forwarded those funds from the state armory board fund"; in Subsection M, inserted "state armory board" near the end of the second sentence; and made minor stylistic changes.

§§ 20-8-7 to 20-8-11. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 98A repeals 20-8-7 to 20-8-11 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1945, ch. 115, § 2, Laws 1973, ch. 120, §§ 2 to 4, and Laws 1979, ch. 129, § 1, relating to medals and citations, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former sections, see 1978 Original Pamphlet and 1986 Cumulative Supplement.

Article 9

Property and Funds

§ 20-9-1. Property and fiscal officer.

In the event of a vacancy, the governor shall nominate, with the advice of the adjutant general, a United States property and fiscal officer from the New Mexico national guard whose appointment shall be made by the chief of the national guard bureau or other authority charged with responsibility for such approval under the laws of the United States. His duties shall be the superintendence of all funds and property of the United States entrusted or allotted to the militia or national guard as required of him by the laws of the United States relating to the militia or national guard or regulations promulgated thereunder, together with such additional related duties as the governor or adjutant general may require of him by appropriate regulations or orders. His military salary, allowances and maximum rank shall be in accordance with the regulations of the appropriate authorities of the United States and the laws of the United States relating to the militia or national guard and the appointment of such officers.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-9-1, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 58.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-9-1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, § 79, relating to unauthorized disposition of military property, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

Generally. - The property and fiscal officers not only protect the federal government's interests, but also aid the states in disbursing to them the allocations of the federal government to state national guards. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-69.

Payment of officer. - The property and fiscal officer appointed pursuant to this section must be paid by this state or by the United States from funds allocated to the national guard of this state. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-69.

Control of officer. - There can be no doubt of the control over the officer by the state executive. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-69.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 57 C.J.S. Militia § 11.

§ 20-9-2. Accountability for money and property.

The adjutant general, with the concurrence of the governor as commander in chief, shall promulgate such regulations as are necessary to provide for the accountability of state

and federal property which shall provide procedures and standards for ascertaining individual pecuniary liability for restitution and for hardship remission of indebtedness where appropriate. Proceeds collected therefrom shall be paid over to the adjutant general for distribution as may be required by appropriate state or federal law or regulation. When loss or damage occurs and a determination of no pecuniary liability is made, the authority making the determination will direct a settlement of accounts without penalty or assessment. The adjutant general may accomplish the settlement of accounts for lost money or lost or damaged property of the United States allotted or entrusted to the militia or national guard by payment from the funds appropriated to the adjutant general when such a settlement cannot be accomplished by other means within a reasonable time so as not to jeopardize the national guard's entitlement to continue to receive allotments of federal funds, equipment, or supplies.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-9-2, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 59.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-9-2 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, § 78, relating to arrest of officers and men, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 57 C.J.S. Militia § 17.

§ 20-9-3. Unit funds.

Each unit or detachment of the national guard shall keep a unit general welfare fund composed of any funds earned by the unit or its members, funds contributed to the unit or to its welfare fund or fines or forfeitures imposed under the Code of Military Justice [Chapter 20, Article 12 NMSA 1978] against unit members when allocated to the fund by the adjutant general. Each unit general welfare fund shall be held in a local commercial bank account and shall be expended for the general welfare of the members of the unit. Accountability for general welfare funds shall be in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the adjutant general. The unit general welfare fund shall be separate and apart from any other fund maintained by the unit which is funded by allocations from federal sources. In the event of reorganization, deactivation, redesignation or reassignment of units, the adjutant general shall order such disposition of that unit's general welfare fund as will best benefit the members or former members of the unit so affected.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-9-3, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 60.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-9-3 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, § 80, relating to authority of post commanders, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 57 C.J.S. Militia § 26.

§ 20-9-4. Recovery of property; criminal and civil liability.

Any person who retains, after written demand by the United States property and fiscal officer or his designee, any arms, uniforms, equipment or other military property which belongs to the state or the United States or who thereafter possesses, purchases, sells, pawns or pledges such property shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be civilly liable to the United States property and fiscal officer for three times the original value of the property in damages. The attorney general or his designee shall prosecute all such matters referred to him on a sworn statement of charges by the United States property and fiscal officer. Money recovered shall be deposited by the United States property and fiscal officer to the appropriate fund or account for the purchase of similar replacement property.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-9-4, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 61.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-9-4 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, § 90, relating to suppression of unlawful assembly, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Military, and Civil Defense §§ 290 to 294.
57 C.J.S. Militia §§ 20, 29.

§ 20-9-5. Security for property.

The adjutant general may prescribe regulations for the obtaining of collateral to guarantee the return of arms, uniforms, equipment or other military property issued to members of the national guard or the state defense force in an amount at least equal to the value of the property issued and for such duration as is deemed appropriate. Such collateral may include cash, surety bonds, certificates of title or other good and valuable consideration. Property with investment value shall be deposited at interest, that interest to be paid to the member with return of the collateral upon proper return of the property in serviceable condition, fair wear and tear excepted.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-9-5, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 62.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-9-5 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1925, ch. 113, § 91, relating to bond premium payments, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§§ 20-9-6 to 20-9-8. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 98A repeals 20-9-6 to 20-9-8 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1921, ch. 128, §§ 1 and 2 and Laws 1953, ch. 70, relating to prohibition on discharge of employees or preventing performance of military duties and training leave for public employees, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former sections, see 1978 original pamphlet.

Article 10

Awards, Medals, and Ribbons

§ 20-10-1. Awards authorized.

There are established and authorized within Chapter 20, Article 10 NMSA 1978 awards for presentation to units and members of the national guard and the New Mexico state defense force and, where indicated, for presentation to other persons for recognized service to the national guard or New Mexico state defense force, to the state or to the United States.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-10-1, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 63.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-10-1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1941, ch. 9, § 16, relating to short title of State Guard Act, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-10-2. Awards boards.

A. The adjutant general shall appoint the members of awards boards for the army national guard and the air national guard, which shall each meet not less than quarterly to review recommendations for state and federal awards and decorations submitted by their respective unit commanders and others. The army national guard awards board shall also review and act on recommendations for such awards and decorations relating to the state defense force and shall include one or more members of the state defense force appointed by the adjutant general whenever considering such matters.

