### MILITARY JUSTICE REVIEW PANEL

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9TH MEETING

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WEDNESDAY JANUARY 17, 2024

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The Panel met in the General Gordon R. Sullivan Conference and Event Center, located at 2425 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia, at 10:15 a.m., Dr. Elizabeth L. Hillman, Chair, presiding.

#### PRESENT

#### ALSO PRESENT

Mr. Pete Yob, Executive Director

Ms. Nalini Gupta, Acting Deputy Executive Director

Ms. Jennifer Campbell, Chief of Staff

Ms. Theresa A. Gallagher, Attorney Advisor

Ms. Amanda L. Hagy, Senior Paralegal

Mr. Michael D. Libretto, Attorney Advisor

Mr. R. Chuck Mason, Attorney Advisor

Ms. Meghan Peters, Attorney Advisor

Ms. Terri Saunders, Attorney Advisor

Ms. Kate Tagert, Attorney Advisor

Ms. Eleanor Magers Vuono, Attorney Advisor

## PRESENTERS

Lieutenant Colonel Jacqueline DeGaine, U.S. Army Colonel Matt Talcott, U.S. Air Force Colonel Joseph "Mac" Jennings, U.S. Marine Corps Mr. Ted Fowles, U.S. Coast Guard Lieutenant Colonel Autumn Porter

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Colonel Matt Talcott, U.S. Air Force
Colonel Joseph "Mac" Jennings, U.S. Marine Corps
Mr. Ted Fowles, U.S. Coast Guard
Defense Appellate Counsel Session
Lieutenant Colonel Autumn Porter,
U.S. Army
Captain Arthur Gaston, U.S. Navy Lieutenant
Colonel Allen Abrams, U.S. Air Force
Mr. Thomas Cook, U.S. Coast Guard

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

(9:04 a.m.)

CHAIR HILLMAN: Welcome to our first open session today with Government Appellate

Counsel. I'm grateful for everybody who's here to join us. I'm going to ask Michael Libretto, our staff lead on this issue, to introduce the panel.

MR. LIBRETTO: Thank you, ma'am. Good morning everyone.

For this panel, we've invited representatives from each of the services appellate government divisions to provide their perspectives, opinions, and recommendations on a number of the topics of interest to you in conducting your comprehensive review.

You've each been provided a copy of their official biographies. But joining us from the Air Force we have Colonel Matt Talcott. From the Navy and Marine Corps, we have Colonel Mac Jennings. From the Army, we have Lieutenant Colonel Jacqueline DeGaine. And from the Coast

Guard, we have Retired Captain Ted Fowles.

Thank you all for joining us today.

Each of the witnesses have been provided the proposed questions, they're not intended to limit the discussion or topics are necessarily. They have been provided them, but they're prepared to ask and answer questions on a wide range of topics of interest to you.

Even if some of the topics, I'll just point out, may not have reached their level yet in light of the recentness of the changes that have been made to the Uniform Code of Military Justice. I've talked to them and informed them that they can use the vast years of experiences that they have in their other capacities to answer questions and provide their perspectives on those things.

So with that, ma'am, I turn it over to you.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you, Mr. Libretto. Do we have any folks joining us virtually?

1 No, ma'am, we do not. MR. LIBRETTO: 2 CHAIR HILLMAN: Okay, and just 3 checking, do we have any panel members who have 4 joined us virtually now? 5 MR. YOB: I don't believe so, but I'll ask Amanda. 6 7 No, sir. MS. HAGY: 8 CHAIR HILLMAN: Any members of the 9 public who are with us? 10 MS. HAGY: No, ma'am. 11 CHAIR HILLMAN: Okay, just setting the virtual universe for us there. So I'm grateful 12 13 that you're all here and that we'll run through 14 the questions that we sent you ahead of time so you know some of the things we're interested in 15 16 hearing from you about. 17 I appreciate all the expertise that 18 you have. As Michael said, we've got your bios 19 here, so we realize what you're bringing to the 20 table. We will also have other panel members ask 21 questions as their concerns come up in response

to what you share with us.

So let's start with Colonel Talcott.

Can you talk to us a little bit about the new plea agreements, how do you think the new plea agreements are going compared to the old pretrial agreements?

