

Chapter 35

Magistrate and Municipal Courts

Article 1

Magistrate Court; Establishment; Districts; Election

§ 35-1-1. Magistrate court; establishment.

There is established the "magistrate court" as a court of limited original jurisdiction within the judicial department of the state government. Personnel of the magistrate court are subject to all laws and regulations applicable to other state offices and agencies and to other state officers and employees except where otherwise provided by law. The magistrate court is not a court of record.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-1, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 3.

Cross-references. - For jurisdiction in civil actions, see 35-3-3 NMSA 1978. For jurisdiction in criminal actions, see 35-3-4 NMSA 1978. For temporary appointment to office as municipal judge, see 35-14-5 NMSA 1978. For disposition of fines for ordinance violations while serving as municipal judge, see 35-15-12 NMSA 1978. For disqualification of judges for interest or relationship, see N.M. Const., art. VI, § 18. For conservators of peace, see N.M. Const., art. VI, § 21. For power to hold preliminary examinations, see N.M. Const., art. VI, § 21. For compensation, see N.M. Const., art. VI, § 26. For qualifications for election or appointment, see N.M. Const., art. VI, § 26 and 35-2-1 NMSA 1978. For fees not retained as compensation, see N.M. Const., art. VI, § 30. For abolition of justice of the peace, see N.M. Const., art. VI, § 31 and 35-1-38 NMSA 1978. For transfer of jurisdiction, powers and duties of justices of the peace, see N.M. Const., art. VI, § 31 and 35-1-38 NMSA 1978. For effect of consolidation on combined municipal organizations, see 3-16-8 NMSA 1978. For arrest and detention of escaped prisoners, see 29-1-3 to 29-1-6 NMSA 1978. For resisting or obstructing officer, see 30-22-1 NMSA 1978. For misdemeanor for impersonating a public officer, see 30-27-2 NMSA 1978. For administrative office of the courts, see 34-9-1 to 34-9-10 NMSA 1978. For authority of district attorney to appear, see 36-1-20 NMSA 1978. For practice of law in courts, see 36-2-27 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-1-1, 1953 Comp., relating to election of justices of the peace and constables, effective January 1, 1969.

Nature of office. - The magistrate court established under this section is a district, not a county, office and is not within the restrictions of N.M. Const., art. X, § 2. 1968 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 68-71.

And of limited jurisdiction. - The reference in N.M. Const., art VI, § 26 and this section to "limited" jurisdiction indicates that a magistrate is without authority to take action unless the authority has been affirmatively granted, and neither provision authorizes a magistrate to set aside its judgment in a criminal case. *State v. Vega*, 91 N.M. 948, 569 P.2d 948 (Ct. App. 1977).

Which does not specifically refer to municipal ordinances. - Magistrate courts are part of the judicial department of the state and their criminal jurisdiction does not specifically refer to municipal ordinances. *State v. Biswell*, 83 N.M. 65, 488 P.2d 115 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 83 N.M. 57, 488 P.2d 107 (1971).

Magistrate is without authority to take action unless authority is affirmatively granted by the constitution or statutory provision. *State v. De La O*, 102 N.M. 638, 698 P.2d 911 (Ct. App. 1985).

Magistrate's limited jurisdiction and control over criminal judgment. - "Limited" jurisdiction indicates that a magistrate is without authority to take action unless authority is affirmatively granted by the constitution or statutory provision. A magistrate has continuing control over a criminal judgment only until such time as the aggrieved party's opportunity to file an appeal expires. The time limitation for filing the appeal is 15 days. *State v. Ramirez*, 97 N.M. 125, 637 P.2d 556 (1981).

And over civil judgment. - A magistrate's continuing control over civil judgments expires 15 days after entry of judgment. *State v. Ramirez*, 97 N.M. 125, 637 P.2d 556 (1981).

Magistrate court has no jurisdiction to set aside a jury verdict. *Jaramillo v. O'Toole*, 97 N.M. 345, 639 P.2d 1199 (1982).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 46 Am. Jur. 2d Judges § 2; 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace §§ 1, 8, 14, 30 to 49.

Malicious prosecution: defense of acting on advice of justice of the peace, magistrate, or lay person, 48 A.L.R.4th 250.

51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace §§ 1, 4, 26 to 52.

§ 35-1-2. Magistrate court; districts.

The magistrate court consists of one magistrate district in each county excepting a class A county with a population of more than two hundred thousand persons in the last federal decennial census. The name of the magistrate district is the same as the name of the county in which it is located.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-2, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 4; 1979, ch. 346, § 10.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-1-2, 1953 Comp., relating to ballots for justices of the peace and constables, effective January 1, 1969.

§ 35-1-3. Magistrate court; election; terms.

Magistrates shall be nominated and elected within each magistrate district at the primary and general elections. In magistrate districts having more than one magistrate, the separate offices shall be designated by divisions and, in all appointments to fill vacancies and in all nominations and elections to these offices, candidates shall be designated as appointed or elected to the office of magistrate of a specific division. Magistrates shall be nominated and elected in the 1968 primary and general elections to serve terms from January 1, 1969, until December 31, 1970. Subsequent terms shall be for four years.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-3, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 5.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-1-3, 1953 Comp., relating to oath of office for justices of the peace, effective January 1, 1969.

Election of city attorney as magistrate. - There is no legal prohibition precluding a city attorney from serving as a magistrate, but if there is only one magistrate court available there may be ethical considerations. 1970 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 70-67.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 46 Am. Jur. 2d Judges §§ 239, 240; 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace §§ 5, 9.

Induction into military service as creating vacancy in office, 156 A.L.R. 1457; 157 A.L.R. 1456.

Power to appoint judge for term commencing at or after expiration of term of appointing officer or body, 75 A.L.R.2d 1282, 1288.

51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace §§ 1 to 9.

§ 35-1-4. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1979, ch. 346, § 13, repeals 35-1-4 NMSA 1978, relating to the Bernalillo magistrate district courts, effective July 1, 1980. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

§ 35-1-5. Magistrate court; Catron district.

There shall be one magistrate in Catron magistrate district whose principal court is in Reserve. The magistrate shall ride circuit to Quemado on a regularly scheduled basis.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-5, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 7; 1977, ch. 153, § 1; 1985, ch. 145, § 1.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-1-5, 1953 Comp., relating to execution of, filing and suit on bond of justice of the peace, effective January 1, 1969.

§ 35-1-6. Magistrate court; Chaves district.

There shall be two magistrates in Chaves magistrate district, divisions 1 and 2 operating as a single court in Roswell.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-6, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 8; 1982, ch. 101, § 1.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-1-6, 1953 Comp., relating to the certificate of qualification and failure to execute oath and bond of justice of the peace, effective January 1, 1969.

§ 35-1-6.1. Magistrate court; Cibola district.

There shall be two magistrates in Cibola magistrate district, division 1 in Grants and division 2 in Milan.

History: 1978 Comp., § 35-1-6.1, enacted by Laws 1982, ch. 101, § 2.

§ 35-1-7. Magistrate court; Colfax district.

There shall be two magistrates in Colfax magistrate district, division 1 in Raton and division 2 in Springer. The magistrates shall ride circuit to Cimarron on a regularly scheduled basis.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-7, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 9; 1975 (S.S.), ch. 13, § 1; 1985, ch. 145, § 2; 1988, ch. 43, § 1.

The 1988 amendment, effective May 18, 1988, substituted "two magistrates in Colfax magistrate district, division 1 in Raton and division 2 in Springer" for "one magistrate in Colfax magistrate district whose principal court is in Raton", and made minor stylistic changes.

Temporary provisions. - Laws 1988, ch. 43, § 2, effective May 18, 1988, provides that, pursuant to Laws 1987, ch. 355, § 4, the magistrate in Colfax magistrate district 2 shall be nominated and elected in the 1990 general election.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-1-7, 1953 Comp., relating to bond of constables, effective January 1, 1969.

§ 35-1-8. Magistrate court; Curry district.

There shall be two magistrates in Curry magistrate district, both divisions operating as a single court in Clovis.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-8, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 10.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-1-8, 1953 Comp., relating to death, resignation or removal of justice, effective January 1, 1969.

§ 35-1-9. Magistrate court; DeBaca district.

There shall be one magistrate in DeBaca magistrate district with a court in Fort Sumner.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-9, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 11.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-1-9, 1953 Comp., relating to creation of conference of justices of the peace, effective January 1, 1969.

§ 35-1-10. Magistrate court; Dona Ana district.

There shall be three magistrates in Dona Ana magistrate district, divisions 1, 2 and 3 operating as a single court in Las Cruces. The magistrates shall rotate riding circuit to Anthony and Hatch on a regularly scheduled basis.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-10, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 12; 1976 (S.S.), ch. 53, § 1; 1985, ch. 145, § 3; 1989, ch. 207, § 1.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, inserted "and Hatch" in the second sentence.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-1-10, 1953 Comp., relating to conference meetings of justices of the peace, effective January 1, 1969.

§ 35-1-11. Magistrate court; Eddy district.

There shall be three magistrates in Eddy magistrate district, divisions 1 and 2 in Carlsbad operating as a single court and division 3 in Artesia.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-11, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 13; 1981, ch. 266, § 5; 1985, ch. 145, § 4.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-1-11, 1953 Comp., relating to cooperation between the conference of justices and state agencies, effective January 1, 1969.

§ 35-1-12. Magistrate court; Grant district.

There shall be two magistrates in Grant magistrate district, division 1 in Silver City and division 2 in Bayard.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-12, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 14.

§ 35-1-13. Magistrate court; Guadalupe district.

There shall be one magistrate in Guadalupe magistrate district whose principal court is in Santa Rosa. The magistrate shall ride circuit to Vaughn on a regularly scheduled basis.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-13, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 15; 1985, ch. 145, § 5.

§ 35-1-14. Magistrate court; Harding district.

There shall be one magistrate in Harding magistrate district with a court in Roy.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-14, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 16.

§ 35-1-15. Magistrate court; Hidalgo district.

There shall be one magistrate in Hidalgo magistrate district with a court in Lordsburg.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-15, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 17.

§ 35-1-16. Magistrate court; Lea district.

There shall be four magistrates in Lea magistrate district, division 1 in Lovington, division 2 in Hobbs, division 3 in Eunice and division 4 in Tatum. The division 3 magistrate shall ride circuit to Jal on a regularly scheduled basis and shall ride circuit to Hobbs as needed.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-16, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 18; 1985, ch. 145, § 6.

§ 35-1-17. Magistrate court; Lincoln district.

There shall be two magistrates in Lincoln magistrate district, division 1 in Carrizozo and division 2 in Ruidoso.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-17, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 19; 1985, ch. 145, § 7.

§ 35-1-18. Magistrate court; Los Alamos district.

There shall be one magistrate in Los Alamos magistrate district with a court in Los Alamos.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-18, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 20.

§ 35-1-19. Magistrate court; Luna district.

There shall be one magistrate in Luna magistrate district with a court in Deming.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-19, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 21.

§ 35-1-20. Magistrate court; McKinley district.

There shall be three magistrates in McKinley magistrate district, divisions 1 and 2 operating as a single court in Gallup and division 3 in Thoreau.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-20, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 22; 1979, ch. 296, § 1.

§ 35-1-21. Magistrate court; Mora district.

There shall be one magistrate in Mora magistrate district with a court in Mora.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-21, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 23.

§ 35-1-22. Magistrate court; Otero district.

There shall be two magistrates in Otero magistrate district, divisions 1 and 2 operating as a single court in Alamogordo.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-22, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 24; 1985, ch. 145, § 8.

§ 35-1-23. Magistrate court; Quay district.

There shall be one magistrate in Quay magistrate district whose principal court is in Tucumcari. The magistrate shall ride circuit to San Jon on a regularly scheduled basis.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-23, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 25; 1985, ch. 145, § 9.

§ 35-1-24. Magistrate court; Rio Arriba district.

There shall be two magistrates in Rio Arriba magistrate district, division 1 in Chama and division 2 in Espanola. The division 1 magistrate shall ride circuit to Espanola as needed.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-24, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 26; 1985, ch. 145, § 10.

§ 35-1-25. Magistrate court; Roosevelt district.

There shall be one magistrate in Roosevelt magistrate district with a court in Portales.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-25, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 27.

§ 35-1-26. Magistrate court; Sandoval district.

There shall be two magistrates in Sandoval magistrate district, division 1 in Bernalillo and division 2 in Cuba.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-26, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 28.

§ 35-1-27. Magistrate court; San Juan district.

There shall be three magistrates in San Juan magistrate district, division 1 in Aztec and divisions 2 and 3 operating as a single court in Farmington.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-27, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 29; 1982, ch. 101, § 3.

§ 35-1-28. Magistrate court; San Miguel district.

There shall be two magistrates in San Miguel magistrate district, divisions 1 and 2 operating as a single court in Las Vegas.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-28, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 30; 1985, ch. 145, § 11.

§ 35-1-29. Magistrate court; Santa Fe district.

There shall be three magistrates in Santa Fe magistrate district, divisions 1, 2 and 3 operating as a single court in Santa Fe, however one magistrate shall ride circuit to Pojoaque on a regularly scheduled basis.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-29, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 31; 1969, ch. 231, § 1; 1985, ch. 145, § 12.

§ 35-1-30. Magistrate court; Sierra district.

There shall be one magistrate in Sierra magistrate district with a court in Truth or Consequences.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-30, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 32.

§ 35-1-31. Magistrate court; Socorro district.

There shall be one magistrate in Socorro magistrate district with a court in Socorro.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-31, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 33.

§ 35-1-32. Magistrate court; Taos district.

There shall be two magistrates in Taos magistrate district, divisions 1 and 2 operating

as a single court in Taos. The magistrates shall rotate riding circuit to Questa on a regularly scheduled basis.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-32, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 34; 1972, ch. 45, § 1; 1985, ch. 145, § 13.

§ 35-1-33. Magistrate court; Torrance district.

There shall be one magistrate in Torrance magistrate district whose principal court is in Moriarty. The magistrate shall ride circuit to Estancia on a regularly scheduled basis.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-33, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 35; 1972, ch. 45, § 2; 1985, ch. 145, § 14.

§ 35-1-34. Magistrate court; Union district.

There shall be one magistrate in Union magistrate district with a court in Clayton.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-34, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 36.

§ 35-1-35. Magistrate court; Valencia district.

There shall be two magistrates in Valencia magistrate district, division 1 in Los Lunas and division 2 in Belen.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-35, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 37; 1972, ch. 45, § 3; 1982, ch. 101, § 4.

§ 35-1-36. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1981, ch. 266, § 6, repeals 35-1-36 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1982, ch. 101, § 5, relating to compensation for each specific magistrate district, effective January 1, 1983. For provisions of former section, see 1982 cumulative supplement.

§ 35-1-36.1. Magistrate court; compensation (Effective date - See note.)

A. All magistrates, except for Lea magistrate district division 4 and McKinley magistrate

district division 3, shall be full-time magistrates. The Lea magistrate district division 4 magistrate shall serve one-quarter time and the McKinley magistrate district division 3 magistrate shall serve one-half time.

B. A full-time magistrate is defined as a magistrate who holds office hours a minimum of forty hours per week and who holds no other employment that may conflict with his full-time judicial duties. A full-time magistrate shall receive as compensation the sum of thirty-one thousand sixty-eight dollars (\$31,068) per year.

C. A half-time magistrate is defined as a magistrate who holds office hours a minimum of twenty hours per week. A half-time magistrate shall receive as compensation the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred thirty-four dollars (\$15,534) per year.

D. A quarter-time magistrate is defined as a magistrate who holds office hours a minimum of ten hours per week. A quarter-time magistrate shall receive as compensation the sum of eleven thousand six hundred fifty-one dollars (\$11,651) per year.

E. The administrative office of the courts shall review the need for quarter-time and half-time magistrates and make recommendations to the thirty-ninth legislature, second session.

History: 1978 Comp., § 35-1-36.1, enacted by Laws 1986, ch. 96, § 1; 1988, ch. 136, § 5.

Cross-references. - As to administrative office of the courts, see 34-9-1 NMSA 1978.

The 1988 amendment, effective on the beginning of the first pay period of the seventy-seventh fiscal year, substituted "thirty-one thousand sixty-eight dollars (\$31,068)" for "twenty-nine thousand six hundred eighty-eight dollars (\$29,688)" in the second sentence of Subsection B, substituted "fifteen thousand five hundred thirty-four dollars (\$15,534)" for "fourteen thousand eight hundred forty-four dollars (\$14,844)" in the second sentence of Subsection C, and substituted "eleven thousand six hundred fifty-one dollars (\$11,651)" for "eleven thousand one hundred thirty-three dollars (\$11,133)" in the second sentence of Subsection D.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 283, § 6 provides that the italicized version of this section, set out following this section, is effective at the beginning of the first full pay period of the seventy-ninth fiscal year. This version is effective until that date. See 6-10-1 NMSA 1978.

§ 35-1-36.1. Magistrate court; compensation. (Effective date - See note.)

A. All magistrates, except for Lea magistrate district division 4 and McKinley magistrate

district division 3, shall be full-time magistrates. The Lea magistrate district division 4 magistrate shall serve one-quarter time and the McKinley magistrate district division 3 magistrate shall serve one-half time.

B. A full-time magistrate is defined as a magistrate who holds office hours a minimum of forty hours per week and who holds no other employment that may conflict with his full-time judicial duties. A full-time magistrate shall receive as compensation the sum of thirty-eight thousand thirty-five dollars (\$38,035) per year.

C. A half-time magistrate is defined as a magistrate who holds office hours a minimum of twenty hours per week. A half-time magistrate shall receive as compensation the sum of nineteen thousand twenty dollars (\$19,020) per year.

D. A quarter-time magistrate is defined as a magistrate who holds office hours a minimum of ten hours per week. A quarter-time magistrate shall receive as compensation the sum of eleven thousand six hundred fifty-one dollars (\$11,651) per year.

E. The administrative office of the courts shall review the need for quarter-time and half-time magistrates and make recommendations to the thirty-ninth legislature, second session.

History: 1978 Comp., § 35-1-36.1, enacted by Laws 1986, ch. 96, § 1; 1988, ch. 136, § 5; 1989, ch. 283, § 5.

The 1989 amendment, effective at the beginning of the first full pay period of the seventy-ninth fiscal year, in Subsection B, substituted "thirty-eight thousand thirty-five dollars (\$38,035)" for "thirty-one thousand sixty-eight dollars (\$31,068)", and, in Subsection C, substituted "nineteen thousand twenty dollars (\$19,020)" for "fifteen thousand five hundred thirty-four dollars (\$15,534)".

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 283, § 6 makes the act effective at the beginning of the first full pay period of the seventy-ninth fiscal year. See 6-10-1 NMSA 1978.

§ 35-1-36.2. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1986, ch. 96, § 2 repeals 35-1-36.2 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1982, ch. 101, § 7, relating to category designations of magistrates courts, effective January 1, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1986 cumulative supplement.

§ 35-1-37. Magistrate court; presiding magistrate.

In magistrate districts where two or more divisions operate as a single court, the director

of the administrative office of the courts shall designate the magistrate of one of the divisions as "presiding magistrate" to perform administrative duties prescribed by regulation of the administrative office.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-37, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 39.

§ 35-1-38. Magistrate court; justices of the peace abolished; transfer.

The office of justice of the peace is abolished. All jurisdiction, powers and duties conferred by law upon justices of the peace are transferred to the magistrate court. Whenever the term "justice of the peace" may be used in the laws, it shall be construed to refer to the magistrate court.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-1-38, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 40.

Cross-references. - For establishment of magistrate court, see N.M. Const., art. VI, § 26, and 35-1-1 NMSA 1978. For abolition of justice of the peace, see N.M. Const., art. VI, § 31.

Magistrate court jurisdiction affected by transferred laws. - The jurisdiction and powers of a magistrate's court are governed by the laws relating to justices of the peace except as they have been later changed. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-91.

And transferred cases. - Recourse must be had to decisions in New Mexico courts setting forth the powers of justices of the peace which now apply equally to magistrates. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-91.

Effect in criminal cases. - The transfer provision of this section does not grant a magistrate the authority to set aside its judgment in a criminal case. *State v. Vega*, 91 N.M. 22, 569 P.2d 948 (Ct. App. 1977).

And on practice of law by laymen. - Under this section a layman would be allowed to practice law in magistrate courts to whatever extent he could formerly practice in the justice of the peace courts. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-12.

Where practice is continual. - Where the practice is not occasional and non-reoccurring, but is continual, the New Mexico supreme court will not permit the practice of law by unlicensed magistrate courts' lawyers who are unfettered by the strictures which apply to the rest of the legal profession. *State ex rel. Norvell v. Credit Bureau of Albuquerque, Inc.*, 85 N.M. 521, 514 P.2d 40 (1973).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justice of the Peace § 2. 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace §§ 1, 4, 26 to 52.

Article 2

Magistrate Court; Qualification

§ 35-2-1. Qualification; personal qualifications.

Each magistrate shall be a qualified elector of, and reside in, the magistrate district for which he is elected or appointed. No person is eligible for election or appointment to the office of magistrate unless he has graduated from high school or has attained the equivalent of a high school education as indicated by possession of a certificate of equivalency issued by the state department of public education based upon the record made on the general educational development test. In magistrate districts with a population of more than two hundred thousand persons in the last federal decennial census, no person is eligible for election or appointment to the office of magistrate unless he is a member of the bar of this state and licensed to practice law in this state, but he shall not engage in the private practice of law during his tenure in office.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-2-1, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 41; 1979, ch. 7, § 1.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-2-1, 1953 Comp., relating to the declaration of justices of the peace, effective January 1, 1969.

Constitutionality where high school education equivalency required. - The requirement that magistrates have the equivalent of a high school education does not violate N.M. Const., art. VII, § 2, because N.M. Const., art. VI, § 26, gives the legislature the power to prescribe qualifications for magistrate court judges. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-8.

Where lawyers required. - The requirement that magistrates in magistrate districts having a population of 100,000 persons or more be lawyers is a reasonable legislative classification and does not violate N.M. Const., art. II, § 18, or art. IV, § 24. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-8.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace §§ 5, 6.

51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace §§ 5 to 7.

§ 35-2-2. Qualification; vacancies.

The governor shall fill vacancies in the office of magistrate by appointment of persons who possess the personal qualifications established by law to serve until the next general election.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-2-2, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 42.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-2-2, 1953 Comp., relating to administration of oaths and affidavits of justices, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace §§ 4, 6, 8.

§ 35-2-3. Qualification; certificate of magistrate qualification.

A. Within fifteen days after each general election, the administrative office of the courts shall notify each apparently successful candidate for the office of magistrate of the requirements for qualification. Within thirty days after election or appointment, each apparently successful candidate and each appointee shall file with the administrative office an application for certificate of magistrate qualification. The application shall be in a form prescribed by the administrative office and shall include:

(1) the oath of office prescribed by the constitution for public officers subscribed to by the applicant;

(2) the applicant's certificate of election or appointment; and

(3) evidence of the applicant's possession of personal qualifications required by law.

B. Each applicant for a certificate of magistrate qualification who has not previously held such a certificate shall attend a qualification training program conducted by the administrative office as a prerequisite to the issuance of his first certificate. The administrative office shall prescribe the content of the qualification training program so as to inform applicants with reference to judicial powers and duties.

C. Upon approval of the application and, when required, upon the applicant's attendance at a qualification training program, the administrative office shall certify the applicant's initial qualification in accordance with the requirements of law by issuing to the applicant a "certificate of magistrate qualification." Each magistrate shall post the certificate in a conspicuous place in his courtroom.

D. If not sooner suspended or revoked as provided by law, each certificate of magistrate qualification automatically expires at the end of the term to which the magistrate is elected or appointed or when his successor in office is qualified, whichever is later.

E. Any magistrate who fails to complete the requirements for initial qualification within forty-five days of election or appointment shall be held to have resigned his office, and the administrative office shall certify the existence of the vacancy to the governor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-2-3, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 43.

Cross-references. - For suspension of certificate, see 35-7-2 NMSA 1978. For constitutional oath of office, see N.M. Const., art. XX, § 1.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-2-3, 1953 Comp., relating to jurisdictional amount in civil matters, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace § 7.

§ 35-2-4. Qualification; continuing in office; mandatory training program.

A. As a qualification for continuing in office, each magistrate shall attend at least one magistrate training program each year unless excused in writing by the chief justice of the supreme court for good cause shown.

B. The administrative office of the courts shall prescribe and conduct annual magistrate training programs designed to inform magistrates with reference to judicial powers and duties and to improve the administration of justice, and shall notify each magistrate of times and places designated for such training programs each year. All officers, agencies and institutions of the state shall cooperate and assist with magistrate training programs upon request of the administrative office.

C. Any magistrate who fails to attend and remain present through all proceedings of at least one magistrate training program during any calendar year without being excused as provided in Subsection A shall be held to have resigned his office, and the administrative office shall revoke his certificate of magistrate qualification and certify the existence of the vacancy to the governor.

