

WISCONSIN CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE

Wis. Chapter 322

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUBCHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- **Article 1.** Definitions; gender neutrality
- **Article 2.** Persons subject to this code; jurisdiction
- **Article 3.** Jurisdiction to try certain personnel
- **Article 5.** Territorial applicability of the code
- **Article 6.** Judge Advocates

SUBCHAPTER II. APPREHENSION AND RESTRAINT

- **Article 7.** Apprehension
- **Article 9.** Imposition of restraint
- **Article 10.** Restraint of persons charged with offenses
- **Article 11.** Place of Confinement; Reports and receiving of prisoners
- **Article 12.** Confinement with enemy prisoners prohibited
- **Article 13.** Punishment prohibited before trial
- **Article 14.** Delivery of offenders to civil authorities

SUBCHAPTER III. NON-JUDICIAL PUNISHMENT

- **Article 15.** Commanding Officer's non-judicial punishment

SUBCHAPTER IV. COURT-MARTIAL JURISDICTION

- **Article 16.** Courts-martial classified
- **Article 17.** Jurisdiction of courts-martial in general
- **Article 18.** Jurisdiction of general courts-martial
- **Article 19.** Jurisdiction of special courts-martial
- **Article 20.** Jurisdiction of summary courts-martial

SUBCHAPTER V. APPOINTMENT AND COMPOSITION OF COURTS-MARTIAL

- **Article 22.** Who may convene general courts-martial
- **Article 23.** Who may convene special courts-martial
- **Article 24.** Who may convene summary courts-martial

- **Article 25.** Who may serve on courts-martial
- **Article 26.** Military judge of a general or special court-martial
- **Article 27.** Detail of trial counsel and defense counsel
- **Article 28.** Detail or employment of reporters and interpreters
- **Article 29.** Absent and additional members

SUBCHAPTER VI. PRE-TRIAL PROCEDURE

- **Article 30.** Charges and specifications
- **Article 31.** Compulsory self-incrimination prohibited
- **Article 32.** Investigation
- **Article 33.** Forwarding of charges
- **Article 34.** Advice of judge advocate and reference for trial
- **Article 35.** Service of charges

SUBCHAPTER VII. TRIAL PROCEDURE

- **Article 36.** Governor or The Adjutant General may prescribe rules
- **Article 37.** Unlawfully influencing action of court
- **Article 38.** Duties of trial counsel and defense counsel
- **Article 39.** Sessions
- **Article 40.** Continuances
- **Article 41.** Challenges
- **Article 42.** Oaths
- **Article 43.** Statute of limitations
- **Article 44.** Former jeopardy
- **Article 45.** Pleas of the accused
- **Article 46.** Opportunity to obtain witnesses and other evidence
- **Article 47.** Refusal to appear or testify
- **Article 48.** Contempt
- **Article 49.** Depositions
- **Article 50.** Admissibility of records of courts of inquiry
- **Article 50a.** Defense of lack of mental responsibility
- **Article 51.** Voting and rulings
- **Article 52.** Number of votes required
- **Article 53.** Court to announce action
- **Article 54.** Record of trial

SUBCHAPTER VIII. SENTENCES

- **Article 55.** Cruel and unusual punishments prohibited
- **Article 56.** Maximum limits
- **Article 57.** Effective date of sentences
- **Article 57a.** Deferment of sentences
- **Article 58.** Execution of confinement
- **Article 58a.** Sentences: reduction in enlisted grade upon approval
- **Article 58b.** Sentences: forfeiture of pay and allowances during confinement

SUBCHAPTER IX. POST-TRIAL PROCEDURE AND REVIEW OF COURTS-MARTIAL

- **Article 59.** Error of law; lesser included offense
- **Article 60.** Action by the convening authority
- **Article 61.** Withdrawal of appeal
- **Article 62.** Appeal by the State
- **Article 63.** Rehearings
- **Article 64.** Review by the State Judge Advocate
- **Article 65.** Disposition of records after review by the convening authority
- **Article 67a.** Review by State Appellate Authority
- **Article 70.** Appellate counsel
- **Article 71.** Execution of sentence; suspension of sentence
- **Article 72.** Vacation of suspension
- **Article 73.** Petition for a new trial
- **Article 74.** Remission and suspension
- **Article 75.** Restoration
- **Article 76.** Finality of proceedings, findings, and sentences
- **Article 76a.** Leave required to be taken pending review of certain court-martial convictions
- **Article 76b.** Lack of mental capacity or mental responsibility: commitment of accused for examination and treatment

SUBCHAPTER X. PUNITIVE ARTICLES

- **Article 77.** Principals
- **Article 78.** Accessory after the fact
- **Article 79.** Conviction of lesser included offense

- **Article 80.** Attempts
- **Article 81.** Conspiracy
- **Article 82.** Solicitation
- **Article 83.** Fraudulent enlistment, appointment, or separation
- **Article 84.** Unlawful enlistment, appointment, or separation
- **Article 85.** Desertion
- **Article 86.** Absence without leave
- **Article 87.** Missing movement
- **Article 88.** Contempt toward officials
- **Article 89.** Disrespect toward superior commissioned officer
- **Article 90.** Assaulting or willfully disobeying superior commissioned officer
- **Article 91.** Insubordinate conduct toward warrant officer, noncommissioned officer, or petty officer
- **Article 92.** Failure to obey order or regulation
- **Article 93.** Cruelty and maltreatment
- **Article 94.** Mutiny or sedition
- **Article 95.** Resistance, flight, breach of arrest, and escape
- **Article 96.** Releasing prisoner without proper authority
- **Article 97.** Unlawful detention
- **Article 98.** Noncompliance with procedural rules
- **Article 99.** Misbehavior before the enemy
- **Article 100.** Subordinate compelling surrender
- **Article 101.** Improper use of countersign
- **Article 102.** Forcing a safeguard
- **Article 103.** Captured or abandoned property
- **Article 104.** Aiding the enemy
- **Article 105.** Misconduct as prisoner
- **Article 107.** False official statements
- **Article 108.** Military property — Loss, damage, destruction, or wrongful disposition
- **Article 109.** Property other than military property — Waste, spoilage, or destruction
- **Article 110.** Improper hazarding of vessel
- **Article 111.** Drunken or reckless operation of a vehicle, aircraft, or vessel
- **Article 112.** Drunk on duty
- **Article 112a.** Wrongful use, possession, etc., of controlled substances
- **Article 113.** Misbehavior of sentinel

- **Article 114.** Dueling
- **Article 115.** Malingering
- **Article 116.** Riot or breach of peace
- **Article 117.** Provoking speeches or gestures
- **Article 120.** Rape and carnal knowledge
- **Article 121.** Larceny and wrongful appropriation
- **Article 122.** Robbery
- **Article 123.** Forgery
- **Article 123a.** Making, drawing, or uttering check, draft, or order without sufficient funds.
- **Article 124.** Maiming
- **Article 126.** Arson
- **Article 127.** Extortion
- **Article 128.** Assault
- **Article 129.** Burglary
- **Article 130.** Housebreaking
- **Article 131.** Perjury
- **Article 132.** Frauds against the government
- **Article 133.** Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman
- **Article 134.** General article

SUBCHAPTER XI. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- **Article 135.** Courts of inquiry
- **Article 136.** Authority to administer oaths and to act as notary
- **Article 137.** Articles to be available
- **Article 138.** Complaints of wrongs
- **Article 139.** Redress of injuries to property
- **Article 140.** Delegation by the Governor
- **Article 141.** Payment of fees, costs, and expenses
- **Article 142.** Payment of fines and disposition
- **Article 143.** Uniformity of interpretation
- **Article 144.** Immunity for action of military courts

SUBCHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Definitions

(a) In this Code, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) “Accuser” means a person who signs and swears to charges, any person who directs that charges nominally be signed and sworn to by another, and any other person who has an interest other than an official interest in the prosecution of the accused.

(2) “Cadet,” “candidate,” or “midshipman” means a person who is enrolled in or attending a state military academy, a regional training institute, or any other formal education program for the purpose of becoming a commissioned officer in the state military forces.

(3) “Classified information” means as follows:

(A) Any information or material that has been determined by an official of the United States or any state subject to law, an Executive order, or regulation to require protection against unauthorized disclosure for reasons of national or state security.

(B) Any restricted data, as defined in section 11(y) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, 42 U.S.C. § 2014(y).

(4) “Code” means this Chapter.

(5) “Commanding officer” includes only commissioned officers of the state military forces and shall include officers in charge only when administering nonjudicial punishment under article 15. The term ‘commander’ has the same meaning as ‘commanding officer’ unless the context otherwise requires.

(6) “Convening authority” includes, in addition to the person who convened the military court, a commissioned officer commanding for the time being or a successor in command to the convening authority.

(7) “Day” means calendar day and is not synonymous with the term “unit training assembly.” Any punishment authorized by this code which is measured in terms of days shall, when served in a status other than annual field training, be construed to mean succeeding duty days.

(8) “Duty status other than state active duty” means any other type of duty including Unit Training Assemblies/drills but excludes duty not in federal service and not full-time duty in the active service of the state; under an order issued by authority of law and includes travel to and from duty.

(9) “Enemy” includes organized forces of the enemy in time of war, any hostile body that U.S. or state forces may be opposing, such as a rebellious mob or band of renegades, and includes civilians as well as members of military organizations. Enemy is not restricted to the enemy government or its armed forces.

(10) “Enlisted member” means a person in an enlisted grade.

(11) “Forfeiture” means a permanent loss of entitlement to pay or allowances and any forfeiture under this code is not a forfeiture for purposes of Article X, Section 2 of the Wisconsin

Constitution.

(12) “Judge advocate” means a commissioned officer of the organized state military forces who is a member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of a State, and is any of the following:

(A) Certified or designated as a judge advocate in the Judge Advocate General’s Corps of the Army, Air Force, Navy, or the Marine Corps or designated as a law specialist as an officer of the Coast Guard, or a reserve component of one of these.

(B) Certified as a non-federally recognized judge advocate, under regulations promulgated subject to this provision, by the senior judge advocate of the commander of the force in the state military forces of which the accused is a member, as competent to perform military justice duties required by this Code. If there is no judge advocate available, then certification may be made by the senior judge advocate of the commander of another force in the state military forces, as the convening authority directs.

(13) “Military court” means a court-martial under Article 5 the Wisconsin Constitution or a court of inquiry under article 135 under Article 5 the Wisconsin Constitution.

(14) “Military judge” means an official of a general or special court-martial detailed in accordance with article 26.

(15) “Military offenses” means those offenses prescribed under articles 77 (Principals), 78 (Accessory after the fact), 80 (Attempts), 81 (Conspiracy), 82 (Solicitation), 83 (Fraudulent enlistment, appointment, or separation), 84 (Unlawful enlistment, appointment, or separation), 85 (Desertion), 86 (Absence without leave), 87 (Missing movement), 88 (Contempt toward officials), 89 (Disrespect towards superior commissioned officer), 90 (Assaulting or willfully disobeying superior commissioned officer), 91 (Insubordinate conduct toward warrant officer, noncommissioned officer, or petty officer), 92 (Failure to obey order or regulation), 93 (Cruelty and maltreatment), 94 (Mutiny or sedition), 95 (Resistance, flight, breach of arrest, and escape), 96 (Releasing prisoner without proper authority), 97 (Unlawful detention), 98 (Noncompliance with procedural rules), 99 (Misbehavior before the enemy), 100 (Subordinate compelling surrender), 101 (Improper use of countersign), 102 (Forcing a safeguard), 103 (Captured or abandoned property), 104 (Aiding the enemy), 105 (Misconduct as prisoner), 107 (False official statements), 108 (Military property — Loss, damage, destruction, or wrongful disposition), 109 (Property other than military property — Waste, spoilage, or destruction), 110 (Improper hazarding of vessel), 111 (Drunken or reckless operation of a vehicle, aircraft, or vessel), 112 (Drunk on duty), 112a. (Wrongful use, possession, etc., of controlled substances), 113 (Misbehavior of sentinel), 114 (Duelling), 115 (Malingering), 116 (Riot or breach of peace), 117 (Provoking speeches or gestures), 120 (Rape and carnal knowledge), 121 (Larceny and wrongful appropriation), 122 (Robbery), 123 (Forgery), 124 (Maiming), 126 (Arson), 127 (Extortion), 128 (Assault), 129 (Burglary), 130 (Housebreaking), 131 (Perjury), 132 (Frauds against the government), 133 (Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman), and 134 (General article) of this code.

(16) “National security” means the national defense and foreign relations of the United States.

(17) “Non-military offenses” mean offenses which are in the state’s civilian penal statute and are not offenses in this Code.

(18) “Officer” means a commissioned or warrant officer.

(19) “Officer in charge” means a member of the naval militia, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard as designated by appropriate authority.

(20) “Record,” when used in connection with the proceedings of a court-martial, means any of the following:

(A) An official written transcript, written summary, or other writing relating to the proceedings.

(B) An official audiotape, videotape, digital image or file, or similar material from which sound, or sound and visual images, depicting the proceedings may be reproduced.

(21) “State active duty” means full-time duty in the state military forces under an order of the Governor or otherwise issued by authority of law, and paid by state funds, and includes travel to and from duty.

(22) “Senior force judge advocate” means the senior judge advocate of the commander of the same force of the state military forces as the accused and who is that commander’s chief legal advisor.

(23) “State military forces” means the National Guard of the State, as defined in Chapter 321 and Title 32 U.S.C. §§ 502, 503, 904, the state defense force, the organized Naval Militia of the State, and any other military force organized under the Constitution and laws of the State, not to include the unorganized militia, state guard, or home guard, when not in a status subjecting them to exclusive jurisdiction under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code. The unorganized militia, state defense force, state national guard, home guard or any other name of any state force that does not meet this definition nevertheless shall be part of the “state military forces” under this Code.

(24) “Superior commissioned officer” means a commissioned officer superior in rank or command.

(25) “Senior force commander” means the commander of the same force of the state military forces as the accused.

(26) “Unit training assembly” means an assembly for drill and instruction which may consist of a single ordered formation of a company, battery, squadron, or detachment, or, when authorized by the commander, a series of ordered formations of those organizations.

Annotation to Article 1

The definitions were updated and condensed. Some deletions were made because terms were better defined in state statutes or regulations or in active duty military regulations. The continued validity of certain definitions in the rapidly changing world of military doctrine and the evolving state of military culture and environment was a primary reason for the deletion of terms once commonly used.

(1, 5, 9, 13, 16, 17, & 24) The terms “accuser,” “commanding officer,” “enlisted member,” “military judge,” “officer,” “officer in charge,” and “superior commissioned officer” were adopted as defined by the UCMJ with clarifying language added. Specifically, the term “commanding officer” includes only commissioned officers of the state military forces, thus ensuring that officers exclusively in a title 10 status and without state authority cannot

convene a state court. (2) “Cadet,” “candidate,” and “midshipman.” These terms include the concept of distinguished designation of officer candidates pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 12209. Article 1(a)(6) and (7) of the UCMJ were combined to ensure the “cadet” term also included any state candidates in state commissioning processes or attending state academies of like nature. “Midshipman” was included since “Naval Militia” was included in the term “state military forces.” Additionally, the drafters discussed whether the term midshipman should be an option for state inclusion. It is recommended that such term be included. See the comments contained in the annotation on the Naval Militia for a more complete discussion. The inclusion of the term does not affect any other part of the Model Code, but failure to include it could affect the Model Code in the future should a state activate a naval militia. It also allows for those situations wherein a midshipman assigned to another state military force is attached to a unit within the state.

(3) “Classified information.” The definition was broadened by insertion of the phrase “or any state” to allow for the classification of information not only by persons in the state military forces while not in federal service but also by any state official. An example would include the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and other state agencies that may classify certain information as a matter of course.

(10) “Judge advocate.” The drafters combined subsections 11, 12, and 13 of article 1 of the UCMJ into the term “judge advocate.” Even though the Coast Guard duty position of ‘law specialist’ does not require TJAG certification and does not specifically correspond by function to the national guard, the term was included to cover the situations where, by request of an accused, or by virtue of expanding homeland security and defense missions in the states, Coast Guard law specialists perform military justice duties under this Code. Exclusion of this term, on balance, is outweighed by the potential for its use. Any ‘judge advocate’ can, regardless of legal duty title or position, or being designated a ‘staff’ judge advocate, perform the military justice duties required by this Code. Thus the preface ‘staff’ to ‘judge advocate’ was eliminated as a criterion. The term ‘Law Officer’ pre-dates the 1968 Military Justice Act, which predominantly replaced that term with ‘military judge.’ ‘Certification’ of a judge advocate by a service TJAG is primarily an active component term. ‘Designation’ of a judge advocate by a service TJAG is primarily a reserve component term. Since only active duty judge advocates can be ‘certified,’ the distinction between ‘certification’ and ‘designation’ has no effect on competency to perform military justice duties under this Code, the normal though not necessarily exclusive performance of which under this Code will be in non-federal duty status. The first qualifying criteria to be a judge advocate thus includes those judge advocates in the active component, activated reserves or activated national guard who have been ‘certified,’ as well as those members of the national guard or reserves who have been ‘designated’ as a judge advocate (i.e. federally recognized) by a service TJAG. Because a commissioned officer member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of a State may not be certified or designated as a judge advocate by a service TJAG, but may be needed or requested to perform military justice duties under this Code, a second qualifying alternative is provided to determine competency to perform those duties. An example of such a non-federally recognized ‘judge advocate’ would be a civilian prosecutor newly commissioned with no prior military judge advocate experience, but who has been practicing for 10 years. An example of a person who would not be eligible to perform military justice duties under this Code would be an enlisted member of the state military forces who was an attorney and a civilian prosecutor practicing for 10 years, because being a commissioned officer is a pre-requisite to being a ‘judge advocate.’ Certification is best left first to the accused’s force’s senior judge advocate assigned to the force commander and who supervises the administration of military justice in that force, and if none, then to another force’s similarly assigned, senior judge advocate as determined by the convening authority. This is because there is more likely at least one force judge advocate in each state rather than a ‘state judge advocate,’ and military justice is administered by a force in a state rather than by state for all forces in that state, similar to the separate active duty service TJAGs. If a state includes such entities as the ‘state defense force,’ ‘state guard,’ ‘home guard’ or similar entities in its definition of ‘state military forces,’ an attorney – officer of such organization may qualify as a ‘judge advocate’ and under the second alternative, may qualify to be ‘certified’ as competent to perform military justice duties under this Code.

(14) ‘Military Offenses.’ The drafters listed as ‘Reserved’ those articles not used in this Code but derived from the UCMJ. Use of ‘Reserved’ permits this Code to maintain the article numbering system corresponding to the UCMJ for those articles derived from the UCMJ and used in this Code. Thus, articles not listed in the definition of ‘military offenses’ are ‘Reserved’ in this Code. Comparison with those articles marked ‘Reserved’ and the UCMJ reflects the specific intent of the drafters to avoid re-writing a state’s civilian penal statute. Offenses under such statutes are among the ‘non-military’ offenses referred to in Article 2.

(18) “Record.” The term was updated to include digital images and files.

(21) “State active duty.” This term is the statutory, regulatory, and fiscally correct terminology in the National Guard.