COLONEL TALCOTT: Yeah, I think there aren't a ton of appellate issues related to this, so I'll just more broadly speak that the new plea agreements are much better, just as a start.

They're better in many ways, but I would say perhaps the most obvious one I observed in when I was a Trial Judge is the old system ended up sort of where everyone was always disappointed.

So if the judge ended up giving a sentence that was above the cap, the victim felt like maybe she was tricked or was led to believe the case was worth less than it was.

If the judge came below the cap, the accused might have thought or felt disappointed perhaps that shouldn't have pled or agreed to the terms as easily as he did or should have

negotiated for more specs to be dismissed.

With it all transparent out there,
everyone sees everything, everyone goes in with
sort of an expectation. And those expectations
are met. I think that level of transparency
makes the process seem fair to everyone involved.

From a judge's perspective, I do feel like I was playing a game, but there was a sense that I was trying to get a sense what was the expectation of the parties here, even though I wasn't supposed to know. That's nice to have that gone.

No other real thoughts on the difference.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Colonel Jennings.

COLONEL JENNINGS: Yeah, we have seen Two main appellate issues arise out of the new plea agreements, both of them center around case in which there is a set, specific sentence that is negotiated by the parties.

In other words, instead of a range of

confinement, we have both parties agree that there will be an exact amount of confinement. Or both parties agree that a certain punitive discharge will be adjudged. For example, there are a couple of issues that have arose. In one case, we had a military Judge in the Navy, attempted to exercise what you might call a line item veto. In other words, the judge was fine with the plea agreement, but was not okay with the mandatory bad conduct discharge that the plea agreement called for.

So he informed the parties that he was going to line that out, and that they would proceed with sentencing in the absence of that agreed provision. That was over the objections of both parties.

The government in that case, was the Raines case, filed a writ of mandamus that was ultimately successful. The Navy and Marine Corps CCA determined that essentially the judges could of course refuse to accept the plea agreement writ large, but could not simply excise certain

provisions out of it.

Then we have also seen cases in which the appellant, having agreed to a specific sentence in a plea agreement, then claims on appeal that such a specific sentence with no range of confinement or other punishment available, contrary to public policy because it essentially turns the sentencing proceeding into an empty ritual.

So far we have seen two such cases, and neither of those have been successful at the end in Criminal Court of Appeals.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Lt. Colonel DeGaine.

COLONEL DEGAINE: Yes, Doctor, thank you. I was just going to add I think my past as a Defense Counsel, absolutely loved not having a floor, but I also understand the benefit for the government in having a floor.

And I think to the extent that it allows people to feel more comfortable with entering into a pretrial agreement, I think that,

1 in that case it's beneficial to both sides. 2 It does not come to mind any issues 3 we've seen at the appellate level at this point, 4 Doctor. 5 CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Fowles. 6 7 MR. FOWLES: I concur with my 8 colleagues. Specifically with the Coast Guard, we 9 have not seen any appellate issues. I agree with 10 Colonel Talcott, and I listened in yesterday. 11 I agree with Admiral Purnell comments 12 on as we shift to judge-alone sentencing, you 13 have the ability to, for upward departures and 14 downward departures. And there's a process for 15 them to articulate the basis for that. So I think the fairness to the accused 16 17 is that they get the benefit of the bargain. 18 when they go to sentencing, they know exactly 19 what the sentence will be. So to prepare 20 themselves, I think that is a good thing for the 21 accused.

As far as the sentencing process, if

the judge does not see or hear what they think they need to hear to justify the appropriate sentence, the vehicle is in place for them to depart from the sentence. So I don't have any issues with the -- with the new process.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Let's turn to pre-referral judicial authority then. Your experience with the Article 30(a) pre-referral proceedings, whether it's appropriately scoped, how you've seen that used, any concerns you have about how it's going? And we'll stick to the order, Colonel Talcott.

COLONEL TALCOTT: Yeah. For the most part, specific to the pre-referral 30(a) authorities that have been in existence. Most of the communication warrants investigative subpoenas.

On the communication orders, they seem great, really beneficial to the process, really helpful to our prosecutors. From an Appellate perspective, they don't add much.

You know, if the accused preserves an

unlawful search authorization, he can still raise it on appeal. But that's sort of the way the process is meant to work.