D. Magistrates shall be reimbursed per diem and mileage for one round trip to attend one magistrate training program each year. Per diem and mileage shall be paid as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-2-4, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 44; 1971, ch. 7, § 3.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals 36-2-4, 1953 Comp., relating to titles to land, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 15.

§ 35-2-5. Qualification; failure to qualify.

A. Any judicial act is void if performed by a magistrate prior to the issuance to him of a certificate of magistrate qualification or during any period of suspension or revocation of the certificate, and the magistrate is personally liable for any damages resulting from such act.

B. No compensation shall be paid to any magistrate for any period of time during which he did not hold a valid certificate of magistrate qualification.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-2-5, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 45.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-2-5, 1953 Comp., relating to jurisdiction over misdemeanors, effective January 1, 1969.

Article 3

Magistrate Court; Jurisdiction

§ 35-3-1. Jurisdiction; administration of oaths.

Magistrates may administer oaths and affirmations and take acknowledgments of instruments in writing, but shall charge no fee therefor. Magistrates may acquire appropriate seals for this purpose.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-3-1, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 46.

Cross-references. - For authority to take acknowledgments, see 14-13-4 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-3-1, 1953 Comp., relating to venue in civil suits, and disqualification of justice for interest or relationship, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 Am. Jur. 2d Acknowledgments § 12; 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace § 30; 58 Am. Jur. 2d Oaths and Affirmations §§ 11, 14, 15, 17.

1A C.J.S. Acknowledgments § 33; 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace §§ 7, 26, 41; 67 C.J.S. Oaths § 5.

§ 35-3-2. Authority; marriages.

Magistrates may solemnize the contract of matrimony throughout the state but shall charge no fee for it.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-3-2, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 47; 1989, ch. 160, § 1.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "Authority" for "Jurisdiction" in the catchline, and substituted all of the language following "matrimony" for "but shall charge no fee therefor".

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-3-2, 1953 Comp., relating to jurisdiction where evasion of suit by defendant, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 52 Am. Jur. 2d Marriage § 40.
Validity of marriage as affected by lack of legal authority of person solemnizing it, 13 A.L.R.4th 1323.

51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 16; 55 C.J.S. Marriage § 29.

§ 35-3-3. Jurisdiction; civil actions.

A. Magistrates have jurisdiction in civil actions in which the debt or sum claimed does not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) exclusive of interest and costs.

B. Except as provided in Subsection C of this section, civil jurisdiction extends to actions in contract, quasi-contract and tort and where expressly conferred by law.

C. A magistrate has no jurisdiction in any civil action:

(1) for malicious prosecution, libel or slander;

(2) against public officers for misconduct in office;

(3) for specific performance of contracts for the sale of real property;

(4) in which the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute or drawn into question;

(5) affecting domestic relations, including divorce, annulment or separation, or custody, support, guardianship, adoption or dependency of children;

(6) to grant writs of injunction, habeas corpus or extraordinary writs; or

(7) where jurisdiction is vested exclusively in another court.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-3-3, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 48; 1973, ch. 206, § 1; 1989, ch. 65, § 1.

Cross-references. - For jurisdiction of magistrate court, see Rule 2-201B.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "five thousand dollars (\$5,000)" for "two thousand dollars (\$2,000)" in Subsection A, and inserted "of this section" in Subsection B.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-3-3, 1953 Comp., relating to venue in civil suits, effective January 1, 1969.

Some of the following annotations are taken from cases and opinions decided and rendered under former law.

No jurisdiction where land title or boundary dispute. - Justices of the peace (now magistrates) have no jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when title or boundaries of land are in dispute. *Tapia v. Martinez*, 4 N.M. (Gild.) 329, 16 P. 272 (1888).

Exception. - Where the title to real estate is drawn in question indirectly or incidentally, statutory and constitutional provisions are not violated. *Brown v. Bigham*, 65 N.M. 45, 331 P.2d 1106 (1958).

Test of exception. - Where the statute gives a justice of the peace (now magistrate) jurisdiction, courts are powerless to impose limitations on such jurisdiction by construction. The fact that title to land may be incidentally involved does not oust a justice of the peace (now magistrate) of jurisdiction. Unless otherwise provided by statute, the test as to whether title is so directly involved as to deprive a justice of the peace (now magistrate) of jurisdiction is whether the issues to be litigated demand a judgment affecting title. Where the issues demand a judgment for the recovery of money only, title is not directly involved. *State v. Brown*, 72 N.M. 274, 383 P.2d 243 (1963).

Effect on garnishment of rent. - Question of title to land raised only indirectly does not divest justice of peace (now magistrate) of jurisdiction. In garnishment proceeding in which debtor's wife claimed the money deposited in garnishee bank as her own as the rent of her property, the title to land was not involved. *Wood Garage v. Jasper*, 41 N.M. 289, 67 P.2d 1000 (1937).

Garnishment in district and magistrate courts. - Since garnishment is both a special proceeding, and a remedial writ, ancillary to the main action, district courts have jurisdiction to issue writs of garnishment in the exercise of their jurisdiction in the main action only to the extent that jurisdiction over such special proceedings as garnishment is conferred by law. Therefore, a district court does not have jurisdiction to issue a writ of garnishment where the amount in question is not in excess of the jurisdictional amount of magistrate courts having venue within the county. *Postal Fin. Co. v. Sisneros*, 84 N.M. 724, 507 P.2d 785 (1973).

Jurisdiction on Sundays. - Judicial proceedings other than purely formal acts are void if performed on Sunday. Thus, misdemeanor cases cannot be tried, nor fines imposed, on Sunday. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-5.

Effect on jurisdiction where penalty exceeds limit. - Where the maximum penalty which may be imposed exceeds the jurisdictional limits of the authority of a magistrate, the court thereby loses jurisdiction to try the person accused. To do otherwise would be to lessen the penalties which the legislature has deemed assessable for the named offense. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-188.

Magistrate's monetary jurisdiction limits restitution. - The amount of compelled or agreed restitution in cases involving the Criminal Code or the Motor Vehicle Code is limited by the magistrate's monetary jurisdiction. 1979 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 79-18.

Law reviews. - For article, "Attachment in New Mexico - Part II," see 2 Nat. Resources J. 75 (1962).

For article, "Habeas Corpus in New Mexico," see 11 N.M.L. Rev. 291 (1981).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace §§ 8, 14, 30 to 49.

When title to real property deemed involved within contemplation of statute providing that justice of the peace (now magistrate) shall not have jurisdiction of matters relating to title to land, 115 A.L.R. 504.

Small claims: jurisdictional limits as binding on appellate court, 67 A.L.R.4th 1117. 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace §§ 1, 26 to 52.

§ 35-3-4. Jurisdiction; criminal actions.

A. Magistrates have jurisdiction in all cases of misdemeanors and petty misdemeanors, including offenses and complaints under ordinances of a county. Magistrates also have jurisdiction in any other criminal action where jurisdiction is specifically granted by law, and they may hold preliminary examinations in any criminal action where authorized by law.

B. Magistrates have jurisdiction over all offenses and complaints under ordinances of a municipality and may issue subpoenas and warrants and punish for contempt if that municipality has adopted an effective ordinance to provide for magistrate jurisdiction over municipal ordinances pursuant to the provisions of Subsection B of Section 35-14-1 NMSA 1978.

C. In any criminal action in the magistrate court which is beyond the jurisdiction of the magistrate court, the magistrate may commit to jail, discharge or recognize the defendant to appear before the district court as provided by law. Whenever the defendant is bound over to the district court, the magistrate shall forthwith deliver to the clerk of the district court a transcript of all proceedings in the magistrate court in the action.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-3-4, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 49; 1973, ch. 206, § 2; 1984, ch. 30, § 2; 1985, ch. 59, § 1; 1985, ch. 147, § 1.

Cross-references. - For sheriff's fees, see 4-41-16 NMSA 1978. For jurisdiction for assault and battery upon revenue bureau employees, 7-1-75 NMSA 1978. For jurisdiction under fish and game laws, see 17-2-9 NMSA 1978. For duties of enforcement officials in gambling prosecutions, see 30-19-2 NMSA 1978. For transfer to

district court because of insanity defense, see 31-9-1 NMSA 1978. For post-conviction remedy not being available in magistrate court, see Rule 1-093G SCRA 1986.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-3-4, 1953 Comp., relating to grounds for change of venue, effective January 1, 1969.

Jurisdiction in felony cases. - The dismissal of a felony charge by a magistrate does not result in an acquittal because the magistrate court has no jurisdiction to try felony charges. Consequently, a subsequent indictment is not barred even if the magistrate determines in a preliminary hearing that there is no probable cause to bind over for trial in the district court. Moreover, since the magistrate court has no such jurisdiction, no double jeopardy problem can arise. *State v. Peavler*, 88 N.M. 125, 537 P.2d 1387 (1975).

A magistrate court does not have jurisdiction to try felony charges on the merits, but does have jurisdiction to hold preliminary hearings in any criminal action as authorized by law. *McCormick v. Francoeur*, 100 N.M. 560, 673 P.2d 1293 (1983); *State v. De La O*, 102 N.M. 638, 698 P.2d 911 (Ct. App. 1985).

Over aggravated battery. - Magistrate courts have no trial jurisdiction over aggravated battery, which is a third-degree felony, but do have authority to conduct preliminary examinations upon charges therefor. *State ex rel. Moreno v. Floyd*, 85 N.M. 699, 516 P.2d 670 (1973).

Over juveniles. - Magistrate courts have no jurisdiction over juveniles under 18 years of age. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-91 (decided prior to enactment of Children's Code in 1972).

On Sunday. - Judicial proceedings other than purely formal acts are void if performed on Sunday. Thus, misdemeanor cases cannot be tried, nor fines imposed, on Sunday. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-5 (opinion rendered under former law).

Over sentence modification. - Since a magistrate has no power to grant a new trial, he has no power to alter, change or suspend either the fine or a jail sentence after he has issued a jail commitment to the county sheriff even if defendant were less than 21 (now 18) years of age. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-91.

For Motor Transportation Act violations. - Section 35-3-4 NMSA 1978, prior to its 1973 amendment, did not give magistrate courts jurisdiction to try cases arising out of violations of the Motor Transportation Act (65-1-1 to 65-1-37, 65-3-1, 65-5-1 to 65-5-3, 66-6-2, 66-7-411 to 66-7-415 NMSA 1978). 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-53.

No jurisdiction over misdemeanor charges tried with related felony. - Because the district court has original jurisdiction over all felony charges, when misdemeanor charges brought in a magistrate's court are linked to a felony charge arising out of the

same transaction, the trial should be in the district court. *State v. Muise*, 103 N.M. 382, 707 P.2d 1192 (Ct. App. 1985).

No right to refuse second complaint after finding of no probable cause on first. - A magistrate, who has previously heard evidence under an original criminal complaint and has found no probable cause, does not have a discretionary right to refuse the filing of a second complaint. *State v. De La O*, 102 N.M. 638, 698 P.2d 911 (Ct. App. 1985).

Magistrate can compel restitution. - The magistrate may, as part of its sentencing power, order a Criminal Code or Motor Vehicle Code violator to make restitution. 1979 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 79-18.

Former Rule 17(b) [new 6-506B], N.M.R. Crim. P. (Magis. Cts.) did not conflict with this section, by extending the dispositive powers of magistrates to cover felony charges. *State v. Mann*, 94 N.M. 276, 609 P.2d 723 (1980).

Where penalty exceeds statutory limits. - If the penalty for a misdemeanor set by the legislature prescribes a fine or imprisonment or both and either the fine or penalty exceeds the statutory jurisdictional limits of magistrate's courts, these courts are without jurisdiction to try such a violation. This does not disturb the jurisdiction of misdemeanors specifically granted to magistrate's courts by the legislature. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-148.

Where the maximum penalty which may be imposed exceeds the jurisdictional limits of the authority of a magistrate, the court thereby loses jurisdiction to try the person accused. To do otherwise would be to lessen the penalties which the legislature has deemed assessable for the named offense. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-188.

Under 66-8-102 NMSA 1978. - Section 66-8-102 NMSA 1978 is a valid, specific grant of concurrent jurisdiction to magistrates in cases involving driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or of drugs, when the same is a first offense. *State v. Rue*, 72 N.M. 212, 382 P.2d 697 (1963).

As to municipal ordinances. - Magistrate courts are part of the judicial department of the state and their criminal jurisdiction does not specifically refer to municipal ordinances. *State v. Biswell*, 83 N.M. 65, 488 P.2d 115 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 83 N.M. 57, 488 P.2d 107 (1971).

Consent or waiver not possible. - Where magistrate court is without subject-matter jurisdiction, there is no possibility of waiver or consent to jurisdiction. *State v. Lynch*, 82 N.M. 532, 484 P.2d 374 (Ct. App. 1971).

Where consideration of jurisdiction not precluded on appeal. - The failure of defendant to file an answer or plea in the justice of the peace court (now magistrate) or the district court does not preclude consideration on appeal where the issue raised by defendant

questions the sufficiency of the proof to establish a cause of action under the complaint. Henderson v. Gibbany, 76 N.M. 674, 417 P.2d 807 (1966) (decided under former law).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace § 49.

§ 35-3-5. Jurisdiction; venue of actions.

A. Venue of actions in the magistrate court lies:

(1) in civil actions, in any magistrate district where the plaintiff or defendant resides or may be found or where the cause of action arose; and

(2) in criminal actions, in the magistrate district where the crime is alleged to have been committed.

B. The provisions of Section 35-3-6 or 35-3-7 NMSA 1978, supersede this section whenever they become applicable.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-3-5, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 50.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-3-5, 1953 Comp., relating to petition and affidavits for change of venue, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace §§ 34, 91.

Construction and effect of statutes providing for jurisdiction of criminal case in either county, where crime is committed partly in one county and partly in another, 30 A.L.R.2d 1265; 73 A.L.R.3d 907; 100 A.L.R.3d 1174; 11 A.L.R.4th 704. 22 C.J.S. Criminal Law § 178; 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 61.

§ 35-3-6. Jurisdiction; territorial limits.

A. The territorial jurisdiction of a magistrate is coextensive with the magistrate district in which he serves, except that a magistrate has jurisdiction in any criminal action involving violation of a law relating to motor vehicles arising in any magistrate district adjoining at any point that in which he serves and within magistrate trial jurisdiction unless the defendant requests trial by jury.

B. A magistrate has jurisdiction to sit in any action arising in any other magistrate district when designated to hear the action by any district judge because of the unavailability of a magistrate in that magistrate district. Any magistrate acting in another magistrate district by designation under this subsection shall include the cases heard by designation in his own reports to the administrative office of the courts, indicating on the reports that his jurisdiction is by designation. No costs or fees shall be collected by any

court for any filing or proceeding under this subsection.

C. In any criminal action in which a magistrate has territorial jurisdiction over the offense pursuant to this section, the magistrate court has personal jurisdiction over the defendant for the purpose of service of process upon the defendant wherever he resides or may be found within the state.

D. A magistrate has jurisdiction over the defendant wherever he resides or may be found within the state in any civil action when the complaint is to collect a debt for less than one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500), exclusive of interest and costs, which arose in the magistrate district.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-3-6, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 51; 1985, ch. 59, § 2; 1989, ch. 65, § 2.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, added Subsection D.

Cross-references. - As to designation of magistrate before whom case is to be tried, see Rule 2-105 SCRA 1986.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-3-6, 1953 Comp., relating to application and proof for, and granting of, change of venue, effective January 1, 1969.

Section is consistent with present constitutional and statutory provisions regarding place of prosecution. 1979 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 79-12.

Motor vehicle violations. - This section simply extends or enlarges the territorial jurisdiction of the magistrate in criminal actions involving motor vehicle violations from the adjoining magistrate district without stating when or upon what conditions such extra-territorial jurisdiction may be exercised. 1979 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 79-12.

This section does not permit persons who have been cited for motor vehicle violations to be heard as a matter of right in a magistrate district other than where the offense occurred. 1979 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 79-12.

Marriage ceremony outside of district. - A magistrate judge cannot perform a marriage ceremony outside of his district. 1988 Op. Att'y Gen. 88-36.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace § 32. 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 41.

§ 35-3-7. Jurisdiction; disqualification of magistrate.

A. Whenever a party to any civil or criminal action or proceeding of any kind files a statement of disqualification, the magistrate's jurisdiction over the cause terminates immediately. The statement is effective only if filed no later than fifteen days after the date the answer is filed in a civil action or no later than fifteen days after the date the defendant is arraigned in a criminal action.

B. Upon receipt of a notice of disqualification, the magistrate or clerk of the magistrate court shall give written notice to the other parties to the action. Upon failure of counsel for all parties to file a stipulation within ten days of the filing of a statement of disqualification naming another magistrate judge in the district to try the cause, the presiding magistrate judge of the district shall as chosen by random selection designate another judge to try the cause. In the event all magistrates in the district are disqualified under the provisions of this section the disqualified magistrate shall, on the eleventh day thereafter, certify the fact by letter to the district court of the county in which the action is pending, and the district court shall designate another magistrate to conduct any further proceedings. The district court shall send notice of its designation to the parties or their counsel, to the disqualified magistrate and to the designated magistrate.

C. Any magistrate who willfully attempts or presumes to act as magistrate in an action after disqualification is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be removed from office.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-3-7, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 52; 1983, ch. 88, § 1.

Cross-references. - For disqualification or disability of magistrate, see Rule 2-106 SCRA 1986.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-3-7, 1953 Comp., relating to transcripts and papers certified to another justice who resumes proceedings, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace § 8. Relationship of judge to one who is party in an official or representative capacity as disqualification, 10 A.L.R.2d 1307.

Disqualification of judge for bias against counsel of litigant, 23 A.L.R.2d 1416.

Disqualification of judge because of his or another's holding or owning stock in corporation involved in litigation, 25 A.L.R.2d 1331.

Mandamus as remedy to compel assertedly disqualified judge to recuse self or to certify his disqualification, 45 A.L.R.2d 937; 56 A.L.R. Fed. 494.

Relationship to attorney as disqualifying judge, 50 A.L.R.2d 143.

Disqualification in proceeding to punish contempt against or involving judge or court of which he is a member, 64 A.L.R.2d 600; 37 A.L.R.4th 1004.

Prior representation or activity as attorney or counsel as disqualifying judge, 72 A.L.R.2d 443; 16 A.L.R.4th 550.

Time for asserting disqualification, 73 A.L.R.2d 1238.

Intervenor's right to disqualify judge, 92 A.L.R.2d 1110.

Disqualification of judge on ground of being a witness in the case, 22 A.L.R.3d 1198.
Disqualification of judge for having decided different case against litigant, 26 A.L.R. Fed. 610.

51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace §§ 43, 44.

§ 35-3-8. Jurisdiction; recusal.

A. Except by consent of all parties, no magistrate shall sit in any action in which:

(1) either of the parties is related to him by affinity or consanguinity within the degree of first cousin;

(2) he was counsel for either party in that action; or

(3) he has an interest.

B. Whenever one or more of the conditions of Subsection A exists, or whenever any other reason deemed sufficient by the magistrate exists, the magistrate before whom the action is pending shall recuse himself from sitting in the action by giving notice to all parties. Upon recusal, another magistrate shall be designated to conduct any further proceedings in the action in the same manner as provided in the case of disqualification.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-3-8, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 53.

Cross-references. - For disqualification for interest on relationship, see N.M. Const., art. VI, § 18. As to recusal of magistrate, see Rule 2-106 SCRA 1986.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-3-8, 1953 Comp., relating to costs and expenses attending change of venue because of disqualification of justice, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace § 8.

Relationship of judge to one who is party in an official or representative capacity as disqualification, 10 A.L.R.2d 1307.

Mandamus as remedy to compel assertedly disqualified judge to recuse self or to certify his disqualification, 45 A.L.R.2d 937; 56 A.L.R. Fed. 494.

Relationship to attorney as disqualifying judge, 50 A.L.R.2d 143.

Prior representation or activity as attorney or counsel as disqualifying judge, 72

A.L.R.2d 443; 16 A.L.R.4th 550.

51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace §§ 44, 49.

§ 35-3-9. Jurisdiction; contempt.

A magistrate has jurisdiction to punish for contempt only for disorderly behavior or breach of the peace tending to interrupt or disturb a judicial proceeding in progress before the magistrate or for disobedience of any lawful order or process of his court. No person shall be punished for contempt of the magistrate court until given an opportunity to be heard in his defense. After hearing, any person found guilty of contempt shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) or by imprisonment for not more than three days, or both. Any person convicted under this section may appeal to the district court in the same manner as in other criminal actions in the magistrate court.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-3-9, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 54; 1975, ch. 242, § 3.

Cross-references. - For contempt, see Rules 2-110 and 2-502E SCRA 1986. For applicability of New Mexico Rules of Evidence to contempt proceedings, see Rule 11-1101 SCRA 1986.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-3-9, 1953 Comp., relating to officers' fees for carrying removed justice's papers to another justice, effective January 1, 1969.

Six-day contempt sentence. - Defendant's six-day sentence by the metropolitan court for criminal contempt upon failure to pay fines or do community service in lieu of the fines was not in excess of the court's authority, as the power to punish for contempt is inherent in the courts and the magistrate and metropolitan (which is a magistrate) court rules governing contempt control over this section. *State v. Jones*, 105 N.M. 465, 734 P.2d 243 (Ct. App. 1987).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace § 19. Right to punish for contempt for failure to obey court order or decree either beyond power or jurisdiction of court or merely erroneous, 12 A.L.R.2d 1059.

Disqualification of judge in proceedings to punish contempt against or involving himself or court of which he is a member, 64 A.L.R.2d 600; 37 A.L.R.4th 1004.

Court's power to punish for contempt a child within age group subject to jurisdiction of juvenile court, 77 A.L.R.2d 1004.

Separate contempt punishments on successive refusals to respond to same or similar questions, 94 A.L.R.2d 1246.

Delay in adjudication of contempt committed in the actual presence of court as affecting court's power to punish contemnor, 100 A.L.R.2d 439.

Allowance of attorney's fees in civil contempt proceedings, 43 A.L.R.3d 793.

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

§ 35-3-10. Jurisdiction; failure to exercise; unlawful exercise; remedy.

If a magistrate before whom an action is pending is for any reason unable, unavailable or unwilling to preside in an action, or fails to recognize a properly filed statement of disqualification or fails to recognize grounds for refusal [recusal], any party may proceed in the manner specified by the Rules of Civil Procedure or the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Magistrate Courts. The district court of the county in which the action is pending shall thereafter take action as provided in those rules.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-3-10, enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 242, § 2.

Cross-references. - For Rules of Civil Procedure for the Magistrate Court, see Judicial Pamphlet 2. For Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Magistrate Courts, see Judicial Pamphlet 6.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-3-10, 1953 Comp., relating to transmittal of papers in justice courts.

Article 4

Magistrate Court; Civil Actions

§ 35-4-1. Civil actions; receipts for money.

A. Every magistrate shall, on a form prescribed by the administrative office of the courts:

(1) forthwith give a written itemized receipt to any person paying money to the court in connection with any civil action; and

(2) require a written itemized receipt from the payee before making any disbursement authorized by law.

B. Any magistrate who violates this section is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be removed from office.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-4-7, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 61.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-4-7, 1953 Comp., relating to civil penalty for failure to execute or make return of process, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace §§ 43, 60.

§ 35-4-2. Civil actions; exemptions.

A. Exemptions of personal property provided in Sections 24-5-1 through 24-5-13 New Mexico Statutes Annotated, 1953 Compilation, apply to all executions in civil actions in the magistrate court, and to attachment, garnishment, replevin and forcible entry or detainer. The person entitled to the exemption or his agent or attorney shall claim the exemption by filing as a part of the action pending in the magistrate court a list of the particular property claimed to be exempt and a statement of the grounds for the exemption. The list may be filed at any time before sale of the property or before money garnished is paid to the plaintiff.

B. Upon the filing of a list of claimed exemptions, the magistrate shall notify the plaintiff in the action that claim of exemption has been made for the property specified in the list, and notify both parties of a time set for hearing on the claim of exemption. At the time set for hearing, the magistrate shall receive evidence, determine the issues and enter judgment on the claim of exemption.

C. If judgment on the claim of exemption is rendered after expiration of the time for appeal on the main issue in the action, either party aggrieved by the judgment on the claim of exemption may appeal from that judgment to the district court in the same manner as other appeals from final judgments of the magistrate court are taken. If judgment on the claim of exemption is rendered before judgment on the main issue in the cause, the judgment on the claim of exemption shall be deemed interlocutory and included within any appeal taken on the main issue in the action.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-4-12, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 66.

Cross-references. - For appeals from magistrate court, see 35-13-1 NMSA 1978. For exemptions, see Rule 2-803 SCRA 1986.