B. The adjutant general may by regulation delegate award authority to battalion commanders, group commanders, or equivalent, of the national guard, for members of their command, for the following awards and their subsequent devices:

(1) such United States awards and decorations as are permitted to be so delegated in United States military regulations;

- (2) the outstanding service medal;
- (3) the long service medal;
- (4) the good conduct medal; and
- (5) the perfect attendance ribbon.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-10-2, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 64.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-10-2 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1941, ch. 9, § 1, relating to authority and name of guard, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-10-3. Awards fund.

There is established an awards fund which shall be under the control of the adjutant general, the military personnel officers of the army and air national guard, and the director of the state programs office of the department of military affairs. The awards fund shall promptly arrange for suitable presentations to award recipients. The fund is authorized to make such reasonable expenditures from sources provided or authorized so as to procure and distribute state medals, ribbons and devices consistent with Chapter 20, Article 10 NMSA 1978. The fund shall procure sufficient quantities [quantities] of awards to allow recipients to purchase from the board replacements for lost or soiled awards. The fund may charge a reasonable sum for replacement or miniature awards, with proceeds being retained in the awards fund for future procurement of awards. Moneys in the awards fund shall be maintained in a checking account and shall not revert annually to the state treasury.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-10-3, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 65.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-10-3 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1941, ch. 9, § 2, relating to organization of guard, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-10-4. Order of precedence.

The rank order of precedence of awards is their order of appearance in Chapter 20, Article 10 NMSA 1978. In the wearing or display of awards, the precedence afforded the awards and decorations of the United States, of other nations and of state national guards will be observed; military awards of other states may be worn commensurate

with those authorized in Chapter 20, Article 10 NMSA 1978, in reasonable order of precedence.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-10-4, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 66.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-10-4 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1941, ch. 9, § 3, relating to pay and allowances, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-10-5. Medal of valor with palm.

The governor may award a medal of valor with palm and with accompanying ribbon to any member of the national guard or state defense force who distinguishes himself by an extraordinary act of personal bravery and heroism, at the risk of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-10-5, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 67.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-10-5 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1941, ch. 9, § 4, relating to requisitions and buildings, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-10-6. Medal of valor.

The governor may award a medal of valor with accompanying ribbon to any member of the national guard or state defense force who distinguishes himself by an uncommon act of valor, not necessarily at the risk of his own life, under circumstances where refraining from so acting would not have subjected the recipient to criticism.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-10-6, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 68.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-10-6 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1941, ch. 9, § 5, relating to use outside state, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-10-7. Special MacArthur service medal.

The special MacArthur service medal has been given with appreciation to known members or their survivors of the 200th coast artillery who were residents of the state at the time they entered the services of the United States and served under General

Douglas MacArthur in the Philippine islands. It may be awarded to later-discovered eligible veterans or their survivors by the adjutant general.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-10-7, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 69.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-10-7 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1941, ch. 9, § 6, relating to permission to forces of other states, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-10-8. Distinguished service medal.

The governor may award a distinguished service medal with accompanying ribbon to any member of the national guard or state defense force who distinguishes himself by an unselfish, untiring and exceptionally meritorious period of service or act resulting in extraordinary benefit to the state or to the United States.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-10-8, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 70.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-10-8 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1941, ch. 9, § 7, relating to federal service, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 57 C.J.S. Militia § 10.

§ 20-10-9. Medal of merit.

The adjutant general may award a medal of merit with accompanying ribbon to any person who, while serving in any capacity with or in the national guard or state defense force, shall render prolonged and meritorious service to the state or the United States.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-10-9, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 71.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-10-9 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1941, ch. 9, § 8, relating to civil groups, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-10-10. Outstanding service medal.

The adjutant general may award an outstanding service medal with accompanying ribbon to any person who, while serving in any capacity with or as a member of the

national guard or state defense force, performs the service required or requested of him through the exertion of extra effort and in a manner that brings credit to himself, to his unit and to the state, either over a period of time or on a specific occasion.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-10-10, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 72.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-10-10 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1941, ch. 9, § 9, relating to disqualifications, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-10-11. Outstanding unit citation.

The governor may award an outstanding unit citation of appropriate design with accompanying individual ribbon to any recognized unit of the national guard or state defense force which, through outstanding effort of all its members, has excelled in the performance of its duty and mission for a period of service in a manner that clearly exceeds that of other units, within or without the state, similar in composition or mission. In extraordinary circumstances a "V" device may be awarded to denote valor exemplified by the unit.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-10-11, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 73.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-10-11 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1941, ch. 9, § 10, relating to officers, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-10-12. Service ribbon and long-service medal.

A. The adjutant general shall present a service ribbon to those members of the national guard and state defense force who have completed five years of honorable service in the national guard or state defense force. This service ribbon shall be of identical design to the ribbon of the long service medal.

B. The adjutant general shall present a long service medal to those members of the national guard and state defense force who have completed ten years of honorable service in either the national guard or the state defense force. The medal and accompanying ribbon shall have an appropriate numeral device affixed signifying total years of service beyond ten in increments of five.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-10-12, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 74.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-10-12 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1941, ch. 9, § 11, relating to enlisted men, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-10-13. Good conduct medal.

The adjutant general may award a good conduct medal with accompanying ribbon to any enlisted member of the national guard or state defense force who completes a three-year period of service free from unauthorized absence, reprimand, court-martial or other disciplinary action and free from any civilian conviction. Subsequent three-year periods of service shall be acknowledged by the presentation and wearing of an affixed device signifying in arabic numerals the number of such awards to the member.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-10-13, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 75.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-10-13 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1941, ch. 9, § 12, relating to freedom from arrest and process, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-10-14. Perfect attendance ribbon.

The adjutant general may present a perfect attendance ribbon to those members commissioned, warranted and enlisted of the national guard or state defense force who for the calendar year have had a perfect drill and annual training attendance. Unit commanders shall forward a list of all qualifying nominees to the awards board each January for the preceding calendar year. Subsequent annual periods of service shall be acknowledged by the presentation and wearing of an affixed device signifying in arabic numerals the number of such awards to the member.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-10-14, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 76.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-10-14 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1941, ch. 9, § 13, relating to labor clause, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-10-15. Academy service ribbon.