We haven't had a lot of cases where the preserved issue is preserved from a 30(a) search warrant. In the military, you know, in the Air Force, we did not use. Although I think it's still authorized, military magistrates. We use actual Military Judges for these.

So I don't suspect there's a lot of errors in these. Then there's always the good faith protection for these too, so not a lot of appellate issues.

I will say, for the upcoming 30(a) ones, you know, thinking in terms of the scoping and the additions, most of the news that are added are relatively low-threat issues. That is, that issues that don't ordinarily create a lot of appellate churn.

One I would highlight looks

particularly good or sensible is the one that

permits victims to seek review from the 32

decision at a 30(a), vice going directly to the Air Force court, which I think is the way the rules work now. It does make sense there would be an intervening trial-level Judge to review it before the supervisory court.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Colonel Jennings?

COLONEL JENNINGS: I would concur with my colleague. We have not seen significant appellate issues in the Navy and Marine Corps.

And I suspect that's largely just because we're shifting litigation that was already taking place simply from one stage of the proceeding to an earlier stage.

MR. YOB: I'm sorry to interrupt.

There's a comment that came in from one of the people online, just if the speakers could please kind of lean into the mic and just make sure you're heard, because they're having a hard time hearing you, just wanted to put that out there.

Thank you.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Lieutenant Colonel

1 DeGaine. 2 COLONEL DEGAINE: Doctor, I haven't 3 had any experience with this at the appellate level or at the trial level before this. 4 5 CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Fowles. 6 Yes, ma'am. 7 MR. FOWLES: So we have 8 not had any appellate issues specifically with 9 respect to exercising 30(a) authorities. 10 concur with my colleagues. 11 In preparation, I reached out to some 12 Trial Counsel. It's certainly a valuable tool in 13 the Coast Guard. You know, our ability to 14 exercise the tool is just growing as we learn the 15 ins and outs of the process and what we can see 16 with the existing tool. 17 I do not have any feedback or concerns 18 from an appellate perspective with respect to the 19 30(a) authorities at this time. 20 CHAIR HILLMAN: Okay, thank you. 21 we'll turn to the sentencing process. In the

pre-sentencing procedures, based on the cases

that you've participated in, have seen, have reviewed, do you think that the sentencing cases -- cases are being put on effectively?

And would you think there would be an appropriate cases for moving to a system similar to civilian courts, where you have a neutral authorities that do a pre-sentencing report?

So Colonel Talcott.

COLONEL TALCOTT: So then I think the important caveat is I don't have any experience with pre-sentencing reports. With that said, I will just opine anyway because you invited me here.

For the most part, our accused who are convicted don't have real extensive mental health histories, real extensive addiction histories.

Their employment history is pretty much just the Military, and there's robust evidence about their employment history.

Our defense attorneys for the most parts I think do an excellent job. The rules are written permitting them to put on, as I used to

say, anything they can think of. And just use your imagination. The rules are very broad for defense.

I would say that the rules are pretty tight for the prosecution on the other side. I think of them as five pinholes at sentencing the government tries to squeeze their evidence through.

I don't know if a pre-sentencing report would help the prosecution get on better evidence to the fact-finders or the decision-makers, just because of my ignorance. But I do wonder, sort of out loud as I just said, if there's much information missing that would be captured by a pre-sentencing report.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Colonel Jennings.

COLONEL JENNINGS: Thank you. I concur with my colleague, and I also don't have a lot of experience with pre-sentencing reports.

My experience is that Judge Advocates do present effective sentencing cases.

However, I will note that at the appellate level, we do frequently see assignments of error for ineffective assistance of counsel related to the presentation or non-presentation of sentencing material.

Less often but still common, we do see assignments vary related to prosecutorial misconduct or improper material being presented at sentencing hearings, either by the trial counsel or by the victims in the context of an unsworn statement.

My feeling as to pre-sentencing reports would doubt the feasibility of them. My, again, just sort of casual knowledge of how presentencing reports work in the federal system is that typically there is a substantial gap in time between the conviction and the sentencing hearing, during which that pre-sentencing reports are being compiled.

I think that Commanders in the Navy and Marine Corps would be very skeptical of a system that involved further delay, particularly

since, at least in many cases, the accused, now convicted, would be returning to the unit.