Compiler's notes. - Sections 24-5-1 to 24-5-8, 1953 Comp., are presently compiled as 42-10-1 to 42-10-7 NMSA 1978. Laws 1971, ch. 215, § 10, repeals 24-5-9 to 24-5-13, 1953 Comp., relating to exemption of fire equipment, excepting taxes and purchase price from exemption and providing for appraisal of exempt property.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Proceeds of life insurance left with insurer after maturity of policy as subject to claims of creditors of beneficiary, 164 A.L.R. 914. Exemptions of proceeds as available to assignee of insurance policy, 1 A.L.R.2d 1031. Right with respect to exempt proceeds of life insurance of one whose funds have been wrongfully used to pay premiums, 24 A.L.R.2d 672.

Retirement or pension proceeds or annuity payments under group insurance as subject to attachment or garnishment, 28 A.L.R.2d 1213.

Endowment policy as life insurance within exemption law, 30 A.L.R.2d 751.

Exemption of motor vehicle from seizure for debt, 37 A.L.R.2d 714.

Wife as head of family within property exemption provision, 67 A.L.R.2d 779.

51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace §§ 11, 27, 77, 78, 153.

§ 35-4-3. Civil actions; distribution of supplies.

A. The administrative office of the courts shall:

(1) prescribe by regulation the form, size and content of civil dockets and other forms for use in civil actions in the magistrate court; and

(2) have all forms prescribed by law or by regulation of the administrative office for use in civil actions reproduced and distribute them to each magistrate court.

B. Any person who, without authorization from the administrative office, prints or reproduces any blank forms prescribed by law or by regulation of the administrative office for use by magistrate courts in civil actions, or who uses or has in his possession any such blank forms without obtaining them from, or with the authorization of, the administrative office, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-5-4, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 71.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-5-4, 1953 Comp., relating to time for appearance after service of process, effective January 1, 1969.

Article 5

Magistrate Court; Criminal Actions

§ 35-5-1. Criminal actions; arrest followed by complaint.

Whenever a peace officer makes an arrest without warrant for a misdemeanor within magistrate trial jurisdiction, he shall take the arrested person to the nearest available magistrate court without unnecessary delay. In such cases, a complaint shall be filed forthwith by the peace officer and a copy given to the defendant at or before the time he is brought before the magistrate.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-6-5, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 76.

Cross-references. - For arrest followed by complaint, see Rule 6-201D SCRA 1986.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-6-5, 1953 Comp., relating to unsatisfied executions and renewal, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 21 Am. Jur. 2d Criminal Law § 408, 421. Peace officer's delay in making arrest without a warrant for misdemeanor or breach of

peace, 58 A.L.R.2d 1056.

Delay in taking before magistrate or denial of opportunity to give bail as supporting action for false imprisonment, 98 A.L.R.2d 966; 3 A.L.R.4th 1057.

Accused's right to assistance of counsel at or prior to arraignment, 5 A.L.R.3d 1269.

Admissibility of confession as affected by delay in arraignment of prisoner, 28 A.L.R.4th 1121.

§ 35-5-2. Criminal actions; preparation of forms.

The complaint, summons, warrant, final orders on complaints, receipt for fines and costs and receipt for bail in criminal actions in the magistrate court shall be executed on forms provided by the court administrator and approved by the supreme court.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-7-6.1, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 204, § 1.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 21 Am. Jur. 2d Criminal Law §§ 408 to 410, 421, 422.

22 C.J.S. Criminal Law §§ 321, 324 to 336, 340.

§ 35-5-3. Criminal actions; disposition of complaint, summons and warrant.

In every criminal action in the magistrate court, the original criminal complaint shall be served on the defendant along with the original summons or warrant in the action.

Following service of a warrant, the arresting officer shall complete the returns on the other copies of the warrant. The magistrate shall file the second copy of the complaint and summons or warrant, with completed return, with his standardized monthly report, and the third copy shall be retained by the magistrate.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-7-7, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 87.

Cross-references. - For filing of original papers with court, see Rule 6-201 SCRA 1986.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-7-7, 1953 Comp., relating to defendant not summoned and notice by publication, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 21 Am. Jur. 2d Criminal Law §§ 408 to 410, 421, 422.

Private citizen's right to institute mandamus to compel a magistrate or other appropriate official to issue a warrant, or the like, for an arrest, 49 A.L.R.2d 1285.

22 C.J.S. Criminal Law §§ 321, 324 to 336, 340.

§ 35-5-4. Criminal actions; disposition of final order and fine receipt.

A. Upon disposition of any criminal action in the magistrate court, the magistrate shall complete the final order on criminal complaint and deliver the original to the defendant. Whenever fines or costs are received by a magistrate in any criminal action, he shall complete fine receipt, require the defendant's acknowledgment of receipt of the form on all copies and deliver the original to the defendant. The magistrate shall file the second copies of the final order and fine receipt with his standardized monthly report, and the third copies shall be retained by the magistrate.

B. If any person refuses to accept the original fine receipt, the magistrate shall note the circumstances of the refusal on the form and mail the original to the administrative office of the courts for filing with other records of the case.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-7-8, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 88.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-7-8, 1953 Comp., relating to time of notice, effective January 1, 1969.

§ 35-5-5. Criminal actions; disposition of bail receipt.

Whenever bail is received in any criminal action, the magistrate or person designated by the magistrate to accept bail shall complete the criminal bail receipt, require the defendant's acknowledgement of receipt of the form on all copies and deliver the original to the defendant. The magistrate shall file the second copy of the bail receipt with his standardized monthly report, and the third copy shall be retained by the magistrate.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-7-9, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 89.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-7-9, 1953 Comp., relating to default judgment, effective January 1, 1969.

§ 35-5-6. Criminal actions; distributions of supplies.

The administrative office of the courts shall:

A. prescribe by regulation the form, size and content of criminal dockets and other forms for use in criminal actions in magistrate courts; and

B. have all forms prescribed by law or by regulation of the administrative office for use in

criminal actions reproduced and distribute them to each magistrate court, obtaining receipts for them by serial number.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-7-10, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 90; 1973, ch. 204, § 2.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-7-10, 1953 Comp., relating to dissolution of attachment, effective January 1, 1969.

§ 35-5-7. Criminal actions; unauthorized forms or misuse of forms; penalty.

A. Any person who, without authorization from the administrative office of the courts, prints or reproduces any blank forms prescribed by law or by regulation of the administrative office for use by magistrate courts in criminal actions, or who uses or has in his possession any such blank forms without obtaining them from, or with the authorization of, the administrative office, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

B. Any magistrate, who violates any provision of Sections 35-5-2 through 35-5-6 NMSA 1978, is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be removed from office.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-7-11, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 91; 1973, ch. 204, § 3.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-7-11, 1953 Comp., relating to effect of dissolving attachment, effective January 1, 1969.

§ 35-5-8. Magistrate court; indigency standard; fee schedule; reimbursement.

A. The magistrate court shall use a standard adopted by the public defender department to determine indigency of persons accused of crimes carrying a possible jail sentence.

B. The magistrate court shall use a fee schedule adopted by the public defender department when appointing attorneys to represent defendants who are financially unable to obtain private counsel.

C. The magistrate court shall order reimbursement from each person who has received or desires to receive legal representation or another benefit under the Public Defender Act [31-15-1 to 31-15-12 NMSA 1978] after a determination is made that he was not indigent according to the standard for indigency adopted by the public defender department.

D. Any amounts recovered pursuant to this section shall be paid to the state treasurer for credit to the general fund.

History: 1978 Comp., § 35-5-8, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 20, § 5.

Cross-references. - As to defense of indigents, see 31-16-1 to 31-16-10 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 20 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 19, 1987.

Article 6

Magistrate Court; Fees and Costs

§ 35-6-1. Magistrate costs; schedule; definition of "conviction".

A. Each magistrate, including metropolitan court judges, shall collect the following costs:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING FORM:

Docket fee, criminal actions under Section 29-5-1 NMSA 1978	
.....	\$ 1.00
Docket fee, to be collected prior to docketing any other criminal action, except as provided in Subsection B of Section 35-6-3 NMSA 1978	
.....	20.00
Docket fee, to be collected prior to docketing any civil action, except as provided in Subsection A of Section 35-6-3 NMSA 1978	
.....	25.00
Jury fee, to be collected from the party demanding trial by jury in any civil action at the time the demand is filed or made	
.....	25.00
Copying fee, for making and certifying copies of any records in the court, for each page copied by photographic process	
.....	.50

B. Except as otherwise provided by law, no other costs or fees shall be charged or collected in the magistrate or metropolitan court.

C. The magistrate or metropolitan court may grant free process to any party in any civil proceeding or special statutory proceeding upon a proper showing of indigency. The magistrate or metropolitan court may deny free process if it finds that the complaint on its face does not state a cause of action.

D. As used in this subsection, "convicted" means the defendant has been found guilty of

a criminal charge by the magistrate or metropolitan judge, either after trial, a plea of guilty or a plea of nolo contendere. Each magistrate, including metropolitan court judges, shall collect the following costs:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING FORM:

(1) corrections fee, to be collected upon conviction from persons convicted of violating any provision of the Motor Vehicle Code involving the operation of a motor vehicle, convicted of a crime constituting a misdemeanor or a petty misdemeanor or convicted of violating any ordinance which may be enforced by the imposition of a term of imprisonment

.....\$10.00; and

(2) court automation fee, to be collected upon conviction from persons convicted of violating any provision of the Motor Vehicle Code involving the operation of a motor vehicle

.....3.00

E. Metropolitan court judges shall collect as costs a mediation fee not to exceed five dollars (\$5.00) for the docketing of small claims and criminal actions specified by metropolitan court rule. Proceeds of the mediation fee shall be deposited into the metropolitan court mediation fund.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-8-1, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 92; 1977, ch. 164, § 1; 1983, ch. 134, § 2; 1984, ch. 118, § 1; 1986, ch. 16, § 2; 1987, ch. 32, § 1; 1987, ch. 251, § 2; 1988, ch. 121, § 2; 1989, ch. 245, § 2.

Cross-references. - For crime laboratory fee, see 31-12-7 NMSA 1978. For crime laboratory fund, see 31-12-9 NMSA 1978. For reports of fines, forfeitures and costs, see 35-7-3 NMSA 1978. For remittances of fines, forfeitures and costs collected, see 35-7-4 NMSA 1978. As to metropolitan court judges, see 34-8A-4 NMSA 1978. For penalty for demanding illegal fees, see 30-23-1 NMSA 1978. For court automation fund, see 34-9-10 NMSA 1978. For payment of costs of court ordered screening and treatment program, see 66-8-102 NMSA 1978. For fees for caring for animals impounded in irrigation district, see 77-14-20 NMSA 1978. For costs in civil actions, see Rule 2-701. For costs in criminal actions, see Rule 6-701B.

The 1987 amendments. - Laws 1987, ch. 251, § 2, effective June 19, 1987, added all of the language beginning with "convicted of a crime" and preceding the fee amount in Subsection D. Laws 1987, ch. 32, § 1 also amended Paragraph D to authorize the collection of a \$3.00 "court automation fee, to be collected upon conviction from persons convicted of violating any provision of the Motor Vehicle Code involving the operation of a motor vehicle." Chapter 251, Section 2 did not include the court automation fee. As to the court automation fee, see 34-9-10 NMSA 1978.

The 1988 amendment, effective March 8, 1988, substituted "by law" for "in Subsections D and E of this section" in Subsection B, inserted "or metropolitan" following

"magistrate" in Subsections B and C, added the first sentence of the introductory paragraph of Subsection D, designated the former undesignated second paragraph of Subsection D as Subsection D(1), and added Subsection D(2).

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, in Subsection E deleted "Subject to approval of the supreme court" at the beginning of the first sentence, substituted "five dollars (\$5.00)" for "three dollars (\$3.00)" near the middle of that sentence, and added the second sentence.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-8-1, 1953 Comp., relating to exemption laws, filing, content, time, effective January 1, 1969.

Subsection B construed. - Subsection B should be construed to read that no other costs or fees shall be charged or collected in the magistrate court except those established by former 35-8-6 NMSA 1978, as amended. 1975 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 75-11.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace §§ 16, 17.

Imposition of costs in trial court as affected by death of defendant pending appeal from criminal conviction, 83 A.L.R.2d 864.

51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace §§ 15 to 17.

§ 35-6-2. Magistrate costs; posting of schedule.

A. The administrative office of the courts shall furnish, and each magistrate shall keep posted at all times in a conspicuous place in his courtroom, a plain and legible:

(1) statement of costs required by law to be collected by magistrate courts; and

(2) a notice in letters at least two inches high reading as follows: "NOTICE TO PUBLIC-The magistrate court is required to forthwith give official receipts itemizing all money paid to the court. Secure your receipt when payment is made."

B. Any magistrate who violates this section is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be removed from office.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-8-2, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 93.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-8-2, 1953 Comp., relating to issuing notice of hearing on exemption claim, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace §§ 16, 17, 54, 79, 120.

24B C.J.S. Criminal Law §§ 125(3), 421, 1622, 1702, 1770(2); 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace §§ 16, 27, 43.

§ 35-6-3. Magistrate costs; advance payment.

A. Except for parties granted free process because of indigency, any party filing any civil action or requesting services from the magistrate court shall pay in advance the costs required by law to be collected by magistrates.

B. Any person filing a complaint in a criminal action in the magistrate court shall pay in advance the costs required by law to be collected by magistrates, except that no costs shall be collected from a campus security officer, a municipal police officer, an Indian tribal or pueblo law enforcement officer or from a full-time, salaried county or state law enforcement officer filing the complaint.

C. Except for persons granted free process because of indigency, any magistrate who docketed any civil or criminal action or performs any service without collecting the required costs in advance is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be removed from office.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-8-3, enacted by Laws, 1968, ch. 62, § 94; 1969, ch. 198, § 2; 1977, ch. 164, § 2.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-8-3, 1953 Comp., relating to service of notice, effective January 1, 1969.

Scope of department of agriculture exemption. - No docket fee is to be paid by the state department of agriculture for filing complaints in magistrate courts provided the complaint is filed by a full-time, salaried, county or state law enforcement officer, a campus security officer, an Indian tribal or Pueblo law enforcement officer or a municipal police officer. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-66.

Full-time, salaried county sanitarian is a law enforcement officer as that term is used here. 1970 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 70-68.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace §§ 8, 12, 16, 17, 54, 79, 120.

Power of justice to require payment in advance of fees for trying case, 117 A.L.R. 1393. 24 C.J.S. Criminal Law §§ 408 to 418; 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace §§ 4, 16, 23, 27, 43.

§ 35-6-4. Magistrate costs; witness fees; reimbursement.

A. If the plaintiff prevails in a civil action in the magistrate court, the amount of costs collected by the magistrate in the action shall be added to the judgment entered against the defendant. Fees actually paid by the prevailing party in a civil action in the magistrate court for service of the complaint and summons and for service of

subpoenas shall be taxed against the losing party. Witness fees as provided by law for proceedings in the district courts shall be taxed against the losing party in the action, subject to the limitations of the Rules of Civil Procedure for the Magistrate Courts.

B. As used in this subsection, "convicted" means the defendant has been found guilty of a criminal charge by the magistrate, either after trial, a plea of guilty or a plea of nolo contendere. If the defendant is convicted in any criminal action in the magistrate court, the magistrate shall attempt to collect from the defendant the docket fee and other fees established by law as costs in criminal actions. If the defendant chooses not to contest a penalty assessment misdemeanor pursuant to Section 66-8-116 NMSA 1978, the magistrate shall not collect the docket fee, but shall collect other costs as provided in Section 35-6-1 NMSA 1978. Any costs so collected from the defendant shall be paid by the magistrate to the administrative office of the courts, except that, if the complaining witness in the action paid such costs upon filing the complaint in the action, the magistrate shall refund the costs paid by the complaining witness.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-8-4, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 95; 1975, ch. 242, § 4; 1981, ch. 272, § 1; Laws 1983, ch. 134, § 3; 1988, ch. 121, § 3.

Cross-references. - For per diem and mileage of witnesses, see 38-6-4 NMSA 1978. For Rules of Civil Procedure for the Magistrate Courts, see Judicial Pamphlet 2.

The 1988 amendment, effective March 8, 1988, in Subsection B, added the present first sentence and rewrote the former first and second sentences so as to constitute the present second and third sentences.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-8-4, 1953 Comp., relating to controverting exemption affidavit, stay of execution or process, effective January 1, 1969.

Effect of suspension or waiver of costs. - Since it is mandatory to assess and attempt to collect costs in criminal trials, the suspension or waiver of those costs must be regarded as an act of misfeasance on the part of the magistrate. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-84.

Coverage of magistrate's bond. - The proper assessment and collection of costs are among those duties the performance of which is intended to be insured by the magistrate's bond. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-84.

Magistrates are personally liable for trial costs, where the assessment of such costs is required by statute. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-84.

Magistrates are without authority to suspend costs after a conviction, regardless of the court's action in suspending or deferring sentence. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-84.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace §§ 16, 17.
51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace §§ 16, 17, 93, 125(10), 125(13).

Article 7

Magistrate Court; Magistrate Administration

§ 35-7-1. Magistrate administration; supervision.

The administrative office of the courts has supervision and control of the administration of the magistrate court. The director of the administrative office of the courts shall promulgate and enforce regulations governing the administration of the magistrate court, and any magistrate who violates any regulation promulgated by the director is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be removed from office. The administrative office shall enforce all laws relating to administration of the magistrate court, and the attorney general shall investigate and assist whenever requested to do so by the administrative office.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-9-1, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 96.

Cross-references. - For administrative office of the courts, see 34-9-1 to 34-9-10 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-9-1, 1953 Comp., relating to action for forcible entry or unlawful detainer, jurisdiction and venue, effective January 1, 1969.

§ 35-7-2. Magistrate administration; suspension of certificate.

A. Whenever the director of the administrative office of the courts determines that a magistrate has violated any law or regulation of the administrative office concerning the administration of the magistrate court, he shall suspend the magistrate's certificate of magistrate qualification and take into custody all books and records of the magistrate.

B. Within thirty days after suspension under this section, the magistrate may petition the district court of Santa Fe county for review of the director's determination upon which the suspension was based. The district court shall require the director to show cause for the suspension order. If the district court finds by a preponderance of evidence that the magistrate committed the violation alleged in the order of suspension, or if the magistrate fails to petition the district court within the time allowed by this section, the magistrate's certificate of magistrate qualification is revoked, and the administrative office shall certify the existence of the vacancy to the governor. The certificate of

magistrate qualification remains suspended during proceedings in the district court under this section, and during any appeal therefrom.

C. This section is cumulative with, and supplemental to, any other provisions of law, civil or criminal, governing the administration of magistrate courts.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-9-2, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 97.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-9-2, 1953 Comp., relating to abandonment and adverse possession, effective January 1, 1969.

Where candidacy for county office declared. - Where two magistrates have filed their declaration of candidacy for county offices, nonjudicial in nature, the director of the administrative office of the courts may suspend the certificates of magistrate qualifications in the event they do not resign. 1970 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 70-49.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 9.

§ 35-7-3. Magistrate administration; standardized monthly reports.

A. Each magistrate court shall file a standardized monthly report with the administrative office of the courts not later than the date each month established by regulation of the director of the administrative office. The report shall itemize all fines, forfeitures and costs imposed, received and disbursed by the magistrate during the previous month or indicate that none were imposed, received or disbursed. One copy of the report shall be retained by the magistrate. The administrative office shall audit and adjust each report in accordance with the facts, and file the reports in its office for a period of five years.

B. Any magistrate who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be removed from office.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-9-3, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 98; 1979, ch. 160, § 1.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-9-3, 1953 Comp., relating to survival of right to bring action, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 9.

§ 35-7-4. Magistrate administration; monthly remittances.

A. Each magistrate court shall pay to the administrative office of the courts, not later than the date each month established by regulation of the director of the administrative office, the amount of all fines, forfeitures and costs collected by him during the previous month, except for amounts disbursed in accordance with law. The administrative office

shall return to each magistrate a written receipt itemizing all money received. The administrative office shall deposit the amount of all fines and forfeitures with the state treasurer for credit to the current school fund, the amount of all costs, except all costs collected pursuant to Subsections D and E of Section 35-6-1 NMSA 1978 for credit to the state general fund, the amount of all costs collected pursuant to Subsection D of Section 35-6-1 NMSA 1978 for credit to the local government corrections fund and the amount of all costs collected pursuant to Subsection E of that section for credit to the metropolitan court mediation fund.

B. Any magistrate who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be removed from office.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-9-4, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 99; 1979, ch. 160, § 2; 1983, ch. 134, § 4; 1986, ch. 16, § 3.

Cross-references. - As to state general fund, see 6-4-2 NMSA 1978. As to current school fund, see 22-8-32 NMSA 1978. As to petty misdemeanors, see 30-1-6 NMSA 1978. As to local government corrections fund, see 33-3-25 NMSA 1978. As to metropolitan court mediation fund, see 34-8A-10 NMSA 1978. As to administrative office of the courts, see 34-9-1 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-9-4, 1953 Comp., relating to notice to quit, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 9.

§ 35-7-5. Magistrate administration; public money; commingling; trust fund bank account.

A. All money collected by a magistrate court in connection with civil and criminal actions is public money of the state held in trust by the magistrate until received by the administrative office of the courts or disbursed in accordance with law. Public money shall not be commingled with personal funds of the magistrate or any other funds.

B. Every magistrate court shall open a special trust fund checking account in a convenient bank insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation, shall deposit all public money into the account within four banking days after its receipt and shall make all remittances to the administrative office, as required by law, by check on this account.

C. Any magistrate who violates any provision of this section, or who is the maker of a check representing an amount required by law to be remitted to the administrative office, which check is not honored by the bank upon which it is drawn when first presented for payment for reason of lack of funds, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Any conviction under this section

operates as an automatic removal from office and forfeiture of the right to hold any public office for a period of four years from the date of conviction.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-9-5, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 100; 1979, ch. 160, § 3.

Cross-references. - For audit of accounts, see 12-6-1 to 12-6-14 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-9-5, 1953 Comp., relating to oath to complaint, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 9.

§ 35-7-6. Magistrate administration; current statutes.

A. Each magistrate shall obtain without cost:

(1) the volume of compiled laws relating to magistrates, along with current pocket supplements, from the New Mexico compilation commission;

(2) all current laws relating to motor vehicles from the commissioner of motor vehicles;

(3) all current laws relating to game animals and fish, along with all regulations of the state game commission, from the department of game and fish; and

(4) all current laws relating to motor carriers, along with all regulations of the state corporation commission relating to motor carriers, from the state corporation commission.

B. These materials remain the property of the state and shall be delivered by each magistrate to his successor in office or to the administrative office of the courts. Each magistrate is responsible for the care of the materials and for the cost of replacement in case of loss, damage or if not disposed of as required in this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-9-6, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 101.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-9-6, 1953 Comp., relating to procedure and authorization for suit brought in adjoining precinct, effective January 1, 1969.

§ 35-7-7. Magistrate administration; conflict of interest.

A. No magistrate shall, directly or indirectly:

(1) buy or be interested in buying any evidence of indebtedness or cause of action for the purpose of bringing any action before any court;

(2) either before or after suit, lend or advance or procure to be lent or advanced any money or other valuable thing to any person in consideration of, or as a reward or inducement for, placing any cause of action for prosecution or collection in any court;

(3) operate or be interested in a collection agency;

(4) with or without suit, collect, attempt to collect or become interested in collecting any claim where he receives any commission, percentage, fee or charge other than those allowed by law;

(5) institute or influence any other person to institute any suit in any magistrate court;

(6) publish advertising relating to his office;

(7) operate or be interested in a bail or appeal bond business; or

(8) serve as surety on any bond posted in any court.

B. Any magistrate violating any provision of this section is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be removed from office.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-9-7, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 102.

Cross-references. - For disqualification of magistrate, see N.M. Const., art. VI, § 18, 35-3-7, 35-3-8 NMSA 1978, Rule 2-106 SCRA 1986 and Rule 6-106 SCRA 1986.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-9-7, 1953 Comp., relating to time for appearance and pleading, effective January 1, 1977.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 9.

§ 35-7-8. Magistrate administration; official bond.

A. The administrative office of the courts shall procure an official bond for each magistrate and clerical assistant. The bond shall be executed by a corporate surety authorized to do business in this state in a sum prescribed by the administrative office equal to twenty percent of the public money handled by the magistrate during the preceding fiscal year, but not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). The official bond shall be payable to the state and conditioned for the faithful performance of duties during the magistrate's term of office and until his successor is elected or appointed and is qualified, and that the magistrate will pay all money received in his official capacity to the person entitled to receive it. The administrative office may elect to procure schedule

or blanket corporate surety bond coverage in lieu of individual coverage. Certified copies of the official bond are evidence in all courts and may be sued upon by the state or any person injured by any violation of its conditions.

B. The administrative office shall suspend the certificate of magistrate qualification of any magistrate upon cancellation of the magistrate's official bond coverage by the corporate surety, and shall not restore the certificate until other bond coverage is obtained.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-9-8, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 103.