(23) “State military forces.” Discussions involved the uncommon usage of this term in recent decades. In today’s current military environment, the term “National Guard” generally means the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard. More detailed definitions of those components are found in titles 10 and 32, United States Code. A review of state constitutions and state statutes reveals that usage of the term “militia” is prevalent, and by statute, often divided into the “organized militia” and the “unorganized militia.” See 10 U.S.C. § 311. Arizona is the only state that uses the term “National Guard” in its Constitution. See AZ Const. art. 16, § 3. North Carolina uses the term “military force.” See NC Const. art. XII. West Virginia uses the term “military service.” WI Const. art. IV, § 29 See WV Const. art. III, § 12. All other state constitutions uses the term “Militia.” See AK Const. art. I, § 1.19; AL Const. art I, § 8, art XV, § 271; AR Const. art. 11; CA Const. art. 5; CO Const. art. II, § 8; CT Const. art. I, § 8; DE Const. art. I, § 8; FL Const. art. X, § 2; GA Const. art. I, § VI, ¶ II(2); HI Const. art. I, § 10; ID Const. art. XIV § 2; IL Const. art. XII; IN Const. art. 12; IA Const. art. VI, 1; KS Const. art. 8, § 2; KY Const. pt. 2, § 221; LA Const. art. I, § 15; ME Const. art. 7, § 4; MD Const. art. IX; MA Const. art. 18; MI Const. art. III, § 4; MN Const. art. XIII, § 9; MO Const. art. III, § 46; MS Const. art. IX, § 215; MT Const. art. VI, § 13; NE Const. art. XIII, § 1; NV Const. art. 12, § 1; NH Const. art. 16; NJ Const. art. V, § 3(1); NM Const. art. 2, § 14; NY Const. art. XII, § 1; ND Const. art. XI, § 17; OH Const. art. 9, § 1; OK Const. art. VI, § VI–6; OR Const. art. X, § 1; PA Const. art. 1, § 10; RI Const. art. 1, § 7; SC Const. art. XIII, § 1; SD Const. art. XV, § 3; TN Const. art. VIII; TX Const. art. I, § 10; UT Const. art. XV, § 2; VT Const. ch. II, § 59; VA Const. art. I, § 13; WA Const. art. X, § 2; WI Const. art. IV, § 29; WY Const. art. XVII, § 2.

The drafters discussed the adoption of the term “National Guard” in lieu of “state military forces.” Both terms contain diametrically opposing terms — “National” and “State.” Most members of the state national guard consider themselves members of the “National Guard.” The term “state military forces” may connote fringe militia groups in the mind of the public, but most state codes currently use this term. It is intended that the members of the state National Guard, not in federal service, be subject to this code. The inclusion of other state forces other than the states’ National Guard and their subjection to this Code is left to individual state determination. The term “Naval Militia” was included since it currently exists in a few states and in the current environment, defense of waterways and water sources may result in stand up of such a component in other jurisdictions. Inclusion of “Naval Militia” would make this code applicable to all additional Naval Militia units stood up in the future. In the current environment, defense of waterways and water sources may take on greater significance. The source of the term “state military forces” could not be located, statutorily or historically, but for the 1961 Uniform Commission Military Justice Act. Public Law No. 33 was an act entitled “An act to promote the efficiency of the militia and for other purposes” enacted on January 21, 1903. See 32 Stat. 778. Popularly known as the Dick Act of 1903 or the Dick Acts (Militia), it proved to be the first of several steps towards “federalization” of part of the militia as it made state militias and national guards the reserve component of the federal army. It named the “organized militia” the “National Guard,” a name already adopted by most states. It was originally used in 1824 when certain New York units took the title of “National Guard” to honor Lafayette on a visit to the United States because he had once commanded the National Guard of Paris in 1789. Colonel Emmons Clark, *History of the Seventh Regiment of New York* (1890). In 1908, the Militia Dick Acts was amended. See 35 Stat. 399, Ch. 204. The drafters’ purpose is the standardization of one term to represent the state military forces and elimination of potential confusion in the public arena and other military components.

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Eugene R. Fidell, *Going on Fifty: Evolution and Devolution in Military Justice*, 32 Wake Forest L. Rev. 1213 (1997).

John E. Theuman, Annotation, *Review by Federal Civil Courts of Court-Martial Convictions – Modern Status*, 95 A.L.R. Fed. 472 (2002)

32 U.S.C. § 101 (2003).

32 U.S.C. §§ 326 - 327 (2003).

10 U.S.C. §§ 802 - 803 (2003).

The drafters attempted to use gender neutral terms throughout the Code. However, such application was particularly strained within the punitive articles; therefore, subsection (b) was inserted to accommodate those situations.

Article 2. Persons subject to this code; jurisdiction

(a) Except as provided in article 3, this code applies only to members of the state military forces at all times.

(b) Subject matter jurisdiction is established if a nexus exists between an offense under this code and the state military force. Courts-martial have primary jurisdiction of military offenses as defined in article 1. A proper civilian court has primary jurisdiction of a non-military offense when an act or omission violates both this code and local criminal law, foreign or domestic. In this case, a court-martial may be initiated only after the civilian authority has declined to prosecute or dismissed the charge, provided jeopardy has not attached. Jurisdiction over attempted crimes, conspiracy crimes, solicitation, and accessory crimes must be determined by the underlying offense.

Annotation to Article 2

Comprehensive, inclusive language was utilized. Members of the state military forces as defined above fall under the Code at all times, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, regardless of duty status as a result of their membership in the state military forces. Some states' military justice codes only apply while the member is in a duty status. *See, e.g.* RSMo § 40.234 (2003). The drafters' reasoning is that a member of the state military forces is under obligation of oath, and therefore, under the jurisdiction of the state during a period of service regardless of whether they are in a duty status. *See Solorio v. United States*, 483 U.S. 435 (1987). Subject matter jurisdiction is established by nexus and can occur in the following four situations: (1) The military offenses in this code apply when members of the state military forces are in a duty status; (2) Non-military offenses may apply to state military forces in a duty status if a nexus exists between the non-military offense and the state military forces; (3) The military offenses in this code apply when members of the state military forces are in a non-duty status if a nexus exists between the military offense and the state military forces and; (4) Non-military offenses may apply to state military forces in a non-duty status if a nexus exists between the non-military offense and the state military forces. Those non-military offenses with the established nexus may be prosecuted under Articles 133 (for officers) and 134 (for all members). Moreover, non-military offenses may apply to state military forces in a non-duty status if a nexus exists between the civilian offense and the state military forces.

Article 3. Jurisdiction to try certain personnel

(a) Each person discharged from the state military forces who is later charged with having fraudulently obtained a discharge is, subject to article 43, subject to trial by court-martial on that charge and is, after apprehension, subject to this code while in custody under the direction of the state military forces for that trial. Upon conviction of that charge that person is subject to trial by court-martial for all offenses under this code committed before the fraudulent discharge.

(b) No person who has deserted from the state military forces may be relieved from amenability to the jurisdiction by virtue of a separation from any later period of service.

Annotation to Article 3

This article was adopted from the UCMJ, section 803, Art. 3(b) and (c) with clarifying language.

Article 5. Territorial applicability of the code

(a) This code has applicability in all places, provided that either the person subject to the code is in a duty status or, if not in a duty status, that there is a nexus between the act or omission constituting the offense and the efficient functioning of the state military forces; however, this grant of military jurisdiction shall neither preclude nor limit civilian jurisdiction over an offense.

(b) Courts-martial and courts of inquiry, as defined in article 135 of the Wisconsin Manual for Courts-Martial, may be convened and held in units of the state military forces while those units are serving outside the State with the same jurisdiction and powers as to persons subject to this code as if the proceedings were held inside the State, and offenses committed outside the State may be tried and punished either inside or outside the State.

Annotation to Article 5

Discussion arose on the extent of the applicability of the Code within other states. The drafters recommend that application of this Code be as far-reaching as possible. Here, military jurisdiction is based on the person and the offense, not the location. Each state is authorized to prosecute the offenses of the members of its state military forces wherever committed within the United States, thus maximizing the code's portability. In absence of agreement or regulation, each state shall prosecute its own members wherever in the United States the offenses were committed.

Article 6. Judge Advocates

(a) The senior force judge advocates in each of the state's military forces or that judge advocate's delegates shall make frequent inspections in the field in supervision of the administration of military justice in that force.

(b) Convening authorities shall at all times communicate directly with their judge advocates in matters relating to the administration of military justice. The judge advocate of any command is entitled to communicate directly with the judge advocate of a superior or subordinate command, or with the State Judge Advocate.

(c) No person who has acted as member, military judge, trial counsel, defense counsel, or investigating officer, or who has been a witness, in any case may later act as a judge advocate to any reviewing authority upon the same case.

Annotation to Article 6

This article was modified to reflect the fact that although a staff judge advocate's position is different among the services, this Code does not differentiate. The functions of the position described can be performed by any qualified judge advocate in any branch within the state; the title is not determinative of the function. The senior force Judge Advocate must be a member in good standing of the bar of the state's highest court (unlike a judge advocate pursuant to article 1(a)(10), who is not required to be licensed in the state wherein membership is held in the state military forces) and must be a member of the state military forces. Waiver of the state bar requirement for the senior force Judge Advocate was considered by the drafters but rejected, because state licensing will lend credibility to those positions and may well be required for facilitating and processing state prosecution of offenses

SUBCHAPTER II. APPREHENSION AND RESTRAINT

Article 7. Apprehension

- (a) Apprehension is the taking of a person into custody.
- (b) Any person authorized by this code or by the Uniform Code of Military Justice, or by regulations issued under either, to apprehend persons subject to this code, any marshal of a court-martial appointed subject to the provisions of this code, and any peace officer or civil officer having authority to apprehend offenders under the laws of the United States or of a State, may do so upon probable cause that an offense has been committed and that the person apprehended committed it.
- (c) Commissioned officers, warrant officers, petty officers, and noncommissioned officers have authority to quell quarrels, frays, and disorders among persons subject to this code and to apprehend persons subject to this code.
- (d) If an offender is apprehended outside the State, the offender's return to the State must be in accordance with normal extradition procedures or by reciprocal agreement.
- (e) No person authorized by this article to apprehend persons subject to this code or the place where an offender is confined, restrained, held, or otherwise housed may require payment of any fee or charge for so receiving, apprehending, confining, restraining, holding, or otherwise housing a person except as otherwise provided by law.

Annotation to Article 7

This article was adopted from the UCMJ, section 807, Art. 7, with clarifying language. Because the civilian criminal justice system uses the term "probable cause," the drafters changed the term "reasonable belief" to "probable cause" to reflect the current standard usage and maintain consistency within the Code.

Article 9. Imposition of restraint

(a) Arrest is the restraint of a person by an order, not imposed as a punishment for an offense, directing him or her to remain within certain specified limits. Confinement is the physical restraint of a person.

(b) An enlisted member may be ordered into arrest or confinement by any commissioned officer by an order, oral or written, delivered in person or through other persons subject to this code. A commanding officer may authorize warrant officers, petty officers, or noncommissioned officers to order enlisted members of the commanding officer's command or subject to the commanding officer's authority into arrest or confinement.

(c) A commissioned officer, a warrant officer, or a civilian subject to this code or to trial there under may be ordered into arrest or confinement only by a commanding officer to whose authority the person is subject, by an order, oral or written, delivered in person or by another commissioned officer. The authority to order persons into arrest or confinement may not be delegated.

(d) No person may be ordered into arrest or confinement except for probable cause.

(e) This article does not limit the authority of persons authorized to apprehend offenders to secure the custody of an alleged offender until proper authority may be notified.

Annotation to Article 9

This article was adopted from Section 809, Art. 9 UCMJ with no substantive changes.

Article 10. Restraint of persons charged with offenses

Any person subject to this code charged with an offense under this code may be ordered into arrest or confinement, as circumstances may require. When any person subject to this code is placed in arrest or confinement prior to trial, immediate steps shall be taken to inform the person of the specific wrong of which the person is accused and diligent steps shall be taken to try the person or to dismiss the charges and release the person.

Annotation to Article 10

This article was adopted from Section 810, Art. 10, UCMJ with clarifying language. Specifically, the term "shall" was changed to "may" Because there is no mandate for an order of arrest or confinement of those charged with offenses. This also affords flexibility to not arrest or confine those charged with offenses normally tried by a summary court. The reference to summary court-martial was eliminated because the guidance need not be statutory. The term "immediate" was changed to "diligent" in order to eliminate any interpretation that the term "immediate steps" serve as a modifier to the trial or dismissal and release provisions of the article. This ensures the language was consistent and in accord with the speedy trial rules and other guidance in this Code. It was considered that some interpretations might conclude that "immediate" means "immediate" in the sense of exigency at any cost and not within the term of days prescribed by speedy trial or Article 43 of this Code.

Article 11. Place of Confinement; Reports and receiving of prisoners

(a) If a person subject to this code is confined before, during, or after trial, he or she shall be in a civilian or military confinement.

(b) No person authorized to receive prisoners subject to subsection (a) may refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to the person's charge by a commissioned officer of the state military forces, when the committing officer furnishes a statement, signed by the officer, of the offense charged against the prisoner, unless otherwise authorized by law.

(c) Every person authorized to receive prisoners subject to subsection (a) to whose charge a prisoner is committed shall, within 24 hours after that commitment or as soon as the person is released from guard, report to the commanding officer of the prisoner the name of the prisoner, the offense charged against the prisoner, and the name of the person who ordered or authorized the commitment.

Annotation to Article 11

This article is taken from section 811, Art. 11, UCMJ. This article defines confinement locations to reflect current terminology and include any federal or state confinement facility. Discussion of the place of confinement eliminated the term "guard house" because such use historically relates to the place or the length of detention. The revised definition eliminates the need to include a long list of names of confinement facilities. The language "unless authorized by law" was added to subsection (b) to ensure that supremacy clause issues do not arise. The Model Code recognizes that a federal military confinement facility may not be able to confine a member because of law and this phrase allows for refusal based on law. See also article 58.

Article 12. Confinement with enemy prisoners prohibited

No member of the state military forces may be placed in confinement in immediate physical association with enemy prisoners or other foreign nationals not members of the armed forces.

Annotation to Article 12

This article was adopted from section 812, Art. 12, UCMJ. The state should review its constitution and statutes to determine who is an "enemy" of the state. With the probable National Guard role in Homeland Defense in mind, an "enemy" of the state may include a person within the borders of the United States who intends to inflict damage or harm to the United States or its citizens. The drafters recommend that the state be cognizant of the real possibility that any enemy of the United States will also be an enemy of the individual state. *See* Articles 99, 100, 104, and 105. For clarity, language was added in the remaining subsections dealing with reports of prisoners. The term "foreign national" was adopted and included to recognize those situations where legal or illegal aliens or immigrants may be confined within the same facility as a member. Although a prisoner may not be a formally designated enemy combatant, such a prisoner may be a terrorist and considered an enemy. Members of state military forces are due protection and segregation from any of these persons. Hence, the member cannot be placed in immediate physical association with either an enemy or foreign national. Compliance with the term "immediate association" should not involve punitive measures such as solitary confinement. Common sense should be used in these situations to support the interest of protection of the state military forces member.

Article 13. Punishment prohibited before trial

No person, while being held for trial or awaiting a verdict, may be subjected to punishment or penalty other than arrest or confinement upon the charges pending against the person, nor shall the arrest or confinement imposed upon the person be any more rigorous than the circumstances

required to insure the person's presence, but the person may be subjected to minor punishment during that period for infractions of discipline.

Annotation to Article 13

This article was adopted from section 813, Art. 13 of the UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 14. Delivery of offenders to civil authorities

(a) A person subject to this code accused of an offense under this Code or a under the state's civilian penal statute may be delivered to the civil authority for trial or confinement.

(b) When delivery under this article is made to any civil authority of a person undergoing sentence of a court-martial, the delivery, if followed by conviction in a civil tribunal, interrupts the execution of the sentence of the court-martial, and the offender after having answered to the civil authorities for the offense shall, upon the request of competent military authority, be returned to the place of original custody for the completion of the person's sentence.

Annotation to Article 14

This article was adopted from the UCMJ with clarifying language. Issues surrounding funding arose with regard to apprehension. Numerous situations were identified and discussed as problematic but beyond the scope of this project. States have specific methods of funding confinement, necessitating review in conjunction with this Code. The situation involving states sharing facilities with federal military facilities as well as federal civilian facilities requires additional legal review and coordination with respective entities.

SUBCHAPTER III. NON-JUDICIAL PUNISHMENT

Article 15. Commanding officer's non-judicial punishment

(a) Under regulations as prescribed, any commanding officer, and for purposes of this article, officers-in-charge, may impose disciplinary punishments for minor offenses without the intervention of a court-martial subject to this article. The Governor, The Adjutant General, or an officer of a general or flag rank in command may delegate the powers under this article to a principal assistant who is a member of the state military forces.

(b) Any commanding officer may impose any of the following upon enlisted members of the officer's command:

- (1) Admonition.
- (2) Reprimand.
- (3) Withholding of privileges for not more than 6 months which need not be consecutive.
- (4) Forfeiture of pay of not more than 7 days' pay.
- (5) Fine of not more than 7 days' pay.

(6) Reduction to the next inferior pay grade, if the grade from which demoted is within the promotion authority of the officer imposing the reduction or any officer subordinate to the one who imposes the reduction.

(7) Extra duties, including fatigue or other duties, for not more than 14 days, which need not be consecutive.

(8) Restriction to certain specified limits, with or without suspension from duty, for not more than 14 days, which need not be consecutive.

(c) Any commanding officer of the grade of major or lieutenant commander, or above may impose any of the following upon enlisted members of the officer's command:

(1) Any punishment authorized in subsections (b)(1), (2), and (3).

(2) Forfeiture of not more than one-half of one month's pay per month for two months.

(3) Fine of not more than one month's pay.

(4) Reduction to the lowest or any intermediate pay grade, if the grade from which demoted is within the promotion authority of the officer imposing the reduction or any officer subordinate to the one who imposes the reduction, but an enlisted member in a pay grade above E-4 may not be reduced more than two pay grades.

(5) Extra duties, including fatigue or other duties, for not more than 45 days which need not be consecutive.

(6) Restriction to certain specified limits, with or without suspension from duty, for not more than 60 days which need not be consecutive.

(d) The Governor, The Adjutant General, an officer exercising general court-martial convening authority, or an officer of a general or flag rank in command may impose any of the following penalties:

(1) Upon officers of the officer's command, any punishment authorized in subsections (c)(1), (2), (3), and (6) and arrest in quarters for not more than 30 days which need not be consecutive.

(2) Upon enlisted members of the officer's command, any punishment authorized in subsection (c).

(e) Whenever any of the punishments under this article are combined to run consecutively, the total length of the combined punishment cannot exceed the authorized duration of the longest punishment in the combination, and there must be an apportionment of punishments so that no single punishment in the combination exceeds its authorized length under this article.

(f) The service member shall have the right to demand trial by court-martial in lieu of nonjudicial punishment, and shall have the right to consult with a judge advocate.

(g) (1) The officer who imposes the punishment, or the successor in command, may, at any time, suspend, set aside, mitigate, or remit any part or amount of the punishment and restore all rights, privileges, and property affected. The officer also may do any of the following:

(a) Mitigate reduction in grade to forfeiture of pay.

(b) Mitigate arrest in quarters to restriction.