The adjutant general may present an academy service ribbon to those enlisted members of the national guard or state defense force who have successfully completed

a noncommissioned officer educational system course or noncommissioned officer academy. An arabic numeral shall reflect successful completion of higher level courses.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-10-15, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 77.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-10-15 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1941, ch. 9, § 18, relating to exemption from jury duty, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-10-16. Devices.

A. Except as specifically stated above, the second and subsequent award of any medal shall be noted by written citation and by presentation and wearing of a bronze oak leaf cluster in lieu of a second or subsequent medal. A silver oak leaf cluster shall substitute for five bronze oak leaf clusters.

B. All medals awarded may be worn on military ceremonial or mess uniforms in miniature format, which shall be procured by the awards fund and shall be available for purchase by recipients.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-10-16, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 78.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-10-16 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1941, ch. 9, § 19, relating to powers of governor, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§§ 20-10-17 to 20-10-42. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 98A repeals 20-10-17 to 20-10-42 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1941, ch. 9, §§ 20 to 45, relating to cooperation with civil authority, organization and training, officers, and discipline and court-martial, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former sections, see 1978 original pamphlet.

Article 11

Offenses

§ 20-11-1. Failure to appear; penalty.

A. Any person in the unorganized militia ordered by the governor into active service in the national guard or state defense force pursuant to the powers enumerated in Chapter

20 NMSA 1978 and notified of the order to service who fails to appear without justification within the time prescribed in the notice to the place which ordered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

B. Any person failing to appear as stated in Subsection A of this section and whose failure to appear is willful and with the intent to avoid or evade military service shall be guilty of a fourth degree felony.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-11-1, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 79.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-11-1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 269, § 1, relating to short title of Code of Military Justice, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 57 C.J.S. Militia § 20.

§ 20-11-2. Hindering national guard; penalty.

The commanding officer of any part of the national guard or state defense force called into the active service of the state, when performing any military duty in any street or highway, may require any persons to yield the right-of-way to the national guard or state defense force provided that the carriage of United States mail, the legitimate functions of the police and the progress and operations of ambulances, fire engines and emergency vehicles shall not be interfered with. All persons who hinder, delay or obstruct the national guard or state defense force in the active service of the state or who attempt to do so, are guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-11-2, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 80.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-11-2 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 269, § 2, relating to definitions, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-11-3. Interference with enrolling officer; penalty.

Any person who shall wilfully obstruct an enrolling or enlisting officer in the performance of his duty is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-11-3, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 81.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-11-3 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 269, § 3, relating to persons subject to Code, and

enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 57 C.J.S. Militia § 20.

§ 20-11-4. Wrongful possession of military property; penalty.

Any person who commits the offense described in Section 20-9-4 NMSA 1978 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-11-4, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 82.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-11-4 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 269, § 4, relating to jurisdiction, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 57 C.J.S. Militia §§ 20, 29.

§ 20-11-5. Wrongful wearing of uniform; penalty.

Any unauthorized person wearing a military uniform or facsimile thereof with the intent to impersonate a person with military authority is guilty of a misdemeanor; but if this offense is committed in time of war or following a declaration of martial law, the offender shall be guilty of a fourth degree felony.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-11-5, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 83.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-11-5 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 269, § 5, relating to applicability of Code, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-11-6. Employment discrimination prohibited; penalty.

Any person who wilfully violates Section 20-4-6 or Section 20-5-14 NMSA 1978 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-11-6, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 84.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-11-6 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 269, § 6, relating to judge advocates and legal

officers, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 20-11-7. Peace officers' neglect or refusal to act; penalty.

Any peace officer who neglects or refuses to obey, execute or return the process of a military court or the order of a commanding officer pursuant to Section 20-12-12 NMSA 1978 or makes a false return on such process or order is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-11-7, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 85.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, Chapter 318 repeals former 20-11-7 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 269, § 7, relating to apprehension, and enacts the above section, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 57 C.J.S. Militia § 20.

§§ 20-11-8 to 20-11-120. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 98A repeals 20-11-8 to 20-11-120 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 269, §§ 8 to 20, relating to Code of Military Justice, effective April 10, 1987. For provisions of former sections, see 1978 original pamphlet.

Article 12

Code of Military Justice

§ 20-12-1. Short title.

Chapter 20, Article 12 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Code of Military Justice".

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-1, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 86.

§ 20-12-2. Adoption of Uniform Code of Military Justice; Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1984; United States military regulations and directives; decisions of United States court of military appeals and courts of military review; limitations and exceptions.

The Uniform Code of Military Justice, Title 10, Chapter 47, United States Code; the

Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1984, (Executive Order No. 12437 (13 April 1984), as amended); the regulations and directives of the United States military forces made applicable to the national guard; and the decisions of the United States court of military appeals and of the armed services courts of military review are adopted as the Code of Military Justice [this article], the Manual for Courts-Martial, the regulations and the precedential case law of this state on military justice matters, respectively, except as hereinafter limited or stated within Chapter 20, Article 12 NMSA 1978. These documents shall be reasonably construed and applied so as to achieve and effect the high level of order and discipline necessary for the military forces of the state. Time standards other than periods of limitations and pretrial confinement may be waived by convening authorities or military judges where such standards would be impracticable within the traditional operations of militia forces. Where regulations and procedures for the United States army differ from those of the United States air force, the army national guard and the state defense force shall observe the regulations and procedures of the United States army and the air national guard shall observe the regulations and procedures of the United States air force. References therein and in Sections 20-12-13 through 20-12-73 NMSA 1978 to "the United States" shall mean "the state" where such meaning has reasonable application. References to "the president" or to "the secretary" (meaning the secretary of the army or the secretary of the air force) shall mean "the governor". The adjutant general may by regulation prescribe practical changes or variances from the procedural provisions of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, from the Manual for Courts-Martial or from service regulations subservient thereto.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-2, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 87; 1989, ch. 337, § 7.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in the third sentence from the end, inserted "and in Sections 20-12-13 through 20-12-73 NMSA 1978"; and added the last two sentences.

Uniform Code of Military Justice. - See 10 U.S.C. § 801 et seq.

§ 20-12-3. Persons subject to the code; applicability of the code.