Cross-references. - For recording bond, fee, see 14-8-12 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-9-8, 1953 Comp., relating to consent to, time and place of adjournments, effective January 1, 1969.

Assessment and collection of costs covered. - The proper assessment and collection of costs are among those duties the performance of which is intended to be insured by the magistrate's bond. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-84.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Liability of clerk of court for surety on bond for negligent or wrongful acts of deputies or assistants, 71 A.L.R.2d 1140.
51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace §§ 7, 9.

§ 35-7-9. Magistrate administration; court facilities.

The administrative office of the courts shall provide facilities for each magistrate court. Counties and municipalities shall cooperate and assist wherever possible.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-9-9, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 104.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-9-9, 1953 Comp., relating to finding defendant guilty, judgment and warrant of removal, effective January 1, 1969.

§ 35-7-10. Magistrate administration; clerical assistants.

Within appropriations and budgetary limitations, each magistrate, or the presiding magistrate of a multi-magistrate court, may select, and the administrative office of the courts may employ clerical assistants for magistrates.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-9-10, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 105; 1972, ch. 45, § 5; 1979, ch. 160, § 4.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-9-10, 1953 Comp., relating to titles and boundaries not to be determined, effective January 1, 1969.

§ 35-7-11. Magistrate administration; finances.

Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, all salaries and expenses of the magistrate court shall be paid by the state treasurer upon warrants of the secretary of finance and administration, supported by vouchers approved by the director of the administrative office of the courts and in accordance with budgets approved by the state budget division of the department of finance and administration.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-9-11, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 106; 1977, ch. 247, § 149.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-9-11, 1953 Comp., relating to joinder of actions, setoff, effective January 1, 1969.

§ 35-7-12. Magistrate administration; rules of pleading, practice and procedure.

A. The supreme court of New Mexico shall, by rules promulgated by it from time to time, regulate pleading, practice and procedure in judicial proceedings in the magistrate court for the purpose of simplifying and promoting the speedy determination of litigation upon its merits. Such rules shall not abridge, enlarge or modify the substantive rights of any litigant.

B. The supreme court shall cause all rules to be printed and distributed to all magistrates and to all members of the bar and no rule shall become effective until thirty days after it has been so printed and distributed.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-9-12, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 107.

Cross-references. - For Rules of Civil Procedure for the Magistrate Courts, see Judicial Pamphlet 2. For Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Magistrate Courts, see Judicial Pamphlet 6.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-9-12, 1953 Comp., relating to warrant for removal executed in daytime, effective January 1, 1969.

Article 8

Magistrate Court; Juries and Jurors

§ 35-8-1. Magistrate jury; right to trial by jury.

Except for contempt of the magistrate court, the right to trial by jury exists in all actions in the magistrate court which are within magistrate trial jurisdiction.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-10-1, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 108; 1975, ch. 242, § 5.

Cross-references. - For right to jury trial, see N.M. Const., art. II, § 12. For rules thereto, see Rules 2-602 to 2-605, Rules 6-505, 6-602, 6-603, 6-605, 6-609 and 6-610 SCRA 1986.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-10-1, 1953 Comp., relating to right of action of replevin, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Jury §§ 22, 23, 60; 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace §§ 73, 74.

Constitutional provision prohibiting local or special legislation as applied to statutes relating to juries, 155 A.L.R. 789.

Mandamus or prohibition as remedy to enforce right to jury trial, 41 A.L.R.2d 780.

Indoctrination by court of persons called for jury service as violation of right to jury trial, 89 A.L.R.2d 215.

Right to trial by jury in criminal prosecution for driving while intoxicated or similar offense, 16 A.L.R.3d 1373.

Issues in garnishment as triable to court or to jury, 19 A.L.R.3d 1393.

50 C.J.S. Juries § 12; 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 99.

§ 35-8-2. Magistrate jury; demand.

A. Either party to an action in the magistrate court within magistrate trial jurisdiction may demand trial by jury. Demand shall be made in the manner specified by the Rules of Civil Procedure or the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Magistrate Courts.

B. In civil actions, the magistrate shall collect from the party demanding trial by jury the jury fee established by law, but no jury fee shall be assessed against the state. In criminal actions, the magistrate shall not collect a jury fee. If demand is not made as provided in this section, or if the jury fee in any civil action is not paid at the time demand is made, trial by jury is deemed waived.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-10-2, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 109; 1973, ch. 29, § 1; 1975, ch. 242, § 6.

Cross-references. - For Rules of Civil Procedure for the Magistrate Courts, see Judicial Pamphlet 2. For Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Magistrate Courts, see Judicial Pamphlet 6.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-10-2, 1953 Comp., relating to commencement of replevin by writ, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Jury §§ 22, 23, 51, 60, 88, 89, 94; 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace §§ 73, 74.

Rule or statute requiring opposing party's consent to withdrawal of demand for jury trial, 90 A.L.R.2d 1162.

50 C.J.S. Juries § 12; 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 99, 110, 235.

§ 35-8-3. Magistrate jury; selecting and empaneling a jury.

A. A jury in the magistrate court consists of six jurors with the same qualifications as jurors in the district court.

B. The magistrate shall direct the clerk of the district court to draw and assign to that court the number of qualified jurors the magistrate deems necessary for one or more jury panels. Upon the receipt of the direction and in the manner prescribed for the selection of district court jurors, the clerk of the district court shall draw at random from the master jury wheel the number of qualified jurors specified. The names of jurors drawn for magistrate jury service shall be forwarded to the magistrate who shall maintain a record of the names and addresses of the prospective jurors.

C. Whenever a jury is required, the magistrate shall order the sheriff or a responsible person to summon the persons named on the jury list to appear at the time and place set for trial of the action. If a jury is left incomplete because of failure of jurors to appear, excused absences or disqualifications, the magistrate shall direct the sheriff to summon others to complete the jury.

D. No person may be required to remain as a member of a magistrate jury panel for longer than six months following qualification as a juror in any year unless the panel is engaged in a trial.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-10-3, enacted by Laws 1974, ch. 37, § 1.

Cross-references. - For jury consisting of six persons, see N.M. Const., art. II, § 12. For juries and jurors generally, see 38-5-1 to 38-5-19 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repealed former 36-10-3, 1953 Comp., relating to affidavit for replevin, effective January 1, 1969, and Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 110, enacted a new 36-10-3, 1953 Comp., relating to magistrate jury and

empaneling. Then Laws 1974, ch. 37, § 1, repealed 36-10-3, 1953 Comp., relating to magistrate jury and empaneling, and enacted the above section.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Jury §§ 136 to 188.

Right of consent to trial of criminal case before less than twelve jurors; and effect of consent upon jurisdiction of court to proceed with less than twelve, 70 A.L.R. 279; 105 A.L.R. 1114.

Irregularity in drawing names for a jury panel as ground of complaint by defendant in criminal prosecution, 92 A.L.R. 1109.

Validity of selection of jury in absence of defendant from courtroom; 33 A.L.R.4th 429. 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 99.

§ 35-8-4. Magistrate jury; trial.

Juries in the magistrate court shall hear the evidence in the action which shall be delivered in public in its presence. After hearing the evidence and being duly charged by the magistrate, the members of the jury shall be kept together until:

A. in civil actions, five members shall agree upon a verdict;

B. in criminal actions, the members unanimously agree upon a verdict; or

C. the members are discharged by the magistrate. The magistrate shall give judgment upon any verdict.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-10-4, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 111; 1975, ch. 242, § 7.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-10-4, 1953 Comp., relating to contents of writ of replevin and obtaining of property, effective January 1, 1969.

Magistrate court has no jurisdiction to set aside a jury verdict. *Jaramillo v. O'Toole*, 97 N.M. 345, 639 P.2d 1199 (1982).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 75 Am. Jur. 2d Trial §§ 1068, 1072 to 1110.

Separation of jury in criminal case, 21 A.L.R.2d 1088.

Separation or dispersal of jury in civil case after submission, 77 A.L.R.2d 1086.

24B C.J.S. Criminal Law §§ 1382 to 1385; 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 99.

§ 35-8-5. Magistrate jury; discharge upon failure to agree.

Whenever the magistrate is satisfied that a jury cannot agree upon a verdict in the manner provided by law after a reasonable time, or, in the exercise of his discretion the

magistrate determines that some necessity exists for discharge of the jury, he may discharge it and summon a new jury unless the parties agree that the magistrate may render judgment.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-10-5, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 112; 1975, ch. 242, § 8.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-10-5, 1953 Comp., relating to bonds of plaintiff and defendant, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 75 Am. Jur. 2d Trial §§ 1108 to 1110.

Separation of jury in criminal case, 21 A.L.R.2d 1088.

Separation or dispersal of jury in civil case after submission, 77 A.L.R.2d 1086.

Time jury must be kept together on disagreement in criminal case, 93 A.L.R.2d 627.

Separation of jury in criminal case after submission of cause-modern cases, 72 A.L.R.3d 248.

24 C.J.S. Criminal Law §§ 1388 to 1390; 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 99.

§ 35-8-6. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 279, § 1 repeals 35-8-6 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1974, ch. 37, § 2, relating to juror fees in magistrate court, effective June 19, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

Article 9

Magistrate Court; Attachment

§ 35-9-1. Attachment; affidavit and bond; grounds.

A. An attachment may be issued in a civil action in the magistrate court only upon the filing of a civil complaint, accompanied by:

(1) a bond to the defendant in double the sum claimed in the complaint, with sufficient sureties, conditioned that the plaintiff will diligently prosecute the action to final judgment without delay and will pay the defendant all damages and costs sustained from the attachment if no judgment is recovered against the defendant in the action; and

(2) an affidavit of the plaintiff that one or more of the following facts exists:

(a) the defendant is not a resident of this state;

(b) the defendant has concealed himself or left his usual place of abode in this state so that ordinary civil process cannot be served on him;

(c) the defendant is about to remove his personal property out of this state, or has fraudulently concealed or disposed of his property so as to defraud, hinder or delay his creditors;

(d) the defendant is about to fraudulently convey or assign, conceal or dispose of his property so as to hinder or delay his creditors;

(e) the debt which is the subject of the action was contracted out of this state, and the defendant has secretly removed his property into this state with the intent to hinder, delay or defraud his creditors;

(f) the defendant is a corporation whose principal office or place of business is out of the state and the corporation has not designated an agent in this state for service of process against the corporation;

(g) the defendant fraudulently contracted the debt or incurred the obligation which is the subject of the action or obtained credit from the plaintiff by false pretenses; or

(h) the debt which is the subject of the action is for labor, for any services rendered by the plaintiff or his assignor at the instance of the defendant or was contracted for the necessities of life.

B. An attachment may issue upon a demand not yet due in any case where an attachment is authorized, in the same manner as upon demands already due.

C. Any magistrate who issues an attachment in any civil action except in compliance with the provisions of this section is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be removed from office.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-11-1, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 114.

Cross-references. - For jurisdictional amount of magistrate court, see 35-3-3 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-11-1, 1953 Comp., relating to forms for various actions, effective January 1, 1969.

Law reviews. - For article, "Attachment in New Mexico-Part I," see 1 Nat. Resources J. 303 (1961).

For article, "Attachment in New Mexico-Part II," see 2 Nat. Resources J. 75 (1962).

For comment, "Attachment and Garnishment - Prejudgment Garnishment - Study and

Proposed Revisions," see 9 Nat. Resources J. 119 (1969).

For comment, "Wage Garnishment in New Mexico-Existing Debtor Protections under Federal and State Law and Further Proposals," see 1 N.M. L. Rev. 388 (1971).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 6 Am. Jur. 2d Attachment and Garnishment §§ 218, 254 to 287, 518 to 522; 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace §§ 42, 56.

Intent to defraud, sufficiency of affidavit respecting as against objection that it is a mere legal conclusion, 8 A.L.R.2d 578.

Residence of partnership for purposes of statutes authorizing attachment on ground of nonresidence, 9 A.L.R.2d 471.

What is an action for debt within attachment statute, 12 A.L.R.2d 787.

Injury to person, credit or reputation, 12 A.L.R.2d 806.

Foreign attachment or garnishment as available in action by nonresidents against nonresident or foreign corporation upon a foreign cause of action, 14 A.L.R.2d 420.

What constitutes a fraudulently contracted debt or fraudulently incurred liability or obligation within purview of statute authorizing attachment on such grounds, 39 A.L.R.2d 1265.

Amendment of attachment bond, 47 A.L.R.2d 971.

What sort of claim, obligation or liability is within contemplation of statute providing for attachment before debt or liability is due, 58 A.L.R.2d 1451.

Interest of spouse in estate by entireties as subject to attachment lien in satisfaction of his or her individual debt, 75 A.L.R.2d 1172.

Joint bank account as subject to attachment, garnishment, or execution by creditor of one of joint depositors, 11 A.L.R.3d 1465.

Family allowance from decedent's estate as exempt from attachment, garnishment, execution, and foreclosure, 27 A.L.R.3d 863.

Potential liability of insurer under liability policy as subject of attachment, 33 A.L.R.3d 992.

Client's funds in hands of his attorney as subject of attachment or garnishment by client's creditor, 35 A.L.R.3d 1094.

Liability of creditor for excessive attachment or garnishment, 56 A.L.R.3d 493.

What constitutes malice sufficient to justify an award of punitive damages in action for wrongful attachment or garnishment, 61 A.L.R.3d 984.

Recovery of damages for mental anguish, distress, suffering or the like, in action for wrongful attachment, garnishment, sequestration or execution, 83 A.L.R.3d 598.

7 C.J.S. Attachment § 23 et seq.; 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 77 (1 to 5).

§ 35-9-2. Attachment; execution.

A. The attachment shall order the sheriff or a full-time, salaried deputy sheriff to attach personal property of the defendant within the magistrate district having a value sufficient to satisfy the amount claimed in the complaint in the action, safely to keep the property to satisfy any judgment that might be recovered in the action and to make return of the attachment to the magistrate at the time specified therein not less than five days nor

more than fifteen days from the date of issuance.

B. The sheriff or deputy shall comply with the order and:

(1) immediately make an inventory of the property seized; and

(2) serve on the defendant personally, or, if the defendant cannot be found, leave at the defendant's residence, or if the defendant has no residence, leave with the person in whose possession the property is found, the civil complaint and summons and form for answer to civil complaint, along with a copy of the attachment and his inventory.

C. No property attached by the sheriff or deputy shall be removed by him if the person in possession of, or claiming, the property gives him a bond to the plaintiff in double the sum claimed in the complaint in the action, or in double the value of the property attached, whichever is less, conditioned that such property will be produced to satisfy any execution that might be issued upon any judgment which might be obtained by the plaintiff in the action.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-11-2, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 115.

Cross-references. - For applicability of personal property exemptions under 42-10-1 to 42-10-7 NMSA 1978, see 35-4-2 NMSA 1978. For exemption of retirement funds and benefits for public officers and employees, see 10-11-135 NMSA 1978. For exemption of welfare benefits, see 27-2-21 NMSA 1978. For exemption of interest and benefits of state police pension fund, see 29-4-10 NMSA 1978. For executions not to go against lands, see 39-4-2 NMSA 1978. For exemption of unemployment compensation benefits, see 51-1-37 NMSA 1978. For exemption of workers' compensation benefits, see 52-1-52 NMSA 1978. For exemption of occupational disease benefits, see 52-3-37 NMSA 1978. For exemption of minimum membership holdings in cooperative associations, see 53-4-28 NMSA 1978. For exemption of assets of insurance companies undergoing delinquency proceedings, see 59A-41-23 NMSA 1978. For exemption of fraternal benefit societies payments, see 59A-44-18 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 6 Am. Jur. 2d Attachment and Garnishment §§ 288 to 329.

Inclusion or exclusion of first and last days in computing time for giving notice of attachment which must be given a certain number of days before a known future date, 98 A.L.R.2d 1411.

7 C.J.S. Attachment § 170 et seq. 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 77 (6), (7).

§ 35-9-3. Attachment; hearing; judgment.

A. If the defendant was personally served as provided in Section 35-9-2B NMSA 1978, or if he appears as provided in the civil summons, the magistrate shall proceed to hear and determine the action on its merits as in other civil actions.

B. If the defendant was not personally served as provided in Section 35-9-2B NMSA 1978, but his personal property was seized under the attachment and he does not appear as provided in the summons, the magistrate shall order the sheriff to notify the defendant by newspaper publication or by posting in at least three of the most public places in the county that his property has been attached and that, unless he appears before the magistrate at a time and place mentioned in the notice, not less than twenty days or more than ninety days from the date of the notice, judgment will be rendered against him and his property sold to pay the debt. If the defendant appears when notified as provided in this subsection, the magistrate shall proceed to hear and determine the action on its merits as in other civil actions. If the defendant fails to appear when notified as provided in this subsection, the magistrate shall enter a default judgment against him in the action.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-11-3, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 116.

§ 35-9-4. Attachment; dissolution.

A. An attachment may be dissolved at any time before final judgment if the defendant appears and pleads to the action and posts bond to the plaintiff in double the sum claimed in the complaint, or double the value of the property attached, whichever is less, with sufficient sureties, conditioned that the property will be available to satisfy any judgment which might be entered against him in the action.

B. When an attachment is dissolved, all proceedings touching the property attached are vacated, and the action shall proceed as if the attachment had not been issued.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-11-4, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 117.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 6 Am. Jur. 2d Attachment and Garnishment §§ 523 to 557.

7 C.J.S. Attachment § 247 et seq. 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 77 (15), (16).

§ 35-9-5. Attachment; suit on bond.

The bond given by the plaintiff or other person in an attachment action in the magistrate court may be sued upon in the name of the state by any party injured, and shall proceed as in other civil actions.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-11-5, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 118.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 6 Am. Jur. 2d Attachment and Garnishment §§ 546 to 549.

Recovery of value of use of property wrongfully attached, 45 A.L.R.2d 1221.

Right to recover attorney's fees for wrongful attachment, 65 A.L.R.2d 1426.
51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 77 (19), (20).

§ 35-9-6. Attachment; special provisions.

All laws and procedures governing magistrate courts apply to attachment actions in the magistrate court except as otherwise provided by law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-11-6, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 119.

§ 35-9-7. Attachment; form of bond.

Attachment bonds in civil actions in the magistrate court shall be in substantially the following form:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING FORM:

"STATE OF NEW MEXICO
..... MAGISTRATE DISTRICT, DIVISION
(Name), Plaintiff
v. CIVIL DOCKET NO.....
(Name), Defendant

ATTACHMENT BOND

We bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators to the state of New Mexico in the sum of (\$.....) on condition that the plaintiff will diligently prosecute this action to final judgment without delay, will pay to the defendant all money found due to him in the action, and will pay all damages that may accrue to the defendant by reason of the attachment, upon completion of which this obligation is void.

.....
Plaintiff (Principal)

.....
Surety

.....
Surety
Approved, 19.....

.....
Magistrate"

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-11-7, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 120.

§ 35-9-8. Attachment; form of writ.

Writs of attachment in civil actions in the magistrate court shall be in substantially the following form:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING FORM:

"STATE OF NEW MEXICO
..... MAGISTRATE DISTRICT, DIVISION
(Name), Plaintiff
v. CIVIL DOCKET NO.....
(Name), Defendant

WRIT OF ATTACHMENT

THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

TO: The sheriff or a full-time, salaried deputy sheriff:

You are ordered to attach personal property of the defendant in this action having a value sufficient to satisfy the sum of (\$.....), with interest and costs, wherever the same may be found in the county, safely to keep the property to satisfy any judgment that might be recovered by the plaintiff in this action, and to make return of this writ to me on, 19....., presenting with your return a copy of your inventory of property attached.

Dated, 19.....
Magistrate"

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-11-8, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 121.

Article 10

Magistrate Court; Forcible Entry or Unlawful Detainer

§ 35-10-1. Forcible entry or detainer; grounds.

A. A civil action for forcible entry or unlawful detainer of real property is commenced by the filing of a civil complaint alleging that one or more of the following facts exists:

- (1) the defendant entered and occupied the lands and tenements of another against the will or consent of the owner and refused to vacate the premises after notice by the owner or his agent or attorney;
- (2) the defendant holds over after the termination, or contrary to the terms of, his lease or tenancy;
- (3) the defendant fails to pay rent at the time stipulated for payment;

(4) the defendant continues in possession after a sale by foreclosure of mortgage or on execution unless the defendant claims by a title paramount to the mortgage under which the sale was made or by title derived from the purchaser at the sale; or

(5) the defendant is a tenant from month to month or a tenant at will and continues in possession of the premises after thirty days' written notice by the owner or his agent or attorney to vacate.

B. The district court of the county in which the real property is located has concurrent original jurisdiction in civil actions for forcible entry or unlawful detainer when the rent contracted for amounts to fifty dollars (\$50.00) or more a month or when the reasonable rental value of the premises is fifty dollars (\$50.00) or more a month.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-12-1, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 122.

Cross-references. - For jurisdictional amount of magistrate court, see 35-3-3 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-12-1, 1953 Comp., relating to jurisdiction in criminal cases, effective January 1, 1969.

Action for unlawful detainer is purely statutory and is restricted in its operation to the situations specified in the statute. *Ott v. Keller*, 90 N.M. 1, 558 P.2d 613 (Ct. App. 1976).

Unlawful detainer is a summary proceeding; an equitable owner under a real estate contract cannot be ousted from possession by a summary proceeding, and the question of title to land cannot be determined in an unlawful detainer action. *Ott v. Keller*, 90 N.M. 1, 558 P.2d 613 (Ct. App. 1976).

Effect of action. - An action for forcible entry or unlawful detainer settles nothing between the parties, does not determine title to the property or the absolute right to possession, and only places the parties in their original positions prior to the forcible entry or unlawful detainer. *Ott v. Keller*, 90 N.M. 1, 558 P.2d 613 (Ct. App. 1976).

Sufficiency of complaint. - Substantial compliance with statutory form of complaint in a forcible entry and detainer action was sufficient. *Heron v. Kelly*, 48 N.M. 123, 146 P.2d 851 (1944); *Puckett v. Walz*, 41 N.M. 612, 72 P.2d 623 (1937); *Springer v. Wasson*, 23 N.M. 277, 167 P. 712 (1917) (decided under former law).

Of proof. - It is unnecessary to prove a forcible entry, proof of unlawful detainer being sufficient. *Springer v. Wasson*, 25 N.M. 379, 183 P. 398 (1919) (decided under former law).

And of description of land. - In forcible entry and detainer suit, the description should be so definite and certain that the premises may be readily identified, but reasonable and

not absolute certainty is all that is required. *Patten v. Balch*, 15 N.M. 276, 106 P. 388 (1910); *Sanchez v. Luna*, 1 N.M. 238 (1857) (decided under former law).

Affidavit of jurisdictional amount. - Before a suit in forcible entry and detainer or unlawful detainer can be instituted in the district court, an affidavit must be made showing that the reasonable rental value of the premises is \$50.00 or more per month. *Kuykendall v. Ulibarri*, 56 N.M. 43, 239 P.2d 731 (1952) (decided under former law).

Complaint as whole to be examined. - Where jurisdiction of the district court depends upon the amount in controversy, the complaint as a whole is to be examined to determine whether the requisite jurisdiction exists. *Kuykendall v. Ulibarri*, 56 N.M. 43, 239 P.2d 731 (1952) (decided under former law).

Action by peaceable possessor. - Where one is in quiet and peaceable possession of land belonging to the United States and is ousted by an intruder, he may maintain an action of forcible entry and detainer, even though his possession and occupation was without authority of law. *Murrah v. Acrey*, 19 N.M. 228, 142 P. 143 (1914) (decided under former law).

Interference with a tenant's right of ingress and egress is actionable. *Wal-Go Assocs. v. Leon*, 95 N.M. 565, 624 P.2d 507 (1981).

Where suit precluded. - Where defendants purchased ranch four years prior and remained in possession and plaintiff does not claim any possession prior to that, has never been in possession either as owner, tenant or in any other capacity, but bases title on a disputed contract between the parties, the plaintiff's title is so directly and inextricably involved in the action for unlawful detainer that suit is precluded by 35-10-3C NMSA 1978. *Reinhart v. Lindholm*, 84 N.M. 546, 505 P.2d 1222 (1972).

Enforcement of right of way not permitted either. - Action of forcible entry and detainer did not lie to enforce a right of way. *Roberts v. Trujillo*, 3 N.M. (Gild.) 87, 1 P. 855 (1884) (decided under former law).

Jurisdiction on Apache reservation. - Despite the fact that the Apache reservation land upon which plaintiff's house is located was fee patent land, presumably granted under the Indian Allotment Act, and that the Mescalero tribal law makes no provision for a wrongful entry and detainer action, nevertheless the state may not assume jurisdiction without congressional or tribal authorization. *Chino v. Chino*, 90 N.M. 204, 561 P.2d 476 (1977).

Where jurisdiction not ousted by raising of title. - If title to real estate was raised only indirectly, it would not oust the jurisdiction of the justice of the peace (now magistrate). *Wood Garage v. Jasper*, 41 N.M. 289, 67 P.2d 1000 (1937) (decided under former law).