And I think that if we tried to do something like that, it would increase the reluctance of Commanders to rely on the Court-Martial system for adjudication of misconduct.

And would perhaps continue the trend that we've seen for 10 or 15 years of fewer Court-Martials and more administrative processing or administrative separation procedures, which I think is tied in large part to the desire of Commanders to adjudicate things quickly.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Colonel DeGaine?

COLONEL DEGAINE: I agree absolutely with what you're saying, Colonel Jennings. And I hadn't thought of that before, but I think that delay would lead to reluctance on commanders to pursue routes that would end up that way.

I have no experience with presentencing reports me as well, but I can say both my last job before this was Regional Defense

Counsel. So during that time, I saw absolute effectiveness on behalf of both the defense and the government at that point. I felt very comfortable with the cases they were presenting.

I think that the training they had from the TDS standpoint was some of the best training I've seen in my career. And I imagine the government has the same training on their side to help with the effectiveness of their advocacy, both from their direct supervisors and TCAP and DCAP that are presenting training on different aspects of the defense and government roles.

So I feel comfortable with the way that counsel are presenting themselves and also with the appellate trials and the records of Trials that I'm reading. From what I see from there there is effectiveness on both sides. You get one-offs here and there, but I think that's the same anywhere you go.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Mr.

22 Fowles.

MR. FOWLES: I feel somewhat redundant just agreeing with my colleagues every time, but I agree with everything that's been said. Having had some experience with pre-sentence reports, although it's been a little while, I agree with Colonel Jennings.

We get the members' personnel records, so for someone who's been serving for any, you know, period of time, you have their enlistment records or whatever records they completed when they joined the officer corps, all their performance records.

So the Judge usually gets a pretty substantial amount of information on an individual. Most of what I saw was on the enlisted side. So you have ASVAB scores and you had a sense of who they were.

Where I wish I had some of the presentencing report, like you don't get much socioeconomic data. I don't know too much about who was that person before they joined the service, which is an interest to me that an enlisted

members or a young officer, but usually enlisted in the first couple of years of service.

I would like some time to know about their background and maybe how they got down the path that they're on. But those are usually for low level offenses. If it's a pretty serious offense, you know, sexual assault, I don't know that that information would really alter the judges' decision and how they thought the person needs to be held accountable.

So that's the only stuff in the military that I think in a pre-sentencing report you don't have. But what we do have a Military Judges usually have years of performance evaluations.

In the Coast Guard, you have documentation in the file when someone did something good, when they did something bad, when they were counseled. So you do get a pretty nice picture of the individual.

And I think that's important for Colonel Jennings' point. We're definitely not

structured to take a few months to sentence somebody like they do in federal court. It's, you know, they're rolling into it that afternoon or the next day. The judge may grant a very small delay.

But for feasibility purposes,
particularly in the Coast Guard, because we're
usually on the road doing the trials, it's -- we
don't have a major command where all the members
and witnesses and the accused are coming from.
You're flying people in from all over the
country.

So there is a substantial cost if you want to kind of separate those proceedings and do it a separate time. So I don't know that that would make it any more efficient.

And then finally, to Lieutenant

Colonel DeGaine's point on sentencing, I think

the counsel is doing a very good job of

advocating in the courtroom. My experience as a

military judge is they make it hard on the judge.

I don't think it's bad that the

government's kind of limited to what they have to present. They're, you know if you have a conviction at that point, you know the details of the crime. They don't need to put that much more evidence on.

And that defense has an opportunity to explain to you, give you the rest of the pictures of the accused to see if there's a reason why you should go a certain way with sentencing.

So I do feel like advocates do a good job. And sure, sometimes they maybe take a little too far, and we see that as an appellate issue. But overall, I feel like our advocates are doing a great job in the courtroom.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. We'll try
to get some other folks to agree with you, so
we'll start with you, Mr. Fowles, on this next
sets of questions. If you could pull the mike a
little closer to you. For some reason, yours
seems to drop in and out a bit.

Two questions, one about the sentencing that you've seen. Are military

Judges, for arguably comparable and similar situations, are they adjudicating sentences that are consistent and not disparate in your mind?