The Code of Military Justice [this article] applies to all members of the national guard when not in federal service under Title 10, United States Code and to all members of the state defense force when performing militia duty. The code has territorial applicability both within and without the state. The code has applicability at all times, provided that either the member is in a duty status or, if not in a duty status, that there is a connection between the act or omission constituting the offense and the efficient functioning of the military forces; however, this grant of military jurisdiction shall not preclude or limit civilian jurisdiction over an offense, which is limited only by the prohibition of double jeopardy.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-3, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 88; 1989, ch. 337, § 8.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, inserted "either the member is in a duty status or, if not in a duty status, that" in the last sentence.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Military and Civil Defense §§ 234 to 243.

Civilian offenses: comment note on courts-martial jurisdiction over members of armed forces for "civilian" offenses, 14 A.L.R. Fed. 152.

57 C.J.S. Militia § 25.

§ 20-12-4. Convening authorities; nonjudicial punishment authorities.

A. A general, special or summary court-martial may be convened by the governor or by the adjutant general.

B. A special or summary court-martial may be convened by the assistant adjutant general of the army national guard, as to all members of the army national guard; by the commanding general of the 111th air defense artillery brigade, as to members of his command; by the commanding officer of troop command, as to all members of his command; by the assistant adjutant general of the air national guard, as to all members of the air national guard; by the assistant adjutant general of the state defense force, as to all members of the state defense force; and to the commanders of such equivalent level commands as may be organized in the future.

C. A summary court-martial may be convened by a battalion commander, group commander or equivalent, as to all members of his command.

D. Nonjudicial punishment authority is conferred upon all general, special or summary court-martial convening authorities; and upon company, battery and squadron commanders or equivalent as to members of their command.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-4, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 89.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Military, and Civil Defense §§ 216 to 218, 220.

57 C.J.S. Militia § 25.

§ 20-12-5. Judge advocates.

A. The adjutant general may appoint commissioned officers of the national guard and of the state defense force who are members of the bar of the supreme court of New

Mexico as judge advocates. One judge advocate shall be designated by the adjutant general as the state judge advocate. The remaining senior judge advocate of each of the army national guard, the 111th air defense artillery brigade, the air national guard and the state defense force shall be designated as the staff judge advocate for their respective component, but this designation shall not preclude their assignment as military judge, trial counsel or defense counsel to other components in individual cases where they have not earlier participated. All other judge advocates shall be designated as assistant staff judge advocates. Designation as a judge advocate may be as a primary military specialty or as an additional duty, with their concurrence, for line officers who are members of the bar of the supreme court of New Mexico.

B. Judge advocates shall make frequent inspections in the field in supervision of the administration of military justice. Judge advocates of one component may participate in the administration of military justice in other components. Appointment as a judge advocate by the adjutant general shall substitute for Article 27(b)(2), Uniform Code of Military Justice certification.

C. The adjutant general, with the concurrence of the state judge advocate, shall appoint one military judge from the army national guard and one military judge from the air national guard. To the extent practicable, military judges will hear cases from components other than their own. Appointment as military judge shall not preclude assignment of judge advocate duties which are not in conflict with those of a military judge. A judge advocate's performance of duty as a military judge shall not be the subject of comment in any effectiveness, fitness or efficiency report beyond a statement that the officer is designated as military judge.

D. Federally recognized judge advocates of other active and reserve military components may, with their concurrence, serve as judge advocates for national guard and the state defense force when so requested and detailed by the state judge advocate.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-5, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 90.

Uniform Code of Military Justice. - Article 27(b)(2) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, referred to in Subsection B, appears as 10 U.S.C. § 827(b)(2).

§ 20-12-6. Limitation on punishments.

A. Except when the militia is in actual service in time of war or public danger, no punishment imposed by court martial shall exceed that prescribed for a misdemeanor. Imposition of a punitive discharge or a forfeiture of pay or a fine in addition to confinement shall not be deemed to make the offense a felony.

B. Subject to the limitation in Subsection A of this section and the jurisdictional punishment limitation for a special or a summary court-martial, the Maximum

Punishment Chart, Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1984, Appendix 12, shall establish the maximum punishment for a specific offense.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-6, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 91; 1989, ch. 337, § 9.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "danger" for "damage" in the first sentence of Subsection A.

§ 20-12-7. Advice; reviews and appeals; extraordinary writs.

A. The advice of the staff judge advocate prescribed by Article 34, Uniform Code of Military Justice and the review required by Article 64, Uniform Code of Military Justice shall be accomplished by the state judge advocate or his designee.

B. Appeals shall be taken according to the rules of appellate procedure applying to criminal cases tried in the district courts.

C. The action of the convening authority as to an approved sentence shall continue in effect while an appeal is pending.

D. Extraordinary writs may issue from the New Mexico supreme court upon such grounds as the United States court of military appeals may similarly act in federal courts-martial, following the New Mexico rules of appellate procedures applicable thereto.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-7, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 92; 1989, ch. 337, § 10.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in the catchline, added "extraordinary writs"; in Subsection A, added "or his designee"; substituted present Subsection B for the provisions of former Subsections B to E, which specified review procedures; and added Subsections C and D.

Uniform Code of Military Justice. - Articles 34 and 64 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, referred to in Subsection A, appear as 10 U.S.C. §§ 834 and 864, respectively.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Military, and Civil Defense §§ 250, 262.

§ 20-12-8. Confinement.

In a sentence which includes confinement, the convening authority shall prescribe the place of confinement which may be a federal military confinement facility, the county

correctional facility where the accused's unit is headquartered or where the accused resides or to the state commissioner of corrections. The confinement facility shall bear the costs of confinement from general appropriations made for confinement of state prisoners.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-8, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 93.

§ 20-12-9. Reductions in grade.

In a sentence or approved nonjudicial punishment which includes a reduction in enlisted grade or a suspended reduction in enlisted grade, the imposing authority need not have promotion authority to the grade from which the accused is reduced.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-9, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 94.

§ 20-12-10. Forfeitures or fines.

In a sentence or approved nonjudicial punishment which includes forfeiture of pay or a fine, the adjutant general shall designate the military purpose to which the funds may be applied which may include the state armory board fund, a local armory board fund or the awards fund. A cash collection may be substituted for a forfeiture of pay with the consent of the accused.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-10, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 95.

§ 20-12-11. Nonjudicial punishment.

A. The rules and procedures for the imposition of nonjudicial punishment shall be as prescribed in Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice and in the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1984, Part V, except as stated to the contrary in Subsection D of Section 20-12-4 NMSA 1978 and as follows in this section.