(c) Mitigate extra duties to restriction.

The mitigated punishment shall not be for a greater period than the punishment mitigated. When mitigating reduction in grade to forfeiture of pay, the amount of the forfeiture shall not be greater than the amount that could have been imposed initially under this article by the officer who imposed the punishment mitigated.

(h) A person punished under this article who considers the punishment unjust or disproportionate to the offense may, through the proper channel, appeal to the next superior authority within 15 days after the punishment is either announced or sent to the accused, as the commander may determine. The appeal shall be promptly forwarded and decided, but the person punished may in the meantime be required to undergo the punishment adjudged. The superior authority may exercise the same powers with respect to the punishment imposed as may be exercised under subsection (g) by the officer who imposed the punishment. Before acting on an appeal from a punishment, the authority that is to act on the appeal may refer the case to a judge advocate for consideration and advice.

(i) The imposition and enforcement of disciplinary punishment under this article for any act or omission is not a bar to trial by court-martial or a civilian court of competent jurisdiction for a serious crime or offense growing out of the same act or omission and not properly punishable under this article; but the fact that a disciplinary punishment has been enforced may be shown by the accused upon trial and, when so shown, it shall be considered in determining the measure of punishment to be adjudged in the event of a finding of guilty.

(j) Whenever a punishment of forfeiture of pay is imposed under this article, the forfeiture may apply to pay accruing before, on, or after the date that punishment is imposed.

(k) Regulations may prescribe the form of records to be kept of proceedings under this article and may prescribe that certain categories of those proceedings shall be in writing.

Annotation to Article 15

This provision is derived in large part from section 815, Art. 15, UCMJ but is extensively modified to incorporate practical changes.

The punishments are adopted from the UCMJ with clarifying language that excludes correctional custody, confinement on bread and water, and detention of pay. The punishments were adjusted to correlate with rank. Most states do not maintain a "correctional custody" facility, and a detention of pay is little more than a forced savings plan. Language that restricted the imposition of a fine or forfeiture with a reduction in rank simultaneously was eliminated.

The available punishments are intended to provide commanding officers maximum flexibility in achieving the purposes of non-judicial punishment. Unlike many existing state codes, but like the UCMJ, punishments are cumulative, meaning in appropriate cases, commanding officers, within the authority granted in the article, may impose more than one of them for an offense. Also, unlike many existing state codes, but like the UCMJ, reduction in grade may be more than one grade below the one held by the enlisted member at the time of the offense.

Forfeitures and fines are based on the comparable active duty pay of the accused at the grade held at the time of the offense, except when the offense was committed while the accused was on state active duty, in which case, the forfeiture or fine is based on the amount of pay the accused was entitled to for a comparable period on state active duty.

The issue of forfeiture and fine fiscal audits was discussed. Currently any forfeiture would revert back to the federal government. Innovative methods or procedures or creative fiscal law developments that would circumvent this

monetary loss to the state were beyond the scope of this project. The collection of fines is discussed in Article 142. The ability to take forfeiture from funds currently due and earned is clarified.

Punishments in terms of days or months may be either consecutive to accommodate longer duty periods or not consecutive so that the punishment may be imposed on succeeding duty days in keeping with the definition of 'day' in Article 1. (a) (7).

The UCMJ provides a right to demand trial by court-martial in all cases except for those embarked upon a vessel. Most state statutes codified similar language without modification. *See, e.g.*, A.R.S. § 26-1015; 20 Del. C § 163; Idaho Code § 46-1107; Iowa Code § 29B.14; K.S.A. § 48-2301; La. R. S. § 29:115; Minn. Stat. § 192A.085. Other states do not grant the accused any statutory rights. *See, e.g.*, A.C.A. §12-64-301; Fla. Stat. § 250.35; O.C.G.A. § 38-2-360; HRS § 124A21; Ind. Code Ann. §1 0-2-5-6; KRS § 35.070; MCL § 32.1015. The discussions highlight two separate rights of the accused: (1) the right to demand a court-martial, and (2) the separate right to counsel in a nonjudicial proceeding.

This Code provides that any judge advocate may review NJP actions at any time within the proceeding.

Any regulations prescribed for this article are pursuant to Article 36 (The Governor or The Adjutant General Prescribe Rules) and Article 140 (Delegation by the Governor). No subordinate commander may prescribe rules unless pursuant to proper delegation in accordance with the Model Code.

SUBCHAPTER IV. COURT-MARTIAL JURISDICTION

Article 16. Courts-martial classified

The three kinds of courts-martial in the state military forces are as follows:

- (1) General courts-martial, consisting of any of the following:
 - (A) A military judge and not less than 5 members.
 - (B) Only a military judge, if before the military court is assembled the accused, knowing the identity of the military judge and after consultation with defense counsel, requests orally on the record or in writing a court composed only of a military judge and the military judge approves.
- (2) Special courts-martial, consisting of any of the following:
 - (A) A military judge and not less than 3 members.
 - (B) Only a military judge, if one has been detailed to the military court, and the accused under the same conditions as those prescribed in subsection (1) (B) so requests.
- (3) Summary courts-martial, consisting of 1 commissioned officer.

Annotation to Article 16

The types of courts-martial were adopted from Section 816, Art. 16, CMJ with clarifying language, deleting the death penalty requirements and a special court-martial without a presiding military judge. This latter court-martial option was eliminated because it is not exercised in reality and would not result in a state criminal conviction. Every state general and special court-martial will have a military judge.

Article 17. Jurisdiction of courts-martial in general

Each component of the state military forces has court-martial jurisdiction over all members of the particular component who are subject to this code. Additionally, the state military forces have court-martial jurisdiction over all members subject to this code.

Annotation to Article 17

This provision was derived from section 817, Art. 17, UCMJ. The drafters intended that the Army and Air National Guard have jurisdiction over their members, each other's members, any member of the Naval Militia, and any member of the State Defense Force or State Guard. The Naval Militia and the State Guard Force *only* have jurisdiction over *their members* and not the Army or Air Guard members. Section (b) of the UCMJ was deleted because the drafters acknowledge that all state military forces are under the command of the state adjutant general, thus review by a different component of the state military forces as directed by the state adjutant general is appropriate. Obliteration of branch or department distinctions creates expediency and flexibility. In practice, the review will most likely be hedged within the respective branch of the state National Guard forces, but this article recognizes the future joint force structure.

Article 18. Jurisdiction of general courts-martial

Subject to article 17, general courts-martial have jurisdiction to try persons subject to this code for any offense made punishable by this code, and may, under limitations as the Governor may prescribe, adjudge any punishment not forbidden by this code.

Annotation to Article 18

This court-martial was adopted from section 818, Art. 18, UCMJ with clarifying language, specifically deleting the death penalty considerations and the punishment limits. The Governor may prescribe regulations that will list the punishments applicable to the various punitive articles. *See* Article 56 (adopting the punishments provided in the UCMJ). Language was adopted from the UCMJ with clarifying provisions providing for flexible punishment limits that are imposed depending on the type of courts-martial.

Article 19. Jurisdiction of special courts-martial

Subject to article 17, special courts-martial have jurisdiction to try persons subject to this code for any offense made punishable by this code, and may, under limitations as the Governor may prescribe, adjudge any punishment not forbidden by this code except dishonorable discharge, dismissal, confinement for more than one year, forfeiture of pay exceeding two-thirds pay per month, or forfeiture of pay for more than one year.

Annotation to Article 19

This court-martial was adopted from Section 819, Article 19, UCMJ with clarifying language, incorporating punishment changes previously discussed in Articles 15 and 18. Hard labor without confinement was deleted as impractical and fiscally burdensome upon the state. A record, equivalent to that of general courts-martial, is required. The record of a court-martial within a state is addressed in Articles 54, 64 and 65.

Article 20. Jurisdiction of summary courts-martial

(a) Subject to article 17, summary courts-martial have jurisdiction to try persons subject to this code, except officers, cadets, candidates, and midshipmen, for any offense made punishable by this code under limitations as the Governor may prescribe.

(b) No person with respect to whom summary courts-martial have jurisdiction may be brought to trial before a summary court-martial if that person objects. If objection to trial by summary court-martial is made by an accused, trial by special or general court-martial may be ordered, as may be appropriate. Summary courts-martial may, under limitations as the Governor may prescribe, adjudge any punishment not forbidden by this code except dismissal, dishonorable or bad-conduct discharge, confinement for more than one month, restriction to specified limits for more than two months, or forfeiture of more than two-thirds of one month's pay.

Annotation to Article 20

This article was adopted from Section 820, Art. 20, UCMJ with clarifying language.

SUBCHAPTER V. APPOINTMENT AND COMPOSITION OF COURTS-MARTIAL

Article 22. Who may convene general courts-martial

(a) General courts-martial may be convened by any of the following:

- (1) The Governor.
- (2) The Adjutant General.
- (3) The commanding general officer of any force of the state military forces.
- (4) The commanding officer of a division or a separate brigade.
- (5) The commanding officer of a separate wing.

(b) If any commanding officer is an accuser, the military court shall be convened by superior competent authority and may in any case be convened by a superior authority if considered desirable by the authority.

Annotation to Article 22

This article was adopted from the Section 822, Art. 22, UCMJ with clarifying language. 32 U.S.C. section (b) (1) authorizes the President of the United States to convene state general courts-martial of National Guard members not in Federal service, and is the only federal officer so authorized. The 2002 amended version retained the authority of POTUS to convene a state court-martial in 32 U.S.C. 327 (b) (1). Cognizant that 32 U.S.C. § 327(b) (1) was retained but recognizing certain constitutional dilemmas, the drafters did not see the need to incorporate that section of Title 32 herein again. Additionally, article 1(a)(5) defines commanding officer as a commissioned officer of the state military forces thus ensuring that an officer serving exclusively on federal active duty and without state authority could not convene a state court-martial. The Code provides that a superior competent (i.e., convening) authority may elect to reserve the courts-martial convening authority to themselves. R.C.M. 140(a); 504(b) (1); 504(b)(2). The Model State Manual requires that such reservation be in writing. The convening authority may only be a brigade or wing commander if, in the case of a brigade, it is not part of a division in the state military forces where the brigade is located, and in the case of a wing, if the wing is part of another state's military forces, although located in a

different state.

Article 23. Who may convene special courts-martial

(a) Special courts-martial may be convened by any of the following:

(1) Any person who may convene a general court-martial.

(2) The commanding officer of a garrison, fort, post, camp, station, Air National Guard base, or naval base or station.

(3) The commanding officer of a brigade, regiment, detached battalion, or corresponding unit of the Army National Guard.

(4) The commanding officer of a wing, group, separate squadron, or corresponding unit of the Air National Guard.

(5) The commanding officer or officer in charge of any other command when empowered by The Adjutant General.

(b) If the officer is an accuser, the military court shall be convened by superior competent authority and may in any case be convened by a superior authority if considered desirable by the superior competent authority.

Annotation to Article 23

This article was adopted from Section 823, Art. 23, UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 24. Who may convene summary courts-martial

(a) Summary courts-martial may be convened by any of the following:

(1) Any person who may convene a general or special court-martial.

(2) The commanding officer of a detached company or other detachment, or corresponding unit of the Army National Guard.

(3) The commanding officer of a detached squadron or other detachment, or corresponding unit of the Air National Guard.

(4) The commanding officer or officer in charge of any other command when empowered by The Adjutant General.

(b) When only one commissioned officer is present with a command or detachment that officer shall be the summary court-martial of that command or detachment and shall hear and determine all summary court-martial cases. Summary courts-martial may, however, be convened in any case by superior competent authority if considered desirable by that authority.

Annotation to Article 24

This article was adopted from Section 824, Art. 24, UCMJ with clarifying language. Insertion of the term “corresponding unit” provides for future currency with future military force doctrine or structural changes.

Article 25. Who may serve as a member on courts-martial

- (a) Any commissioned officer of the state military forces is eligible to serve on all courts-martial for the trial of any person subject to this code.
- (b) Any warrant officer of the state military forces is eligible to serve on general and special courts-martial for the trial of any person subject to this code, other than a commissioned officer.
- (c) Any enlisted member of the state military forces who is not a member of the same unit as the accused is eligible to serve on general and special courts-martial for the trial of any enlisted member subject to this code, but that member shall serve as a member of a military court only if, before the conclusion of a session called by the military judge under article 39(a) prior to trial or, in the absence of a session, before the military court is assembled for the trial of the accused, the accused personally has requested orally on the record or in writing that enlisted members serve on it. After a request, the accused may not be tried by a general or special court-martial the membership of which does not include enlisted members in a number comprising at least 1/3 of the total membership of the military court, unless eligible enlisted members cannot be obtained on account of physical conditions or military exigencies. If the members cannot be obtained, the military court may be assembled and the trial held without them, but the convening authority shall make a detailed written statement, to be appended to the record, stating why they could not be obtained.
- (d) When it can be avoided, no person subject to this code may be tried by a court-martial any member of which is junior to the accused in rank or grade.
- (e) When convening a court-martial, the convening authority shall detail members of the state military forces as, in the convening authority's opinion, are best qualified for the duty by reason of age, education, training, experience, length of service, and judicial temperament. No member of the state military forces is eligible to serve as a member of a general or special court-martial when that member is the accuser, a witness, or has acted as investigating officer or as counsel in the same case.
- (f) Before a court-martial is assembled for the trial of a case, the convening authority may excuse a member of the military court from participating in the case.
- (g) The convening authority may delegate the authority under this article to a judge advocate or to any other principal assistant.
- (h) In this article, "unit" means any regularly organized body of the state military forces not larger than a company, a squadron, a division of the naval militia, or a body corresponding to one of them.

Annotation to Article 25

This article was adopted from Section 825, Art. 25, UCMJ with clarifying language. Discussion was raised over the definition of "principal assistant." It is not defined in the UCMJ. The drafters intend that this term be defined in the Manual. Although the UCMJ only excludes prosecution witnesses as court members in the same case, the drafters exclude any witness from being a court member in the same case, in fairness to all parties.

Article 26. Military judge of a general or special court-martial

(a) A military judge shall be detailed to each general and special court-martial. The military judge shall preside over each open session of the court-martial to which the military judge has been detailed.

(b) A military judge shall be qualified as follows:

(1) A commissioned officer of an organized state military force.

(2) A member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of a State or a member of the bar of a Federal court for at least 5 years.

(3) Certified as qualified for duty as a military judge by the senior force judge advocate which is the same force as the accused.

(c) In the instance when a military judge is not a member of the bar of the highest court of the State, the military judge shall be deemed admitted on motion, subject to filing with the senior force judge advocate of the same force as the accused setting forth the qualifications provided in subsection (b).

(d) The military judge of a general or special court-martial shall be designated by the state senior force judge advocate of the same force as the accused if possible, or otherwise by the senior of the senior force judge advocates, or a designee, for detail by the convening authority. Neither the convening authority nor any staff member of the convening authority shall prepare or review any report concerning the effectiveness, fitness, or efficiency of the military judge so detailed, which relates to performance of duty as a military judge.

(e) No person is eligible to act as military judge in a case if that person is the accuser or a witness, or has acted as investigating officer, trial counsel, or defense counsel in the same case.

(f) The military judge of a court-martial may not consult with the members of the military court except in the presence of the accused, trial counsel, and defense counsel nor vote with the members of the military court.

Annotation to Article 26

This article was adopted from Section 826, Art. 26, UCMJ with clarifying and modifying language. The military judge must be a commissioned officer of an organized state military force. There is no requirement that a military judge be a member of the same state military force or the same branch of the convening authority or accused. The drafters recognize that a judge may have to qualify pursuant to state requirements including bar membership. The state needs to address this area if a conflict exists. The federal case law that supports a separate military justice system should support separate state military justice systems including military judges with uniquely military qualifications. An out-of-state military judge would enhance the concept of an independent judiciary. This article provides that the military judge must be a member of a state military force. Specifically excluded are active duty judge advocates or retirees there from or a person who is a resident of the state and is a judge of any court of record of the state or formerly held such posts. This eliminates the concern over civilian political appointments and avoids federal active duty oversight by a judge with little familiarity or experience with the National Guard culture or structure. Thus, active component officers are excluded. This gives credibility to the position while allowing a wide range of flexibility to fill the need. The minimum five (5) year requirement applies to both state bar and Federal court membership. Although the UCMJ only excludes prosecution witnesses as military judges in the same case, the drafters exclude any witness from being a military judge in the same case, in fairness to all parties.

The section on *pro hac vice* was added to provide for utilization of other state military judges and to document the qualifications of the military judge for challenge.

Article 27. Detail of trial counsel and defense counsel

(a) (1) For each general and special court-martial the authority convening the military court shall detail trial counsel, defense counsel, and assistants as are appropriate.

(2) No person who has acted as investigating officer, military judge, witness or court member in any case may act later as trial counsel, assistant trial counsel, or, unless expressly requested by the accused, as defense counsel or assistant or associate defense counsel in the same case. No person who has acted for the prosecution may act later in the same case for the defense nor may any person who has acted for the defense act later in the same case for the prosecution.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), trial counsel or defense counsel detailed for a general or special court-martial must meet all of the following:

(1) A judge advocate as defined in this code.

(2) In the case of trial counsel, a member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of the State of Wisconsin.

(c) In the instance when a defense counsel is not a member of the bar of the highest court of the State, the defense counsel shall be deemed admitted on motion, subject to filing with the military judge setting forth the qualifications that counsel is all of the following:

(1) Commissioned officer of the armed forces of the United States or a component thereof.

(2) Member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of a state.

(3) Certified as a judge advocate in the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the Army, Air Force, Navy, or the Marine Corps, or a judge advocate as defined in this code.

(d) Trial counsel detailed to a court-martial shall be considered a prosecutor under state statutes.

Annotation to Article 27

This article is derived from Section 827, Art. 27, UCMJ. It is anticipated that before detailing trial or defense counsel or appropriate assistants, the convening authority will consult with the senior force judge advocate of the commander of the force of the state military forces who serves as that commander's chief legal advisor and who is a member of the same force as the accused. The same standards for appointment to a general or special courts-martial apply. See the annotation to Article 38 for more information on state prosecutorial authority. The detail of counsel requires the trial counsel to be a member of the state bar in order to prosecute in the name of the state. The same requirement is not necessary for defense counsel, and this Code provides for out-of-state defense counsel, including reservists and active duty judge advocates. The *pro hac vice* requirement for defense counsel should satisfy state bar practice issues.

Article 28. Detail or employment of reporters and interpreters

Under regulations as may be prescribed, the convening authority of a general or special court-martial or court of inquiry shall detail or employ qualified court reporters, who shall record the

proceedings of and testimony taken before that court and may detail or employ interpreters who shall interpret for the court.

Annotation of Article 28

This article was adopted from Section 828, Art. 28, UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 29. Absent and additional members

(a) No member of a general or special court-martial may be absent or excused after the military court has been assembled for the trial of the accused unless excused as a result of a challenge, excused by the military judge for physical disability or other good cause, or excused by order of the convening authority for good cause.

(b) Whenever a general court-martial, other than a general court-martial composed of a military judge only, is reduced below 5 members, the trial may not proceed unless the convening authority details new members sufficient in number to provide not less than the applicable minimum number of 5 members. The trial may proceed with the new members present after the recorded evidence previously introduced before the members of the military court has been read to the military court in the presence of the military judge, the accused, and counsel for both sides.