And then related not to how the Judges are functioning but the counsel, and many of you have mentioned this already, do you feel like the council are functioning effectively, especially given the significantly reduced opportunity to practice their trial skills, given the number of courts that we have these days?

MR. FOWLES: Yes, ma'am. So taking on your first question, I do think sentencing is fair. And certainly, anyone who's practiced criminal law knows every case is different. What occurred during the crime are different, the individuals are different. So I do feel like our system provides judges and members with an opportunities to balance all of those.

So it's really hard to look at, say, a 120 defense, and if you're just looking at a 120 and you're looking at punishments, I just don't think you're digging deep enough to

understand why there may be differences.

And so I, as a judge, I just don't know that I ever saw a sentence I didn't think was fair based on the facts of that particular case. I certainly didn't see any deference to senior officers or junior enlisted.

If anything, I feel like it's different, the expectation rises as you increase in rank. So I felt like the system was fair from that perspective.

And then on to your second question.

So we're a little bit different than my

colleagues. So folks are aware the Coast Guard's

the smallest of the services. And so what we've

done with our transition, we call it the oxygen

prosecution.

And they're going to do -- they're going to be legally prosecuted for all offenses, not just covered offenses. And we feel like there's some synergies in locating everyone together.

It wouldn't necessarily preclude a

Staff Judge Advocate's office in the field from assigning counsel to a case, but that would only really be done if the prosecution asked them to do so. So I think that would be pretty rare, from -- I just don't think that would happen.

So we're trying to adopt a model where counsel is getting those reps to have the experience in the courtroom. My personal experience as a judge is I think counsel do a great job. There's lots of training opportunities, there are lots of mentors in the system.

We have people rolling in from various, you know, the Department of Justice offices, where they get to experience federal court and work with some federal prosecutors. We have Coast Guard lawyers that are co-located with the Navy Defense service organization offices, so they get experience over there and come back.

So I never had a challenge or felt like the counsel was ill-equipped for the courtroom. To me, it came down to the facts.

And sometimes, you know, the facts, it doesn't matter how good you are as a litigator, the facts just don't help your client.

So I think military lawyers work very hard to be proficient at their craft. It's very important to the command, it's very important to senior leadership. And unlike most of my civilian counterparts, again, listening to the panels yesterday, we did a lot of training.

Judges, for instance, we go off to a three-week course before you can even sit in the bench. And you might have had a career as a litigator, and we're going to still send you to a three-week course. And you have to pass the course, and if you don't, we send you home.

So I think we just have tools that they don't have in the civilian capacity that really enable our counsel to do a good job. So no concerns from the Coast Guard perspective.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Lieutenant Colonel DeGaine.

COLONEL DEGAINE: Thank you, Doctor.

I agree, I think the sentencing is fair. I think both sides are, you know, I think the judges are taking each case on their merits, as they're supposed to do. I think they're taking each client or each accused on their merits, as they're supposed to do.

And I think that's something that the training that I talked about before has been really helpful.

So I agree also with Mr. Fowles, who says that maybe us worrying about sentencing and standardized sentencing for each case, I'm not concerned about that. Because what I've seen has been fair, and I think the judges have the tools that they need to do that. Thank you.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Colonel Jennings.

COLONEL JENNINGS: Thank you. To address the first point, in terms of whether or not military judges are sentencing fairly. It is common for us to see assignments of error related to sentence disparity. However, those claims are

very seldom meritorious because the case law sets the bar for sentence disparity claims very, very high.

With regards to the other question about whether or not our counsel are sufficiently experienced, given the relative lack of repetitions that they get doing contested trials, I would offer that there are basically three ways for a counsel to be well-prepared.

One is to get a lot of repetitions.

Two is to get good training. And three is to just do the preliminary spadework to be ready for trial. And obviously in a perfect world, you would have all three.

In the military justice system, I think many judge advocates find it difficult to do -- to get a lot of repetitions in terms of doing contested trials. On the other hand, I think that the military does an exceptional job at training its litigators.

And I know that both trial counsel and defense counsel, because they do contested trials

on, you know, on a not particularly regular basis, are preparing very, very intensely for those cases that they do contest.

