GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2009

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HOUSE BILL 1412 PROPOSED COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE H1412-PCS30349-RK-42

Short Title:	Courts-Martial Amendments.	(Public)
Sponsors:		
Referred to:		

April 13, 2009

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO MAKE VARIOUS CHANGES TO THE STATUTES RELATING TO NATIONAL GUARD COURTS-MARTIAL.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. G.S. 127A-47 reads as rewritten:

"§ 127A-47. Courts-martial for national guard.

Courts-martial for organizations of the national guard not in the service of the United States shall be of three kinds, namely, general courts-martial, special courts-martial, and summary courts-martial. They shall be constituted, have cognizance of the same subjects, and possess like powers, except as to punishments, as similar courts provided for by the law and regulations governing the armed forces of the United States, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice and Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, as shall be currently in use, except that no court shall have the power to impose confinement as part of a sentence. The proceedings of courts-martial of the national guard shall follow the forms and modes of procedure prescribed for such similar courts."

SECTION 2. G.S. 127A-48 reads as rewritten:

"§ 127A-48. General courts-martial.

General courts-martial of the national guard not in the service of the United States may be convened by orders of the Governor of the State, and such courts shall have the power to impose fines not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200.00); sentence to forfeiture of pay and allowances; to a reprimand; to dismissal or dishonorable discharge from the service; to reduction of enlisted personnel to the ranks; or any two or more of such punishments may be combined in the sentences imposed by such courts.punishments in like manner and to the extent prescribed by the Uniform Code of Military Justice and Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, as shall be in use by the armed forces of the United States at the time of the offense, except that no court shall have the authority to impose confinement as part of a sentence."

SECTION 3. G.S. 127A-49 reads as rewritten:

"§ 127A-49. Special courts-martial; appointments, power and authority.

In the national guard, not in the service of the United States, special courts-martial may be appointed by any of the following:

- (1) Any person who may convene a general court-martial.
- (2) The Adjutant General of North Carolina.



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(1)(3) The commander of a brigade, regiment, comparable or higher command of the North Carolina army national guard; guard, provided that such commander is a general officer.

- (2)(4) The commander of a wing, group, separate squadron, comparable or higher command of the North Carolina air national guard; guard, provided that such commander is a general officer.
- (3)(5) The commander or officer in charge of any North Carolina national guard command when empowered by the Governor or the Adjutant General of North Carolina, provided that such commander or officer is a general officer.

Except as to commissioned officers, such courts-martial shall have the power and authority to try any person subject to military law for any crimes or offenses within the jurisdiction of a general military court. Such courts-martial shall have the same powers of punishment as general courts martial except that fines imposed by such courts martial shall not exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00), and such courts-martial shall not have the power of dismissal from the national guard.power to impose punishments in like manner and to the extent prescribed by the Uniform Code of Military Justice and Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, as shall be in use by the armed forces of the United States at the time of the offense, except that no court shall have the authority to impose confinement as part of a sentence."

SECTION 4. G.S. 127A-50 reads as rewritten:

"§ 127A-50. Summary courts-martial.

In the national guard, not in the service of the United States, summary courts martial may be appointed by the commander of any company, battery, detachment, squadron, or any other federally recognized unit, either army or air. Such court shall consist of one officer, who shall have the power to administer oaths and try enlisted personnel of each respective command for breaches of discipline and violations of laws governing such organizations. Such courts shall also have the power to impose fines not exceeding twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for any single offense, may sentence to forfeiture of pay and allowances, or may sentence enlisted personnel to reduction in rank; but in the case of noncommissioned officers above the fourth enlisted grade, may not adjudge reduction except to the next inferior grade. There shall be no right to demand trial by special court-martial.

In the national guard, not in the service of the United States, summary courts-martial may be appointed by any of the following:

- Any person who may convene a general or special court-martial. (1)
- The commander of a battalion, comparable or higher command of the North (2) Carolina army national guard, provided that such commander is an officer of the grade of major or above.
- The commander of a detached squadron, comparable or higher command of (3) the North Carolina air national guard, provided that such commander is an officer of the grade of major or above.