Effect of default on real estate sales contract. - A real estate sales contract is not a lease or tenancy since it does not involve a landlord-tenant relationship during the

existence of the contract, and the contract cannot, after default, transform a vendor-vendee relationship into one of landlord-tenant despite provisions which attempt to do so; thus, an unlawful detainer action does not arise out of a vendor-vendee relationship, the vendee in possession was not a tenant in any sense of the word, his default did not make him a tenant, and consequently, the trial court lacked jurisdiction over the subject matter. *Ott v. Keller*, 90 N.M. 1, 558 P.2d 613 (Ct. App. 1976).

Where proceeding inequitable. - A summary unlawful detainer proceeding was inequitable to defendant-vendees, whose counterclaim and demand for a jury were disregarded by the trial court when it terminated defendants' contract, evicted the defendants from their residence, forfeited all sums paid (approximately 25% of the purchase price) and ordered defendants to pay plaintiffs' attorney's fees and costs. *Ott v. Keller*, 90 N.M. 1, 558 P.2d 613 (Ct. App. 1976).

When right of possession arises at foreclosure sale. - The right of possession in a purchaser at a foreclosure sale arises upon the issuance to him of a commissioner's deed. *Minor v. Riebold*, 86 N.M. 279, 523 P.2d 14 (1974).

Effect of foreclosure decree sale on mortgagor possession. - A mortgagor of real estate is not entitled to retain possession of property after confirmation of sale under decree of foreclosure. *Gunby v. Doughton*, 30 N.M. 144, 228 P. 603 (1924) (decided under former law).

Waiver of notice to vacate. - In an action of unlawful detainer, notice to vacate may be waived by the defendant. *Board of Educ. v. Astler*, 21 N.M. 1, 151 P. 462 (1914) (decided under former law).

Law reviews. - For survey, "The Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act," see 6 N.M. L. Rev. 293 (1976).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 35 Am. Jur. 2d Forcible Entry and Detainer §§ 1 to 27.

Surrender and acceptance of term as affecting right to recover rent or on obligation given for rent, 18 A.L.R. 957; 58 A.L.R. 906.

Criminal offense of forcible detainer where entry was peaceable, 49 A.L.R. 597.

Dispossession without legal process by one entitled to possession of real property as ground of action, other than for recovery of possession or damage to his person, by person dispossessed, 101 A.L.R. 476.

Forcible entry and detainer or unlawful detainer as applicable in case of "lease" of minerals or oil and gas, 107 A.L.R. 661.

Deed or lease of real property as affecting rights and remedies available against tenant at will or by sufferance, 151 A.L.R. 370.

Forcible entry and detainer as a remedy of tenant against stranger wrongfully interfering with his possession, 12 A.L.R.2d 1199.

Implied duty of lessee to remove his property, debris, buildings, improvements and the like, from leased premises at expiration of lease, 23 A.L.R.2d 655.

Validity and construction of lease provision requiring lessee to pay liquidated sum for failure to vacate premises or surrender possession at expiration of lease, 23 A.L.R.2d 1318.

Power of equity to relieve against forfeiture of lease for nonpayment of rent, 31 A.L.R.2d 315; 65 A.L.R.3d 804.

Right of landowner who has conveyed property to third person to maintain forcible detainer or similar summary possessory action, 47 A.L.R.2d 1170.

Right of landlord legally entitled to possession to dispossess tenant without legal process, 6 A.L.R.3d 177.

36A C.J.S. Forcible Entry and Detainer §§ 1 to 22.

§ 35-10-2. Limitation of remedy.

The provisions of Sections 35-10-1 through 35-10-6 NMSA 1978 shall not apply to actions by a landlord arising out of a residential tenancy governed by the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act [47-8-1 to 47-8-51 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-12-1.1, enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 38, § 53.

Cross-references. - For provision of Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act on forcible entry and detainer, see 47-8-49 NMSA 1978.

Law reviews. - For survey, "The Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 293 (1976).

§ 35-10-3. Forcible entry or detainer; special provisions.

A. Except as provided in Section 35-10-1 NMSA 1978, three days' notice in writing to quit must be given to the defendant before a civil action for forcible entry or unlawful detainer may be filed.

B. The return day of the summons in an action for forcible entry or unlawful detainer shall be not less than three, nor more than ten, days from the time of service of the civil complaint and summons on the defendant. Except by consent of the parties, no continuance shall be granted for more than ten days.

C. The questions of title or boundaries of land shall not be investigated in an action for forcible entry or unlawful detainer, but the action does not prevent a party from testing the right of property in any other manner. An action for forcible entry or unlawful detainer may not be brought in connection with any other action, nor may it be made the subject of setoff.

D. The right of a landlord in an action for forcible entry or unlawful detainer is not affected by the underleasing of his tenant.

E. When a lessee has been induced to take a lease by means of force, fraud or intimidation, he may plead a paramount title in himself, an outstanding title or the want of title in the lessor.

F. Legal representatives of a person who, if alive, might have brought an action for forcible entry or unlawful detainer may bring the action after his death.

G. All laws and procedures governing magistrate courts apply to actions for forcible entry or unlawful detainer in the magistrate court except as otherwise provided by law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-12-2, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 123.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-12-2, 1953 Comp., relating to disqualification of justice by interest or relationship, effective January 1, 1969.

Sufficiency of notice. - The notice to quit should be sufficiently definite to inform the tenant of the meaning of the notice, but the landlord's signature is not indispensable. *Lund v. Ozanne*, 13 N.M. 293, 84 P. 710 (1906) (decided under former law).

Where sufficient. - Allegation in complaint "that on a certain day, to wit, the 30th day of September, 1949, at said county, demand in writing was duly made by plaintiff of said defendant for, and requiring the payment, said rent then due, amounting to the said sum of \$4000., or the possession of said demised property, but said defendant neglected and refused for the space of three whole days and upward, after demand so made as aforesaid, and still neglects and refuses, to pay said rent, or surrender possession of said premises," sufficiently alleged statutory notice. *Kuykendall v. Ulibarri*, 56 N.M. 43, 239 P.2d 731 (1952) (decided under former law).

Defenses allowed. - This section allows any defense, whether legal or equitable, to be raised that does not try title or boundaries to the disputed property. *Wal-Go Assocs. v. Leon*, 95 N.M. 565, 624 P.2d 507 (1981).

Where suit precluded. - Where defendants purchased ranch four years prior and remained in possession and plaintiff does not claim any possession prior to that, has never been in possession either as owner, tenant or in any other capacity, but bases title on a disputed contract between the parties, the plaintiff's title is so directly and inextricably involved in the action for unlawful detainer that suit is precluded by 35-10-3C NMSA 1978. *Reinhart v. Lindholm*, 84 N.M. 546, 505 P.2d 1222 (1972).

Where real estate provisions not violated. - Where the title to real estate is drawn in question indirectly or incidentally, statutory and constitutional provisions are not violated. *Brown v. Bigham*, 65 N.M. 45, 331 P.2d 1106 (1958) (decided under former law).

Where question of title resolved previously. - Prohibition in Subsection C against investigation of questions of title in unlawful detainer actions did not mean that magistrate court and district court lacked jurisdiction to decide whether plaintiff was entitled to possession of property which he had purchased at foreclosure sale but which defendant had failed to vacate, since the only question of title, that of the validity of the order of the district court under which the deed was issued to the plaintiff, had previously been resolved against the defendant. *Minor v. Riebold*, 86 N.M. 279, 523 P.2d 14 (1974).

Trial by jury. - Right to a trial by jury does not exist in an action for forcible entry and detainer in the absence of statutory authority. *Reece v. Montano*, 48 N.M. 1, 144 P.2d 461 (1943) (decided under former law).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 35 Am. Jur. 2d Forcible Entry and Detainer §§ 6, 34, 35, 37, 42, 43.

Right of landlord legally entitled to possession to dispossess tenant without legal process, 6 A.L.R.3d 177.

36A C.J.S. Forcible Entry and Detainer §§ 23 to 28, 35.

§ 35-10-4. Forcible entry or detainer; judgment.

A. If the defendant is found guilty in a civil action for forcible entry or unlawful detainer, judgment shall be entered against him:

(1) for damages; and

(2) that he be removed from the premises and the plaintiff be put in possession.

B. Execution shall include an order that the sheriff or a full-time, salaried deputy sheriff remove the defendant from the premises.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-12-3, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 124.

Cross-references. - For applicability of personal property exemptions under 42-10-1 NMSA 1978, see 35-4-2 NMSA 1978. As to exemptions and procedure for claiming in magistrate courts, see Rule 2-803 SCRA 1986.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-12-3, 1953 Comp., relating to form of dockets in criminal cases, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 35 Am. Jur. 2d Forcible Entry and Detainer §§ 47 to 49.

36A C.J.S. Forcible Entry and Detainer §§ 68 to 75.

§ 35-10-5. Forcible entry or detainer; damages on appeal.

A. If the plaintiff recovers judgment in an action for forcible entry or unlawful detainer upon appeal:

(1) to the district court, the damages assessed shall be the actual value of the rent due until entry of judgment by the magistrate court and double the value of all rent accrued thereafter until entry of judgment in the district court; and

(2) to the supreme court or court of appeals, further damages at double the value of all rent accrued from the entry of judgment in the district court until delivery of possession to him.

B. The supersedeas bond required under Section 39-3-22 NMSA 1978, shall contain a condition requiring the defendant appealing or taking a writ of error to the supreme court or court of appeals to pay all damages prescribed in this section if the judgment of the district court is affirmed by the supreme court or court of appeals, and the amount of the bond shall be sufficient to cover all such damages. The bond operates as a supersedeas to the order of removal as well as to execution for damages and costs. Upon final disposition of the appeal from the district court in his favor, the plaintiff may sue on the supersedeas bond to recover the damages.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-12-4, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 125.

Cross-references. - For amendments on trial de novo in district court, see 35-13-3 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-12-4, 1953 Comp., relating to suspension of sentence in criminal cases, effective January 1, 1969.

Law reviews. - For survey, "The Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act," see 6 N.M. L. Rev. 293 (1976).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 35 Am. Jur. 2d Forcible Entry and Detainer §§ 50, 51, 56.

36A C.J.S. Forcible Entry and Detainer §§ 58 to 61, 87 to 95.

§ 35-10-6. Forcible entry or detainer; form of execution.

Executions in civil actions for forcible entry or detainer in the magistrate court shall be in substantially the following form:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING FORM:

"STATE OF NEW MEXICO

..... MAGISTRATE DISTRICT, DIVISION
(Name), Plaintiff
v. CIVIL DOCKET NO.....
(Name), Defendant

**EXECUTION IN FORCIBLE ENTRY OR DETAINER
THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO**

To: The sheriff or a full-time, salaried deputy sheriff:
Judgment having been entered for the plaintiff in this action, you are ordered to cause the defendant forthwith to be removed from the premises at: (describe premises as in the judgment) the plaintiff to have possession thereof, and that you levy against the personal property of the defendant, wherever the same may be found in the county, the sum of ... (\$.....) and your fees hereon, and that you return this writ to me within twenty days.
Dated, 19.....
Magistrate"

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-12-5, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 126.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-12-5, 1953 Comp., relating to criminal dockets, effective January 1, 1969.

Article 11

Magistrate Court; Replevin

§ 35-11-1. Replevin; grounds.

Whenever any personal property is wrongfully taken or detained, the person having a right to immediate possession may bring a civil action of replevin for recovery of the property and for damages sustained from the wrongful taking or detention. However, in replevin actions, magistrate courts shall not issue any writs of replevin or any other orders providing for a seizure of property before judgment.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-13-1, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 127; 1975, ch. 249, § 8.

Cross-references. - For jurisdictional amount of magistrate court, see 35-3-3 NMSA 1978. For replevin bond where animals trespassing in irrigation district, see 77-14-14 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-13-1, 1953 Comp., relating to forms in criminal cases, effective January 1, 1969.

Where statutes unconstitutional. - Former version of New Mexico replevin statutes, insofar as they provided for a prejudgment taking of property without notice and hearing, were unconstitutional as a violation of the constitutional prohibition of taking property without due process of law. *Montoya v. Blackhurst*, 84 N.M. 91, 500 P.2d 176 (1972).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 66 Am. Jur. 2d Replevin §§ 61 to 66.

Sufficiency of proof in replevin of defendant's possession at time of commencement of action, 2 A.L.R.2d 1043.

Conversion as precluded by resort to replevin, 3 A.L.R.2d 230.

Remedy of replevin where agent, employed to purchase personal property, buys it for himself, 20 A.L.R.2d 1149.

Action against landowner for recovery of possession of cut timber after his revocation of license, 26 A.L.R.2d 1197.

Availability of replevin or similar possessory action to one not claiming as heir, legatee or creditor of decedent's estate, against personal representative, 42 A.L.R.2d 418.

County that may bring replevin or similar possessory action, 60 A.L.R.2d 487.

Recovery of fees as damages by successful litigant in replevin or detinue action, 60 A.L.R.2d 945.

Maintenance of replevin or similar possessory remedy by cotenant, or security transaction creditor thereof, against other cotenants, 93 A.L.R.2d 358.

Recovery of value of property in replevin or similar possessory action where defendant, at time action is brought, is no longer in possession of property, 97 A.L.R.2d 896.

Amount of compensation of attorney for services in action to recover property for services in absence of contract or statute fixing amount, 57 A.L.R.3d 469; 57 A.L.R.3d 550; 57 A.L.R.3d 584; 58 A.L.R.3d 201; 58 A.L.R.3d 235; 58 A.L.R.3d 317; 59 A.L.R.3d 152.

Modern views as to validity, under Federal Constitution, of state prejudgment attachment, garnishment and replevin procedures, distraint procedures under landlords' or innkeepers' lien statutes, and like procedures authorizing summary seizure of property. 18 A.L.R. Fed. 223.

77 C.J.S. Replevin §§ 94 to 109.

§ 35-11-2. Replevin; special provisions.

All laws and procedures governing magistrate courts apply to actions of replevin in the magistrate court except as otherwise provided by law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-13-4, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 130.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-13-4, 1953 Comp., relating to distribution of forms for criminal cases, effective January 1, 1969.

§ 35-11-3. Judgment.

In any replevin action in the magistrate court, judgment may be entered for the plaintiff granting the plaintiff the property, or its fair market value in case a delivery cannot be made, and damages for the wrongful taking or detention of the property by the defendant.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-13-7, enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 249, § 9.

Cross-references. - For Rules of Civil Procedure for the Magistrate Courts, see Judicial Pamphlet 2.

Article 12

Magistrate Court; Garnishment

§ 35-12-1. Garnishment; affidavit and bond; grounds.

A. Garnishment may be issued in advance of judgment in a civil action in the magistrate court only upon the filing of a civil complaint, accompanied by:

(1) a bond to the defendant, with sufficient sureties, in double the sum claimed in the complaint, conditioned that the plaintiff will diligently prosecute the action to final judgment without delay, will pay to the defendant all money found due to him in the action and will pay the defendant and the garnishee all damages and costs sustained from the garnishment if no judgment is recovered from the defendant in the action; and

(2) an affidavit of the plaintiff that one or more of the following facts exists:

(a) the defendant has no property in his possession within this state subject to execution to satisfy the amount claimed in the complaint; or

(b) one or more of the grounds for issuance of attachment in the magistrate court, the applicable grounds to be stated in the affidavit.

B. Garnishment may be issued in aid of execution of judgment entered in a civil action in the magistrate court only upon the filing in the action of an affidavit of the plaintiff that the defendant has no property in his possession within this state subject to execution to satisfy the judgment.

C. Garnishment may be issued in the magistrate court in aid of execution of judgment, which was entered in a civil action in some other court in this state and the unpaid balance of which does not exceed the jurisdictional amount of the magistrate court, only upon the filing of a civil complaint together with a certified copy of the judgment and an affidavit of the plaintiff that the defendant has no property in his possession within this state subject to execution to satisfy the judgment.

D. The affidavit under Subsections A through C shall include a statement that the plaintiff believes that a named garnishee:

(1) is indebted to the defendant and that the debt is not exempt from garnishment; or

(2) holds personal property belonging to the defendant.

E. Any magistrate who issues a garnishment in any civil action except in compliance with the provisions of this section is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be removed from office.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-14-1, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 133; 1969, ch. 139, § 3.

Cross-references. - For jurisdictional amount of magistrate courts, see 35-3-3 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-14-1, 1953 Comp., relating to initiation of peace proceedings, effective January 1, 1969.

Where due process not violated. - Due process does not require that a judgment debtor shall be given notice and an opportunity to be heard before issuance of a garnishment to satisfy the judgment, since the judgment debtor would have already been provided with notice and an opportunity to be heard in the proceeding that resulted in the judgment against him; in addition, the plaintiffs had actual notice of the garnishment, were represented by counsel, and made no attempt to claim the exemptions which they alleged were denied them without notice and a hearing. *Moya v. DeBaca*, 286 F. Supp. 606 (D.N.M. 1968), appeal dismissed, 395 U.S. 825, 89 S. Ct. 2136, 23 L. Ed. 2d 740 (1969) (decided under former law).

Reaching of exempt property. - Garnishment was not a device by which exempt property could be reached. *McFadden v. Murray*, 32 N.M. 361, 257 P. 999 (1927) (decided under former law).

Garnishment proceedings are a statutory remedy which are controlled by this chapter. *Jemko, Inc. v. Liaghat*, 106 N.M. 50, 738 P.2d 922 (Ct. App. 1987).

Garnishment of husband's income for wife's debts. - Since one-half of husband's income is available to satisfy wife's separate debt, because wife has a legally recognized interest in one-half of husband's income, creditor's post-judgment garnishment of one-half of husband's income was garnishment of its judgment debtor's wife's property, not husband's, and husband lacks standing to claim denial of due process. *Central Adjustment Bureau, Inc. v. Thevenet*, 101 N.M. 612, 686 P.2d 954 (1984).

Joinder of spouses jointly obligated on promissory note. - Where husband is judgment debtor and the judgment of the trial court in a garnishment proceeding indicates that garnishee is indebted on a promissory note to husband and wife, if the note is not a community asset, both payees under the note should be joined so as to adjudicate their respective rights under the note, but if the note is a community asset, wife would be considered a proper but not indispensable party. *Jemko, Inc. v. Liaghat*, 106 N.M. 50, 738 P.2d 922 (Ct. App. 1987).

Jurisdiction. - A court has no jurisdiction to proceed in garnishment, even though it is a court of general jurisdiction, unless such jurisdiction is expressly conferred by statute. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-85.

Law reviews. - For comment, "Attachment and Garnishment - Prejudgment Garnishment - Study and Proposed Revisions," see 9 Nat. Resources J. 119 (1969).

For comment, "Wage Garnishment in New Mexico - Existing Debtor Protections under Federal and State Law and Further Proposals," see 1 N.M. L. Rev. 388 (1971).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 6 Am. Jur. 2d Attachment and Garnishment §§ 218, 332 to 334, 518 to 522.

Garnishment of bank in suit against the payee or other holder of a check upon the bank, 5 A.L.R. 589.

Levy upon or garnishment of contents of safety deposit box, 11 A.L.R. 225; 19 A.L.R. 863; 39 A.L.R. 1215.

Garnishment of debt due from a foreign corporation doing business within the state to a nonresident, arising from business outside the state, 27 A.L.R. 1396.

Garnishment of fire insurer, 38 A.L.R. 1072; 53 A.L.R. 724.

Garnishment of debt as affected by previous assignment by principal defendant to a nonresident served constructively, 39 A.L.R. 1465.

Garnishment of goods covered by negotiable warehouse receipt, 40 A.L.R. 969.

Garnishment of note or check, 41 A.L.R. 1003.

Judgment as subject to garnishment in another court of the state in which it was rendered, 43 A.L.R. 190.

Conclusiveness as to merits of judgment of courts of foreign country, in garnishment proceedings, 46 A.L.R. 439; 148 A.L.R. 991.

Garnishment of carrier in respect of goods shipped, 46 A.L.R. 933.

Garnishment of deposit in branch bank, 50 A.L.R. 1340; 136 A.L.R. 471.

Priority of assignment of chose in action over subsequent garnishment as affected by lack of notice to debtor of assignment, 52 A.L.R. 109.

Foreign attachment or garnishment upon which jurisdiction is dependent resting upon property coming into hands of garnishee, or obligations having their inception, after service of the writ, 53 A.L.R. 1022.

Liability of alimony for wife's debts, 55 A.L.R. 361; 10 A.L.R. Fed. 881.

Garnishment of debt owing to two or more in an action against less than all, 57 A.L.R. 844.

Right of creditor upon dissolution of his own attachment to garnish custodian of

attached property, 59 A.L.R. 526.

Garnishment against executor or administrator by creditor of heir, legatee, distributee or creditor of estate, 59 A.L.R. 768.

Accounts in one's hands for collection as subject of garnishment, 60 A.L.R. 884.

Vendee's interest under conditional sales contract as subject to garnishment, 61 A.L.R. 781.

Indebtedness to partnership as subject of attachment or garnishment by creditor of individual partner, 71 A.L.R. 77.

Liability of obligor to garnishment in respect to obligation to contractor under construction contract, 82 A.L.R. 1115.

Garnishment of bank deposit, by depositor's creditor as entitling latter to trust or preference out of assets of insolvent garnishee bank, 83 A.L.R. 1085.

Interest of mortgagor or pledgor in property in possession of mortgagee or pledgee as subject of garnishment, 83 A.L.R. 1383.

Proceedings in one state upon debt or other claim as affected by pendency in another state of proceedings to garnish such debt or claim, 91 A.L.R. 959.

Liability for conversion of property as subject of garnishment by creditor of the owner, 91 A.L.R. 1337.

Property of incompetent or infant under guardianship as subject to execution, attachment or garnishment, 92 A.L.R. 919.

Unliquidated claims of damage in tort as subject of garnishment, 93 A.L.R. 1088.

Withdrawal value of stock in building and loan association as subject to garnishment, 94 A.L.R. 1017.

Giving of check by debtor before garnishment as affecting right to garnish debt, 94 A.L.R. 1391.

Right to garnish amount payable under contract contemplating cash transaction, 95 A.L.R. 1497.

Garnishment by landlord's creditor of tenant's obligation in respect of rent, 100 A.L.R. 307.

Garnishment of bank deposit as affected by bank's right, or waiver of right, to set-off depositor's indebtedness to it against deposit or apply deposit to such indebtedness, 106 A.L.R. 62; 110 A.L.R. 1268.

Bank deposit as subject of garnishment for debt of depositor as affected by previous acts by bank in relation to deposit, 107 A.L.R. 697.

Jurisdiction of justice's court of garnishment proceedings incidentally involving title to land, 115 A.L.R. 540.

Foreign corporation doing business within state as subject to garnishment because of indebtedness to nonresident who in turn is indebted to nonresident principal defendant, 116 A.L.R. 387.

Judgment in tort action as subject of assignment, attachment or garnishment pending appeal, 121 A.L.R. 420.

Situs of corporate stock or stock in joint stock company for purpose of garnishment, 122 A.L.R. 338.

Money or other property taken from prisoner as subject of garnishment, 154 A.L.R. 758.

Garnishment of insurance by creditor or member of class to whom payment may be made under facility of payment clause, 166 A.L.R. 10.

Garnishment of proceeds of policy containing facility of payment clause, 166 A.L.R. 54.
Effect on judgment in garnishment proceedings as between garnishee and principal defendant of disclosure or failure to disclose exemptions, 166 A.L.R. 272.

Form of judgment against garnishee respecting obligation payable in installments, 7 A.L.R.2d 680.

Residence of partnership for purposes of statutes authorizing garnishment on ground of nonresidence, 9 A.L.R.2d 471.

What is an action for "debt" within garnishment statute, 12 A.L.R.2d 787.

Foreign attachment or garnishment as available in action by nonresident against nonresident or foreign corporation upon a foreign cause of action, 14 A.L.R.2d 420.

Removability to federal court of garnishment proceedings, 22 A.L.R.2d 904.

Retirement or pension proceeds or annuity payments under group insurance as subject to attachment or garnishment, 28 A.L.R.2d 1213.

Rights of creditors of life insured as to options or other benefits available to him during his lifetime, 37 A.L.R.2d 268.

Sharecropper's share in crop wholly or partially unharvested as subject to garnishment, 82 A.L.R.2d 858.

Garnishment of salary, wages or commissions where defendant debtor is indebted to garnishee-employer, 93 A.L.R.2d 995.

Joint bank account as subject to attachment, garnishment, or execution by creditor of one of the joint depositors, 11 A.L.R.3d 1465.

Attachment and garnishment of funds in branch bank or main office of bank having branches, ; 12 A.L.R.3d 1088.

Issue in garnishment as triable to court or jury, 19 A.L.R.3d 1393.

Client's funds in hands of his attorney as subject of attachment or garnishment by client's creditor, 35 A.L.R.3d 1094.