(c) Whenever a special court-martial, other than a special court-martial composed of a military judge only, is reduced below 3 members, the trial may not proceed unless the convening authority details new members sufficient in number to provide not less than 3 members, unless the accused waives the number of members. The trial shall proceed with the new members present as if no evidence had been introduced previously at the trial, unless a verbatim record of the evidence previously introduced before the members of the military court or a stipulation is read to the military court in the presence of the military judge, the accused, and counsel for both sides.

(d) If the military judge of a court-martial composed of a military judge only is unable to proceed with the trial because of physical disability, as a result of a challenge, or for other good cause, the trial shall proceed, subject to any applicable conditions of article 16(1)(B) or (2)(B), after the detail of a new military judge as if no evidence had previously been introduced, unless a verbatim record of the evidence previously introduced or a stipulation is read in military court in the presence of the new military judge, the accused, and counsel for both sides.

Annotation to Article 29

This article was derived from Section 829, Art. 29, UCMJ. In the UCMJ, subsection (b) was recently subdivided into (b) (1) and (b) (2) through Pub. L. No. 108-21 enacted on April 30, 2003. Subsection (b) (2) dealing with the death penalty is deleted and subsection (b) has not been further subdivided in this code.

SUBCHAPTER VI. PRE-TRIAL PROCEDURE

Article 30. Charges and specifications

(a) Charges and specifications shall be signed by a person subject to this code under oath before a commissioned officer authorized by article 136(a) to administer oaths and shall state all of the following:

(1) The signer has personal knowledge of, or has investigated, the matters set forth in the charges and specifications.

(2) The facts are true to the best of the signer's knowledge and belief.

(b) Upon the preferring of charges, the proper authority shall take immediate steps to determine what disposition should be made in the interest of justice and discipline, and the person accused shall be informed of the charges as soon as practicable.

Annotation to Article 30

This article was adopted from Section 830, Art. 30, UCMJ with clarifying language. The military methodology of charges and specifications is not utilized in state criminal justice systems. For purposes of uniformity, and specifically for purposes of training, the UCMJ method was adopted. The drafters raised the issue of whether to follow state criminal procedures or the UCMJ procedures for a court-martial. For the reasons discussed in the annotation to Article 26, the UCMJ procedures were adopted as applicable.

Article 31. Compulsory self-incrimination prohibited

(a) No person subject to this code may compel any person to incriminate himself or herself or to answer any question the answer to which may tend to incriminate him or her.

(b) No person subject to this code may interrogate or request any statement from an accused or a person suspected of an offense without first informing that person of the nature of the accusation and advising that person that the person does not have to make any statement regarding the offense of which the person is accused or suspected and that any statement made by the person may be used as evidence against the person in a trial by court-martial.

(c) No person subject to this code may compel any person to make a statement or produce evidence before any military court if the statement or evidence is not material to the issue and may tend to degrade the person.

(d) No statement obtained from any person in violation of this article or through the use of coercion, unlawful influence, or unlawful inducement may be received in evidence against the person in a trial by court-martial.

Annotation to Article 31

This article was adopted from Section 831, Art. 31, UCMJ with clarifying language. This article applies when suspicion attaches regardless of custody status. This provision exceeds any federal constitutional requirement for the rights warning when a suspect is in custody. The drafters adopt the greater protections of the Code to maintain consistency with the UCMJ.

Article 32. Investigation

(a) No charge or specification may be referred to a general court-martial for trial until a thorough and impartial investigation of all the matters set forth has been made. This

investigation shall include inquiry as to the truth of the matter set forth in the charges, consideration of the form of charges, and a recommendation as to the disposition which should be made of the case in the interest of justice and discipline.

(b) The accused shall be advised of the charges against the accused and of the right to be represented at that investigation by counsel. The accused has the right to be represented at that investigation as provided in article 38 and in regulations prescribed under that article. At that investigation, full opportunity shall be given to the accused to cross-examine witnesses against the accused, if they are available, and to present anything the accused may desire in the accused's own behalf, either in defense or mitigation, and the investigating officer shall examine available witnesses requested by the accused. If the charges are forwarded after the investigation, they shall be accompanied by a statement of the substance of the testimony taken on both sides and a copy shall be given to the accused.

(c) If an investigation of the subject matter of an offense has been conducted before the accused is charged with the offense, and if the accused was present at the investigation and afforded the opportunities for representation, cross-examination, and presentation prescribed in subsection (b), no further investigation of that charge is necessary under this article unless it is demanded by the accused after the accused is informed of the charge. A demand for further investigation entitles the accused to recall witnesses for further cross-examination and to offer any new evidence in the accused's own behalf.

(d) If evidence adduced in an investigation under this article indicates that the accused committed an uncharged offense, the investigating officer may investigate the subject matter of that offense without the accused having first been charged with the offense if the accused is afforded all of the following:

- (1) Present at the investigation;
- (2) Informed of the nature of each uncharged offense investigated; and
- (3) Afforded the opportunities for representation, cross-examination, and presentation prescribed in subsection (b).

(e) The requirements of this article are binding on all persons administering this code but failure to follow them does not constitute jurisdictional error.

Annotation to Article 32

This article was adopted from Section 832, Art.32 UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 33. Forwarding of charges

When a person is held for trial by general court-martial, the commanding officer shall within eight days after the accused is ordered into arrest or confinement, if practicable, forward the charges, together with the investigation and allied papers, to the person exercising general court-martial jurisdiction. If that is not practicable, the commanding officer shall report in writing to that person the reasons for delay.

Annotation to Article 33

This article was adopted from Section 833, Art. 33 UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 34. Advice of judge advocate and reference for trial

(a) Before directing the trial of any charge by general court-martial, the convening authority shall refer it to a judge advocate for consideration and advice. The convening authority may not refer a specification under a charge to a general court-martial for trial unless the convening authority has been advised in writing by a judge advocate that all the following conditions are met:

(1) The specification alleges an offense under this code.

(2) The specification is warranted by the evidence indicated in the report of investigation under article 32, if there is a report.

(3) A court-martial would have jurisdiction over the accused and the offense.

(b) The advice of the judge advocate under subsection (a) with respect to a specification under a charge shall include a written and signed statement by the judge advocate that does all of the following:

(1) Expressing conclusions with respect to each matter set forth in subsection (a).

(2) Recommending action that the convening authority take regarding the specification.

(c) If the specification is referred for trial, the recommendation of the judge advocate shall accompany the specification.

(d) If the charges or specifications are not correct formally or do not conform to the substance of the evidence contained in the report of the investigating officer, formal corrections, and changes in the charges and specifications as are needed to make them conform to the evidence, may be made.

Annotation to Article 34

This article was adopted from Section 834, Art. 34, UCMJ with clarifying language. The primary change to this provision permits any judge advocate — not only the convening authority's staff judge advocate — to provide this advice. The drafters assumed that judge advocates would address any conflict of interest or ethical considerations potentially inherent in this action. The changes would permit judge advocates from other units to provide this advice if such conflicts arose or judge advocate manpower resources were an issue.

Article 35. Service of charges

The trial counsel shall serve or caused to be served upon the accused a copy of the charges. No person may, against the person's objection, be brought to trial before a general court-martial case within a period of five days after the service of charges upon the accused, or in a special court-martial, within a period of three days after the service of charges upon the accused.

Annotation to Article 35

This article was adopted from Section 835, Art. 35, UCMJ with clarifying language. The absence of including the 39 (a) session after 'brought to trial' although included in the UCMJ, was deemed unnecessary since under this code, Article 39 is part of the trial.

SUBCHAPTER VII. TRIAL PROCEDURE

Article 36. Governor may prescribe regulations

Pretrial, trial, and post-trial procedures, including modes of proof, for courts-martial cases arising under this code, and for courts of inquiry, may be prescribed by the Governor by regulations, or as otherwise provided by law, which shall apply the principles of law and the rules of evidence generally recognized in military criminal cases in the military courts of the armed forces but which may not be contrary to or inconsistent with this code.

Annotation to Article 36

This article was adopted from Section 836, Art. 36, UCMJ with clarifying language. Although the federal Manual for Courts-Martial is an Executive Order, the drafters recognized other methods of state manual implementation. State administrative procedure acts may apply to the Governor's "regulation." Governors can also act pursuant to an Executive Order and an adjutant general can issue regulations as an inherent function of command authority. For purposes of uniformity in state military court proceedings, the drafters chose to have states adopt the federal Military Rules of Evidence in lieu of the states' respective evidence rules. This decision ensures that defense counsel and military judges from other states and trial counsel from the home state operate under the same set of evidentiary rules.

Article 37. Unlawfully influencing action of court

(a) No authority convening a general, special, or summary court-martial, nor any other commanding officer, or officer serving on the commanding officer's staff, may censure, reprimand, or admonish the military court or any member, the military judge, or counsel, with respect to the findings or sentence adjudged by the military court or with respect to any other exercise of its or their functions in the conduct of the proceedings. No person subject to this code may attempt to coerce or, by any unauthorized means, influence the action of a court-martial or court of inquiry or any member, in reaching the findings or sentence in any case, or the action of any convening, approving, or reviewing authority with respect to their judicial acts. The foregoing provisions of the subsection shall not apply with respect to the any of the following:

(1) General instructional or informational courses in military justice if the courses are designed solely for the purpose of instructing members of a command in the substantive and procedural aspects of courts-martial.

(2) Statements and instructions given in open military court by the military judge, summary court-martial officer, or counsel.

(b) In the preparation of an effectiveness, fitness, or efficiency report, or any other report or document used in whole or in part for the purpose of determining whether a member of the state military forces is qualified to be advanced in grade, or in determining the assignment or transfer

of a member of the state military forces, or in determining whether a member of the state military forces should be retained on active status, no person subject to this code may, in preparing any report, do any of the following:

- (1) Consider or evaluate the performance of duty of any member as a member of a court-martial or witness.
- (2) Give a less favorable rating or evaluation of any counsel of the accused because of zealous representation before a court-martial.

Annotation to Article 37

This article was adopted from section 837, Art. 37, UCMJ with clarifying language. Prohibitions against retaliation against court members, military judges and counsel in (a) were extended to staff officers of the commanding officer or convening authority which are beyond that provided in the UCMJ. The drafters extended this protection in (b) to witnesses of a court-martial.

Article 38. Duties of trial counsel and defense counsel

(a) The trial counsel of a general or special court-martial shall be a member in good standing of the State bar and shall prosecute in the name of the State, and shall, under the direction of the military court, prepare the record of the proceedings.

(b) (1) The accused has the right to be represented in defense before a general or special court-martial or at an investigation under article 32.

(2) The accused may be represented by civilian counsel at the provision and expense of the accused.

(3) The accused may be represented by:

(A) Military counsel detailed under article 27.

(B) Military counsel of the accused's own selection if that counsel is reasonably available as determined under paragraph (7).

(4) If the accused is represented by civilian counsel, military counsel detailed or selected under paragraph (3) shall act as associate counsel unless excused by military judge at the request of the accused.

(5) Except as provided under paragraph (6), if the accused is represented by military counsel of his or her own selection under paragraph (3)(B), any military counsel detailed under paragraph (3)(A) shall be excused.

(6) The accused is not entitled to be represented by more than one military counsel. However, the person authorized under regulations prescribed under article 27 to detail counsel, in that person's sole discretion may do any of the following:

(1) Detail additional military counsel as assistant defense counsel.

(2) If the accused is represented by military counsel of the accused's own selection under paragraph (3)(B), may approve a request from the accused that military counsel detailed under paragraph (3)(A) act as associate defense counsel.

(7) The senior force judge advocate of the same force of which the accused is a member, shall determine whether the military counsel selected by an accused is reasonably available.

(c) In any court-martial proceeding resulting in a conviction, the defense counsel may:

(1) Forward for attachment to the record of proceedings a brief of matters as counsel determines should be considered in behalf of the accused on review, including any objection to the contents of the record which counsel considers appropriate.

(2) Assist the accused in the submission of any matter under article 60.

(3) Take other action authorized by this code.

Annotation to Article 38

This article was adopted from Section 838, Art. 38, UCMJ with clarifying language. Section (a) expands the language of “state” to include “people” and “commonwealth” as deference to those sovereignties so called. Discussion arose regarding the issue of what state authority allowed judge advocates to prosecute. The drafters concluded that coordination with the state’s attorney general would be essential to ensure that judge advocates can prosecute with the cooperation and acknowledgement of the civilian state prosecutors. Those states that adopted the Uniform Commission Military Justice Act of 1961 adopted language from this article that reads: “The trial counsel . . . shall prosecute in the name of the state.” The drafters contemplated whether this would be sufficient authority to support a court-martial conviction as a state conviction. Most state statutes addressing attorney general and state attorney appointments require that the attorney be a member of that state bar. Pursuant to Article 27, trial counsel must be a member of the state bar. Subsection (b) (7) substituted senior force judge advocate of the same force of which the accused is a member or the Secretary as the authority to determine military counsel availability. Language dealing with limitations on availability was deleted as superfluous and more appropriately found in existing regulations. Unlike the UCMJ, Subsection (b) (7) in the Code leaves to the specified judge advocate to determine ‘reasonable availability’ rather than providing for regulations.

Article 39. Sessions

(a) At any time after the service of charges which have been referred for trial to a court-martial composed of a military judge and members, the military judge may, subject to article 35, call the military court into session without the presence of the members for the purpose of any of the following:

(1) Hearing and determining motions raising defenses or objections which are capable of determination without trial of the issues raised by a plea of not guilty.

(2) Hearing and ruling upon any matter which may be ruled upon by the military judge under this code, whether or not the matter is appropriate for later consideration or decision by the members of the military court.

(3) Holding the arraignment and receiving the pleas of the accused.

(4) Performing any other procedural function which does not require the presence of the members of the military court under this code.

(b) These proceedings shall be conducted in the presence of the accused, the defense counsel, and the trial counsel and shall be made a part of the record. These proceedings may be conducted notwithstanding the number of military court members and without regard to article 29.

(c) When the members of a court-martial deliberate or vote, only the members may be present. All other proceedings, including any other consultation of the members of the military court with counsel or the military judge, shall be made a part of the record and shall be in the presence of the accused, the defense counsel, the trial counsel, and the military judge.

Annotation to Article 39

This article was adopted from section 839, Art. 39, UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 40. Continuances

The military judge of a court-martial or a summary court-martial may, for reasonable cause, grant a continuance to any party for time, and as often, as may appear to be just.

Annotation to Article 40

This article was adopted from Section 840, Art. 40, UCMJ without change.

Article 41. Challenges

(a) (1) The military judge and members of a general or special court-martial may be challenged by the accused or the trial counsel for cause stated to the military court. The military judge or the military court shall determine the relevancy and validity of challenges for cause and may not receive a challenge to more than one person at a time. Challenges by the trial counsel shall ordinarily be presented and decided before those by the accused are offered.

(2) If exercise of a challenge for cause reduces the military court below the minimum number of members required by article 16, all parties shall, notwithstanding article 29, either exercise or waive any challenge for cause then apparent against the remaining members of the military court before additional members are detailed to the military court. However, peremptory challenges shall not be exercised at that time.

(b) (1) Each accused and the trial counsel are entitled initially to one peremptory challenge of members of the military court. The military judge may not be challenged except for cause.

(2) If exercise of a peremptory challenge reduces the military court below the minimum number of members required by article 16, the parties shall, notwithstanding article 29, either exercise or waive any remaining peremptory challenge, not previously waived, against the remaining members of the military court before additional members are detailed to the military court.

(3) Whenever additional members are detailed to the military court, and after any challenges for cause against additional members are presented and decided, each accused and the trial counsel are entitled to one peremptory challenge against members not previously subject to peremptory challenge.

Annotation to Article 41

This article was adopted from Section 841, Art. 41, UCMJ with clarifying language. The state should determine whether the number of peremptory challenges allowed by this article conflicts with state procedural law. Subsections (a)(2) and (b)(2) reference the minimum number of members necessary to conduct courts-martial (five for a general court-martial and three for a special court-martial). This may conflict with the state law mandating a minimum number of jury member votes necessary for a state criminal conviction. *See* annotation to Article 52.

Article 42. Oaths or Affirmations

(a) Before performing their respective duties, military judges, general and special courts-martial members, trial counsel, defense counsel, reporters, and interpreters shall take an oath or affirmation in the presence of the accused to perform their duties faithfully. The form of the oath or affirmation, the time and place of the taking, the manner of recording the same, and whether the oath or affirmation shall be taken for all cases in which these duties are to be performed or for a particular case, shall be as prescribed in regulation or as provided by law. These regulations may provide that an oath or affirmation to perform faithfully the duties as a military judge, trial counsel, or defense counsel may be taken at any time by any judge advocate or other person certified or designated to be qualified or competent for the duty, and if an oath or affirmation is taken, it need not again be taken at the time the judge advocate or other person is detailed to that duty.

(b) Each witness before a court-martial shall be examined under oath or affirmation.

Annotation to Article 42

This article was adopted in large part from Section 842, Art. 42, UCMJ. The drafters recognize that some states allow an “affirmation” that does not invoke religion, and additional language was added to accommodate those oaths. The drafters added “in the presence of the accused” recognizing that the UCMJ and the Constitution does not require this. Rather, this practice is based on common law.

Article 43. Statute of limitations

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this article, a person charged with any offense is not liable to be tried by court-martial or punished under article 15 if the offense was committed more than three years before the receipt of sworn charges and specifications by an officer exercising court-martial jurisdiction over the command or before the imposition of punishment under article 15.

(b) Periods in which the accused is absent without authority or fleeing from justice shall be excluded in computing the period of limitation prescribed in this article.

(c) Periods in which the accused was absent from territory in which the State has the authority to apprehend him or her, or in the custody of civil authorities, or in the hands of the enemy, shall be excluded in computing the period of limitation prescribed in this article.

(d) When the United States is at war based on Congressional declaration or by Presidential declaration under the Global War on Terror, the running of any statute of limitations is suspended until two years after the termination of hostilities, as proclaimed by the President or by a joint resolution of Congress, and is applicable to any offense under this code under any of the following circumstances:

(1) Involving fraud or attempted fraud against the United States, any state, or any agency of either in any manner, whether by conspiracy or not.

(2) Committed in connection with the acquisition, care, handling, custody, control, or disposition of any real or personal property of the United States or any state.

(3) Committed in connection with the negotiation, procurement, award, performance, payment, interim financing, cancellation, or other termination or settlement, of any contract, subcontract, or purchase order which is connected with or related to the prosecution of the war, or with any disposition of termination inventory by any war contractor or Government agency.

(e)(1) If charges or specifications are dismissed as defective or insufficient for any cause and the period prescribed by the applicable statute of limitations has expired, or will expire within 180 days after the date of dismissal of the charges and specifications, trial and punishment under new charges and specifications are not barred by the statute of limitations if the conditions specified in paragraph (2) are met.

(2) The conditions referred to in paragraph (1) are that the new charges and specifications satisfy all of the following:

(A) Be received by an officer exercising summary court-martial jurisdiction over the command within 180 days after the dismissal of the charges or specifications.

(B) Allege the same acts or omissions that were alleged in the dismissed charges or specifications, or allege acts or omissions that were included in the dismissed charges or specifications.