So given that, I think that while it would be perhaps ideal for our counsel to be getting more repetitions as litigators, I don't think that that creates significant concerns as to their preparedness.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Colonel Talcott.

with everyone that's gone before me. In particular with regard to the similar sentences of the judges, nothing caught me off-guard either being a judge, an Staff Judge Advocate, or even from an appellate perspective. Nothing out of the ordinary. It seems like Judges' sentences relatively similar for similar facts and similar cases.

On the effectiveness of counsel, you know, I think repetitions help. I mean, I would agree with what Colonel Jennings said. I'd also

agree with what the other -- what the other members have said, and even Colonel Jennings mentioned this, is that training can make up for a lot of that or is another huge part of that.

And I think the Air Force training,
across the Department of Defense, I think the
training's very effective and relatively thorough
and repetitive. And that you continue to get it.

There isn't sort of like you take your initial training and you're done. You know we almost every assignment's got another course to get you ready for that next step.

The other thing we do that in part mitigates perhaps for the decreasing repetitions is the Air Force takes kind of a tiered approach to the way counsel works. And maybe that's not the way other people would describe it, but you have your base-level counsel.

But if they're going in a fully litigated general court-martial, there's a senior prosecutor's going to be there with them. Same thing, and then if you make it through that, you

graduate and you get to be a defense attorney.

And then if you're a defense attorney doing a fully litigated general court-martial, you're very likely going to have a senior Defense Attorney with you. And with the standup of the Office of Special Trial Counsel, there's now the district chiefs, who will be closely supervising or litigating those cases.

So it's not as if the council who are having little experience are lead counsel in a fully litigated contested cases very often. I think that's extraordinarily rare at this point.

So, a long way to say I think the counsel that are actually litigating our bigger cases, our contested cases, are quite effective.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. So we'll go back to Mr. Fowles did you have another comment?

MR. FOWLES: I did, I had one alibi.

So I came off the bench, but I was part of the team. The other thing I would mention for judicial fairness is I do think that the

establishment of criterion parameters will help out a little bit.

But particularly I think it's going to help convening authorities and counsel get a sense of hey, these are generally the ranges that are acceptable for a certain type of punishment.

So I, we haven't talked about that, and that's kind of a new development for the system. So you know, give this give us 6 to 12 months to see how that works out.

But I do think it's worth mentioning for judicial fairness that we've kind of flagged the acceptable range of punishment, if you will, similar to the Federal sentencing guidelines in a military versions that will also be available folks will be able to look to that for guidance.

Thanks.

COLONEL DEGAINE: I was also going to add something, if that's all right. I was going to say just because the counsel is not getting those reps, somebody in that office likely is getting reps.

And when they're preparing, pretty much the whole office, unless they're conflicted, are preparing these, both at the appellate level, where we're doing four moots at a minimum. And if people want more moots, they're going to do more moots than that. And that's everybody collaborating.

And then the offices, they're doing that as well out in the field. It's going to base it's going to differ based on the office.

But generally, the counsel is all getting together and working on cases. You hear on the government side they call them murder boards. On the defense side, they might call them murder boards too. It just depends. But they're all preparing, they're all preparing for those cases.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. So I'll ask one question, just one more, about issues than about the capacity of different parts of the system. And then I'll see if other panel members have questions for you too before we move to the

last set.

Sentencing issues, you mentioned some that come up on appeal. Could you identify some of the common issues that come up, and if there are faces that would make those come up less often and clarify that part of the system or improve it, if you could raise that too.

We'll start with you, Mr. Fowles.

MR. FOWLES: Yes, so I think the only issues that strike me are it's usually -- it's always government counsel that maybe is a little bit emotional in their word choices, just unfortunate.

So, we don't see a lot of big appellate issues that come out of the sentencing. Normally that's an argument on -- at the findings stage. But, and I just don't know how you correct that, other than let counsel mature.

And you know, trials can be emotional settings, and I do think you want to encourage counsel to be passionate. So it's just helping mentor and groom them to find that fine line.