Modern views as to validity, under Federal Constitution, of state prejudgment attachment, garnishment and replevin procedures, distraint procedures under landlords' or innkeepers' lien statutes, and like procedures authorizing summary seizure of property, 18 A.L.R. Fed. 223.

38 C.J.S. Garnishment §§ 69 to 118, 140 to 148; 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 78(3).

§ 35-12-2. Garnishment; service on garnishee.

A. The garnishment shall be served on the garnishee within the magistrate district in the manner provided by law for service of a civil summons in the magistrate court and shall order the garnishee in the action to appear before the magistrate within twenty days from the date of service to answer under oath, as of the date the garnishment was served and also as of the date of his answer:

(1) what, if anything, he is indebted to the defendant and on what account;

(2) what, if any, personal property of the defendant is in his possession; and

(3) what other persons, if any, within his knowledge are indebted to the defendant or have personal property of the defendant in their possession.

B. Return on the garnishment shall be made in the manner provided by law for return on a civil summons in the magistrate court.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-14-2, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 134.

Cross-references. - For service of writs of garnishment on state employees, see 38-1-17 NMSA 1978. For Rules of Civil Procedure for the Magistrate Courts, see Judicial Pamphlet 2.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-14-2, 1953 Comp., relating to discharge upon giving bond, effective January 1, 1969.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 6 Am. Jur. 2d Attachment and Garnishment §§ 339 to 341.

Service of process in garnishment of foreign corporation doing business in state, 113 A.L.R. 140.

Who may serve writ, summons, or notice of garnishment, 75 A.L.R.2d 1437.

United States Postal Service as subject to garnishment, 38 A.L.R. Fed. 546.

38 C.J.S. Garnishment §§ 156 to 160; 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 78(4).

§ 35-12-3. Garnishment; effect on garnishee.

A. Except as otherwise provided in this section, service of a garnishment on the garnishee has the effect of attaching all personal property, money, wages or salary in excess of the amount exempt under Section 35-12-7 NMSA 1978, rights, credits, bonds, bills, notes, drafts and other choses in action of the defendant in the garnishee's possession or under his control at the time of service of the garnishment or which may come into his possession or under his control or be owing by him between the time of service and the time of making his answer. The garnishee is not liable for any judgment in money on account of any bonds, bills, notes, drafts, checks or other choses in action unless they are converted into money after service of the garnishment or he fails to deliver them to the magistrate within the time prescribed by the magistrate.

B. Service of a garnishment issued in advance of judgment does not attach any wages or salary due the defendant from the garnishee.

C. After service of a garnishment on the garnishee, it is unlawful for the garnishee to pay to the defendant in the action any debt or to deliver to him any personal property attached by the garnishment.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-14-3, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 135; 1969, ch. 139, § 4.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-14-3, 1953 Comp., relating to requiring bond for assault or threat in presence of justice, effective January 1, 1969.

Law reviews. - For comment, "Wage Garnishment in New Mexico - Existing Debtor Protections under Federal and State Law and Further Proposals," see 1 N.M. L. Rev. 388 (1971).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 6 Am. Jur. 2d Attachment and Garnishment §§ 91 to 217.

Right of one to summon or charge himself as garnishee, 31 A.L.R. 711; 61 A.L.R. 1458.

Payment of judgment by garnishee without notice of its assignment, 32 A.L.R. 1024.

Reversal of judgment in favor of garnishee as affecting purchase of property involved in suit pending appeal without supersedeas, 36 A.L.R. 424.

Garnishee's duty as to protection of rights of principal defendant or third person, 45 A.L.R. 646.

Waiver or admission by garnishee as affecting principal defendant, 64 A.L.R. 430.

Refusal to render judgment of garnishment in proceedings in rem, because of danger of double liability to garnishee in event of refusal of court of another jurisdiction to recognize or give effect to judgment, if rendered, 69 A.L.R. 609.

Expiration of life of judgment as affecting pending garnishment proceedings by judgment creditor against one indebted to judgment debtor, 75 A.L.R. 1359.

Garnishment by landlord's creditor of rent accruing after service of writ on tenant but before answer or other proceeding, 100 A.L.R. 307.

Effect as between garnishor and principal defendant of judgment against garnishee, 103 A.L.R. 839.

Necessity of pleading estoppel or waiver in garnishment proceeding, 120 A.L.R. 97.

Liability of creditor for excessive attachment or garnishment, 56 A.L.R.3d 493.

United States Postal Service as subject to garnishment, 38 A.L.R. Fed. 546.

38 C.J.S. Garnishment §§ 172 to 182, 194, 205, 206.

§ 35-12-4. Garnishment; answer by garnishee.

A. If the garnishee answers under oath that he is not at the time of answer, and was not, at the time the garnishment was served on him, indebted to the defendant or in possession of any personal property of the defendant, and if the garnishee's answer is not controverted within twenty days after being made, the magistrate shall enter judgment discharging the garnishee.

B. If the garnishee fails to answer the garnishment under oath within twenty days from the date of its service on him, the magistrate may render judgment by default against the garnishee for the full amount of any judgment rendered against the defendant, together with all interest and costs.

C. If the garnishee answers under oath or it appears on trial of the issue that he was, at

the time of answer or at the time the garnishment was served, indebted to the defendant or in possession of any personal property of the defendant, the magistrate shall render judgment for the plaintiff against the garnishee for the amount admitted or found due to the defendant or so much thereof as equals the plaintiff's judgment against the defendant. If the garnishee is indebted to the defendant for wages or salary, the magistrate shall render judgment for the plaintiff against the garnishee only for the amount of wages or salary due the defendant in excess of the amount of wages or salary exempt from garnishment under Section 35-12-7 NMSA 1978 or so much thereof as equals the plaintiff's judgment against the defendant. The magistrate shall order the garnishee to deliver any personal property to the sheriff to be held by him subject to the order of the magistrate for the satisfaction of any judgment that may be rendered against the defendant. If the garnishee fails to deliver the personal property to the sheriff, the sheriff shall notify the magistrate, and, upon motion of the plaintiff, the garnishee shall be cited for contempt. If the garnishee fails to show good cause in the contempt hearing, he shall be punished for contempt, and the magistrate may render judgment against him for the full amount of the plaintiff's judgment against the defendant, together with all interest and costs.

D. If the defendant is employed by the garnishee, the magistrate shall render judgment for the plaintiff against the garnishee for the unpaid balance of the plaintiff's judgment against the defendant and order the garnishee to pay to the plaintiff each pay period the defendant's wages or salary, which are not exempt from garnishment under Section 35-12-7 NMSA 1978 and which come due subsequent to the time of answer, until the judgment is satisfied, or, if the employment relationship is terminated, until the garnishee gives the plaintiff written notice that the employment relationship has terminated.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-14-4, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 136; 1969, ch. 139, § 5.

Cross-references. - For contempt of court, see 34-1-2 to 34-1-5 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-14-4, 1953 Comp., relating to proceedings in district court after giving bond, effective January 1, 1969.

The following annotations are from cases which were decided under former law.

Duty to discharge not mandatory. - Upon failure of plaintiffs to file a traverse of the answer of the garnishee within 20 days after the filing of such answer, it did not become the fixed and mandatory duty of the court, with no alternative available, to enter judgment discharging the garnishee. *Farmers Ins. Exch. v. Ledesma*, 214 F.2d 495 (10th Cir. 1954).

But discretionary. - When a motion is made to discharge the garnishee under this section, the question whether the court should enter the requested judgment of discharge or enlarge the time within which to file a traverse is one of procedure to be

determined by the court in the exercise of its sound judicial discretion, and its action thereon should not be disturbed on appeal unless there is an abuse of discretion. *Farmers Ins. Exch. v. Ledesma*, 214 F.2d 495 (10th Cir. 1954).

And may be granted. - Where a writ of garnishment is issued and served on appellee, who files an answer to the writ stating it is not indebted to the appellant, which answer does not contain a certificate of service nor a separate instrument so entitled, and appellee files its application to be discharged, this being more than 20 days after the filing of its answer, and appellant files a motion for extension of time to contravene the answer of garnishee, the trial court found that the garnishee's answer was served and was not controverted within the time provided by this section. Also, here, no formal certificate of service was filed, but since there was a letter of transmittal of the answer of garnishee to the clerk which recited that copies had been sent to appellants, and the appellants made no objection to the trial court as to the sufficiency of service, the trial court made a finding that service had been made and denied appellant's motion for an enlargement of time in which to controvert the answer, which was found on appeal not to be an abuse of discretion. *Bullock v. Northern Ins. Co.* 331 F.2d 431 (10th Cir. 1964).

Or denied. - Where plaintiffs had failed to traverse the answer of the garnishee within 20 days after the filing of an answer under this section, it was a matter of judicial discretion when the court entered an order denying motion to discharge the garnishee and extending until five days after entry of such order the time within which to file a traverse; and the traverse was filed within the extended period. *Farmers Ins. Exch. v. Ledesma*, 214 F.2d 495 (10th Cir. 1954).

Scope of duty to controvert garnishees' denial. - Where garnishees answered interrogatories by saying that debtor worked for them 12 months, that they were paying nothing for his work, that they had never paid for it and they did not owe for it, answers did not amount to a denial requiring plaintiff to prove more than the value of the services, the work, and the identity of garnishees. *Zanz v. Stover*, 2 N.M. 29 (1880).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 6 Am. Jur. 2d Attachment and Garnishment §§ 346 to 354.

Garnishee's pleading, answering interrogatories or the like as affecting his right to assert court's lack of jurisdiction, 41 A.L.R.2d 1093.

38 C.J.S. Garnishment §§ 208 to 224; 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 78(8).

§ 35-12-5. Garnishment; controverting garnishee's answer.

A. If the plaintiff or defendant is not satisfied with the answer of any garnishee, he may controvert it by stating how he believes it is incorrect, and the issue shall be tried and determined by the magistrate court.

B. Any person claiming personal property, money or any chose in action garnished may

intervene in the action, and no judgment shall be rendered against the garnishee until the intervention is tried and determined by the magistrate court.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-14-5, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 137.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-14-5, 1953 Comp., relating to appearance bonds when both parties absent or present, effective January 1, 1969.

Effect of nonnegotiability of note provision. - The insertion of a provision specifying the nonnegotiability of a note cannot circumvent a judgment creditor's right to garnishment. The nonnegotiability of the note does not preclude the underlying debt due from the garnishee to the defendant from being collected by garnishment, as under this section monies due under a chose in action are subject to garnishment. *Jemko, Inc. v. Liaghat*, 106 N.M. 50, 738 P.2d 922 (Ct. App. 1987).

Intervention. - A party claiming an interest in the subject matter of the garnishment should, upon timely application, be permitted to intervene in the garnishment. *Jemko, Inc. v. Liaghat*, 106 N.M. 50, 738 P.2d 922 (Ct. App. 1987).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 6 Am. Jur. 2d Attachment and Garnishment §§ 355, 356.
38 C.J.S. Garnishment § 226.

§ 35-12-6. Garnishment; unmatured debts.

Debts not yet due to the defendant may be garnished, but no execution shall be awarded against the garnishee for such debts until they become due. The magistrate may order the defendant to deliver the evidence of such indebtedness to the court. If the defendant alleges an endorsement or delivery of the evidence before the court's order came to his knowledge, the court may inquire into the consideration and good faith of the transfer and, if the court determines that the endorsee or transferee holds by fraudulent endorsement or delivery, it may order delivery of the evidence to the court. When any evidence of indebtedness is delivered to the court under this section, the court shall notify any endorsers of its nonpayment at maturity, and the garnishment proceedings shall remain open until it becomes due.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-14-6, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 138.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-14-6, 1953 Comp., relating to peace bond procedure, effective January 1, 1969.

Effect of nonnegotiability of note provision. - The insertion of a provision specifying the nonnegotiability of a note cannot circumvent a judgment creditor's right to garnishment. The nonnegotiability of the note does not preclude the underlying debt due from the

garnishee to the defendant from being collected by garnishment, as under 35-12-5 NMSA 1978, monies due under a chose in action are subject to garnishment. *Jemko, Inc. v. Liaghat*, 106 N.M. 50, 738 P.2d 922 (Ct. App. 1987).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 6 Am. Jur. 2d Attachment and Garnishment § 56.

Garnishment of money due only on further performance of contract by debtor, 2 A.L.R. 506.

Garnishment of money in escrow, 10 A.L.R. 741.

Right of garnishee, other than bank holding deposit, to set off claims not due or certain when garnishment is served, 57 A.L.R.2d 700.

38 C.J.S. Garnishment §§ 86 to 91.

§ 35-12-7. Garnishment; exemptions.

A. Exempt from garnishment with respect to the enforcement of an order or decree for child support is fifty percent of the defendant's disposable earnings for any pay period. Exempt from garnishment in all other situations is the greater of the following portions of the defendant's disposable earnings:

(1) seventy-five percent of the defendant's disposable earnings for any pay period; or

(2) an amount each week equal to forty times the federal minimum hourly wage rate. The director of the financial institutions division [of the regulation and licensing department] shall provide a table giving equivalent exemptions for pay periods of other than one week.

B. As used in this section:

(1) "disposable earnings" means that part of a defendant's wage or salary remaining after deducting the amounts which are required by law to be withheld; and

(2) "federal minimum hourly wage rate" means the highest federal minimum hourly wage rate for an eight-hour day and a forty-hour week. However, it is immaterial whether the garnishee is exempt under federal law from paying the federal minimum hourly wage rate.

C. The maximum amount which may be taken from a spouse's disposable earnings under both the garnishment procedure and the wage deduction procedure for the enforcement of child support is fifty percent of the spouse's disposable earnings.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-14-7, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 139, § 6; 1979, ch. 254, § 1.

Cross-references. - As to applicability of exemptions under 42-10-1 NMSA 1978, see 35-4-2 NMSA 1978. For exemption of retirement funds and benefits for public officers and employees, see 10-11-135 NMSA 1978. As to welfare benefits, see 27-2-21 NMSA 1978. For exemption of state police pension fund interest and benefits, see 29-4-10 NMSA 1978. For executions not to go against lands, see 39-4-2 NMSA 1978. For inapplicability of homestead exemption, see 42-10-11 NMSA 1978. For unemployment compensation benefits, see 51-1-37 NMSA 1978. As to workers' compensation benefits, see 52-1-52 NMSA 1978. As to occupational disease benefits, see 52-3-37 NMSA 1978. As to minimum membership holdings in cooperative associations, see 53-4-28 NMSA 1978. As to assets of insurance companies undergoing delinquency proceedings, 59A-41-23 NMSA 1978. As to benefit payments by fraternal benefit societies, see 59A-44-18 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repealed former 36-14-7, 1953 Comp., relating to penalties of justices under peace bond provisions, effective January 1, 1969, and Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 139, enacted a new 36-14-7, 1953 Comp., relating to garnishment exemptions. Then Laws 1969, ch. 139, § 6, repealed 36-147, 1953 Comp., relating to garnishment exemptions, and enacted the above section.

Financial institutions division. - The financial institutions division, referred to in the second sentence of Subsection A(2), was originally part of the commerce and industry department. This department was abolished by Laws 1983, ch. 297, § 33. Laws 1983, ch. 297, § 20, creates the regulation and licensing department, consisting of several divisions, including the financial institutions division. Laws 1983, ch. 297, § 31, provides that all references in law to the financial institutions division of the commerce and industry department shall be construed to be references to the same division within the regulation and licensing department. See 9-16-4 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Minimum wage provisions. - The minimum wage provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act are compiled at 29 U.S.C. § 206.

Law reviews. - For comment, "Attachment and Garnishment - Prejudgment Garnishment - Study and Proposed Revisions," see 9 Nat. Resources J. 119 (1969).

For note, "Municipal Assumption of Tort Liability for Damage Caused by Police Officers," see 1 N.M. L. Rev. 263 (1971).

For comment, "Wage Garnishment in New Mexico - Existing Debtor Protection under Federal and State Law and Further Proposals," see 1 N.M. L. Rev. 388 (1971).

For article, "The Community Property Act of 1973: A Commentary and Quasi-Legislative History," see 5 N.M. L. Rev. 1 (1974).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 6 Am. Jur. 2d Attachment and Garnishment §§ 33, 176 to 183; 31 Am. Jur. 2d Exemptions §§ 1, 35 to 41, 43 to 49, 51 to 53, 55, 56. Money or other property taken from prisoner as subject to garnishment, 16 A.L.R. 378;

154 A.L.R. 758.

Garnishment of salaries, wages or commissions not expressly exempted by statute, 56 A.L.R. 601.

Exemption of nonresident from garnishment as impairing obligations of existing contracts, 93 A.L.R. 185.

Judgment in garnishment proceedings, effect, as between garnishee and principal defendant, of disclosure or failure to disclose exemptions, 166 A.L.R. 304.

Funds deposited in court as subject of garnishment, 1 A.L.R.3d 936.

Family allowance from decedent's estate as exempt from attachment, garnishment, execution and foreclosure, 27 A.L.R.3d 863.

35 C.J.S. Exemptions §§ 1, 47 to 51; 38 C.J.S. Garnishment §§ 181, 183, 184; 51

C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 78.

§ 35-12-8. Garnishment; payment of exempt wages and salary.

Any employer charged as a garnishee in any civil action in the magistrate court shall pay to the defendant, when due, the amount of his wages or salary exempt from garnishment under Section 35-12-7 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-14-7.1, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 139, § 7.

§ 35-12-9. Garnishment; wages and salary; lien; priority.

A. A judgment entered against a garnishee under Section 35-12-4D NMSA 1978 is a lien on the defendant's wages or salary, which are not exempt from garnishment under Section 35-12-7 NMSA 1978 and which come due subsequent to the time of answer, until the judgment against the garnishee is paid or until the employment relationship is terminated.

B. If the defendant's wages or salary are subject to more than one judgment lien, the liens shall be satisfied in the order in which the garnishment is served on the garnishee.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-14-7.2, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 139, § 8.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 6 Am. Jur. 2d Attachment and Garnishment §§ 33, 176 to 183; 31 Am. Jur. 2d Exemptions §§ 1, 35 to 41, 43 to 49, 51 to 53, 55, 56. 35 C.J.S. Exemptions §§ 1, 47 to 51; 38 C.J.S. Garnishment §§ 181, 183, 184; 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 78(7).

§ 35-12-10. Garnishment; public officer as garnishee.

A. No public officer of the state or any of its political subdivisions shall be summoned in his official capacity as a garnishee in a civil action in the magistrate court to answer for

wages or salaries due to a public officer or employee unless the plaintiff has a judgment in the action against the defendant. Under this condition, wages and salaries due public officials and employees are subject to garnishment.

B. This section does not prevent any available claim of exemption from garnishment.

C. As provided in this section, when any public officer is summoned as garnishee in a civil action in the magistrate court, his answer shall be by statement over his official signature of the amount due the defendant and the statement shall be filed in the action without cost.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-14-8, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 140.

Cross-references. - For service of writs of garnishment on state employees, see 38-1-17 NMSA 1978.

Where injunction in aid of garnishment not allowed. - Injunction would not lie against the state highway commission and members thereof and the state highway engineer, the state auditor and treasurer, to restrain them from paying a contractor, pending the efforts of a creditor of such contractor to procure a judgment at law in order that he might summon such officials as garnishees, it being in effect an action against the state. *Looney v. Stryker*, 31 N.M. 557, 249 P. 112 (1926).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 6 Am. Jur. 2d Attachment and Garnishment §§ 78 to 84.

Right of municipal corporation to waive immunity from garnishment, 2 A.L.R. 1586.

Constitutionality of statute authorizing garnishment of salary or wages of public officials or employees, 22 A.L.R. 760; 123 A.L.R. 903.

County as subject to garnishment, 60 A.L.R. 823.

Municipal funds and credits as subject to garnishment on judgments against municipality, 89 A.L.R. 863.

Redemption money in hands of officer as subject to garnishment, 94 A.L.R. 1049.

38 C.J.S. Garnishment §§ 23, 39 to 51.

§ 35-12-11. Garnishment; execution against garnishee.

Whenever judgment is rendered against the garnishee in any civil action in the magistrate court, execution shall be made as provided by law for executions in other civil actions in the magistrate court.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-14-9, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 141.

Cross-references. - For rules on execution in magistrate courts in civil case, see Rules 2-801 to 2-803.

§ 35-12-12. Garnishment; defense to claim against garnishee.

In any action by a defendant against a garnishee based on any indebtedness of the garnishee or on possession of any personal property, it is a conclusive defense for the garnishee to show that the indebtedness was paid or the personal property delivered under judgment of the magistrate court in a garnishment proceeding.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-14-10, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 142.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 6 Am. Jur. 2d Attachment and Garnishment §§ 357 to 390.

Estoppel of garnishee or surety on delivery bond to deny indebtedness to principal defendant, by judgment against the latter which garnishee, surety, or latter's reinsurer sought to prevent, 27 A.L.R. 1543.

Liability of garnishee to garnishing creditor for depreciation in value of property pending contest, 32 A.L.R. 572.

Payment under void order in garnishment proceedings as protection to garnishee, 49 A.L.R. 1411.

Liability of garnishee to garnishor where former pays debts or releases property pending defective garnishment proceedings, 89 A.L.R. 975.

38 C.J.S. Garnishment §§ 196 to 207.

§ 35-12-13. Garnishment; dissolution.

A. At any time before judgment in a civil action in the magistrate court in which a garnishment has been issued, the defendant in the action may obtain a dissolution of the garnishment by filing in the action a bond to the plaintiff in double the sum claimed in the complaint, or double the value of the indebtedness and personal property garnished, whichever is less, with sufficient sureties, conditioned for the payment of any judgment that may be rendered against the garnishee in the action.

B. When a garnishment is dissolved, all proceedings touching the garnished indebtedness or personal property are vacated.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-14-11, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 143.

Law reviews. - For comment, "Wage Garnishment in New Mexico - Existing Debtor Protections under Federal and State Law and Further Proposals," see 1 N.M.L. Rev. 388 (1971).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 6 Am. Jur. 2d Attachment and Garnishment §§ 408, 518 to 534.

Discharge of garnishment, or bond for its dissolution, by subsequent amendment of pleadings or the writ, 74 A.L.R. 912.

Abatement on ground of prior pending action in same jurisdiction as affected by loss by plaintiff in second action of advantage gained therein by attachment, garnishment, or like process, 40 A.L.R.2d 1111.

Amendment of bond, 47 A.L.R.2d 971.

38 C.J.S. Garnishment § 274; 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 78(10).

§ 35-12-14. Garnishment; suit on bond.

The bond given by the plaintiff or other person in a garnishment proceeding in the magistrate court may be sued upon in the name of the state by any party injured, and shall proceed as in other civil actions.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-14-12, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 144.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 6 Am. Jur. 2d Attachment and Garnishment §§ 518 to 557.

38 C.J.S. Garnishment §§ 298 to 309; 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace § 78(13).

§ 35-12-15. Garnishment; special provisions.

All laws and procedures governing magistrate courts apply to garnishment proceedings in the magistrate court except as otherwise provided by law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-14-13, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 145.

Cross-references. - For the Rules of Civil Procedure for the Magistrate Courts, see Judicial Pamphlet 2.

§ 35-12-16. Garnishment; costs; attorney fees.

A. If the plaintiff prevails in a garnishment proceeding, he may be awarded either one or both of the following:

(1) the actual costs of the proceeding, not exceeding ten percent of the judgment entered against the garnishee; or

(2) a reasonable attorney fee not exceeding ten percent of the judgment entered against the garnishee.

B. If the garnishee answers as required by law, the court shall award the garnishee his actual costs and a reasonable attorney fee. The award shall be against the defendant if the plaintiff prevails and against the plaintiff if the garnishee prevails.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-14-13.1, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 84, § 1.

Award of costs and fee limited. - This section requires that a garnishee be awarded actual costs and a reasonable attorney fee for filing the answer. However, any award is limited to those matters fairly and necessarily litigated as a direct result of the garnishment proceeding. *Bank of N.M. v. Priestley*, 95 N.M. 569, 624 P.2d 511 (1981).

Garnishees are entitled to an award of a reasonable attorney fee and actual costs expended for services rendered in the filing of an answer to the writ of garnishment, and for the trial and appeal of the garnishment proceedings. *Bank of N.M. v. Northwest Power Prods., Inc.*, 95 N.M. 743, 626 P.2d 280 (Ct. App. 1980).

Attorney fee on appeal is discretionary. - What constitutes a reasonable attorney fee on appeal is discretionary with the appellate courts. *Vinton Eppsco, Inc. v. Showe Homes, Inc.*, 97 N.M. 225, 638 P.2d 1070 (1981).

Appellate court can award fee or remand for award. - Appellate courts have authority to either make an allowance of attorney fees on appeal or to remand to the lower court for that purpose. *Vinton Eppsco, Inc. v. Showe Homes, Inc.*, 97 N.M. 225, 638 P.2d 1070 (1981).