Annotation to Article 43

This article was derived from Section 843, Art. 43, UCMJ. In section (a) the drafters combined, for practical reasons, the UCMJ's five (5) year general statute of limitations for trials by court-martial and the two (2) year statute of limitations for imposition of non-judicial punishment, into one three (3) year statute of limitations for both trials by court-martial and non-judicial punishment. Section (a) of the UCMJ was deleted because this Code does not contain provisions for the death penalty. The drafters recommend that desertion not be included because the gravity of the offense is not as great as it is in the active duty component. Discussion arose over desertion as a "Title 10" offense. The statute of limitations tolls while a violator is outside of the state lines and cannot be apprehended by the state police forces of the state in which the violator serves. This is regardless of whether the state law enforcement force where the violator may be located has the authority to apprehend the violator. Paragraph (e) allows for new charges, if previously dismissed, when the statute of limitations has expired or will expire within 180 days if the new charges allege the same acts or omissions originally alleged and those new charges are brought within 180 days of the dismissal. The state is cautioned that while its criminal procedure laws may not allow for new civilian charges if the original, similar charges are dismissed, this Code otherwise provides in the military justice context. The language of this article is intended to cover those wars declared by the President, whether or not actually declared under Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

Article 44. Former jeopardy

(a) No person may, without his or her or her consent, be tried a second time for the same offense.

(b) No proceeding in which an accused has been found guilty by a court-martial upon any charge or specification is a trial under this article until the finding of guilty has become final after review of the case has been fully completed.

(c) A proceeding which, after the introduction of evidence but before a finding, is dismissed or terminated by the convening authority or on motion of the prosecution for failure of available evidence or witnesses without any fault of the accused is a trial under this article.

Annotation to Article 44

This article was adopted from section 844, Art. 44, UCMJ with clarifying language, deleting any reference to death penalty cases.

Article 45. Pleas of the accused

(a) If an accused after arraignment makes an irregular pleading, or after a plea of guilty sets up matter inconsistent with the plea, or if it appears that the accused has entered the plea of guilty improvidently or through lack of understanding of its meaning and effect, or if the accused fails or refuses to plead, a plea of not guilty shall be entered in the record, and the military court shall proceed as though the accused had pleaded not guilty.

(b) With respect to any charge or specification to which a plea of guilty has been made by the accused and accepted by the military judge or by a court-martial without a military judge, a finding of guilty of the charge or specification may be entered immediately without vote. This finding shall constitute the finding of the military court unless the plea of guilty is withdrawn prior to announcement of the sentence, in which event, the proceedings shall continue as though the accused had pleaded not guilty.

Annotation to Article 45

This article was adopted from Section 845, Art. 45, UCMJ with clarifying language, deleting any reference to death penalty cases. The Code deleted reference to regulations permitting the immediate entering of a finding of guilty on a plea of guilty; and thus no implementing regulations are required.

Article 46. Opportunity to obtain witnesses and other evidence

The trial counsel, the defense counsel, and the court-martial shall have equal opportunity to obtain witnesses and other evidence as prescribed by regulations and provided by law. Process issued in court-martial cases to compel witnesses to appear and testify and to compel the production of other evidence shall apply the principles of law and the rules of courts-martial generally recognized in military criminal cases in the military courts of the armed forces of the United States, but which may not be contrary to or inconsistent with this code. Process shall run to any part of the United States, or the Territories, Commonwealths, and possessions, and may be executed by civil officers as prescribed by the laws of the place where the witness or evidence is located or of the United States.

Annotation to Article 46

This article was adopted from of the United States UCMJ with clarifying language adding “and may be executed by civil officers as prescribed by the laws of the State where the witness is located or of the United States.” The actual process that issues from the court-martial proceeding will follow federal military justice procedures, but in order to allow for fast and effective service under the various states’ service of process procedures, the service of process will comply with the state process requirements where the witness or evidence is located, facilitating a more expeditious enforcement process.

Article 47. Refusal to appear or testify

(a) Any person not subject to this code who may be punished by the military court in the same manner as a court of the State, if all of the following apply to that person:

- (1) Has been duly subpoenaed to appear as a witness or to produce books and records before a court-martial or court of inquiry, or before any military or civil officer designated to take a deposition to be read in evidence before a court.
- (2) Has been duly paid or tendered the fees and mileage of a witness at the rates allowed to witnesses attending a court of the State.
- (3) Willfully neglects or refuses to appear, or refuses to qualify as a witness or to testify or to produce any evidence which that person may have been legally subpoenaed to produce.

(b) The fees and mileage of witnesses shall be advanced or paid out of the appropriations for the compensation of witnesses.

Annotation to Article 47

This article was adopted from Section 847, Art. 47, UCMJ with clarifying language. The drafters added the production of ‘books and records’ to (a) (1) to expand the article’s coverage beyond what the UCMJ provides in recognition of reality.

Authorizing military courts to punish violations the same as civilian courts in the state eliminates the need to cede jurisdiction to civilian prosecutors and courts as provided in (b) and (c) of the UCMJ. All persons not subject to the Code may be charged under the state laws for failure to appear or testify. The authorization of military courts to punish violations as could a civilian court of the state under state law provides jurisdiction to the military court to punish persons not subject to the code, but under state civilian law, which the Code incorporates by reference here. This is a valid exercise of jurisdiction to the military court when the Code is enacted into law by the State.

The maximum fines and the sentencing for those absent military witnesses were adopted from the UCMJ with clarifying language for the sake of uniformity. All other witnesses not subject to the Code may be charged under the state laws for failure to appear or testify.

Fiscal law questions regarding which government entity will pay for fees, mileage, etc., of witnesses was addressed. Because the state is the government entity prosecuting the case, funding sources for witness costs could include the state court operating budget, adjutant general appropriations, or, possibly, “Title 32” funds. Use of “Title 32” funds is supported in that courts-martial are considered training for judge advocates and members of the military justice team.

Article 48. Contempt

A military judge may punish for contempt any person who uses any menacing word, sign, or gesture in its presence, or who disturbs its proceedings by any riot or disorder. A person subject to this code may be punished for contempt by confinement not to exceed 30 days or a fine of

\$100, or both. A person not subject to this code may be punished for contempt by a military court in the same manner as a court of the State.

Annotation to Article 48

Those persons subject to the Code may be punished for contempt as defined by this Code. The military judge has the authority to punish for contempt. The State Model Code does not allow the president or panel members to punish for contempt. This is congruent with civilian criminal procedures wherein the judge, not the jury, punishes for contempt. Those persons not subject to the Code are subject to the state statutes on contempt.

Article 49. Depositions

(a) At any time after charges have been signed as provided in article 30, any party may take oral or written depositions unless the military judge or summary court-martial officer hearing the case or, if the case is not being heard, an authority competent to convene a court-martial for the trial of those charges forbids it for good cause.

(b) The party at whose instance a deposition is to be taken shall give to every other party reasonable written notice of the time and place for taking the deposition.

(c) A duly authenticated deposition taken upon reasonable notice to the other parties, so far as otherwise admissible under the rules of evidence, may be read in evidence or, in the case of audiotape, videotape, digital image or file, or similar material, may be played in evidence before any military court, if any of the following apply:

(1) The witness resides or is beyond the State in which the military court is ordered to sit, or beyond one hundred miles from the place of trial or hearing;

(2) The witness by reason of death, age, sickness, bodily infirmity, imprisonment, military necessity, non amenability to process, or other reasonable cause, is unable or refuses to appear and testify in person at the place of trial or hearing.

(3) The present whereabouts of the witness is unknown.

Annotation to Article 49

This article was adopted from Section 849, Art. 49, UCMJ with clarifying language, excluding all references to capital cases. Although many states do not allow depositions in state criminal matters, the worldwide mission of the military and military exigencies necessitate deposition use for courts-martial. The military judge or court-martial convening authority may forbid a deposition for good cause. The use of the term “for good cause” is a term allowing for broad application by the military judge or court-martial convening authority. The drafters added ‘digital image or file’ in (d) in recognition of modern technology although it is not included in the UCMJ.

Article 50. Admissibility of records of courts of inquiry

(a) In any case not extending to the dismissal of a commissioned officer, the sworn testimony, contained in the duly authenticated record of proceedings of a court of inquiry, of a person whose oral testimony cannot be obtained, may, if otherwise admissible under the rules of evidence, be read in evidence by any party before a court-martial if the accused was a party

before the court of inquiry and if the same issue was involved or if the accused consents to the introduction of evidence.

(b) Testimony may be read in evidence only by the defense in cases extending to the dismissal of a commissioned officer.

(c) Testimony may also be read in evidence before a court of inquiry.

Annotation to Article 50

This article was adopted from Section 850, Art. 50, UCMJ excluding all references to capital cases.

Article 50a. Defense of lack of mental responsibility

(a) The accused has an affirmative defense of lack of mental responsibility in a trial by court-martial if, at the time of the commission of the acts constituting the offense, the accused, as a result of a mental disease or defect, lacked substantial capacity either to appreciate the wrongfulness of his or her conduct or to conform his or her conduct to the requirements of the law. Mental disease or defect does not otherwise constitute a defense.

(b) The accused has the burden of proving the defense of lack of mental responsibility to a reasonable certainty by the greater weight of the credible evidence.

(c) Whenever lack of mental responsibility of the accused with respect to an offense is properly at issue, the military judge shall instruct the members of the military court as to the defense of lack of mental responsibility under this article and charge them to find the accused any one of the following:

- (1) Guilty.
- (2) Not guilty.
- (3) Not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect.

(d) Subsection (c) does not apply to a court-martial composed of a military judge only. In the case of a court-martial composed of a military judge only or a summary court-martial officer, whenever lack of mental responsibility of the accused with respect to an offense is properly at issue, the military judge or summary court-martial officer shall find the accused of any of the following:

- (1) Guilty.
- (2) Not guilty.
- (3) Not guilty by reason of responsibility mental disease or defect.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of article 52, the accused shall be found not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect if any of the following apply:

(1) A majority of the members of the court-martial present at the time the vote is taken determines that the defense of lack of mental responsibility has been established.

(2) In the case of a court-martial composed of a military judge only or a summary court-martial officer, the military judge or summary court-martial officer determines that the defense of lack of mental responsibility has been established.

Annotation to Article 50a

This article was adopted from Section 850a, Art. 50a, UCMJ.

Article 51. Voting and rulings

(a) Voting by members of a general or special court-martial on the findings and on the sentence shall be by secret written ballot. The junior member of the military court shall count the votes. The count shall be checked by the president, who shall as soon as possible announce the result of the ballot to the members of the military court.

(b) The military judge shall rule upon all questions of law and all interlocutory questions arising during the proceedings. Any ruling made by the military judge upon any question of law or any interlocutory question other than the factual issue of mental responsibility of the accused is final and constitutes the ruling of the military court. However, the military judge may change the ruling at any time during the trial. Unless the ruling is final, if any member objects, the military court shall be cleared and closed and the question decided by a voice vote as provided in article 52, beginning with the junior in rank.

(c) Before a vote is taken on the findings, the military judge shall, in the presence of the accused and counsel, instruct the members of the military court as to the elements of the offense and charge them with all of the following:

(1) The accused shall be presumed to be innocent until his or her guilt is established by legal and competent evidence beyond reasonable doubt.

(2) The case being considered, if there is a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused, the doubt must be resolved in favor of the accused and the accused must be acquitted.

(3) If there is a reasonable doubt as to the degree of guilt, the finding shall be in a lower degree as to which there is no reasonable doubt.

(4) The burden of proof to establish the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt is upon the State.

(d) Subsections (a), (b), and (c) do not apply to a court-martial composed of a military judge only. The military judge of a military court-martial shall determine all questions of law and fact arising during the proceedings and, if the accused is convicted, adjudge an appropriate sentence. The military judge of a military court-martial shall make a general finding and shall in addition, on request, find the facts specially. If an opinion or memorandum of decision is filed, it will be sufficient if the findings of fact appear.

Annotation to Article 51

This article was adopted from Section 851, Art. 51, UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 52. Number of votes required

(a) No person may be convicted of an offense except as provided in article 45(b) or article 51(d) or by the concurrence of 2/3 of the members present at the time the vote is taken..

(b) All other questions to be decided by the members of a general or special court-martial shall be determined by a majority vote, but a determination to reconsider a sentence, with a view toward decreasing it, may be made by any lesser vote which indicates that the reconsideration is not opposed by the number of votes required for that finding or sentence. A tie vote on a challenge disqualifies the member challenged. A tie vote on a motion relating to the question of the accused's mental responsibility is a determination against the accused. A tie vote on any other question is a determination in favor of the accused.

Annotation to Article 52

This article was adopted from Section 852, Art. 52, UCMJ with clarifying language, deleting all references to death penalty cases. Section (a) allows for a conviction by two-thirds of the members, however, states generally require a unanimous vote for a criminal conviction. Because courts-martial are statutory courts, the state constitution should not be an impediment to the number of votes herein. Nevertheless, the state must determine whether the two-thirds vote of a voting body (as little as three members in the case of the special court-martial) will constitutionally or statutorily allow the imposition of a state criminal conviction. Section (b) was eliminated because military offenses are capped by a ten-year sentence, therefore, there could not be a three-fourths concurrence vote by members for a sentence longer than this as per the UCMJ. Hence, this section is inapplicable and is absent from the current Model State Code. The tie vote on the insanity issue was adopted from the UCMJ.

Article 53. Court to announce action

A court-martial shall announce its findings and sentence to the parties as soon as determined.

Annotation to Article 53

This article was adopted from Section 853, Art. 53, UCMJ.

Article 54. Record of trial

(a) Each general and special court-martial shall keep a separate record of the proceedings in each case brought before it, and the record shall be authenticated by the signature of the military judge. If the record cannot be authenticated by the military judge by reason of his or her or her death, disability, or absence, it shall be authenticated by the signature of the trial counsel or by that of a member, if the trial counsel is unable to authenticate it by reason of his or her death, disability, or absence. In a court-martial consisting of only a military judge, the record shall be authenticated by the court reporter under the same conditions which would impose a duty on a member under this subsection.

- (b) A complete verbatim record of the proceedings and testimony shall be prepared in each general and special court-martial case resulting in a conviction, and in all other court-martial cases, the record shall contain matters as may be prescribed by regulations.
- (c) Each summary court-martial shall keep a separate record of the proceedings in each case, and the record shall be authenticated in the manner as may be prescribed by regulations.
- (d) A copy of the record of the proceedings of each general and special court-martial shall be given to the accused as soon as it is authenticated.

Annotation to Article 54

This article was adopted from Section 854, Art. 54, UCMJ with the distinction that the records of all general and special courts-martial will be verbatim. The drafters consolidated the UCMJ provisions without regard to differences in sentences. Also, the drafters added the authority of the court reporter to authenticate the record in summary courts-martial.

SUBCHAPTER VIII. SENTENCES

Article 55. Cruel and unusual punishments prohibited

Punishment by flogging, or by branding, marking, or tattooing on the body, or any other cruel or unusual punishment may not be adjudged by a court-martial or inflicted upon any person subject to this code. The use of irons, single or double, except for the purpose of safe custody, is prohibited.

Annotation to Article 55

This article was adopted from Section 848, Art. 48, UCMJ without change.

Article 56. Maximum limits

- (a) The punishment which a court-martial may direct for an offense may not exceed ten years confinement.
- (b) A conviction by a general court-martial of any military offense for which an accused may receive a sentence of confinement for more than 1 year is a felony offense.
- (c) Except for convictions by a summary court-martial, all other offenses are misdemeanors.
- (d) A conviction by a summary court-martial is not a criminal conviction.
- (e) The limits of punishment for violations of the punitive articles under Subchapter X shall be prescribed by the Governor according to articles 18, 19, and 20, but under no instance shall any punishment exceed that authorized by this code.

Annotation to Article 56

This article follows the numbering system of Section 856, Art. 56, UCMJ but is more extensive. The drafters set a

maximum sentence of ten years confinement and eliminated the death penalty. Types of crimes were delineated by types of courts-martial and in conjunction with the terms of the sentence. Additionally, the characterization of discharge is prescribed as is contained in the federal Manual for Courts-Martial. The issue of discharge validity and effect on the reserve appointment in the federal system was discussed. If a state court-martial dishonorably discharges the member, the member is discharged from the state military forces but does not lose federal membership. The member may be free to secure another position in another state's National Guard or another reserve component. The active duty component may have to effectuate regulatory changes to recognize or incorporate state punitive discharges as a basis for removal of federal recognition and discharge. Since the state Code establishes that state court-martial is a civilian criminal conviction, a valid discharge basis currently exists in federal regulations.

Article 57. Effective date of sentences

- (a) Whenever a sentence of a court-martial as lawfully adjudged and approved includes a forfeiture of pay or allowances in addition to confinement not suspended, the forfeiture may apply to pay or allowances becoming due on or after the date the sentence is approved by the convening authority. No forfeiture may extend to any pay or allowances accrued before that date.
- (b) Any period of confinement included in a sentence of a court-martial begins to run from the date the sentence is adjudged by the court-martial, but periods during which the sentence to confinement is suspended or deferred shall be excluded in computing the service of the term of confinement.
- (c) All other sentences of courts-martial are effective on the date ordered executed.

Annotation to Article 57

Section (a) was adopted from the both the 1961 and 1978 model codes. Sections (b) and (c) were adopted from the Section 857, Art. 57, UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 57a. Deferment of sentences

- (a) On application by an accused who is under sentence to confinement that has not been ordered executed, the convening authority or, if the accused is no longer under that person's jurisdiction, the person exercising general court-martial jurisdiction over the command to which the accused is currently assigned, may in that person's sole discretion defer service of the sentence to confinement. The deferment shall terminate when the sentence is ordered executed. The deferment may be rescinded at any time by the person who granted it or, if the accused is no longer under that person's jurisdiction, by the person exercising general court-martial jurisdiction over the command to which the accused is currently assigned.
- (b) (1) In any case in which a court-martial sentences an accused referred to in paragraph (2) to confinement, the convening authority may defer the service of the sentence to confinement, without the consent of the accused, until after the accused has been permanently released to the state military forces by a State, the United States, or a foreign country referred to in that paragraph.

(2) Paragraph (1) applies to a person subject to this code who meets all of the following:

(A) While in the custody of a State, the United States, or a foreign country is temporarily returned by that State, the United States, or a foreign country to the state military forces for trial by court-martial.

(B) After the court-martial, is returned to that State, the United States, or a foreign country under the authority of a mutual agreement or treaty, as the case may be.

(c) In any case in which a court-martial sentences an accused to confinement and the sentence to confinement has been ordered executed, but in which review of the case under article 67(a) is pending, The Adjutant General may defer further service of the sentence to confinement while that review is pending.

(d) A sentence of confinement shall address work release privileges.

Annotation to Article 57a

This article is adopted from Section 857a, Art. 57a, UCMJ with clarifying language, and deleting references to execution of death sentences. Similar to the UCMJ, while the convening authority, and in absence thereof, the general court-martial convening authority (GCMCA) of the command where the accused is currently assigned, may defer sentences of confinement with consent (“on application”) of the accused, only the convening authority may defer a sentence of confinement without the consent of the accused. Only the first level GCMCA to which the accused is assigned may defer the sentence.