1 So I don't know that I see some sort of magic fix to that, other than just mentorship 2 3 and leadership. Thanks. CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Lieutenant 4 Colonel DeGaine. 5 The only thing I've 6 COLONEL DEGAINE: 7 seen with respect to sentencing I think that I 8 recall right now is just that sometimes a sentence appropriateness, as was mentioned 9 10 earlier. 11 And I don't see any reason overall 12 that needs to be fixed. I think it's, again, 13 something that's handled through the 14 collaboration in the office and, you know, the 15 training and mentoring and the informal and 16 formal mentorship. 17 CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Colonel 18 Jennings. 19 COLONEL JENNINGS: Yeah, I concur. 20 I've already mentioned several of the issues that 21 we see in sentencing pretty frequently. By far 22 the most common is sentence appropriateness.

I would say that we see some sort of sentence appropriateness assignment of error in most of the cases that are submitted to us.

Sentence disparity, less common. Sentencing arguments or the inappropriateness of sentencing arguments or the sentencing evidence that is presented, slightly less common.

But bottom line, I wouldn't recommend any procedural changes at these -- at this time, largely because those sentencing arguments, while common, are not often found to be meritorious.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Colonel Talcott?

COLONEL TALCOTT: My answer is extremely similar to Colonel Jennings, although I'm going to go, I will go one step further at the end. But we counted them up. So our most common appellate issues related to sentencing are sentence appropriateness, improper argument. So that's sort of what you heard.

The third most common though are issues related to victim unsworn statements.

With regard to those, with all three of these,

although the issues are often raised, they're often unmeritorious.

I don't mean to suggest that we've got issues, but with regard to improper argument and sentence appropriateness, you know, the lines are gray on, you know, if you ask an appellant is your sentence appropriate or was it too severe, the answer is it was too severe. So the issue's raised.

And improper argument, you could see is sometimes a bit of the eye of the beholder, or I think as Mr. Fowles said, you know, maybe someone just got a little carried away. But then how do you evaluate that in the context of the whole case? So it becomes an appellate issue.

With regard to victim unsworns, this is where, you know, the question was asked that kind of compelled me to make a recommendation, and so I have one. But I would like the recommendations to be heard under the subheading of it's hard to know second— and third—order effects, and we've had a lot of changes.

So with that in mind, I am answering the question which asked me to come with a recommendation. As far as I can tell, there's no need for victim unsworns to be so tightly construed. I've got a list here of cases dealing with victim unsworns. So Harrington, Tyler, Barker, Cunningham, Edwards, and Hamilton.

Victim unsworns can't be done through a law enforcement authentication. There's a recent change I think that might fix where they can be done through ask and answered. They used to have to be provided in advance, I know that's been fixed.

They can't use PowerPoints, they can't use audio. There are a number of cases on these.

As a Trial Judge, a common source of litigation and strain is, is this technically victim impact or not.

So in almost every case, there's a moment we have to pause and flyspeck the victim's statements to decide is this stuff about her mother or father impact, or is this stuff about

having to travel impact.

And none of these seem to be protecting vital interests of the accused. They just seem to be unnecessary. And they create additional appellate issues. I don't understand exactly why the victim unsworn needs to be interpreted really differently than the accused unsworn, which the case law said is essentially largely unfettered.

To the extent there was concern that members might be blown away by a victim's presentation in some way they weren't blown away by the accused presentation. I think those concerns are largely mitigated now by judge-alone sentencing.

So if you're asking me to make a recommendation on being compelled to, I would take another look at victim unsworn and why they're so tightly construed.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. General Ewers has a question the Colonel Brunson.

GENERAL EWERS: I guess my concern

stems from the sense that, and I think you've disabused some of the notions, but this sense for some people that this new system basically makes the military judge just a rubber stamp.

The government makes the deal and they usually dictate the deal, as we all know. I mean, we've heard complaints about the federal system and the way they get pleas in the federal system for years.

And we heard from some victims'

counsel yesterday say that they -- the

government's less than consistent in keeping them

informed, consulting them on sentencing. Which

again makes it look like some, you know, big

animal that they don't have any control over.

Now we hear a little bit about the fact, you know, meritorious or not, that defendants were -- the accused who's now been convicted has issues within sentencing. So you're going to have a much less receptive government who's listening to the things that you might otherwise put on in a sentencing case.

Now you got to give it to the government, because if they don't get the deal up front, it doesn't do you any good in court if it's not harmless error but it's hidden error.

So I guess my concern is do you have any concerns based on, you know, certainty's nice. We all like certainty. But certainty without transparency is a little less useful.