Such court shall consist of one officer who shall have the power to administer oaths and try enlisted personnel of each respective command for breaches of discipline and violations of laws governing such organizations. Such courts shall also have the power to impose punishments in like manner and to the extent prescribed by the Uniform Code of Military Justice and Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, as shall be in use by the armed forces of the United States at the time of the offense, except that no court shall have the authority to impose confinement as part of a sentence. There shall be no right to demand trial by court-martial."

SECTION 5. G.S. 127A-50.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 127A-50.1. Military judges.

The Adjutant General shall appoint military judges to preside over courts-martial of the National Guard not in federal service. Minimum requirements for appointment as a military judge shall be:are:

- (1) <u>Licensed to practice law in this State or certifiedCertification</u> as a military judge by the Judge Advocate General of the Army, Air Force, Navy, or Marines; Navy, Marines, or Coast Guard.
- (2) Designation as a judge advocate by The Judge Advocate General of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marines; and Air Force, Marines, or Coast Guard.
- (3) Membership in the North Carolina National Guard, the National Guard of another state, or the active or reserve components of any of the military services."

SECTION 6. G.S. 127A-51 reads as rewritten:

"§ 127A-51. Nonjudicial punishment.

Any commander of the national guard, not in the service of the United States, may, in addition to or in lieu of admonition or reprimand, impose nonjudicial punishment in like manner and to the extent prescribed by Article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Justice and Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, as shall be currently in use by the armed forces of the United States except that there shall be no right to demand trial by special court-martial."

SECTION 7. G.S. 127A-52 reads as rewritten:

"§ 127A-52. Jurisdiction of courts-martial.

The jurisdiction of courts-martial of the national guard, not in the service of the United States, except as to punishments, shall be as prescribed by the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, as shall be currently in use by the armed forces of the United States. Such courts-martial shall have jurisdiction to try accused persons for offenses committed while serving without the State and while going to and returning from such service without the State in like manner and to the same extent as while serving within the State."

SECTION 8. G.S. 127A-53 reads as rewritten:

"§ 127A-53. Manual for Courts-Martial.

Trials and proceedings by all courts and boards shall be in accordance with the plans and procedures laid down in the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, as shall be currently in use by the armed forces of the United States, except as modified by this Chapter."

SECTION 9. G.S. 127A-54 is repealed.

SECTION 10. G.S. 127A-55 reads as rewritten:

"§ 127A-55. Forms for courts-martial procedure.

In the national guard, not in the service of the United States, forms for courts-martial procedure shall be substantially as those set forth in the Appendices, Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, as shall be currently in use by the armed forces of the United States. States, with any modifications required by this Chapter."

SECTION 11. G.S. 127A-56 reads as rewritten:

"§ 127A-56. Powers of courts-martial.

In the national guard, not in the service of the United States, presidents of courts martial and summary court officersa military judge shall have power to issue warrants to arrest an accused persons person and to bring them the person before the a court for trial whenever such persons shall have person has disobeyed an order in writing from the convening authority to appear before such court, a copy of the charge or charges having been delivered to the accused with such order, and to issue commitments in carrying out sentences of confinement, and to issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum, and to enforce by attachment attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, records and other articles subject to a subpoena duces tecum, and to sentence for a refusal to be sworn or to answer as provided in actions

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50 51 before civil courts. He shall also have power to punish for contempt occurring in the presence of the court.

In addition to the power to issue warrants set forth in the first paragraph of this section, the arrest and confinement of persons subject to this <u>Chapter section</u> may be accomplished by the means and under the procedures set forth in Articles 9 and 10 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, as shall be currently in use by the armed forces of the United States."

SECTION 12. G.S. 127A-57 reads as rewritten:

"§ 127A-57. Execution of processes and sentences.