Article 58. Conditions of confinement

(a) A sentence of confinement adjudged by a court-martial, whether or not the sentence includes discharge or dismissal, and whether or not the discharge or dismissal has been executed, may be carried into execution by confinement in any place authorized by this code. Persons so confined are subject to the same discipline and treatment as persons regularly confined or committed to that place of confinement.

(b) The omission of hard labor as a sentence authorized under this code does not deprive the state confinement facility from employing it, if it otherwise is within the authority of that facility to do so.

(c) No place of confinement may require payment of any fee or charge for receiving or confining a person except as otherwise provided by law.

Annotation to Article 58

This article was adopted from Section 858, Art. 58, UCMJ with clarifying language to include authorization of confinement in any confinement facility authorized by the Code as determined and adopted by the State. Paragraph (b) was added to allow State laws of confinement, funding, and payment of confinement of state prisoners to also govern the confinement of State military prisoners. See Article 11.

Article 58a. Sentences: reduction in enlisted grade upon approval

(a) A court-martial sentence of an enlisted member in a pay grade above E-1, as approved by the convening authority, that includes a dishonorable or bad-conduct discharge, or confinement, reduces that member to pay grade E-1, effective on the date of that approval.

(a) If the sentence of a member who is reduced in pay grade under subsection (a) is set aside or disapproved, or, as finally approved, does not include any punishment named in subsection (a), the rights and privileges of which the person was deprived because of that reduction shall be restored, including pay and allowances.

Annotation to Article 58a

This article was adopted from Section 858a, Art. 58a, UCMJ with the deletion of the sentence “Unless otherwise provided in regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary concerned.” A reduction is therefore required of those court-martial conviction sentences that include a bad conduct discharge or confinement. Also deleted was subsection (a)(3) regarding “hard labor,” which is not a sentence under the Model Code but is instead dictated by the state confinement facility where the accused is placed.

Article 58b. Sentences: forfeiture of pay and allowances during confinement

(a) (1) A court-martial sentence described in paragraph (2) shall result in the forfeiture of pay, or of pay and allowances, due that member during any period of confinement or parole. The forfeiture subject to this article shall take effect on the date determined under article 57(a) and may be deferred as provided by that article. The pay and allowances forfeited, in the case of a general court-martial, shall be all pay and allowances due that member during the period and, in the case of a special court-martial, shall be two-thirds of all pay due that member during the period.

(2) A sentence covered by this article is any sentence that includes any of the following:

(A) Confinement for more than six months.

(B) Confinement for six months or less and a dishonorable or bad-conduct discharge or dismissal.

(b) In a case involving an accused who has dependents, the convening authority or other person acting under article 60 may waive any or all of the forfeitures of pay and allowances required by subsection (a) for a period not to exceed 6 months. Any amount of pay or allowances that, except for a waiver under this subsection, would be forfeited shall be paid, as the convening authority or other person taking action directs, to the dependents of the accused.

(c) If the sentence of a member who forfeits pay and allowances under subsection (a) is set aside or disapproved or, as finally approved, does not provide for a punishment referred to in subsection (a) (2), the member shall be paid the pay and allowances that the member would have been paid, except for the forfeiture, for the period during which the forfeiture was in effect.

Annotation to Article 58b

This article was adopted from Section 858b, Art. 58b, UCMJ without changes. Fiscal issues were discussed recognizing that United States Property and Fiscal Officer (USPFO) regulations provide for forfeitures to return to

the federal government. Possible changes to those regulations may allow for the forfeiture to revert to a state's military justice fund. With regard to forfeiture issues, changes to the Department of Finance and Accounting Service's regulations by the Department of Defense may be needed to effectuate the system.

SUBCHAPTER IX. POST-TRIAL PROCEDURE AND REVIEW OF COURTS-MARTIAL

Article 59. Error of law; lesser included offense

- (a) A finding or sentence of a court-martial may not be held incorrect on the ground of an error of law unless the error materially prejudices the substantial rights of the accused.
- (b) Any reviewing authority with the power to approve or affirm a finding of guilty may approve or affirm, instead, so much of the finding as includes a lesser included offense.

Annotation to Article 59

This article was adopted from Section 859, Art. 59, UCMJ without change.

Article 60. Action by the convening authority

- (a) The findings and sentence of a court-martial shall be reported promptly to the convening authority after the announcement of the sentence.
- (b) The accused may submit to the convening authority matters for consideration by the convening authority with respect to the findings and the sentence. Any submission shall be in writing. Except in a summary court-martial case, a submission shall be made within ten days after the accused has been given an authenticated record of trial and, if applicable, the recommendation of a judge advocate under subsection (d). In a summary court-martial case, a submission shall be made within seven days after the sentence is announced.
 - (1) If the accused shows that additional time is required for the accused to submit matters, the convening authority or other person taking action under this article, for good cause, may extend the applicable period for not more than an additional 20 days.
 - (2) In a summary court-martial case, the accused shall be promptly provided a copy of the record of trial for use in preparing a submission.
 - (3) The accused may waive the right to make a submission to the convening authority under paragraph (1). A waiver must be made in writing and may not be revoked. The time within which the accused may make a submission under this subsection shall be deemed to have expired upon the submission of a waiver to the convening authority.
- (c) The authority under this article to modify the findings and sentence of a court-martial is a matter of command prerogative involving the sole discretion of the convening authority. If it is impractical for the convening authority to act, the convening authority shall forward the case to a person exercising general court-martial jurisdiction who may take action under this article.

(1) Action on the sentence of a court-martial shall be taken by the convening authority or by another person authorized to act under this article. Action may be taken only after consideration of any matters submitted by the accused under subsection (b) or after the time for submitting matters expires, whichever is earlier. The convening authority or other person taking action, in that person's sole discretion may approve, disapprove, commute, or suspend the sentence in whole or in part.

(2) Action on the findings of a court-martial by the convening authority or other person acting on the sentence is not required. However, the person, in the person's sole discretion may do any of the following:

(A) Dismiss any charge or specification by setting aside a finding of guilty.

(B) Change a finding of guilty to a charge or specification to a finding of guilty to an offense that is a lesser included offense of the offense stated in the charge or specification.

(d) Before acting under this article on any general or special court-martial case in which there is a finding of guilt, the convening authority or other person taking action under this article shall obtain and consider the written recommendation of a judge advocate. The convening authority or other person taking action under this article shall refer the record of trial to the judge advocate, and the judge advocate shall use the record in the preparation of the recommendation. The recommendation of the judge advocate shall include matters as may be prescribed by regulation and shall be served on the accused, who may submit any matter in response. Failure to object in the response to the recommendation or to any matter attached to the recommendation waives the right to object.

(e) The convening authority or other person taking action under this article, in the person's sole discretion, may order a proceeding in revision or a rehearing.

(1) A proceeding in revision may be ordered if there is an apparent error or omission in the record or if the record shows improper or inconsistent action by a court-martial with respect to the findings or sentence that can be rectified without material prejudice to the substantial rights of the accused. In no case, however, may a proceeding in revision perform any of the following:

(A) Reconsider a finding of not guilty of any specification or a ruling which amounts to a finding of not guilty;

(B) Reconsider a finding of not guilty of any charge, unless there has been a finding of guilty under a specification laid under that charge, which sufficiently alleges a violation of some article of this code; or

(C) Increase the severity of the sentence unless the sentence prescribed for the offense is mandatory.

(2) A rehearing may be ordered by the convening authority or other person taking action under this article if that person disapproves the findings and sentence and states the reasons for disapproval of the findings. If a person disapproves the findings and sentence and does not order a rehearing, that person shall dismiss the charges. A rehearing as to the findings may not be ordered where there is a lack of sufficient evidence in the record to support the findings. A rehearing as to the sentence may be ordered if the convening authority or other person taking action under this subsection disapproves the sentence.

Annotation to Article 60

This article was adopted from Section 860, Art. 60, UCMJ with clarifying language. Section (d) requires that the convening authority consider the recommendation of a judge advocate in general or special courts-martial with a guilty finding. The drafters deleted the language requiring a recommendation from the “Staff Judge Advocate” because many convening authorities do not have an assigned or imbedded “Staff Judge Advocate” in their chain of command. *See* annotation to Article 1 (defining “judge advocate”). The drafters recognize that most convening authorities will utilize their staff judge advocate if they have one. Deletion of the term “staff” lifts the requirement of a recommendation by only one particular judge advocate, who may or may not be available. In some cases the next judge advocate in the chain of command may be the State Judge Advocate who has separate review responsibility under Article 64 and, therefore, should not draft the recommendation. This also provides for cross use of Army and Air Guard judge advocates when manpower resources are an issue.

Article 61. Withdrawal of appeal

- (a) In each case subject to appellate review under this code, the accused may file with the convening authority a statement expressly withdrawing the right of the accused to appeal. A withdrawal shall be signed by both the accused and his or her defense counsel and must be filed in accordance with appellate procedures as provided by law.
- (b) The accused may withdraw an appeal at any time in accordance with appellate procedures as provided by law.

Annotation to Article 61

This article was adopted from Section 861, Art. 61, UCMJ with clarifying language and deleting any reference to the death penalty. The state must determine whether it chooses to process an appeal through its criminal appeals courts or directly to the state’s highest court. Due to the procedural differences between a court-martial and a civilian criminal trial, the drafters recommend the state rely on the state’s highest court to act as the appellate authority. This recommendation is based on factors that include the projected low number of courts-martial that would reach the state’s civilian appellate courts and the hope that one court body would develop consistent and uniform case law within the state. The accused must file an appeal in accordance with the rules of the court the state designates as the appropriate appellate court. The accused must file an appeal within the timeline prescribed by the designated state appellate court procedural rules. Failure to file a timely appeal also constitutes a waiver of appeal.

Article 62. Appeal by the State

- (a) (1) In a trial by court-martial in which a punitive discharge may be adjudged, the State may appeal the following, other than a finding of not guilty with respect to the charge or specification by the members of the court-martial, or by a judge in a bench trial, so long as it is not made in reconsideration:
 - (A) An order or ruling of the military judge which terminates the proceedings with respect to a charge or specification.
 - (B) An order or ruling which excludes evidence that is substantial proof of a fact material in the proceeding.
 - (C) An order or ruling which directs the disclosure of classified information.

(D) An order or ruling which imposes sanctions for nondisclosure of classified information.

(E) A refusal of the military judge to issue a protective order sought by the State to prevent the disclosure of classified information.

(F) A refusal by the military judge to enforce an order described in subparagraph (E) that has previously been issued by appropriate authority.

(2) An appeal of an order or ruling may not be taken unless the trial counsel provides the military judge with written notice of appeal from the order or ruling within 72 hours of the order or ruling. Notice shall include a certification by the trial counsel that the appeal is not taken for the purpose of delay and, if the order or ruling appealed is one which excludes evidence, that the evidence excluded is substantial proof of a fact material in the proceeding.

(b) An appeal under this article shall be forwarded to the court prescribed in article 67a. In ruling on an appeal under this article, that court may act only with respect to matters of law.

(c) Any period of delay resulting from an appeal under this article shall be excluded in deciding any issue regarding denial of a speedy trial unless an appropriate authority determines that the appeal was filed solely for the purpose of delay with the knowledge that it was totally frivolous and without merit.

Annotation to Article 62

This article was derived, with modifications, from Section 862, Art. 62, UCMJ. State appeals of those matters listed in section (a) may be made to the highest court of the state or the state appellate court chosen by the state to review courts-martial decisions in accordance with that court's procedural laws. *See* Annotation to Article 61. The state may not appeal a finding of not guilty when a judge makes the finding in a bench trial and the finding is not made in reconsideration, nor may the state appeal such a finding by the members of the court-martial. However, the state may appeal a judge's judgment of acquittal, notwithstanding the verdict of guilty by the panel, or any other ruling tantamount to such a finding. Likewise, in a bench trial the state may appeal a judge's reconsideration of a guilty finding. In both cases, the prohibition against double jeopardy is not violated because the accused is not subjected to another trial based on the same offense. *See Illinois v. Mink*, 565 N.E.2d 975 (Ill. 1990); *Block v. Maryland*, 407 A.2d 320 (Md. 1979).

Article 63. Rehearings

Each rehearing under this code shall take place before a court-martial composed of members not members of the court-martial which first heard the case. Upon a rehearing, the accused may not be tried for any offense of which he was found not guilty by the first court-martial, and no sentence in excess of or more severe than the original sentence may be approved, unless the sentence is based upon a finding of guilty of an offense not considered upon the merits in the original proceedings, or unless the sentence prescribed for the offense is mandatory. If the sentence approved after the first court-martial was in accordance with a pretrial agreement and the accused at the rehearing changes a plea with respect to the charges or specifications upon which the pretrial agreement was based, or otherwise does not comply with the pretrial agreement, the approved sentence as to those charges or specifications may include any punishment not in excess of that lawfully adjudged at the first court-martial.

Annotation to Article 63

This article was adopted from Section 863, Art. 63, UCMJ without change.

Article 64. Review by the Senior Force Judge Advocate

(a) Each general and special court-martial case in which there has been a finding of guilty shall be reviewed by the senior force judge advocate, or a designee. The senior force judge advocate, or designee, may not review a case under this subsection if that person has acted in the same case as an accuser, investigating officer, member of the military court, military judge, or counsel or has otherwise acted on behalf of the prosecution or defense. The senior force judge advocate's review shall be in writing and shall contain all of the following:

(1) Conclusions as to whether:

(A) The military court had jurisdiction over the accused and the offense.

(B) The charge and specification stated an offense.

(C) The sentence was within the limits prescribed as a matter of law.

(2) A response to each allegation of error made in writing by the accused.

(3) If the case is sent for action under subsection (b), a recommendation as to the appropriate action to be taken and an opinion as to whether corrective action is required as a matter of law.

(b) The record of trial and related documents in each case reviewed under subsection (a) shall be sent for action to The Adjutant General, under any of the following circumstances:

(1) The judge advocate who reviewed the case recommends corrective action.

(2) The sentence approved under article 60(c) extends to dismissal, a bad-conduct or dishonorable discharge, or confinement for more than six months.

(3) Action is otherwise required by regulations of The Adjutant General.

(4) The Adjutant General may do any of the following:

(A) Disapprove or approve the findings or sentence, in whole or in part;

(B) Remit, commute, or suspend the sentence in whole or in part;

(C) Except where the evidence was insufficient at the trial to support the findings, order a rehearing on the findings, on the sentence, or on both; or

(D) Dismiss the charges.

(5) If a rehearing is ordered but the convening authority finds a rehearing impracticable, the convening authority shall dismiss the charges.

(6) If the opinion of the senior force judge advocate, or designee, in the senior force judge advocate's review under subsection (a) is that corrective action is required as a matter of law and if The Adjutant General does not take action that is at least as favorable to the accused as that recommended by the judge advocate, the record of trial and action thereon shall be sent to the Governor for review and action as deemed appropriate.

(c) The senior force judge advocate, or a designee, may review any case in which there has been a finding of not guilty of all charges and specifications. The senior force judge advocate, or designee, may not review a case under this subsection if that person has acted in the same case as an accuser, investigating officer, member of the military court, military judge, or counsel or has otherwise acted on behalf of the prosecution or defense. The senior force judge advocate's review shall be limited to questions of subject matter jurisdiction.

(d) The record of trial and related documents in each case reviewed under subsection (d) shall be sent for action to The Adjutant General.

(1) The Adjutant General may do any of the following:

(A) When subject matter jurisdiction is found to be lacking, void the court-martial *ab initio*, with or without prejudice to the Government, as The Adjutant General deems appropriate.

(B) Return the record of trial and related documents to the senior force judge advocate for appeal by the Government as provided by law.

Annotation to Article 64

This article was derived, with modifications, from Section 864, Art. 64, UCMJ. This is the first level of legal review above the convening authority level of a court-martial. The review includes procedural and substantive analysis of the merits of the case for consideration by The Adjutant General (TAG). The senior force judge advocate may designate another judge advocate to complete the review due to a conflict of interest as listed in paragraph (a) or for other good cause. If the senior force judge advocate or his designee recommends corrective action as a matter of law, and the TAG does not take action that is at least as favorable as recommended by the senior force judge advocate or his designee, the Governor shall act as final review authority. Review of not guilty verdicts is authorized, but the review is limited to questions of subject matter jurisdiction. *See Block v. Maryland*, 407 A.2d 320 (Md. 1979). This provides training for judge advocates and allows secondary review of the most complex issue in the National Guard military justice arena.

Article 65. Disposition of records after review by the convening authority

Except as otherwise required by this code, all records of trial and related documents shall be transmitted and disposed of as prescribed by regulation and provided by law.

Annotation to Article 65

This article was adopted from Section 865, Art. 65, UCMJ with clarifying language and applying state-specific language. The transfer of the records will comply with the adopting state's appellate court rules of procedure. If the case is not appealed, the disposition of the records will comply with state criminal case disposition law; however, the state may choose to designate the Office of The Adjutant General or the Office of the State Judge Advocate as the custodian of the record. The issue of reporting the conviction was discussed. In most states, the clerk of court's office sends a record of conviction to a central data bank that then reports the conviction to a national data bank. To effectuate this, a reporting mechanism will be drafted in the accompanying Model State Manual.

Article 67a. Review by State Appellate Authority

10 USCS § 867a

Decisions of a court-martial are from a court with jurisdiction to issue felony convictions and appeals are to the Wisconsin Court of Appeals District IV and, if necessary, to the Wisconsin Supreme Court. The appellate procedures to be followed shall be in accordance with s. 809.30.

Annotation to Article 67a

There is no automatic appellate review of court-martial convictions in the State Model Code.

Article 70. Appellate counsel

- (a) The senior force judge advocate shall detail a judge advocate as appellate government counsel to represent the State in the review or appeal of cases specified in article 67a and before any Federal court when requested to do so by the State Attorney General. Appellate government counsel must be a member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of the State to which the appeal is taken.
- (b) Upon an appeal by the State, an accused has the right to be represented by detailed military counsel before any reviewing authority and before any appellate court.
- (c) Upon the appeal by an accused, the accused has the right to be represented by military counsel before any reviewing authority.
- (d) Upon the request of an accused entitled to be so represented, the senior force judge advocate shall appoint a judge advocate to represent the accused in the review or appeal of cases specified in subsections (b) and (c).
- (e) An accused may be represented by civilian appellate counsel at no expense to the State.

Annotation to Article 70

This article was derived from Section 870, Art. 70, UCMJ. The senior force judge advocate may designate any judge advocate licensed by the state's bar to serve as appellate government counsel, including the judge advocate originally serving as trial counsel to the court-martial. Appellate defense counsel will be appointed if the state appeals the case. If the member appeals the case, a request for military counsel can be made to the senior force judge advocate, who may detail appellate defense counsel if reasonably available.

Article 71. Execution of sentence; suspension of sentence

- (a) If the sentence of the court-martial extends to dismissal or a dishonorable or bad-conduct discharge and if the right of the accused to appellate review is not waived, and an appeal is not withdrawn under article 61, that part of the sentence extending to dismissal or a dishonorable or bad-conduct discharge may not be executed until there is a final judgment as to the legality of the proceedings. A judgment as to the legality of the proceedings is final in cases when review is completed by an appellate court prescribed in article 67a., and is deemed final by the law of state where the judgment was had.
- (b) If the sentence of the court-martial extends to dismissal or a dishonorable or bad conduct discharge and if the right of the accused to appellate review is waived, or an appeal is withdrawn

under article 61, that part of the sentence extending to dismissal or a dishonorable or bad-conduct discharge may not be executed until review of the case by the senior force judge advocate and any action on that review under article 64 is completed. Any other part of a court-martial sentence may be ordered executed by the convening authority or other person acting on the case under article 60 when so approved under that article.