B. Cognizance of and punishment for unexcused absence from unit training assembly, drill or annual training at the prescribed times by an enlisted member following a first such offense with documented warning may be punished nonjudicially as follows:

(1) the accused's unit commander shall inform the accused of his intent to impose the punishment prescribed herein by personal service or by certified United States mail, return receipt requested, to the accused's last address of military record;

(2) the accused may not refuse nonjudicial punishment or demand trial by court-martial but may submit matters in defense, extenuation or mitigation, may request a hearing before the commander and may appeal the punishment imposed; and

(3) the punishment imposed shall be limited to a reduction of one grade or a suspended reduction of one grade. If the punishment is suspended, the suspension may be vacated and the punishment ordered executed by personal service or by certified United States mail, return receipt requested, to the accused's last known address of military record.

C. In any nonjudicial punishment action, a fine may be substituted for the equivalent forfeiture.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-11, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 96; 1989, ch. 337, § 11.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection B, added the second sentence in Paragraph (3); and added Subsection C.

Uniform Code of Military Justice. - Article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, referred to in Subsection A, appears as 10 U.S.C. § 815.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Military and Civil Defense § 255.

57 C.J.S. Militia § 25.

§ 20-12-12. Absence without leave; confinement during period of duty.

Any member of the national guard who fails to either report for or remain present for unit training assembly, drill, or annual training when so ordered shall be subject to confinement for the duration of that training assembly or annual training to include nights between days of training. The sheriff or any other peace officer of the county in which the unit is training or where the absent national guard member resides or is found shall, upon request of the unit commander, arrest the absent member and confine him in a suitable facility at county expense until the conclusion of the training period or until the member agrees to present himself for duty. Neglect or unjustified refusal of a requested sheriff or other peace officer to so act shall render the sheriff or peace officer guilty of a misdemeanor in accordance with Section 20-11-7 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-12, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 318, § 97.

§ 20-12-13. Accessory after the fact.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who, knowing that an offense punishable by that chapter has been committed, receives, comforts or assists the offender in order

to hinder or prevent his apprehension, trial or punishment shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-13, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 12.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-14. Conviction of lesser included offense.

An accused may be found 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.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-14, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 13.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-15. Attempts.

A. An act, done with specific intent to commit an offense under Chapter 20 NMSA 1978, amounting to more than mere preparation and tending, even though failing, to effect its commission, is an attempt to commit that offense.

B. Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who attempts to commit any offense punishable by that chapter shall be punished as a court-martial may direct, unless otherwise specifically prescribed.

C. Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 may be convicted of an attempt to commit an offense although it appears on the trial that the offense was consummated.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-15, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 14.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-16. Conspiracy.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who conspires with any other person to commit an offense under that chapter shall, if one or more of the conspirators does an act to effect the object of the conspiracy, be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-16, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 15.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-17. Solicitation.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who solicits or advises another or others to desert in violation of Section 20-12-20 NMSA 1978 or mutiny in violation of Section 20-12-29 NMSA 1978 shall, if the offense solicited or advised is attempted or committed, be punished with the punishment provided for the commission of the offense, but, if the offense solicited or advised is not committed or attempted, he shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Any person subject to this chapter who solicits or advises another or others to commit an act of misbehavior before the enemy in violation of Section 20-12-34 NMSA 1978 or sedition in violation of Section 20-12-29 NMSA 1978 shall, if the offense solicited or advised is committed, be punished with the punishment provided for the commission of the offense, but, if the offense solicited or advised is not committed, he shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-17, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 16.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-18. Fraudulent enlistment, appointment or separation.

Any person who procures his own enlistment or appointment in the armed forces by knowingly false representation or deliberate concealment as to his qualifications for the enlistment or appointment and receives pay or allowances thereunder or procures his own separation from the armed forces by knowingly false representation or deliberate concealment as to his eligibility for that separation shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-18, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 17.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-19. Unlawful enlistment, appointment or separation.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who effects an enlistment or

appointment in or a separation from the armed forces of any person who is known to him to be ineligible for that enlistment, appointment or separation because it is prohibited by law, regulation or order shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-19, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 18.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-20. Desertion.

A. Any member of the armed forces who:

(1) without authority goes or remains absent from his unit, organization or place of duty with intent to remain away therefrom permanently;

(2) quits his unit, organization or place of duty with intent to avoid hazardous duty or to shirk important service; or

(3) without being regularly separated from one of the armed forces enlists or accepts an appointment in the same or another one of the armed forces without fully disclosing the fact that he has not been regularly separated, or enters any foreign armed service except when authorized by the United States;

is guilty of desertion.

B. Any commissioned officer of the armed forces who, after tender of his resignation and before notice of its acceptance, quits his post or proper duties without leave and with intent to remain away therefrom permanently is guilty of desertion.

C. Any person found guilty of desertion or attempt to desert shall be punished, if the offense is committed in time of war, by death or other punishment as a court-martial may direct, but if the desertion or attempt to desert occurs at any other time, by such punishment, other than death, as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-20, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 19.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-21. Absence without leave.

Any member of the armed forces who without authority:

A. fails to go to his appointed place of duty at the time prescribed;

B. goes from that place; or

C. absents himself or remains absent from his unit, organization or place of duty at which he is required to be at the time prescribed;

shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-21, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 20.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-22. Missing movement.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who through neglect or design misses the movement of a ship, aircraft or unit with which he is required in the course of duty to move shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-22, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 21.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-23. Contempt toward officials.

Any commissioned officer who uses contemptuous words against the president of the United States, the vice president of the United States, a member of congress, the United States secretary of defense, the secretary of a military department, the secretary of the United States department of transportation or the governor or legislature of any state, territory, commonwealth or possession in which he is on duty or present shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-23, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 22.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-24. Disrespect toward superior commissioned officer.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who behaves with disrespect toward his superior commissioned officer shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-24, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 23.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-25. Assaulting or willfully disobeying superior commissioned officer.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who strikes his superior commissioned officer or draws or lifts up any weapon or offers any violence against him while he is in the execution of his office or willfully disobeys a lawful command of his superior commissioned officer shall be punished, if the offense is committed in time of war, by death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct, and if the offense is committed at any other time, by punishment, other than death, as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-25, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 24.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-26. Insubordinate conduct toward warrant officer, noncommissioned officer or petty officer.