All <u>warrants and other processes authorized by this Chapter</u> and sentences of any of the military courts of this State shall be executed by any sheriff, deputy sheriff, or <u>police officerState</u> or local law enforcement officer into whose hands the same may be placed for service or execution, and such officer shall make return thereof to the officer issuing or imposing the same. Such service or execution of process or sentence shall be made by such officer without tender or advancement of fee therefor; but all costs in such cases shall be paid from funds appropriated for military purposes.to the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The actual necessary expenses of conveying a prisoner from one county in the State to another, when the same is authorized and directed by the Adjutant General of the State, shall be paid from the military funds of the State upon a warrant approved by the Adjutant General."

SECTION 13. G.S. 127A-58 is repealed.

SECTION 14. G.S. 127A-59 reads as rewritten:

"§ 127A-59. Commitments. Sentences.

When any sentence to fine or imprisonment shall be imposed by any military court of this State, it shall be the duty of the president of said court, or summary court officer, military judge, upon the approval of the findings and sentence of such court, to make out and sign a certificate entitling the case, giving the name of the accused, the date and place of trial, the date of approval of sentence, the amount of fine or manner, place, and duration of confinement, and and the terms of the sentence. If the court-martial was tried without a military judge, then any military judge may make out and sign the certificate after reviewing the approved findings and the sentence for compliance with this Chapter. The trial counsel shall deliver such certificate to the sheriff, or deputy sheriff, or police officerclerk of court for the superior court of the county wherein the sentence is to be executed; was imposed, or the Clerk of the Superior Court for Wake County if the court-martial was held out of State, and it shall thereupon be the duty of such officer the clerk to take such actions as are necessary to carry said sentence into execution in the manner prescribed by law for the collection of fines or commitment to service of terms of imprisonment in criminal cases as determined in the courts of this State. The Administrative Office of the Courts shall ensure that the State's criminal history records include pertinent information relating to a court-martial under this Chapter in a like manner as a comparable offense under the State's criminal laws would be recorded."

SECTION 15. G.S. 127A-60 reads as rewritten:

"§ 127A-60. Sentence of dismissal.dismissal or discharge.

No sentence of dismissal from the service or <u>dishonorable discharge</u>, <u>discharge</u> imposed by a national guard court-martial not in the service of the United States, shall be executed until approved by the Governor. Any officer convicted by a general court-martial and dismissed from the service shall be forever disqualified from holding a commission in the militia."

SECTION 16. G.S. 127A-147 reads as rewritten:

"§ 127A-147. Orders, rules, regulations and Uniform Code of Military Justice applicable to militia when not in service of United States.

The national guard, State defense militia and naval militia, when not in the service of the United States, shall except as to punishments, be governed by State law, the orders, rules and regulations of the Adjutant General, regulations promulgated by the secretary of the appropriate

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service of the armed forces of the United States, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice, as amended from time to time."

SECTION 17. G.S. 127A-153 reads as rewritten:

"§ 127A-153. Protection of uniform.

- (a) The wearing of any military uniform of the United States government by members of the militia shall be pursuant to applicable regulations promulgated by the respective armed services of the United States and regulations of the Adjutant General of North Carolina not inconsistent with federal uniform regulations.
- (b) The wearing of any military uniform of the North Carolina State government by members of the militia shall be pursuant to applicable regulations promulgated by the Adjutant General of North Carolina.
- (c) Members of the militia who violate the regulations referred to in (a) and (b) above shall, upon conviction by a court-martial, be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars (\$50.00) or by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or by both fine and imprisonment, for each offense in like manner and to the extent prescribed by Article 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, as shall be in use by the armed forces of the United States at the time of the offense, except that no court shall have the authority to impose confinement as part of a sentence.
- (d) Persons not subject to courts-martial who violate the regulations referred to in (a) and (b) above may be charged and tried in the State courts and upon conviction shall be punished as provided in (c) above."
- **SECTION 18.** This act becomes effective December 1, 2009, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date.