Attorney's fee award upheld. - Garnishee was entitled to an award of attorney's fees out of the monies due the judgment debtor husband based upon the filing of its answer and its claim that wife was a necessary party to the garnishment proceeding. *Jemko, Inc. v. Liaghat*, 106 N.M. 50, 738 P.2d 922 (Ct. App. 1987).

Award to both plaintiff and garnishee. - Under this section, the trial court could properly award attorney's fees to both plaintiff and the garnishee. *Jemko, Inc. v. Liaghat*, 106 N.M. 50, 738 P.2d 922 (Ct. App. 1987).

Law reviews. - For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to civil procedure, see 13 N.M.L. Rev. 251 (1983).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 6 Am. Jur. 2d Attachment and Garnishment § 407.

Right upon ground of duress to recover back money paid upon an excessive or unfounded claim to avoid an attachment, 18 A.L.R. 1233.

Right to recover attorney's fees for wrongful attachment, 25 A.L.R. 579; 65 A.L.R.2d 1426.

Injury to credit as element of damages for wrongful attachment, 54 A.L.R. 451.

Constitutionality, construction and application of statutory provisions for recovery of damages by defendant in attachment or garnishment, 125 A.L.R. 1219.

Taxable costs and disbursements as including expenses for bonds, 90 A.L.R.2d 464.

Amount of compensation of attorney for services in garnishment proceeding in absence of contract or statute fixing amount, 57 A.L.R.3d 475; 57 A.L.R.3d 550; 57 A.L.R.3d 584;

58 A.L.R.3d 201; 58 A.L.R.3d 235; 58 A.L.R.3d 317; 59 A.L.R.3d 152.
38 C.J.S. Garnishment § 264.

§ 35-12-17. Garnishment; form of bond.

Garnishment bonds in civil actions in the magistrate court shall be in substantially the following form:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING FORM:

"STATE OF NEW MEXICO
..... MAGISTRATE DISTRICT, DIVISION
(Name), Plaintiff
v. CIVIL DOCKET NO.....
(Name), Defendant
(Name), Garnishee

GARNISHMENT BOND

We bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators to the state of New Mexico in the sum of (\$.....) on condition that the plaintiff will diligently prosecute this action to final judgment without delay, will pay to the defendant all money found due to him in the action, and will pay all damages and costs that may accrue to the defendant and the garnishee by reason of the garnishment or any process or judgment thereon, upon completion of which this obligation is void.

.....
Plaintiff (Principal)
.....
Surety
.....
Surety
Approved, 19.....
.....
Magistrate"

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-14-14, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 146.

§ 35-12-18. Garnishment; form of writ.

Writs of garnishment in civil actions in the magistrate court shall state whether the writ is issued in advance of or in aid of execution of judgment and shall be in substantially the following form:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING FORM:

"STATE OF NEW MEXICO

..... MAGISTRATE DISTRICT, DIVISION

(Name), Plaintiff

v.

(Name), Defendant CIVIL DOCKET NO.....

(Name), Garnishee

WRIT OF GARNISHMENT

THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO to the above-named garnishee:

You are ordered to appear before the magistrate court located at
within twenty days from the service of this writ upon you to answer under
oath the following questions, as of the date of service and as of the date of
your answer:

1. What, if anything, are you indebted to the defendant in this action and on what account?
2. What, if any, personal property of the defendant is in your possession or under your control?
3. What other persons, if any, within your knowledge are indebted to the defendant or have personal property of the defendant in their possession?

Service of this writ upon you has the effect of attaching all personal property, money, rights, credits, bonds, bills, notes, drafts and other choses in action of the defendant in your possession or under your control at the time of service and which may come into your possession or under your control or be owing by you between the time of service and the time of making your answer.

This writ was issued in (advance) (aid of execution) of judgment against the defendant. If this writ was issued in advance of judgment, it does not attach any wages or salary due from you to the defendant. If this writ was issued in aid of execution of judgment, it attaches wages or salary due from you to the defendant in excess of the greater of the following portions of the defendant's disposable earnings:

- A. seventy-five percent of the defendant's disposable earnings for any pay period; or
- B. an amount each week equal to forty times the federal minimum hourly wage rate. A table giving equivalent exemptions for pay periods of other than one week may be obtained from the commissioner of banking. "Disposable earnings" means that part of the defendant's wage or salary remaining after deducting the amounts which are required by law to be withheld. "Federal minimum hourly wage rate" means the highest federal minimum hourly wage rate for an eight-hour day or a forty-hour week. It is immaterial whether you are exempt under federal law from paying the federal minimum hourly wage rate. It is unlawful to pay or deliver to the defendant any item attached by this writ. If you fail to appear and answer as directed, or if you unlawfully

dispose of any item attached by this writ, judgment may be rendered against you for the full amount of the plaintiff's claim against the defendant in this action.

Dated, 19.....
Magistrate"

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-14-15, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 147; 1969, ch. 139, § 9.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - United States Postal Service as subject to garnishment, 38 A.L.R. Fed. 546.

§ 35-12-19. Garnishment; district court; magistrate court; small claims court.

Garnishment may be issued in the district court, magistrate court or small claims court. Sections 35-12-1 through 35-12-18 NMSA 1978 apply to the issuance of garnishment in the district court, magistrate court or small claims court; provided, however, that in the event the district court has jurisdiction, the district court clerk may issue the writ of garnishment. In those cases filed in small claims court, the small claims court may issue the writ of garnishment.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-14-16, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 139, § 10; 1973, ch. 24, § 1; 1979, ch. 183, § 1.

Cross-references. - For jurisdiction of district courts, see N.M. Const., art. VI, § 13. As to jurisdictional amount of magistrate court, see 35-3-3 NMSA 1978.

Small claims court. - Laws 1979, ch. 346, § 13, repeals 34-8-1 to 34-8-13 NMSA 1978, which provided for the small claims court referred to in this section. Laws 1979, ch. 346, also establishes metropolitan courts. See 34-8A-1 to 34-8A-8 NMSA 1978.

Purpose of section. - This section expressly invests district courts with jurisdiction to issue writs of garnishment relating to matters pending in their courts in accordance with §§ 35-12-1 to 35-12-18. *Jemko, Inc. v. Liaghat*, 106 N.M. 50, 738 P.2d 922 (Ct. App. 1987).

Jurisdiction generally. - A court has no jurisdiction to proceed in garnishment, even though it is a court of general jurisdiction, unless such jurisdiction is expressly conferred by statute. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-85.

Article 13

Magistrate Court; Appeals

§ 35-13-1. Appeals; right of appeal.

Any party aggrieved by any judgment rendered or final order issued by the magistrate court in any civil action or special statutory proceeding, or the defendant aggrieved by any judgment rendered or final order issued by the magistrate court in any criminal action, may appeal to the district court within fifteen days after judgment is rendered or the final order is issued in the magistrate court.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-15-1, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 148; 1975, ch. 242, § 9.

Cross-references. - For constitutional authority to appeal, see N.M. Const., art. VI, § 27. As to appeal from magistrate court, see Rule 2-705 SCRA 1986.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repeals former 36-15-1 to 36-15-4, 1953 Comp., relating to forfeiture of appearance bonds, summons, service and appeal, effective January 1, 1969.

Appeal matter of right. - Appeal from justices' (now magistrates') court to district court was a matter of right. *Lea County State Bank v. McCaskey Register Co.*, 39 N.M. 454, 49 P.2d 577 (1935) (decided under prior law).

Appeal by state. - Pursuant to N.M. Const., art. VI, § 27, the state is permitted to appeal to the district court from a final judgment or decision rendered by the magistrate court. This section does not preclude such an appeal by the state. *State v. Barber*, 108 N.M. 709, 778 P.2d 456 (Ct. App. 1989).

Effect on appeal of act or omission by magistrate. - After a party had done all that he reasonably could do and that the law required to perfect his appeal, it could not be defeated by any omission or act on part of justice of the peace (now magistrate) respecting appeal bond. *State ex rel. Heron v. District Court*, 46 N.M. 290, 128 P.2d 451 (1942) (decided under former law).

Where omission by magistrate fatal to appeal. - Failure by plaintiff to make certain magistrate filed the transcript to the district court within statutory time period constituted a failure to prosecute diligently his appeal, warranting dismissal of appeal. *Stripling v. PMC Realtors, Inc.*, 83 N.M. 170, 489 P.2d 883 (1971).

Where not fatal. - The district court acquires jurisdiction of inferior court cases through notice of appeal, and the court is not divested of jurisdiction by the failure of the magistrate to submit a transcript of proceedings. *State v. McKee*, 86 N.M. 733, 527 P.2d 496 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 86 N.M. 730, 527 P.2d 493 (1974).

When case beyond control of magistrate. - When appellant had done all that was required of him in perfecting an appeal, the case was beyond the control of the justice

(now magistrate). *Lea County State Bank v. McCaskey Register Co.*, 39 N.M. 454, 49 P.2d 577 (1935) (decided under former law).

Effect on default judgment. - One could appeal from a default judgment rendered and entered against him by a justice of the peace (now magistrate). *State ex rel. Heron v. District Court*, 46 N.M. 290, 128 P.2d 451, writ of prohibition denied, 46 N.M. 296, 128 P.2d 454 (1942); *M.J. Faggard & Co. v. Cunningham*, 18 N.M. 510, 138 P. 264 (1914) (decided under former law).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Justices of the Peace § 102. Execution of judgment or voluntary payment of fine after plea of guilty in police, magistrate, municipal or similar court as precluding appeal, 42 A.L.R.2d 1007. 24 C.J.S. Criminal Law §§ 1668 to 1674; 51 C.J.S. Justices of the Peace §§ 138 to 140.

§ 35-13-2. Appeals; district court proceedings; docket fees; judgment.

A. Appeals from the magistrate courts shall be tried de novo in the district court.

B. The district court docket fee in any criminal appeal is twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).

C. If the judgment of the magistrate court in a criminal action is affirmed or rendered against the appellant on appeal, or if the appellant fails to appear at the time fixed for hearing in the district court, the district court shall enter judgment imposing the same, a greater or a lesser penalty as that imposed in the magistrate court in the action.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-15-3, enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 242, § 10; 1981, ch. 271, § 1; 1987, ch. 123, § 2.

Cross-references. - For trial de novo on appeal to district court, see 39-3-1 NMSA 1978. For appeal from magistrate to district court, see Rule 2-705 SCRA 1986.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "twenty-five dollars (\$25.00)" for "two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50)" in Subsection B.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 171, repealed former 36-15-3, 1953 Comp., relating to forfeiture of appearance bonds, summons, service and appeal, and Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 150, enacted a new 36-15-3, 1953 Comp., relating to appeals from magistrate to district courts. Then Laws 1975, ch. 242, § 10, repealed 36-15-3, 1953 Comp., relating to appeals from magistrate to district courts, and enacted the above section.

Compiler's notes. - Some of the annotations listed below were decided under former law.

Jurisdiction of district court. - On appeals from a magistrate court, the district court becomes a court of limited jurisdiction for the purpose of the appeal and the trial de novo. *State v. Lynch*, 82 N.M. 532, 484 P.2d 374 (Ct. App. 1971).

Discussion of right to jury trial for petty offenses. - See *Haar v. Hanrahan*, 708 F.2d 1547 (10th Cir. 1983).

Where dismissed. - Where case was begun in justice court (now magistrate court) and appealed to district court, if justice (now magistrate) had no jurisdiction, there was nothing to try de novo, and the case, on proper motion, would be dismissed. *Geran v. Lawson*, 25 N.M. 415, 184 P. 216 (1919).

Where complaint defective. - The district court could not assume a more enlarged jurisdiction on appeal than was conferred on the justice (now magistrate). Where there was nothing in complaint for assault and battery to show in what county the offense took place, the cause would be dismissed. *Territory v. Valencia*, 2 N.M. 108 (1881).

Where no jurisdiction. - If the magistrate court lacks jurisdiction, the district court suffers the same lack of jurisdiction. *State v. Lynch*, 82 N.M. 532, 484 P.2d 374 (Ct. App. 1971).

Trial to be de novo. - Where appellant interposed a plea to the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace (now magistrate), which was overruled, and he declined to plead further, and judgment was rendered against him, and on appeal to the district court appellant conceded the jurisdiction of the justice of the peace (now magistrate), but appellee's motion for affirmance for that reason was overruled, the latter ruling was proper because under the statute the case was triable de novo in the district court, upon the merits. *Rogers v. Kemp Lumber Co.*, 18 N.M. 300, 137 P. 586 (1913).

Effect where material allegations admitted. - Defendant actually had a trial de novo on appeal even though evidence was not introduced where the material allegations of complaint had been admitted. *Butler Paper Co. v. Sydney*, 47 N.M. 463, 144 P.2d 170 (1943).

Effect on judgment below. - On appeal to district court, case was tried on its merits de novo; if plaintiff's statement in a cause of action was found defective in substance, contrary judgment below would be reversed. *Crolot v. Maloy*, 2 N.M. 198 (1882).

Trial de novo mandatory. - Trial de novo on appeal from justice court (now magistrate court) was mandatory. *Butler Paper Co. v. Sydney*, 47 N.M. 463, 144 P.2d 170 (1943).

Procedure on appeal. - If justice court (now magistrate court) had jurisdiction in first instance, then district court would proceed to try case de novo according to district court procedure, and would not follow that of the justice court (magistrate court). *Pointer v. Lewis*, 25 N.M. 260, 181 P. 428 (1919).

Where grant of summary judgment not error. - Where there was nothing to show the trial court failed to consider the matters he was required to consider by Rule 56(c) [now Rule 1-056C], N.M.R. Civ. P., grant of summary judgment regardless of magistrate's findings was not error. *Southern Union Gas Co. v. Taylor*, 82 N.M. 670, 486 P.2d 606 (1971).

Where accounts or setoffs filed. - Parties can file accounts or setoffs, as if the case had originated in the district court. *Archibeque v. Miera*, 1 N.M. 160 (1857).

Where question of malicious prosecution. - Where prosecuting witness appealed from judgment of justice (now magistrate) taxing him with costs, district court was required to try the question whether the prosecution was instituted maliciously, or without probable cause, under Laws 1907, ch. 61, § 3 (41-13-5, 1953 Comp., now repealed), de novo, and enter its own independent judgment. *State v. Coats*, 18 N.M. 314, 137 P. 597 (1913).

As to jury trial. - District courts were not bound by rules applicable in justice court (now magistrate court) and on a trial de novo no jury trial was necessary unless some other considerations required it. *Reece v. Montano*, 48 N.M. 1, 144 P.2d 461 (1943).

After jury trial in magistrate court, defendant not entitled to jury in trial de novo in district court. *State v. Haar*, 94 N.M. 539, 612 P.2d 1350 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 94 N.M. 674, 615 P.2d 991, 449 U.S. 1063, 101 S. Ct. 787, 66 L. Ed. 2d 606 (1980).

District judge may not enhance sentence received in magistrate court. *State v. Haar*, 94 N.M. 539, 612 P.2d 1350 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 94 N.M. 674, 615 P.2d 991, 449 U.S. 1063, 101 S. Ct. 787, 66 L. Ed. 2d 606 (1980).

Law reviews. - For annual survey of New Mexico criminal procedure, see 16 N.M.L. Rev. 25 (1986).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d *Justices of the Peace* § 104. 51 C.J.S. *Justices of the Peace* §§ 185 to 212, 272.

§ 35-13-3. Appeals; amendments on trial de novo.

Upon trial de novo in the district court upon appeal from the magistrate court, the district court shall allow all amendments necessary to the furtherance of justice.

History: 1953 Comp., § 36-15-4, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 151.

Compiler's notes. - See same catchline in notes to 35-13-1 NMSA 1978.

Meaning of "trial de novo". - Appeals from a magistrate court to the district court shall be determined by trial de novo which means "anew." *Southern Union Gas Co. v. Taylor*, 82 N.M. 670, 486 P.2d 606 (1971).

Where amendment to show jurisdiction allowed. - Former statute called for an affirmative showing on the face of the papers as to jurisdictional matters, and where it did not so appear upon any appeal, and yet the jurisdiction actually existed, it was the duty of district court to allow the necessary amendment to show such fact. *Tietjen v. McCoy*, 24 N.M. 164, 172 P. 1144 (1918) (decided under former law).

Where amendment not sufficient. - Amendment to complaint to show jurisdiction by means of a paper clipped to the complaint was not sufficient. *Bell v. Beck*, 43 N.M. 315, 92 P.2d 992 (1939) (decided under former law).

Where error in refusal to permit amendment. - In action of replevin begun in justice of peace court (now magistrate court) and appealed to district court, district court erred in refusing to permit plaintiff to amend affidavit of replevin in controversy. *Romero v. Luna*, 6 N.M. 440, 30 P. 855 (1892) (decided under former law).

Where leave to amend not to be withheld. - Power of district court to exercise its discretion in giving leave to amend was not to be withheld in cases of appeal, when it appeared that justice of the peace (now magistrate) had jurisdiction of subject matter in controversy and of parties in the case. *Sanchez v. Luna*, 1 N.M. 238 (1857) (decided under former law).

Where grant of summary judgment not error. - Where there was nothing to show the trial court failed to consider the matters he was required to consider by Rule 56(c) [now Rule 1-056C], N.M.R. Civ. P., grant of summary judgment regardless of magistrate's findings was not error. *Southern Union Gas Co. v. Taylor*, 82 N.M. 670, 486 P.2d 606 (1971).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d *Justices of the Peace* § 117. 51 C.J.S. *Justices of the Peace* §§ 151, 153(8), 154(3), 174, 190, 226.

Article 14

Municipal Courts

§ 35-14-1. Municipal court; creation.

A. Except for municipalities with a population of less than two thousand five hundred or more than five thousand persons in the 1980 federal decennial census lying within the boundaries of a class A county with a population of more than two hundred thousand persons in the last federal decennial census and municipalities which have adopted an effective ordinance pursuant to Subsection B of this section, there is established a

municipal court in each incorporated municipality. The municipal courts shall be presided over by municipal judges. As used in Chapter 35, Articles 14 and 15 NMSA 1978, "municipality" includes H class counties.

B. The governing body of a municipality with a population of five hundred persons or less in the last federal decennial census may designate the magistrate court of the county in which the municipality is located as the court having jurisdiction over municipal ordinances. The designation shall be by adopted ordinance which shall not be effective until the expiration of the term of any incumbent municipal judge. Within five days after the effective date of the ordinance, the governing body of the municipality shall:

(1) forward a copy of the ordinance to the magistrate court and to the administrative office of the courts; and

(2) provide to the magistrate court copies of all municipal ordinances over which the magistrate court will have jurisdiction.

C. A magistrate court designated pursuant to Subsection B of this section shall, with respect to ordinances of the municipality:

(1) follow the rules of procedure for the municipal courts and the procedures provided by Chapter 35, Article 15 NMSA 1978;

(2) impose no fine or sentence greater than that permitted for municipalities; and

(3) remit monthly to the state all funds collected as a result of enforcement of municipal ordinances.

History: 1953 Comp., § 37-1-1, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 208, § 1; 1967, ch. 215, § 1; 1968, ch. 62, § 152; 1979, ch. 346, § 12; 1984, ch. 30, § 3; 1985, ch. 128, § 2.

Cross-references. - As to classification of counties, see 4-44-1 and 4-44-3 NMSA 1978. As to Rules of Procedure for the Municipal Courts, see Judicial Pamphlet 8.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1961, ch. 208, § 11, repeals former 37-1-1 to 37-1-9, 1953 Comp., relating to the creation of a police court in cities and towns, defining its jurisdiction, providing for the election of a police judge, providing for statements and the filling of vacancies.

When judgment may be vacated. - A police magistrate court does not have authority to vacate a judgment rendered by it in the course of its jurisdiction, absent any question of fraud practiced on said court. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-3 (opinion rendered under former law).

Validity of ordinance regulating officeholding. - A municipal ordinance which provides that a municipal judge shall not hold any other state, county, city or precinct office or

position is valid. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-106 (opinion rendered under former law).

Where offices not incompatible. - The office of a municipal magistrate is not incompatible with that of the city clerk under 3-12-4 NMSA 1978. There is no inconsistency of function, no subordination and no interference as long as the clerk is not charged with enforcing any municipal ordinance. If either office is full time, however, a physical incompatibility exists. 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-74.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 20 Am. Jur. 2d Courts § 30.
21 C.J.S. Courts § 278.

§ 35-14-2. Jurisdiction.

A. Each municipal court has jurisdiction over all offenses and complaints under ordinances of the municipality and may issue subpoenas and warrants and punish for contempt.

B. Upon written agreement between the board of regents of a state educational institution designated in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico and the governing body of a municipality contiguous to land under control of the board of regents or within which any portion of such land is located, the municipal court has jurisdiction over violations of campus traffic regulations adopted under Section 29-5-1 NMSA 1978 as to areas under control of the board of regents. Fines and forfeitures collected by the municipal court under campus traffic regulations may be credited to the state educational institution on whose campus the violation occurred.

C. Each municipal court's personal jurisdiction extends to any defendant who has been properly served with criminal process of the court anywhere in the state if that criminal process arises out of a charge of violation of a municipal ordinance prohibiting driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.

History: 1953 Comp., § 37-1-2, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 208, § 2; 1969, ch. 131, § 1; 1975, ch. 167, § 1; 1988, ch. 88, § 3.

The 1988 amendment, effective May 18, 1988, added Subsection C.

Compiler's notes. - See same catchline in notes to 35-14-1 NMSA 1978.

Scope of jurisdiction. - A municipal judge is limited in the exercise of his jurisdiction to those offenses arising out of violations or alleged violations of municipal ordinances. In addition, jurisdiction of municipal judges extends only to offenses perpetrated within the limits of the particular municipality. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-141.

Original jurisdiction is exclusive. - Only municipal courts have original jurisdiction to hear violations of municipal ordinances. 1965 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 65-236.

Jurisdiction to issue search warrants. - A municipal judge has the power and authority to issue valid search warrants where the evidence to be seized will be used to prosecute violations of municipal ordinances, but not where the seized evidence will be used to prosecute violations of state laws. 1970 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 70-45.

At university. - Ordinances of the city of Albuquerque dealing with crimes do not apply to land under the control of the board of regents of the university of New Mexico except for traffic offenses. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-48.

As to state Motor Vehicle Code. - Unless the town has specifically enacted an ordinance inclusive of the motor vehicle offenses contained in the state traffic code, a municipal judge does not have jurisdiction to hear and try those traffic offenses contained in the state Motor Vehicle Code (66-1-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.) which are not actually covered by the particular town ordinance. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-141.

Other sections supplemented. - This section provides for a waiver of the right to regulate university property under agreement between boards of regents of state educational institutions and municipalities for traffic offenses occurring on the university campus and supplements 29-5-1 and 29-5-2 NMSA 1978. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-48.

Where no right to trial by jury. - No right of trial by jury exists in municipal court "petty" or "minor" cases arising from the violation of city ordinances. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-37.

Marriage ceremony outside of municipality. - A municipal judge cannot perform a marriage outside of the municipality in which he sits. 1988 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 88-36.

Municipal judge is public officer for purposes of N.M. Const., art. IV, § 27. 1979 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 79-27.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 20 Am. Jur. 2d Courts § 30.
21 C.J.S. Courts §§ 11, 131, 260 to 300.

§ 35-14-3. Judges; qualifications; bond; salary.

The qualifications of municipal judges, bond required and salary received shall be provided by ordinance of the municipality.

History: 1953 Comp., § 37-1-3, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 208, § 3.

Compiler's notes. - See same catchline in notes to 35-14-1 NMSA 1978.

Constitutionality of section. - This section on its face is not discriminatory and does not present an equal protection problem since New Mexico's scheme does not establish classes of municipalities, some of which must have attorney judges and other which do not, and once a New Mexican municipality has determined the minimum educational and other qualifications for its municipal court judges, all defendants in that municipality are tried by judges that have met these qualifications, so that at the individual municipal court level there is equal treatment for all defendants with respect to the judges having satisfied the same qualifications. Furthermore, in New Mexico there exists an ameliorative feature which insures that if defendants tried before a nonattorney municipal judge want to have an attorney judge, then after trial, or upon a nolo contendere or a guilty plea, they could seek an immediate trial de novo in district court before an attorney judge. *Tsiosdia v. Rainaldi*, 89 N.M. 70, 547 P.2d 553 (1976).

Where holding of other office permissible. - It is permissible for a police judge to also hold a job in the town administration as traffic violations bureau director, and it is permissible for him to draw compensation for said added duty. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-221 (decided under former law).

Remuneration of municipal judge generally. - Until such time as a valid ordinance provides for his salary, a municipality may not legally pay remuneration to its magistrate although it may reimburse the judge for his legitimate expenses. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-129.

Municipal judge is public officer for purposes of N.M. Const., art. IV, § 27. 1979 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 79-27.

Effect of arrests and convictions on salary. - Section 66-8-137 NMSA 1978 provides that a municipal magistrate's salary cannot depend upon arrests and convictions for violations under the Motor Vehicle Code (66-1-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.). 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-129.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 46 Am. Jur. 2d Judges § 12.
48A C.J.S. Judges § 1 et seq.