Annotation to Article 71

This section was derived, as modified, from Section 871, Art. 71, UCMJ. Paragraphs (a) and (b) were adopted from 1978 Draft State Code. The “final judgment as to the legality of the proceedings” is determined by the adopting state’s appellate procedures.

Article 72. Vacation of suspension

(a) Before the vacation of the suspension of a special court-martial sentence, which as approved includes a bad-conduct discharge, or of any general court-martial sentence, the officer having special court-martial jurisdiction over the accused shall hold a hearing on an alleged violation of probation. The accused shall be represented at the hearing by military counsel if the accused so desires.

(b) The record of the hearing and the recommendation of the officer having special court-martial jurisdiction shall be sent for action to the officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction over the accused. If the officer vacates the suspension, any unexecuted part of the sentence, except a dismissal, shall be executed, subject to applicable restrictions in this code.

(c) The suspension of any other sentence may be vacated by any authority competent to convene, for the command in which the accused is serving or assigned, a court of the kind that imposed the sentence.

Annotation to Article 72

This article was adopted from Section 872, Art. 72, UCMJ with clarifying language. Although the UCMJ is not specific, based on actual practice on active duty of providing military defense counsel in these proceedings, “military counsel” was added.

Article 73. Petition for a new trial

At any time within two years after approval by the convening authority of a court-martial sentence the accused may petition The Adjutant General for a new trial on the grounds of newly discovered evidence or fraud on the court-martial.

Annotation to Article 73

This article was derived from Section 873, Art. 73, UCMJ. The drafters recognize that conflicting state statutes regarding the statute of limitations for appeal of a criminal conviction based on newly discovered evidence or fraud might exist. Many, if not all, state appellate courts do not consider new evidence upon appellate review. Rather, the appellate court only reviews the trial court records on questions of law or allegations of procedural error. In conducting its review, the appellate courts are restricted to reviewing the evidence and exhibits presented at trial.

Consequently, upon The Adjutant General's receipt of a request for a new trial, The Adjutant General, as convening authority, should take appropriate action in accordance with the following alternatives:

- a. If at the time the case is on appeal, submit the request to that court to consider new evidence, if it is authorized to do so, or
- b. Direct a new court-martial and advise the appellate court of the directive.

Article 74. Remission and suspension

- (a) Any authority competent to convene, for the command in which the accused is serving or assigned, a military court of the kind that imposed the sentence may remit or suspend any part or amount of the unexecuted part of any sentence, including all uncollected forfeitures other than a sentence approved by the Governor.
- (b) The Governor may, for good cause, substitute an administrative discharge for a discharge or dismissal executed in accordance with the sentence of a court-martial.

Annotation to Article 74

This article was adopted from Section 874, Art. 74, UCMJ with clarifying language deleting any reference to sentences of confinement for life.

Article 75. Restoration

- (a) Under regulations as may be prescribed, all rights, privileges, and property affected by an executed part of a court-martial sentence which has been set aside or disapproved, except an executed dismissal or discharge, shall be restored unless a new trial or rehearing is ordered and the executed part is included in a sentence imposed upon the new trial or rehearing.
- (b) If a previously executed sentence of dishonorable or bad-conduct discharge is not imposed on a new trial, the Governor may substitute an administrative discharge unless the accused is to serve out the remainder of the accused's enlistment.
- (c) If a previously executed sentence of dismissal is not imposed on a new trial, the Governor may substitute an administrative discharge, and the commissioned officer dismissed by that sentence may be reappointed by the Governor alone to a commissioned grade and rank as in the opinion of the Governor that former officer would have attained had he not been dismissed. The reappointment of a former officer shall be without regard to the existence of a vacancy and shall affect the promotion status of other officers only insofar as the Governor may direct. All time between the dismissal and the reappointment shall be considered as actual service for all purposes, including the right to pay and allowances.

Annotation to Article 75

This article was adopted from Section 875, Art. 75 UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 76. Finality of proceedings, findings, and sentences

The appellate review of records of trial, the proceedings, findings, and sentences of courts-martial as approved, reviewed, or affirmed, and all dismissals and discharges carried into execution under sentences by courts-martial following approval, review, or affirmation, are final and conclusive. Orders publishing the proceedings of courts-martial and all action taken subject to those proceedings are binding upon all departments, courts, agencies, and officers of the United States and the several states, subject only to action under article 73 or article 74.

Annotation to Article 76

This article was adopted from Section 876, Art. 76 UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 76a. Leave required to be taken pending review of certain court-martial convictions

Under regulations prescribed, an accused who has been sentenced by a court-martial may be required to take leave pending completion of action if the sentence, as approved under article 60, includes an unsuspended dismissal or an unsuspended dishonorable or bad-conduct discharge. The accused may be required to begin leave on the date on which the sentence is approved under article 60 or at any time after that date, and any leave may be continued until the date on which action is completed or may be terminated at any earlier time.

Annotation to Article 76a

This article was adopted from Section 876a, Art. 76a UCMJ without change.

Article 76b Lack of mental capacity or mental responsibility: commitment of accused for examination and treatment.

(1) Persons incompetent to stand trial.

(a) If a person subject to a general court-martial is found to lack substantial mental capacity to understand the proceedings or assist in his or own defense and the military judge determined that the person is likely to become competent within the period specified under s. 971.14 (5) (a), the court-martial convening authority for the person shall commit the person to the custody of the department of health and family services under s. 971.14 (5). If the military judge determines that the defendant is not likely to become competent in the time period specified under s. 971.14 (5), the military judge shall suspend the general court-martial.

(b) The department of health and family services shall submit all reports that are required under s. 971.14 (5) (b) and that pertain to a person subject to a commitment order under par. (a) to the convening authority/court-martial/military judge.

(c) Upon receiving a report under s. 971.17 (5) (b), the convening authority/court-martial/military judge shall make a determination as to whether the person has become competent. If the convening authority/court-martial/military judge determines that the defendant

has become competent, the convening authority/court-martial/military judge shall terminate the commitment to the department of health and family services and resume the general court-martial. If the convening authority/court-martial/military judge determines that the person is making sufficient progress toward becoming competent, the commitment shall continue. If the convening authority/court-martial/military judge determines that the person is not likely to become competent to proceed in the time period specified under s. 971.14 (5) (a), the convening authority/court-martial/military judge shall terminate the commitment order under this subsection.

(d) If a person who has been restored to competency thereafter again becomes incompetent, the maximum commitment period under s. 971.14 (5) (a) shall be as provided under s. 971.14 (5) (d).

(e) If the court-martial determines under par. (a) or (d) that the person is not likely to become competent to proceed, the convening authority/court-martial/military judge may order that the person be delivered to a facility under s. 51.15 (2), an approved public treatment facility under s. 51.45 (2), or an appropriate medical or protective placement facility.

(f) If the person is discharged from the military forces while subject to a commitment order under par. (a), the convening authority/court-martial/military judge shall terminate the commitment order and may order that the person be delivered to a facility under s. 51.15 (2), an approved public treatment facility under s. 51.45 (2), or an appropriate medical or protective placement facility.

(2) Persons found not guilty by reason of lack of mental responsibility.

(a) If a court-martial finds a person not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect, the court-martial shall commit the person to the custody of the department of health and family services for a period not to exceed that described under s. 971.17 (1).

(b) Using the standard under s. 971.17 (3) (a), the court-martial shall determine whether the commitment order under par. (a) shall specify institutional care or conditional release.

(c) The court-martial has the same authority as a circuit court has under s. 971.17 (2) to order the department of health and family services to conduct a predisposition investigation using the procedure in s. 972.15 or a mental examination as provided under s. 971.17 (2) (b), (c), and (e) to assist the court-martial in determining whether to place the person in institutional care or to conditionally release the person.

(d) If the court-martial specifies institutional care, the department of health and family services shall place the person in an institution as provided under s. 971.17 (3) (c). If the court-martial specifies conditional release, the department of health in family services, in conjunction with the person's county of residence, shall develop a plan for conditional release as provided under s. 971.17 (3) (d).

(e) After the court-martial enters an order under this subsection and transfers custody of a person to the department of health and family services, the person shall be subject to s. 971.17 and the circuit court for the country in which the person is institutionalized or where the person is placed on conditional release shall have jurisdiction in proceedings under s. 971.17.

Annotation to Article 76b

This article was derived from Section 876b, Art. 76b, UCMJ. The drafters recognized that this is a state-specific regulated area of law.

SUBCHAPTER X. PUNITIVE ARTICLES

Article 77. Principals

Any person who either commits an offense punishable by this code, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, or procures its commission, or causes an act to be done which if directly performed by him or her would be punishable is a principal.

Annotation to Article 77

Although the state criminal code may have a crime that parallels this article, the application of “Principals” under this Code is only for use in conjunction with crimes punishable by this Code. This article is derived from Section 877, Art. 77, UCMJ.

Article 78. Accessory after the fact

Any person who, knowing that an offense punishable by this code has been committed, receives, comforts, or assists the offender in order to hinder or prevent his or her apprehension, trial, or punishment shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Annotation to Article 78

This article is derived from Section 878, Art. 78, UCMJ. Although the state criminal code may have a crime that parallels this article, the application of “Accessory after the fact” under this Code is only for use in conjunction with crimes punishable by this Code.

Article 79. 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.

Annotation to Article 79

This article was adopted from Section 879, Art. 79 UCMJ without change.

Article 80. Attempts

- (a) An act, done with specific intent to commit an offense under this code, 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 who attempts to commit any offense punishable by this code shall be punished as a court-martial may direct, unless otherwise specifically prescribed.
- (c) Any person may be convicted of an attempt to commit an offense although it appears on the trial that the offense was consummated.

Annotation to Article 80

This article is derived from Section 880, Art. 80, UCMJ. Although the state criminal code may have a crime that parallels this article, the application of "Attempts" under this Code is only for use in conjunction with a crime punishable by this Code.

Article 81. Conspiracy

Any person who conspires with any other person to commit an offense under this code 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.

Annotation to Article 81

This article is derived from Section 881, Art. 81, UCMJ. Although the state criminal code may have a crime that parallels this article, the application of "Conspiracy" under the Code is only for use in conjunction with a crime punishable by this Code.

Article 82. Solicitation

- (a) Any person who solicits or advises another or others to desert in violation of article 85 or mutiny in violation of article 94 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, the person shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.
- (b) Any person who solicits or advises another or others to commit an act of misbehavior before the enemy in violation of article 99 or sedition in violation of article 94 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, the person shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Annotation to Article 82

Although the state criminal code may have a crime that parallels this article, "Solicitation" under this article applies to crimes of desertion, mutiny, misbehavior before the enemy, or sedition. However, solicitation to commit other crimes may be charged under Articles 133 or 134. This article is derived from Section 882, Art. 82 UCMJ.

Article 83. Fraudulent enlistment, appointment, or separation

A court-martial may direct punishment on any person who does any of the following:

(1) Procures his or her own enlistment or appointment in the state military forces by knowingly false representation or deliberate concealment as to his or her qualifications for that enlistment or appointment and receives pay or allowances there under.

(2) Procures his or her own separation from the state military forces by knowingly false representation or deliberate concealment as to his or her eligibility for that separation.

Annotation to Article 83

This article was adopted from Section 883, Art. 83 UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 84. Unlawful enlistment, appointment, or separation

Any person who effects an enlistment or appointment in or a separation from the state military 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.

Annotation to Article 84

This article was adopted from Section 884, Art. 84 UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 85. Desertion

(a) Any member of the state military forces is guilty of desertion if he or she does any of the following:

(1) Without authority goes or remains absent from his or her unit, organization, or place of duty with intent to remain away there from permanently.

(2) Quits his or her unit, organization, or place of duty with intent to avoid hazardous duty or to shirk important service.

(3) Without being regularly separated from one of the state military forces enlists or accepts an appointment in the same or another one of the state military forces, or in one of the armed forces of the United States, 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.

(b) Any commissioned officer of the state military forces who, after tender of his or her resignation and before notice of its acceptance, quits his or her post or proper duties without leave and with intent to remain away there from 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 confinement of not more than 10 years or other punishment as a court-martial may direct, but if the desertion or attempt to desert occurs at any other time, by punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Annotation to Article 85

This article was adopted from Section 885, Art. 85 UCMJ with clarifying language, deleting reference to the death penalty and caps the confinement length to ten (10) years as provided in this Code.

Article 86. Absence without leave

A court-martial may direct punishment on any person who, without authority, does any of the following:

- (1) Fails to go to his or her appointed place of duty at the time prescribed.
- (2) Goes from that place.
- (3) Absents himself or remains absent from his or her unit, organization, or place of duty at which he is required to be at the time prescribed.

Annotation to Article 86

This article was adopted from Section 886, Art. 86 UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 87. Missing movement

Any person 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.

Annotation to Article 87

This article was adopted from Section 887, Art. 87 UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 88. Contempt toward officials

Any commissioned officer who uses contemptuous words against the President, the Vice President, Congress, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of a military department, the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the Governor or legislature of the State of Wisconsin shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Annotation to Article 88

This article was adopted from Section 888, Art. 88 UCMJ with clarifying language. Secretary of Homeland Security was substituted for Secretary of Transportation since the UCMJ was last amended. The Governor is the Commander in Chief of a state military forces member when not serving in a Title 10 status.

Article 89. Disrespect toward superior commissioned officer

Any person who behaves with disrespect toward his or her superior commissioned officer shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Annotation to Article 89

This article was adopted from Section 889, Art. 89 UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 90. Assaulting or willfully disobeying superior commissioned officer

A court-martial may direct punishment on any person who does any of the following:

- (1) Strikes his or her superior commissioned officer or draws or lifts up any weapon or offers any violence against him or her while he is in the execution of his or her office.
- (2) Willfully disobeys a lawful command of his or her superior commissioned officer.

Annotation to Article 90

This article was adopted from Section 890, Art. 90 the UCMJ with clarifying language and with the deletion of the death penalty and caps the confinement length to ten (10) years as provided in this Code.

Article 91. Insubordinate conduct toward warrant officer, noncommissioned officer, or petty officer

A court-martial may direct punishment on any warrant officer or enlisted member who does any of the following:

- (1) Strikes or assaults a warrant officer, noncommissioned officer, or petty officer, while that officer is in the execution of his or her office.
- (2) Willfully disobeys the lawful order of a warrant officer, noncommissioned officer, or petty officer.
- (3) 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 or her office.

Annotation to Article 91

This article was adopted from Section 891, Art. 91 UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 92. Failure to obey order or regulation

A court-martial may direct punishment on any person who does any of the following:

- (1) Violates or fails to obey any lawful general order or regulation.
- (2) Having knowledge of any other lawful order issued by a member of the state military forces, which it is his or her duty to obey, fails to obey the order.

- (3) Is derelict in the performance of his or her duties.

Annotation to Article 92

This article was adopted from Section 892, Art. 92 UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 93. Cruelty and maltreatment

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

Annotation to Article 93

This article was adopted from Section 893, Art. 93 UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 94. Mutiny or sedition

- (a) A court-martial may direct punishment on any person who does any of the following:

- (1) With intent to usurp or override lawful military authority, refuses, in concert with any other person, to obey orders or otherwise do his or her 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.

- (3) Fails to do his or her utmost to prevent and suppress a mutiny or sedition being committed in his or her presence, or fails to take all reasonable means to inform his or her superior commissioned officer or commanding officer of a mutiny or sedition which he or she 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 as a court-martial may direct.

Annotation to Article 94

This article was adopted from Section 894, Art. 94 UCMJ with clarifying language, deleting the reference to the death penalty.

Article 95. Resistance, flight, breach of arrest, and escape

A court-martial may direct punishment on any person who does any of the following:

- (1) Resists apprehension.
- (2) Flees from apprehension.

- (3) Breaks arrest.
- (4) Escapes from custody or confinement.

Annotation to Article 95

This article was adopted from Section 895, Art. 95 UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 96. Releasing prisoner without proper authority

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

Annotation to Article 96

This article was adopted from Section 896, Art. 96 UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 97. Unlawful detention

Any person who, except as provided by law or regulation, apprehends, arrests, or confines any person shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Annotation to Article 97

This article was adopted from Section 897, Art. 97 UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 98. Noncompliance with procedural rules

A court-martial may direct punishment on any person who does any of the following:

- (1) Is responsible for unnecessary delay in the disposition of any case of a person accused of an offense under this code.
- (2) Knowingly and intentionally fails to enforce or comply with any provision of this code regulating the proceedings before, during, or after trial of an accused.

Annotation to Article 98

This article was adopted from Section 898, Art. 98 UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 99. Misbehavior before the enemy

A court-martial may direct punishment on any person who before or in the presence of the enemy does any of the following:

- (1) Runs away.

(2) Shamefully abandons, surrenders, or delivers up any command, unit, place, or military property which it is his or her duty to defend.

(3) Through disobedience, neglect, or intentional misconduct endangers the safety of any command, unit, place, or military property.

(4) Casts away his or her arms or ammunition.

(5) Is guilty of cowardly conduct.

(6) Quits his or her place of duty to plunder or pillage.

(7) Causes false alarms in any command, unit, or place under control of the armed forces of the United States or the state military forces.

(8) Willfully fails to do his or her utmost to encounter, engage, capture, or destroy any enemy troops, combatants, vessels, aircraft, or any other thing, which it is his or her duty so to encounter, engage, capture, or destroy.

(9) 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, to the State, or to any other state, when engaged in battle.

Annotation to Article 99

This article was adopted from Section 899, Art. 99 UCMJ with clarifying language. The state should review its constitution and statutes to determine who is an “enemy” of the state. Cognizant of the probable role of the National Guard in Homeland Defense, an “enemy” of the state may include a person within the borders of the United States, who intends to inflict damage or harm to the United States or its citizens. The drafters recommend that the state recognize that any enemy of the United States is the enemy of the individual state.

Article 100. Subordinate compelling surrender

Any person who compels or attempts to compel the commander of any of the state military forces of the State, or of any other state, 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 an enemy without proper authority, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Annotation to Article 100

This article was adopted from Section 900, Art. 100 UCMJ with clarifying language, deleting reference to the death penalty.

Article 101. Improper use of countersign

Any person 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 or her knowledge, he or she was authorized and required to give, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Annotation to Article 101

This article was adopted from Section 901, Art. 101 UCMJ with clarifying language, deleting reference to the death penalty.

Article 102. Forcing a safeguard

Any person who forces a safeguard shall be punished as a court-martial may direct. Forcing a safeguard means to perform any act in violation of the protection of a detachment, guard, or detail posted by a commander for protection.

Annotation to Article 102

This article was adopted from Section 902, Art. 102 UCMJ with clarifying language, deleting reference to the death penalty.

Article 103. Captured or abandoned property

(a) All persons subject to this code shall secure all public property taken for the service of the United States or the State, or of any other state, 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) A court-martial may direct punishment on any person subject to this code who does any of the following:

- (1) Fails to carry out the duties prescribed in subsection (a).
- (2) Buys, sells, trades, or in any way deals in or disposes of taken, captured, or abandoned property, whereby he receives or expects any profit, benefit, or advantage to himself or another directly or indirectly connected with himself.
- (3) Engages in looting or pillaging.