Any warrant officer or enlisted member who:

A. strikes or assaults a warrant officer, noncommissioned officer or petty officer while that officer is in the execution of his office;

B. willfully disobeys the lawful order of a warrant officer, noncommissioned officer or petty officer; or

C. treats with contempt or is disrespectful in language or deportment toward a warrant officer, noncommissioned officer or petty officer while that officer is in the execution of his office;

shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-26, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 25.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-27. Failure to obey order or regulation.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who:

- A. violates or fails to obey any lawful general order or regulation;
- B. having knowledge of any other lawful order issued by a member of the armed forces, which it is his duty to obey, fails to obey the order; or
- C. is derelict in the performance of his duties;

shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-27, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 26.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-28. Cruelty and maltreatment.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who is guilty of cruelty toward or oppression or maltreatment of any person subject to his orders shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-28, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 27.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-29. Mutiny or sedition.

A. Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who:

(1) with intent to usurp or override lawful military authority, refuses, in concert with any other person, to obey orders or otherwise do his duty or creates any violence or disturbance is guilty of mutiny;

(2) with intent to cause the overthrow or destruction of lawful civil authority, creates, in concert with any other person, revolt, violence or other disturbance against that authority is guilty of sedition; or

(3) fails to do his utmost to prevent and suppress a mutiny or sedition being committed in his presence, or fails to take all reasonable means to inform his superior

commissioned officer or commanding officer of a mutiny or sedition which he knows or has reason to believe is taking place;

is guilty of a failure to suppress or report a mutiny or sedition.

B. A person who is found guilty of attempted mutiny, mutiny, sedition or failure to suppress or report a mutiny or sedition shall be punished by death or other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-29, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 28.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-30. Resistance, breach of arrest and escape.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who resists apprehension or breaks arrest or who escapes from custody or confinement shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-30, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 29.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-31. Releasing prisoner without proper authority.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who, without proper authority, releases any prisoner committed to his charge or who through neglect or design suffers any such prisoner to escape shall be punished as a court-martial may direct, whether or not the prisoner was committed in strict compliance with law.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-31, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 30.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-32. Unlawful detention.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who, except as provided by law, apprehends, arrests or confines any person shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-32, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 31.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-33. Noncompliance with procedural rules.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who is responsible for unnecessary delay in the disposition of any case of a person accused of an offense under that chapter or who knowingly and intentionally fails to enforce or comply with any provision of that chapter regulating the proceedings before, during or after trial of an accused shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-33, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 32.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-34. Misbehavior before the enemy.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who before or in the presence of the enemy:

- A. runs away;
- B. shamefully abandons, surrenders or delivers up any command, unit, place or military property which it is his duty to defend;
- C. through disobedience, neglect or intentional misconduct endangers the safety of any such command, unit, place or military property;
- D. casts away his arms or ammunition;
- E. is guilty of cowardly conduct;
- F. quits his place of duty to plunder or pillage;
- G. causes false alarms in any command, unit or place under control of the armed forces;
- H. willfully fails to do his utmost to encounter, engage, capture or destroy any enemy troops, combatants, vessels, aircraft or any other thing, which it is his duty so to encounter, engage, capture or destroy; or

I. does not afford all practicable relief and assistance to any troops, combatants, vessels or aircraft of the armed forces belonging to the United States or their allies when engaged in battle;

shall be punished by death or other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-34, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 33.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-35. Subordinate compelling surrender.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who compels or attempts to compel the commander of any place, vessel, aircraft or other military property, or of any body of members of the armed forces, to give it up to an enemy or to abandon it, or who strikes the colors or flag to any enemy without proper authority, shall be punished by death or other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-35, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 34.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-36. Improper use of countersign.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who in time of war discloses the parole or countersign to any person not entitled to receive it or who gives to another who is entitled to receive and use the parole or countersign a different parole or countersign from that which, to his knowledge, he was authorized and required to give shall be punished by death or other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-36, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 35.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-37. Forcing a safeguard.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who forces a safeguard shall suffer death or other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-37, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 36.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-38. Captured or abandoned property.

A. All persons subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 shall secure all public property taken from the enemy for the service of the United States and shall give notice and turn over to the proper authority without delay all captured or abandoned property in their possession, custody or control.

B. Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who:

(1) fails to carry out the duties prescribed in Subsection A of this section;

(2) buys, sells, trades or in any way deals in or disposes of captured or abandoned property, whereby he receives or expects any profit, benefit or advantage to himself or another directly or indirectly connected with himself; or

(3) engages in looting or pillaging;

shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-38, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 37.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-39. Aiding the enemy.

Any person who aids or attempts to aid the enemy with arms, ammunition, supplies, money or other things or without proper authority, who knowingly harbors or protects or gives intelligence to or communicates or corresponds with or holds any intercourse with the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death or other punishment as a court-martial or military commission may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-39, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 38.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-40. Misconduct as prisoner.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who, while in the hands of the enemy in

time of war, for the purpose of securing favorable treatment by his captors, acts without proper authority in a manner contrary to law, custom or regulation, to the detriment of others of whatever nationality held by the enemy as civilian or military prisoners or while in a position of authority over such persons, maltreats them without justifiable cause shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-40, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 39.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-41. Spies.

Any person who in time of war is found lurking as a spy or acting as a spy in or about any place, vessel or aircraft, within the control or jurisdiction of any of the armed forces, or in or about any shipyard, any manufacturing or industrial plant or any other place or institution engaged in work in aid of the prosecution of the war by the United States, or elsewhere, shall be tried by a general court-martial or by a military commission and on conviction shall be punished by death.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-41, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 40.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-42. Espionage.

A. Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who, with intent or reason to believe that it is to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation, communicates, delivers or transmits, or attempts to communicate, deliver or transmit, to any entity described in Subsection B of this section, either directly or indirectly, any thing described in Subsection C of this section shall be punished as a court-martial may direct, except that if the accused is found guilty of an offense that directly concerns nuclear weaponry, military spacecraft or satellites, early warning systems or other means of defense or retaliation against large scale attack, war plans, communications intelligence or cryptographic information or any other major weapons system or major element of defense strategy, the accused shall be punished by death or other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

B. An "entity" referred to in Subsection A of this section is:

(1) a foreign government;

(2) a faction or party or military or naval force within a foreign country, whether

recognized or unrecognized by the United States; or

(3) a representative, officer, agent, employee, subject or citizen of such a government, faction, party or force.