§ 35-14-4. Election; term; vacancy.

A. Municipal judges shall be elected, for terms of four years, at a regular municipal election.

B. In municipalities with a population of fifty thousand persons or more, additional judges may be elected if the municipal governing body determines the workload of the court requires more than one judge. Municipalities with a population of less than fifty thousand persons shall have only one municipal judge.

C. The governing body of any municipality may fill vacancies by appointment of a municipal judge to serve until the next regular municipal election.

History: 1953 Comp., § 37-1-4, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 208, § 4; 1967, ch. 215, § 2; 1973, ch. 208, § 2.

Compiler's notes. - See same catchline in notes to 35-14-1 NMSA 1978.

Length of term statutorily mandated. - The city charter of a non-home-rule municipality may not provide municipal judges with terms of a different length than those mandated by statute. 1987 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-16.

Where no successor chosen. - Where no successor was chosen as provided by law, i.e., no election was held, there now exists by virtue of 10-3-1 NMSA 1978 a "vacancy" which can be filled by appointment under this section. Once he is appointed and qualifies by giving his bond, he takes office from the incumbent who remains in that office under N.M. Const., art. XX, § 2. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6452 (opinion rendered under former law).

Municipal judge must be a resident of the municipality which he serves. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-11.

Municipal judge is public officer for purposes of N.M. Const., art. IV, § 27. 1979 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 79-27.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 46 Am. Jur. 2d Judges §§ 10, 239. 48A C.J.S. Judges § 12 et seq.

§ 35-14-5. Temporary incapacity or absence of a municipal judge.

Any registered voter of a municipality in which a municipal judge is incapacitated or absent may be appointed to the office of the municipal judge during his temporary incapacity or absence, and he shall hear and determine cases arising under municipal ordinances while sitting as municipal judge. The governing body may establish a procedure by ordinance for appointment.

History: 1953 Comp., § 37-1-5, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 208, § 5; 1973, ch. 88, § 1.

Compiler's notes. - See same catchline in notes to 35-14-1 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 46 Am. Jur. 2d Judges §§ 248 to 261. 48A C.J.S. Judges § 161 et seq.

§ 35-14-6. Duties of temporary municipal judge.

The requirements of law relating to money collected, monthly reports, itemized statements and penalties apply to temporary municipal judges.

History: 1953 Comp., § 37-1-6, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 208, § 6.

Compiler's notes. - See same catchline in notes to 35-14-1 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 46 Am. Jur. 2d Judges §§ 248 to 261. 48A C.J.S. Judges § 161 et seq.

§ 35-14-7. Monthly reports and remittances.

Each municipal judge shall make monthly written reports to the governing body of all money collected by him; provided he shall account separately for costs collected pursuant to Section 35-14-11 NMSA 1978. The reports shall be filed and the money collected shall be paid to the municipality not later than the tenth day of the month following collection.

History: 1953 Comp., § 37-1-7, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 208, § 7; 1983, ch. 134, § 5.

Effective dates. - Laws 1983, ch. 134, contains no effective date provision, but was enacted at the session which adjourned on March 19, 1983. See N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23.

Compiler's notes. - See same catchline in notes to 35-14-1 NMSA 1978.

§ 35-14-8. Itemized statement.

All required reports shall include an itemized statement showing the different amounts collected, the purpose of collection, the name of the person paying and the date of payment.

History: 1953 Comp., § 37-1-8, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 208, § 8.

Compiler's notes. - See same catchline in notes to 35-14-1 NMSA 1978.

§ 35-14-9. Penalty.

Any municipal judge violating any provision relating to making reports or remitting money collected is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars (\$200) or imprisoned not more than ninety days, or both.

History: 1953 Comp., § 37-1-9, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 208, § 9.

Compiler's notes. - See same catchline in notes to 35-14-1 NMSA 1978.

§ 35-14-10. Municipal judges; training required.

Each municipal judge shall annually as a condition of discharging the duties of that office, successfully complete a judicial training program conducted under the authority, or with the approval of, the court administrator, unless exempted from this requirement by the chief justice of the supreme court. No municipal judge holding office after December 31, 1973 shall receive any salary until he has successfully completed, or been exempted from, the required judicial training program.

History: 1953 Comp., § 37-1-10, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 157, § 1.

§ 35-14-11. Municipal ordinance; court costs; collection; purpose.

A. Every municipality shall enact an ordinance requiring assessment of corrections fees to be collected as court costs and used as provided in this section.

B. As used in this subsection, "convicted" means the defendant has been found guilty of a criminal charge by the municipal judge, either after trial, a plea of guilty or a plea of nolo contendere. A municipal judge shall collect the following costs: A corrections fee of \$10, to be collected upon conviction, from persons convicted of violating any ordinance relating to the operations of a motor vehicle or any ordinance which may be enforced by the imposition of a term of imprisonment.

C. All money collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited in a special fund in the municipal treasury and shall be used for municipal jailer or juvenile detention officer training, for the construction planning, construction, operation and maintenance of a municipal jail or juvenile detention facility, for paying the cost of housing municipal prisoners in a county jail or housing juveniles in a detention facility or for complying with match or contribution requirements for the receipt of federal funds relating to jails or juvenile detention facility.

History: 1978 Comp., § 35-14-11, enacted by Laws 1983, ch. 134, § 6; 1987, ch. 251, § 3; 1988, ch. 121, § 4; 1989, ch. 133, § 1.

Cross-references. - For payment of costs of any court ordered screening and treatment program by person convicted of driving under the influence, see 66-8-102 NMSA 1978. For funding of local government corrections fund by penalty assessment fees, see 66-8-119 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, added all of the language following "vehicle" and preceding the fee amount in Subsection B; in Subsection C, substituted "municipal jailer training, the construction planning, construction, operation and maintenance of a municipal jail" for "the purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining a municipal jail or", and added all of the language beginning with "or complying."

The 1988 amendment, effective March 8, 1988, added the first sentence of Subsection B.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, made minor stylistic changes throughout the section; and in Subsection C deleted "solely" following "used", and inserted "or juvenile detention officer", "or juvenile detention facility", and "or housing juveniles in a detention facility".

Article 15

Violations of Municipal Ordinances

§ 35-15-1. Proceedings to enforce ordinances; plaintiff; appeals.

A. All actions to enforce any ordinance of any municipality shall be brought in the name of the municipality as plaintiff. No prosecution, conviction or acquittal for the violation of an ordinance is a defense to any other prosecution of the same party for any other violation of an ordinance, although different causes of action existed at the same time and, if united, would have exceeded the jurisdiction of the court.

B. The plaintiff or defendant may appeal to the district court from the judgment of any municipal court within fifteen days after judgment and sentence rendered in the municipal court. Failure of either party to appeal within the prescribed time is jurisdictional and an appeal not timely filed shall not be entertained by the district court.

History: Laws 1884, ch. 39, § 17; C.L. 1884, § 1625; C.L. 1897, § 2405; Code 1915, § 3627; C.S. 1929, § 90-907; 1941 Comp., § 39-201; 1953 Comp., § 38-1-1; Laws 1959, ch. 169, § 1; 1961, ch. 208, § 10; 1963, ch. 10, § 1; 1969, ch. 35, § 1.

Where no chilling effect on right to appeal. - There was no "chilling effect" on defendant's right to appeal his conviction for violation of certain municipal ordinances where he took an appeal to the district court and requiring defendant to choose between accepting the risk of a greater sentence or foregoing his appeal was not constitutionally impermissible under the facts of the case since the choice was defendant's. *City of Farmington v. Sandoval*, 90 N.M. 246, 561 P.2d 945 (Ct. App. 1977).

Validity of ordinances authorizing commitment. - If a fine is imposed, an order may be made for commitment until the fine and costs are paid; although such proceedings are

not criminal, being at most quasi-criminal, ordinances authorizing commitment are valid. In re Roe Chung, 9 N.M. 130, 49 P. 952 (1897).

Docket fee only applicable to appeals brought under this article. - A docket fee of \$10.00 is applicable to appeals from the municipal court to the district court only when brought from an action enforcing ordinances under 35-15-1 NMSA 1978 et seq. 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 80-18.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 56 Am. Jur. 2d Municipal Corporations, Counties and Other Political Subdivisions § 414.
62 C.J.S. Municipal Corporations §§ 322, 325, 930.

§ 35-15-2. Pleading existence of ordinance provisions violated.

In all actions brought to enforce any ordinance, it shall be sufficient to state in the complaint or affidavit the number of the section and title of the ordinance violated without stating said section or ordinance in full or the substance thereof.

History: Laws 1884, ch. 39, § 104; C.L. 1884, § 1712; C.L. 1897, § 2517; Code 1915, § 3629; C.S. 1929, § 90-909; 1941 Comp., § 39-202; 1953 Comp., § 38-1-2; Laws 1959, ch. 169, § 2; 1975, ch. 87, § 1.

Where complaint sufficient. - Complaint charging that defendant "did willfully and unlawfully commit the offense of selling intoxicating liquor to wit: whiskey, etc." was sufficient although it did not state it was sold for beverage purposes. City of Clovis v. Dendy, 35 N.M. 347, 297 P. 141 (1931).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61A Am. Jur. 2d Pleading § 9 et seq.
62 C.J.S. Municipal Corporations §§ 329, 333.

§ 35-15-3. Procedure; commitment.

A. In any action for the violation of any ordinance in which an arrest has not been made, a warrant for the arrest of the defendant may issue in the first instance upon the affidavit of any person making a complaint that he has reasonable grounds to believe the party charged is guilty. Any person arrested upon such warrant shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before the proper officer to be tried for the alleged offense or be allowed to post an appropriate bond.

B. Any municipality may provide by ordinance that the first process shall be a citation or summons in cases involving violations of any municipal ordinance not amounting to a breach of the peace, requiring the party charged to appear before the municipal court, at a time fixed in the citation or summons. The ordinance may also provide that, upon the failure of the party charged to appear, a warrant for his arrest shall immediately

issue by the municipal judge for the offense specified in the citation or summons, commanding that the party charged shall be arrested and proceedings had as in the case when arrest is made upon a warrant issued upon affidavit as provided in Subsection A of this section.

C. Any person upon whom any fine or penalty is imposed may, upon order of the court convicting him, be committed to the county jail, municipal jail, detention facility or other place provided by the municipality for the incarceration of offenders until the fine or penalty is fully paid. The imprisonment shall not exceed ninety days for any one offense except as authorized in Subsection C of Section 3-17-1 NMSA 1978. The municipal governing body may provide by ordinance that every person so committed shall work for the municipal corporation, at such labor as his strength will permit, within or without the jail or other place provided for the incarceration, not exceeding ten hours each working day. Each offender shall be credited with five dollars (\$5.00) per day in reduction of any fine.

History: Laws 1884, ch. 39, § 19; C.L. 1884, § 1627; C.L. 1897, § 2407; Code 1915, § 3628; C.S. 1929, § 90-908; 1941 Comp., § 39-203; 1953 Comp., § 38-1-3; Laws 1959, ch. 169, § 3; 1961, ch. 209, § 1; 1963, ch. 11, § 1; 1987, ch. 92, § 2.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in Subsection B, near the end of the first sentence substituted "municipal court" for "municipal magistrate court"; in Subsection C, in the first sentence substituted "detention facility" for "prison farm", in the second sentence made a minor stylistic change and inserted "except as authorized in Subsection C of Section 3-17-1 NMSA 1978" at the end, and in the third sentence substituted "jail" for "prison" preceding "or other place provided for the incarceration."

Change of name. - Laws 1967, ch. 215, § 1, amending 35-15-1 NMSA 1978 changed the name of municipal magistrate courts to municipal courts.

"Reasonable grounds to believe" means substantially the same thing as probable cause. 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-123.

Validity of ordinances authorizing commitment. - If a fine is imposed, an order may be made for commitment until the fine and costs are paid; although such proceedings are not criminal, being at most quasi-criminal, ordinances authorizing commitment are valid. In re Roe Chung, 49 P. 952 (1897).

Forms of proceedings. - This section provides two forms of proceedings for the violation of city ordinances, viz.: one civil in form and providing that the first process shall be a summons; the other a warrant for arrest of the offender, based upon affidavit. It provides for a fine or penalty, and for imprisonment as a means of collecting the same. City of Tucumcari v. Belmore, 18 N.M. 331, 137 P. 585 (1913).

Where no warrants required. - While this section requires that warrants must be supported by affidavits, if the offense is committed in the immediate presence of the

arresting officers, no warrant is required. *City of Clovis v. Archie*, 60 N.M. 239, 290 P.2d 1075 (1955).

When endorsement by district attorney not needed. - A complaint sworn to and filed upon information and belief by a police officer, which alleges a violation of a municipal ordinance need not be endorsed or approved by the district attorney or his representative. 1968 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 68-115.

Law reviews. - For article, "Prisoners Are People," see 10 Nat. Resources J. 869 (1970).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 56 Am. Jur. 2d Municipal Corporations, Counties, and Other Political Subdivisions § 419.

Conviction under state statute held not a bar to prosecution under ordinance, or vice versa, 103 A.L.R. 1249.

Penalties for violations of ordinances, municipal power to impose, 115 A.L.R. 1395.

Interest necessary to maintenance of declaratory determination of validity of ordinance, 174 A.L.R. 549.

Meaning of term "radius" employed in ordinance as descriptive of area, location or distance, 10 A.L.R.2d 605.

Public regulation and prohibition of sound amplifiers or loud speaker broadcasts in streets, 10 A.L.R.2d 627.

Right of municipal corporation to review of an unfavorable decision in an action or prosecution for violation of a municipal ordinance, 11 A.L.R.4th 399.

62 C.J.S. Municipal Corporations §§ 316, 327, 351, 355, 356.

§ 35-15-4. [Authority of constable or sheriff to serve process and make arrests.]

Any constable or sheriff of the county may serve any process or make any arrests authorized to be made by any city or town officer.

History: Laws 1884, ch. 39, § 21; C.L. 1884, § 1629; C.L. 1897, § 2409; Code 1915, § 3631; C.S. 1929, § 90-911; 1941 Comp., § 39-204; 1953 Comp., § 38-1-4.

§ 35-15-5. Maximum time for commencing proceeding for enforcement or [of] ordinances.

All prosecutions for the commission of any offense made punishable by ordinance shall be commenced within one year after the violation and shall be barred thereafter.

History: Laws 1884, ch. 39, § 22; C.L. 1884, § 1630; C.L. 1897, § 2410; Code 1915, § 3632; C.S. 1929, § 90-912; 1941 Comp., § 39-205; 1953 Comp., § 38-1-5; Laws 1959, ch. 169, § 4.

Authority of county officer. - The unequivocal language of this section permits a constable of the county to make the same arrests without a warrant that a city or town officer is authorized to make. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-65.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 62 C.J.S. Municipal Corporations § 324.

§ 35-15-6. Custody of prisoners.

In case any such person shall be confined in any county jail it shall be the duty of the sheriff or jailer to deliver him to the appropriate municipal officer whenever such prisoner is to work for such municipality but such prisoner shall be returned to such county jail each night.

History: Laws 1905, ch. 84, § 2; Code 1915, § 3634; C.S. 1929, § 90-914; 1941 Comp., § 39-207; 1953 Comp., § 38-1-7; Laws 1959, ch. 169, § 6.

§ 35-15-7. Appeals; notice of appeals.

A. An appeal from the municipal court is taken by filing with the clerk of the district court a notice of appeal. When the defendant takes an appeal, the notice of appeal shall be accompanied by a bond to the municipality in the sum, and with conditions, fixed by the municipal judge as sufficient to secure the appearance of the defendant, and the judgment and sentence of the municipal court.

B. The clerk of the district court shall docket the appeal on the civil docket upon payment of a docket fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) and shall transmit a copy of the notice of appeal to the municipal court from which the action is appealed and to the municipal attorney.

C. Within ten days after receipt of the notice of appeal from the clerk of the district court under Subsection B, the municipal judge shall file with the clerk of the district court a transcript of all municipal court docket entries in the action, together with all pleadings and other documents relating to the action. After the transcript has been filed, the action may be called for trial in the district court as in other civil actions. The appeal shall be governed by the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts, except that the municipality has the burden of proving violation of an ordinance beyond a reasonable doubt.

D. The docketing of an appeal operates as a supersedeas and stay of execution upon the judgment of the municipal court in the action until final disposition of the appeal.

History: 1953 Comp., § 38-1-8, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 35, § 2.

Cross-references. - For Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts, see Judicial Pamphlet 1. For Rules of Criminal Procedure for the District Courts, see Judicial Pamphlet 5.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1969, ch. 35, § 2, repeals 38-1-8, 1953 Comp., relating to appeals from municipal to district courts and filing of transcripts, and enacts the above section.

Docket fee only applicable to appeals brought under this article. - A docket fee of \$10.00 is applicable to appeals from the municipal court to the district court only when brought from an action enforcing ordinances under 35-15-1 NMSA 1978 et seq. 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 80-18.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 4 Am. Jur. 2d Appeal and Error §§ 232, 269.

Plea of guilty in police, magistrate, municipal or similar inferior court as precluding appeal, 42 A.L.R.2d 995.

62 C.J.S. Municipal Corporations §§ 361 to 379.

§ 35-15-8. Judgment on appeal; recovery on bond.

If the judgment of the municipal court in the action is affirmed or rendered against the defendant on appeal, the district court shall enter judgment imposing the same, a greater or a lesser penalty as that imposed in the municipal court in the action. If the defendant fails to appear at the time set for hearing of the appeal in the district court without a sufficient showing for a continuance, the district court shall affirm the judgment and sentence of the municipal court and render judgment against the defendant and his sureties on the appeal bond. When the municipal court has imposed a jail sentence upon the defendant, the district court shall issue a bench warrant for the immediate arrest and confinement of the defendant.

History: Laws 1919, ch. 112, § 4; C.S. 1929, § 79-525; 1941 Comp., § 39-211; 1953 Comp., § 38-1-11; Laws 1969, ch. 35, § 3; 1975, ch. 212, § 2.

Where sentence increased. - Because the district court did not suspend any of the 30-day jail term it imposed (as had the municipal court), the effect was an increase in the amount of jail time required to be served, which was an increase in the sentence. *City of Farmington v. Sandoval*, 90 N.M. 246, 561 P.2d 945 (Ct. App. 1977).

Law reviews. - For annual survey of New Mexico criminal procedure, see 16 N.M.L. Rev. 25 (1986).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 62 C.J.S. Municipal Corporations § 378.

§ 35-15-9. [Municipality to have free process; no costs charged to municipality.]

That the municipality shall have free process in the district court in all cases of appeals for violations of municipal ordinances, and in no case shall any costs be assessed against the municipality in such cases.

History: Laws 1919, ch. 112, § 5; C.S. 1929, § 79-526; 1941 Comp., § 39-212; 1953 Comp., § 38-1-12.

Cross-references. - For trial de novo on appeal, see 39-3-1 NMSA 1978.

Effect of trial de novo. - A trial de novo is a trial "anew," as if no trial whatever had been had in the municipal court. *City of Farmington v. Sandoval*, 90 N.M. 246, 561 P.2d 945 (Ct. App. 1977).

Constitutionality where greater sentence. - The greater sentence imposed by the district court for violation of certain municipal ordinances after a trial de novo did not deprive defendant of due process, nor did it amount to double jeopardy. *City of Farmington v. Sandoval*, 90 N.M. 246, 561 P.2d 945 (Ct. App. 1977).

Correctness of municipal proceedings not reviewed. - In a de novo trial the district court does not review the correctness of the proceedings in the municipal court. *City of Farmington v. Sandoval*, 90 N.M. 246, 561 P.2d 945 (Ct. App. 1977).

Hazard of greater sentence not unfair. - The hazard of a greater sentence upon trial de novo for violation of municipal ordinance is not fundamentally unfair. *City of Farmington v. Sandoval*, 90 N.M. 246, 561 P.2d 945 (Ct. App. 1977).

Defendant not entitled to jury. - In prosecutions under municipal ordinances, defendant is not, on appeal to district court, entitled to jury trial. The constitution does not grant jury trial but preserves such right already existing by statute. *City of Clovis v. Dendy*, 35 N.M. 347, 297 P. 141 (1931).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 56 Am. Jur. 2d *Municipal Corporations, Counties, and Other Political Subdivisions* § 420.
62 C.J.S. *Municipal Corporations* § 379.

§ 35-15-10. Trial de novo without jury.

All trials upon appeals by a defendant from the municipal court to the district court for violations of municipal ordinances shall be de novo and shall be tried before the court without a jury.

History: Laws 1919, ch. 112, § 6; C.S. 1929, § 79-527; 1941 Comp., § 39-213; 1953 Comp., § 38-1-13; Laws 1959, ch. 169, § 8.

Effect of trial de novo. - A trial de novo resulting in an acquittal precludes a consideration as to what has gone on before. Therefore, for the purposes of a summary judgment motion, it cannot be said that there is still a finding of probable cause in the municipal court below. *Miera v. Waltemeyer*, 97 N.M. 588, 642 P.2d 191 (Ct. App. 1982).

§ 35-15-11. Municipality may appeal.

The municipality shall have the right to appeal to the district court from the municipal court and to the supreme court from any decision of the district court in every case brought for the violation of an ordinance of said municipality. The municipality shall be allowed an appeal from the municipal court to the district court only when the municipal court has held an ordinance or section thereof invalid or unconstitutional or that the complaint is not legally sufficient.

History: Laws 1935, ch. 28, § 1; 1941 Comp., § 39-214; 1953 Comp., § 38-1-14; Laws 1959, ch. 169, § 9.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 4 Am. Jur. 2d Appeal and Error § 269; 56 Am. Jur. 2d Municipal Corporations §§ 386 to 397.

Right of municipal corporation to review of an unfavorable decision in an action or prosecution for violation of a municipal ordinance, 11 A.L.R.4th 399.

62 C.J.S. Municipal Corporations § 364.

§ 35-15-12. Fines and forfeitures in justice court [magistrate court]; collections go to municipal treasury.

Justices of the peace [magistrates] in municipalities of the state of New Mexico, when sitting as municipal judges, shall turn into [in to] the municipality all fines collected for the violation of such municipal ordinances and all moneys collected from forfeited bonds or recognizances in such justice of the peace courts [magistrate courts] when being held as municipal courts shall be turned into [in to] the municipality.

History: Laws 1921, ch. 42, § 1; C.S. 1929, § 79-216; 1941 Comp., § 39-216; 1953 Comp., § 38-1-16; Laws 1959, ch. 169, § 11.

Cross-references. - For magistrate court as "justice of the peace," see 35-1-38 NMSA 1978.

Jurisdiction, etc., of justices of the peace transferred. - The office of justice of the peace has been abolished, and the jurisdiction, powers and duties have been transferred to the magistrate court. See 35-1-38 NMSA 1978.

§ 35-15-13. Fines and forfeitures assessed on appeal; collections go to municipal treasury.

All fines assessed in the district court upon appeals from the municipal courts, including such moneys as may be paid into the said district court upon forfeited bonds or recognizances for defendants charged with municipal offenses, shall be turned over to the municipality.

History: Laws 1921, ch. 42, § 2; C.S. 1929, § 79-217; 1941 Comp., § 39-217; 1953 Comp., § 38-1-17; Laws 1959, ch. 169, § 12.

§ 35-15-14. Suspension of sentence; probation.

A. The governing body of any municipality may provide by ordinance that the municipal court may, upon entry of a plea of guilty or judgment of conviction:

(1) suspend in whole or part the execution of sentence; or

(2) place the defendant on probation for a period not exceeding one year on terms and conditions the court deems best; or both. The ordinance shall provide that the court may as a condition of probation require the defendant to serve a period of time in volunteer labor to be known as community service. The type of labor and period of service shall be at the sole discretion of the court; provided that any person receiving community service shall be immune from any civil liability other than gross negligence arising out of the community service, and any person who performs community service pursuant to court order or any criminal diversion program shall not be entitled to any wages, shall not be considered an employee for any purpose and shall not be entitled to workmen's compensation, unemployment benefits or any other benefits otherwise provided by law. As used in this paragraph, "community service" means any labor that benefits the public at large or any public, charitable or educational entity or institution.

B. The ordinance shall provide that suspension of execution of the sentence or probation, or both, shall be granted only when the municipal judge is satisfied it will serve the ends of justice and of the public, and that the defendant's liability for any fine or other punishment imposed is fully discharged upon successful completion of the terms and conditions of probation.

History: 1953 Comp., § 38-1-18, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 55, § 1; 1987, ch. 56, § 1.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, added the second, third and fourth sentences in Subsection A(2).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 56 Am. Jur. 2d Municipal Corporations, Counties, and Other Political Subdivisions § 422.

Inherent power of court to suspend for indefinite period execution of sentence in whole or in part, 73 A.L.R.3d 474.

62 C.J.S. Municipal Corporations § 358.