Annotation to Article 103

This article was adopted from Section 903, Art. 103 UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 104. Aiding the enemy

A court-martial may direct punishment on any person who does any of the following:

- (1) Aids, or attempts to aid, the enemy with arms, ammunition, supplies, money, or other things.
- (2) Without proper authority, knowingly harbors or protects or gives intelligence to, or communicates or corresponds with or holds any intercourse with the enemy, either directly or indirectly.

Annotation to Article 104

This article was adopted from Section 904, Art. 104 UCMJ with clarifying language, deleting reference to the death penalty. The state must determine who is an “enemy” of the State. Due to the National Guard’s anticipated involvement in Homeland Defense, an “enemy” of the state may include a person within the borders of the United States, who intends to inflict damage or harm to the United States or its citizens. *See* Annotation to Article 99.

Article 105. Misconduct as prisoner

A court-martial may direct punishment on any person who, while in the hands of the enemy in time of war does any of the following:

- (1) For the purpose of securing favorable treatment by his or her 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.
- (2) While in a position of authority over such persons maltreats them without justifiable cause.

Annotation to Article 105

This article was adopted from Section 905, Art. 105 UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 107. False official statements

Any person who, with intent to deceive, signs any false record, return, regulation, order, or other official document made in the line of duty, knowing it to be false, or makes any other false official statement made in the line of duty, knowing it to be false, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Annotation to Article 107

This article was adopted from Section 907, Art. 107 UCMJ with clarifying language. The article is only applicable to those false official statements made in the line of duty or connected to or regarding military service.

Article 108. Military property — Loss, damage, destruction, or wrongful disposition

A court-martial may direct punishment on any person who, without proper authority, does any of the following:

- (1) Sells or otherwise disposes of any military property of the United States, the State, or of any state.
- (2) Willfully or through neglect damages, destroys, or loses any military property of the United States, the State, or of any state.
- (3) Willfully or through neglect suffers to be lost, damaged, destroyed, sold, or wrongfully disposed of any military property of the United States, the State, or of any state..

Annotation to Article 108

This article was adopted from Section 908, Art. 108 UCMJ with clarifying language with the addition of property of any State.” The drafters recognize the issues stemming from joint use of property by several state military forces.

Article 109. Property other than military property — Waste, spoilage, or destruction

Any person who willfully or recklessly wastes, spoils, or otherwise willfully and wrongfully destroys or damages any property other than military property of the United States, the State, or of any state, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Annotation to Article 109

This article was adopted from Section 909, Art. 109 UCMJ with clarifying language and with the addition of property of any State.

Article 110. Improper hazarding of vessel

(a) Any person who willfully and wrongfully hazards or suffers to be hazarded any vessel of the armed forces of the United States, this State, or any other state military forces shall suffer punishment as a court-martial may direct.

(b) Any person who negligently hazards or suffers to be hazarded any vessel of the armed forces of the United States, the State, or any other state, state military forces shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Annotation to Article 110

This article was adopted from Section 910, Art. 110 UCMJ with clarifying language and with the addition of “any state military forces” and the deletion of any reference to the death penalty.

Article 111. Drunken or reckless operation of a vehicle, aircraft, or vessel

Any person who violates s. 30.68, 30.681, 114.09, 346.62, 346.63 (1) or (2), 940.25, or 940.09 where the offense involved the use of a vehicle, aircraft, or vessel shall be punished as the court-martial may direct.

Article 112. Drunk on duty

Any person other than a sentinel or lookout, who is found to be drunk on duty, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Annotation to Articles 112

This article was adopted in its entirety from the UCMJ.

Article 112a. Wrongful use, possession, etc., of controlled substances

(a) Any person 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 of the United States, the State, or of any other state, state military forces a substance described in subsection (b) shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(b) The substances referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

(1) Opium, heroin, cocaine, amphetamine, lysergic acid diethylamide, methamphetamine, phencyclidine, barbituric acid, and marijuana and any compound or derivative of any of these substances.

(2) Any substance not specified in clause (1) that is listed on a schedule of controlled substances prescribed by the President for the purposes of the Uniform Code of Military Justice of the armed forces of the United States, 10 U.S.C. § 801 *et seq.*

(3) Any other substance not specified in clause (1) or contained on a list prescribed by the President under clause (2) that is listed in schedules I through V of article 202 of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. § 812.

Annotation to Articles 112a

This article was adopted from Section 912a, Art. 112aUCMJ. The drafters recognize that initially this article may not be considered a purely military crime. Cognizant that state civilian criminal statutes may be sufficient to prosecute a similar crime in the state criminal court this punitive article is adopted because all state military forces are held to the higher federal UCMJ standards for drug use and possession. Subsection b(3) refers to the Code of the Federal Regulations wherein presidential and congressional authority to list a drug as illegal is established through the Drug Enforcement Agency at 21 C.F.R., pt. 1308 and the Attorney General at 21 U.S.C. § 811(a). Currently, all illegal drugs are maintained together on the Controlled Substance List. States should NOT substitute state language for federal language, and the federal military case law on drug abuse should be followed. This guidance will ensure that the article is a purely military offense. The references to the substances and authorities for their amendment will keep this article current without constant separate amendment.

Article 113. Misbehavior of sentinel

Any sentinel or look-out who is found drunk or sleeping upon his or her post or leaves it before being regularly relieved, shall be punished, if the offense is committed in time of war, by confinement of not more than 10 years or other punishment as a court-martial may direct, but if the offense is committed at any other time, by punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Annotation to Article 113

This article was adopted from Section 913, Art. 113 UCMJ with clarifying language, deleting the reference to the death penalty.

Article 114. Dueling

Any person 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.

Annotation to Article 114

This article was adopted from Section 914, Art. 114 UCMJ. The drafters recognize that this is not a purely military crime. A state's civilian criminal statutes may be sufficient to prosecute the crime in the state criminal court. Nevertheless, this article is adopted as a military offense.

Article 115. Malingering

A court-martial may direct punishment on any person who for the purpose of avoiding work, duty, or service does any of the following:

- (1) Feigns illness, physical disablement, mental lapse, or derangement.
- (2) Intentionally inflicts self-injury.

Annotation to Article 115

This article was adopted in its entirety from Section 915, Art. 115 UCMJ.

Article 116. Riot or breach of peace

Any person who causes or participates in any riot or breach of the peace shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Annotation to Article 116

This article was adopted from Section 916, Art. 116 UCMJ. The drafters recognize that this may not be a purely military crime. A state's civilian criminal statutes may have a similar crime and may choose to punish a violator under the state criminal code. Nevertheless, this article is adopted as a military offense.

Article 117. Provoking speeches or gestures

Any person who uses provoking or reproachful words or gestures towards any other person subject to this code shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Annotation to Article 117

This article was adopted in its entirety from Section 917, Art. 117UCMJ.

Article 120. Rape and carnal knowledge

(a) Any person who commits an act of sexual intercourse, by force and without consent, is guilty of rape and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(b) A court-martial may direct punishment on any person subject to this chapter who, under circumstances not amounting to rape, commits an act of sexual intercourse with a person who is not that person's spouse, and who has not attained the age of 16 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.

(d) (1) In a prosecution under subsection (b), it is an affirmative defense if all of the following conditions are established:

(A) The person with whom the accused committed the act of sexual intercourse had at the time of the alleged offense attained the age of 12 years.

(B) The accused reasonably believed that that person had at the time of the alleged offense attained the age of 16 years.

(2) The accused has the burden of proving a defense under paragraph (1) by a preponderance of the evidence.

Article 121. Larceny and wrongful appropriation

(a) Any person 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 if any of the following apply:

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

(2) With intent temporarily to deprive or defraud another person of the use and benefit of property or to appropriate it to his or her or her 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.

Article 122. Robbery

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

Article 123. Forgery

A court-martial may direct punishment on any person who, with intent to defraud who does any of the following:

- (1) 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 or her legal right or liability to his or her prejudice.
- (2) Utters, offers, issues, or transfers a writing, known by him or her to be so made or altered; is guilty of forgery.

Article 123a. Making, drawing, or uttering check, draft, or order without sufficient funds

A court-martial may direct punishment on any person who does any of the following:

- (1) Procurement of any article or thing of value, with intent to defraud.
- (2) 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,. 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 or her intent to defraud or deceive and of his or her 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.
- (3) In this article, 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.

Article 124. Maiming

Any person who, with intent to injure, disfigure, or disable, inflicts on the person of another an injury which does any of the following:

- (1) Seriously disfigures his or her person by a mutilation.
- (2) Destroys or disables any member or organ of his or her body.
- (3) Seriously diminishes his or her physical vigor by the injury of any member or organ; is guilty of maiming and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Article 126. Arson

- (a) Any person 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 court-martial may direct.

(b) Any person who willfully and maliciously burns or sets fire to the property of another, except as provided in subsection (a), is guilty of simple arson and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Article 127. Extortion

Any person 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.

Article 128. Assault

(a) Any person 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) A court-martial may direct punishment on any person who does any of the following:

(1) Commits an assault with a dangerous weapon or other means or force likely to produce death or grievous bodily harm.

(2) Commits an assault and intentionally inflicts grievous bodily harm with or without a weapon; is guilty of aggravated assault.

Article 129. Burglary

Any person who, with intent to commit an offense punishable under articles 120–128, 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.

Article 130. Housebreaking

Any person subject to this chapter who unlawfully enters the building or structure of another with intent to commit a criminal offense is guilty of housebreaking and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Article 131. Perjury

A court-martial may direct punishment on any person who in a judicial proceeding or in a course of justice willfully and corruptly does any of the following:

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

Article 132. Frauds against the government

A court-martial may direct punishment on any person who does any of the following knowing it to be false or fraudulent:

(1) For the purpose of obtaining the approval, allowance, or payment of any claim against the United States, the State, or of any state, or any officer:

- (a) Makes or presents a claim.
- (b) Makes or uses any writing or other paper,
- (c) Makes any oath, affirmation or certification to any fact or to any writing or other paper.

(2) For the purpose of defrauding the United States, the State, or of any state, or any officer:

- (a) Forges or counterfeits any signature upon any writing or other paper, or uses any signature knowing it to be forged or counterfeited.
- (b) Delivers to any person having authority to receive it, any amount less than that for which he receives a certificate or receipt.
- (c) Makes or delivers to any person, a writing without having full knowledge of the truth of the statements contained therein.

Annotation to Article 132

This article was adopted from Section 932, Art. 132 UCMJ with clarifying language and the addition of the word "State."

Article 133. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman

Any commissioned officer, cadet, candidate, or midshipman who is convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Annotation to Article 133

This article was adopted from Section 933, Art. 133 UCMJ without change, save the addition of the term "candidate." See Annotation to article 1(a)(2). In looking at the legislative history and case law, the phrase "and a gentleman" does not appear to be essential to the charging of the offense of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." In fact, when the court-martial pertains to a female accused, courts have either read/substituted the phrase with "and a gentlewoman" or "and a lady" or focused almost exclusively on the term "officer." See *U.S. v. Halliwill*, 4 CMR 283 (court interpreting "gentleman" as "gentlewoman"); *U.S. v. Norvell*, 26 MJ 477 (court substituting "gentleman" with "lady" and focusing almost exclusively on the term "officer"); and *U.S. v. Walts*, 1997 CCA LEXIS 258 (court focusing almost exclusively on the term "officer"). In 1984 the drafters amended the explanation under Article 133 to make clear that the term "gentleman" includes "both male and female commissioned officers, cadets, and midshipmen." See MCM, Part IV, paragraph 59c(1) (1984).

Article 134. General Article

Though not specifically mentioned in this code, all disorders and neglects to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the State military forces and all conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the State military forces shall be taken cognizance of by a court-martial and punished at the discretion of a military court. However, where a crime constitutes an offense that violates both this code and the criminal laws of the state where the offense occurs or criminal laws of the United States, jurisdiction of the military court must be determined in accordance with article 2(b).

Annotation to Article 134

This article was adopted from Section 934, Art. 134 UCMJ with clarifying language applying to the state. The article includes those general crimes punishable because of the additional elements of prejudice to the good order and discipline in the state military forces or discredit upon the state military forces.

SUBCHAPTER XI. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 135. Courts of inquiry

- (a) Courts of inquiry to investigate any matter of concern to the state military forces may be convened by any person authorized to convene a general court-martial, whether or not the persons involved has requested an inquiry.
- (b) A court of inquiry consists of three or more commissioned officers. For each court of inquiry, the convening authority shall also appoint counsel for the court.
- (c) Any person whose conduct is subject to inquiry shall be designated as a party. Any person subject to this code who has a direct interest in the subject of inquiry has the right to be designated as a party upon request to the court. Any person designated as a party shall be given due notice and has the right to be present, to be represented by counsel, to cross-examine witnesses, and to introduce evidence.
- (d) Members of a court of inquiry may only be challenged for cause by a party.
- (e) The members, counsel, the reporter, and interpreters of courts of inquiry shall take an oath to faithfully perform their duties.
- (f) Witnesses may be summoned to appear and testify and be examined before courts of inquiry, as provided for courts-martial.
- (g) Courts of inquiry shall make findings of fact but may not express opinions or make recommendations unless required to do so by the convening authority.
- (h) Each court of inquiry shall keep a record of its proceedings, which shall be authenticated by the signatures of the president and counsel for the court and forwarded to the convening authority. If the record cannot be authenticated by the president, it shall be signed by a member in lieu of the president. If the record cannot be authenticated by the counsel for the court, it shall

be signed by a member in lieu of the counsel.

Annotation to Article 135

This article was adopted from Section 936, Art. 135 UCMJ with clarifying language, adding references to the state.

Article 136. Authority to administer oaths and to act as notary

(a) The following persons may administer oaths for the purposes of military administration, including military justice:

- (1) All judge advocates.
- (2) All summary courts-martial.
- (3) All adjutants, assistant adjutants, acting adjutants, and personnel adjutants.
- (4) All commanding officers of the naval militia.
- (5) All other persons designated by regulations of the armed forces of the United States or by statute.

(b) The following persons may administer oaths necessary in the performance of their duties:

- (1) The president, military judge, and trial counsel for all general and special courts-martial.
- (2) The president and the counsel for the court of any court of inquiry.
- (3) All officers designated to take a deposition.
- (4) All persons detailed to conduct an investigation.
- (5) All recruiting officers.
- (6) All other persons designated by regulations of the armed forces of the United States or by statute.

(c) The signature without seal of any of the above persons, together with the title of his or her office, is prima facie evidence of the person's authority.

Annotation to Article 136

This article was adopted in its entirety from Section 936, Art. 136 UCMJ. *See* Article 42.

Article 137. Articles to be available

The code and the manual for courts-martial shall be made available to a member of the state military forces, upon request by the member, for the member's personal examination.

Annotation to Article 137

This article was adopted from Section 937, Art. 137 UCMJ with clarifying language.

Article 138. Complaints of wrongs

Any member of the state military forces who believes wronged by a commanding officer, and who, upon due application to that commanding officer, is refused redress, may complain to any superior commissioned officer, who shall forward the complaint to the officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction over the officer against whom it is made. The officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction shall examine the complaint and take proper measures for redressing the wrong complained of, and shall, as soon as possible, send to The Adjutant General a true statement of that complaint, with the proceedings.

Annotation to Article 138

This article was adopted from Section 938, Art. 138 UCMJ with clarifying language and application to the state military forces.

Article 139. Redress of injuries to property

(a) Whenever complaint is made to any commanding officer that willful damage has been done to the property of any person or that the person's property has been wrongfully taken by members of the state military forces, the commanding officer may, under the regulations prescribed, convene a board to investigate the complaint. The board shall consist of from one to three commissioned officers and, for the purpose of that investigation, it has power to summon witnesses and examine them upon oath, to receive depositions or other documentary evidence, and to assess the damages sustained against the responsible parties. The assessment of damages made by the board is subject to the approval of the commanding officer, and in the amount approved by that officer shall be charged against the pay of the offenders. The order of the commanding officer directing charges authorized is conclusive on any disbursing officer for payment to the injured parties of the damages so assessed and approved.

(b) If the offenders cannot be ascertained, but the organization or detachment to which they belong is known, charges totaling the amount of damages assessed and approved may be made in proportion as may be considered just upon the individual members who are shown to have been present at the scene at the time the damages complained of were inflicted, as determined by the approved findings of the board.

Annotation to Article 139

This article was adopted from Section 939, Art. 139 UCMJ with application to the state military forces.

Article 140. Delegation by the Governor

The Governor may delegate any authority vested in the Governor under this code, and provide for the sub-delegation of any authority, except the power given the Governor by article 22.

Annotation to Article 140

This article was adopted from Section 940, Art. 140 UCMJ with the substitution of “Governor” for “President” and reference to the appropriate article.

Article 141. Payment of fees, costs, and expenses

(a) The fees and authorized travel expenses of all witnesses, experts, victims, court reporters, and interpreters, fees for the service of process, the costs of collection, apprehension, detention and confinement, and all other necessary expenses of prosecution and the administration of military justice, not otherwise payable by any other source, shall be paid by the Wisconsin National Guard.

Annotation to Article 141

The drafters propose enabling language for the establishment and funding of a military justice fund within each state. It is recommended that this fund’s title contain the words “military justice” to include courts-martial and nonjudicial punishments. The word “victim” was added in recognition of current victims and witness assistance acts.

Article 142. Payment of fines and disposition

(a) Fines imposed by a military court or through imposition of non-judicial punishment may be paid to the Wisconsin National Guard and delivered to the military court or imposing officer, or to a person executing their process. Fines may be collected in the following manner:

(1) By cash or money order.

(2) By retention of any pay or allowances due or to become due the person fined from any state or the United States.

(3) By garnishment or levy, together with costs, on the wages, goods, and chattels of a person delinquent in paying a fine, as provided by law.

(b) Any sum so received or retained shall be deposited with the Wisconsin National Guard or to where the military court so directs.

(c) Nothing in this code shall be construed to prohibit restitution.

Article 143. Uniformity of interpretation.

This code shall be so construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make it uniform, so far as practical, with the Uniform Code of Military Justice, chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code.

Annotation to Article 143

This article was adopted from the both the 1961 and 1978 model codes. The intention of the drafters is that states adopt the Model State Code to facilitate uniformity of military discipline among the states’ military forces. The drafters recognize that the Model State Code contains articles wherein adopting states may incorporate state-specific

laws in accordance with the state's statutes or constitution, i.e., number of persons required to convict for a state crime, appellate court and process, etc. This may vary each state's Code slightly, but uniformity is the general goal. The states should parallel this Model State Code of Military Justice to every extent practicable.

Article 144. Immunity for action of military courts

All persons acting under the provisions of this code, whether as a member of the military or as a civilian, shall be immune from any personal liability for any of the acts or omissions which they did or failed to do as part of their duties under this code.

Annotation to Article 144

This article was adopted from the both the 1961 and 1978 model codes. Judge advocates serving in a "Title 32" status are covered by the Federal Tort Claims Act if acting within the scope of their duties. Those serving on state active duty, however, are not covered by the Federal Tort Claims Act. *See, e.g., Biven v. Six Unknown Agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971).