C. A "thing" referred to in Subsection A of this section is a document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blueprint, plan, map, model, note, instrument, appliance or information relating to the national defense.

D. No person may be sentenced by court-martial to suffer death for an offense under this section unless:

(1) the members of the court-martial unanimously find at least one of the aggravating factors set out in Subsection G of this section; and

(2) the members unanimously determine that any extenuating or mitigating circumstances are substantially outweighed by any aggravating circumstances, including the aggravating factors set out under Subsection G of this section.

E. Findings under this subsection may be based on:

(1) evidence introduced on the issue of guilt or innocence;

(2) evidence introduced during the sentencing proceeding; or

(3) all such evidence.

F. The accused shall be given broad latitude to present matters in extenuation and mitigation.

G. A sentence of death may be adjudged by a court-martial for an offense under this section only if the members unanimously find, beyond a reasonable doubt, one or more of the following aggravating factors:

(1) the accused has been convicted of another offense involving espionage or treason for which either a sentence of death or imprisonment for life was authorized by statute;

(2) in the commission of the offense, the accused knowingly created a grave risk of substantial damage to the national security;

(3) in the commission of the offense, the accused knowingly created a grave risk of death to another person; or

(4) any other factor that may be prescribed by the president of the United States by regulations.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-42, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 41.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-43. False official statements.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who, with intent to deceive, signs any false record, return, regulation, order or other official document, knowing it to be false, or makes any other false official statement knowing it to be false, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-43, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 42.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-44. Military property of the United States; loss, damage, destruction or wrongful disposition.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who, without proper authority:

- A. sells or otherwise disposes of;
- B. willfully or through neglect damages, destroys or loses; or
- C. willfully or through neglect suffers to be lost, damaged, sold or wrongfully disposed of;

any military property of the United States, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-44, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 43.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-45. Property other than military property of United States; waste, spoilage or destruction.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who willfully or recklessly wastes, spoils

or otherwise willfully and wrongfully destroys or damages any property other than military property of the United States shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-45, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 44.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-46. Improper hazarding of vessel.

A. Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who willfully and wrongfully hazards or suffers to be hazarded any vessel of the armed forces shall suffer death or punishment as a court-martial may direct.

B. Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who negligently hazards or suffers to be hazarded any vessel of the armed forces shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-46, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 45.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-47. Drunken or reckless driving.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who operates any vehicle while drunk, or in a reckless or wanton manner, or while impaired by a substance described in Section 20-12-66 NMSA 1978 shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-47, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 46.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-48. Drunk on duty.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 other than a sentinel or look-out who is found drunk on duty shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-48, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 47.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-49. Murder.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who, without justification or excuse, unlawfully kills a human being, when he:

A. has a premeditated design to kill;

B. intends to kill or inflict great bodily harm;

C. is engaged in an act which is inherently dangerous to others and evinces a wanton disregard of human life; or

D. is engaged in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of burglary, sodomy, rape, robbery or aggravated arson;

is guilty of murder, and shall suffer punishment as a court-martial may direct, except that if found guilty under Subsection A or D of this section, he shall suffer death or imprisonment for life as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-49, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 48.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-50. Manslaughter.

A. Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who, with an intent to kill or inflict great bodily harm, unlawfully kills a human being in the heat of sudden passion caused by adequate provocation is guilty of voluntary manslaughter and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

B. Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who, without an intent to kill or inflict great bodily harm, unlawfully kills a human being:

(1) by culpable negligence; or

(2) while perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate an offense, other than those named in Subsection D of Section 20-12-49 NMSA 1978, directly affecting the person;

is guilty of involuntary manslaughter and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-50, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 49.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-51. Rape and carnal knowledge.

A. Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who commits an act of sexual intercourse with a female not his wife, by force and without her consent, is guilty of rape and shall be punished by death or other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

B. Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who, under circumstances not amounting to rape, commits an act of sexual intercourse with a female not his wife who has not attained the age of sixteen years, is guilty of carnal knowledge and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

C. Penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete either of these offenses.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-51, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 50.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-52. Larceny and wrongful appropriation.

A. Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who wrongfully takes, obtains or withholds, by any means, from the possession of the owner or of any other person any money, personal property or article of value of any kind:

(1) with intent permanently to deprive or defraud another person of the use and benefit of property or to appropriate it to his own use or the use of any person other than the owner, steals that property and is guilty of larceny; or

(2) with intent temporarily to deprive or defraud another person of the use and benefit of property or to appropriate it to his own use or the use of any person other than the owner;

is guilty of wrongful appropriation.

B. Any person found guilty of larceny or wrongful appropriation shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-52, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 51.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-53. Robbery.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who with intent to steal takes anything of value from the person or in the presence of another, against his will, by means of force or violence or fear of immediate or future injury to his person or property or to the person or property of a relative or member of his family or of anyone in his company at the time of the robbery is guilty of robbery and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-53, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 52.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-54. Forgery.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who, with intent to defraud:

A. falsely makes or alters any signature, to, or any part of, any writing which would, if genuine, apparently impose a legal liability on another or change his legal right or liability to his prejudice; or

B. utters, offers, issues or transfers such a writing, known by him to be so made or altered;

is guilty of forgery and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-54, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 53.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-55. Making, drawing or uttering check, draft or order without sufficient funds.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who:

A. for the procurement of any article or thing of value, with intent to defraud; or

B. for the payment of any past due obligation, or for any other purpose, with intent to deceive;

makes, draws, utters or delivers any check, draft or order for the payment of money upon any bank or other depository, knowing at the time that the maker or drawer has not or will not have sufficient funds in, or credit with, the bank or other depository for the payment of that check, draft or order in full upon its presentment, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct. The making, drawing, uttering or delivering by a maker or drawer of a check, draft or order, payment of which is refused by the drawee because of insufficient funds of the maker or drawer in the drawee's possession or control, is prima facie evidence of his intent to defraud or deceive and of his knowledge of insufficient funds in, or credit with, that bank or other depository, unless the maker or drawer pays the holder the amount due within five days after receiving notice, orally or in writing, that the check, draft or order was not paid on presentment. In this section, the word "credit" means an arrangement or understanding, express or implied, with the bank or other depository for the payment of that check, draft or order.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-55, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 54.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-56. Maiming.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who, with intent to injure, disfigure or disable, inflicts upon the person of another an injury which:

- A. seriously disfigures his person by a mutilation thereof;
- B. destroys or disables any member or organ of his body; or
- C. seriously diminishes his physical vigor by the injury of any member or organ;

is guilty of maiming and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-56, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 55.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-57. Sodomy.

A. Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who engages in unnatural carnal copulation with another person of the same or opposite sex or with an animal is guilty of sodomy. Penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the offense.

B. Any person found guilty of sodomy shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-57, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 56.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-58. Arson.

A. Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who willfully and maliciously burns or sets on fire an inhabited dwelling or any other structure, movable or immovable, wherein to the knowledge of the offender there is at the time a human being, is guilty of aggravated arson and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

B. Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who willfully and maliciously burns or sets fire to the property of another, except as provided in Subsection A of this section, is guilty of simple arson and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-58, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 57.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-59. Assault.

A. Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who attempts or offers with unlawful force or violence to do bodily harm to another person, whether or not the attempt or offer is consummated, is guilty of assault and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

B. Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who:

(1) commits an assault with a dangerous weapon or other means or force likely to produce death or grievous bodily harm; or

(2) commits an assault and intentionally inflicts grievous bodily harm with or without a weapon;

is guilty of aggravated assault and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-59, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 58.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-60. Extortion.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who communicates threats to another person with the intention thereby to obtain anything of value or any acquittance, advantage or immunity is guilty of extortion and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-60, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 59.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-61. Burglary.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who, with intent to commit an offense punishable under Sections 20-12-49 through 20-12-60 NMSA 1978 breaks and enters, in the nighttime, the dwelling house of another, is guilty of burglary and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-61, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 60.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-62. Housebreaking.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who unlawfully enters the building or structure of another with intent to commit a criminal offense therein is guilty of housebreaking and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-62, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 61.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-63. Perjury.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who in a judicial proceeding or in a course of justice willfully and corruptly:

A. upon a lawful oath or in any form allowed by law to be substituted for an oath, gives any false testimony material to the issue or matter of inquiry; or

B. in any declaration, certificate, verification or statement under penalty or perjury as

permitted under Section 1746 of Title 28, United States Code, subscribes any false statement material to the issue or matter of inquiry;

is guilty of perjury and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-63, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 62.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-64. Frauds against the United States.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978:

A. who, knowing it to be false or fraudulent:

(1) makes any claim against the United States or any officer thereof; or

(2) presents to any person in the civil or military service thereof, for approval or payment, any claim against the United States or any officer thereof;

B. who, for the purpose of obtaining the approval, allowance or payment of any claim against the United States or any officer thereof:

(1) makes or uses any writing or other paper knowing it to contain any false or fraudulent statements;

(2) makes any oath to any fact or to any writing or other paper knowing the oath to be false; or

(3) forges or counterfeits any signature upon any writing or other paper, or uses any such signature knowing it to be forged or counterfeited;

C. who, having charge, possession, custody or control of any money, or other property of the United States, furnished or intended for the armed forces thereof, knowingly delivers to any person having authority to receive it, any amount thereof less than that for which he receives a certificate of receipt; or

D. who, being authorized to make or deliver any paper certifying the receipt of any property of the United States furnished or intended for the armed forces thereof, makes or delivers to any person such writing without having full knowledge of the truth of the statements therein contained and with intent to defraud the United States, shall, upon conviction, be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-64, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 63.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-65. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Any commissioned officer, cadet or midshipman who is convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-65, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 64.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-66. Wrongful use and possession of controlled substances.

A. Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who wrongfully uses, possesses, manufactures, distributes, imports into the customs territory of the United States, exports from the United States or introduces into an installation, vessel, vehicle or aircraft used by or under the control of the armed forces a substance described in Subsection B of this section shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

B. The substances referred to in Subsection A of this section are the following:

(1) opium, heroin, cocaine, amphetamine, lysergic acid diethylamide, methamphetamine, phencyclidine, barbituric acid and marijuana and any compound or derivative of any such substance;

(2) any substance not specified in Paragraph (1) of this subsection that is listed on a schedule of controlled substances prescribed by the president of the United States for the purposes of this section; and

(3) any other substance not specified in Paragraph (1) of this subsection or contained on a list prescribed by the president under Paragraph (2) of this subsection that is listed in Schedules I through V of Section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812).

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-66, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 65.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-67. Misbehavior of sentinel.

Any sentinel or look-out who is found drunk or sleeping upon his post, or leaves it before he is regularly relieved, shall be punished, if the offense is committed in time of war, by death or other punishment as a court-martial may direct, but if the offense is committed at any other time, by punishment other than death as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-67, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 66.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-68. Dueling.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who fights or promotes, or is concerned in or connives at fighting a duel, or who, having knowledge of a challenge sent or about to be sent, fails to report the fact promptly to the proper authority, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-68, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 67.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-69. Malingering.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who for the purpose of avoiding work, duty or service:

A. feigns illness, physical disablement, mental lapse or derangement; or

B. intentionally inflicts self-injury;

shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-69, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 68.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-70. Riot or breach of peace.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who causes or participates in any riot or breach of the peace shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-70, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 69.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-71. Provoking speeches or gestures.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who uses provoking or reproachful words or gestures toward any other person subject to that chapter shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-71, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 70.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-72. Principals.

Any person subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 who:

A. commits an offense punishable by Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 or aids, abets, counsels or procures its commission; or

B. causes an act to be done which if directly performed by him would be punishable by Chapter 20 NMSA 1978;

is a principal.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-72, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 71.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 20-12-73. General article.

Though not specifically mentioned in Chapter 20 NMSA 1978, all disorders and neglects to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces, all conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces and crimes and offenses not capital, of which persons subject to Chapter 20 NMSA 1978 may be guilty, shall be taken cognizance of

by a general, special or summary court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offense, and shall be punished at the discretion of that court.

History: 1978 Comp., § 20-12-73, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 337, § 72.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 337 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.