Any thoughts on that?

COLONEL JENNINGS: Well, sir, I would say that it has been my experience that victim input is taken, or is given great weight before a plea agreement is signed. And obviously the rules do require that victims be consulted before the convening authority signs a plea agreement.

As a matter of fact, I mean, I think that my experience as an SJA advising commanders was that more or less the only time that they would go against my advice with regards to a plea agreement was when the victim was staunchly opposed to either the plea agreement itself and wanted his or her day in court, or to a term of

the agreement, and that term was typically the sentence.

So I think I would quibble somewhat with the premise of the question. Nevertheless, I think that the victim, in some cases, is apt to make the same claims that the appellants have in some cases made, in the sense that a tightly constrained or specific sentence, when agreed upon the plea agreement, makes the trial itself or the sentencing hearing an empty ritual.

And the appellate courts have so far disagreed on that, particularly with regards to when the accused is making that claim, because they can point to the fact that of course the military judge still has a decision to make, even if he doesn't have the ability to, for example, not adjudge a punitive discharge or is limited to a specific sentence.

The military judge still does have a clemency recommendation to make or not. And in those cases that have gotten to the CCA level, they have found that the -- that that decision

being in play, and because that decision to either make a recommendation or not then opens the door for the convening authority to either grant clemency or not, that it, even though there is a set sentence, that it is by no means reaching the level of an empty ritual.

And I would suggest, although we have not seen that issue rise to the appellate courts from the victim's perspective, that the same would be true. The victim's input at trial, at sentencing, could very well sway the military judge in making that clemency recommendation or not.

MR. FOWLES: Sir, I guess what I'd just add, I agree with everything Colonel

Jennings just said. But it's interesting I wrote down why when you asked that question. So to me in the system, the question is who owns the responsibility to explain to the victim the sentence.

And unlike in the federal system, military judges give no explanation for their

sentence. They announce sentence, adjourn, and we go home. So there's never an opportunity.

And I think of the old days where you'd get a plea agreement and the range was six months to 18 months, and defense counsel argued for six months and trial counsel had it for 18 months. And you kind of knew that was, hey, that's probably the cap in the plea -- pretrial agreement.

Or, government counsel would argue for a punitive discharge and no confinement. You know, I think judges kind of knew, huh, it's interesting that they argued that. I guess there's probably no confidant in the pretrial agreement.

So from the victim perspective, I think it's fascinating that in our system, I think the convening authority and the trial council and the SVC or VLC, depending on your service, they should be able to explain to the victim the sentence that's being adjudicated in that case.

And the judge doesn't have the whole portfolio. They just don't know what witnesses, what are the problems in the government's case. The military judge doesn't know.

So I think it's interesting that the perspective is that the victim would have concerns with a set sentence when the government, big government, should be able to explain to them exactly why this sentence that is being agreed to is being agreed to. The military judge is never going to give that explanation.

So I have some challenges with the notion that because we agree to a set sentence, that's somehow unfair to the victim.

I would think if a victim's in the courtroom and the range is, you know, months or years different, and the judge goes it alone, I think the victim wants to know how the heck did the judge end up on the low end, government. You argued for two years and I got six months. How'd that happen?

And you'll just never know. So I

think there's some inherent challenges with that view of the system. So I think from the victim perspective, I would rather have a convening authority and trial counsel with a full view of all the facts and the witnesses and the evidence. They have to sit down and explain to the victim why it's going the way it's going.

So I don't know if that helps her, but that's my response to the question.

GENERAL EWERS: It helps from the victim's side. Certainly helps on the victim's side, not so much for the accused. But no, I take your point. Thank you.

add, and I don't know that it's adding much,
maybe just agreeing, but to the extent that the
victim has concerns, I think that that's
something that the OSTC or the convening
authority, you know, will take into consideration
or has to take in consideration when they're
having these negotiations. As well as the
defense counsel can, from the other standpoint.

add, and this is me maybe going outside of area expertise, but it seems to me our system, military system, is uniquely able to handle these types of plea agreements, in that our providence inquiry is so lengthy and so carefully reviewed in the appellate process regarding the care inquiry or the accused is so detailed that there's very little accused are pleading guilty to offenses they had not committed. We don't have Alford pleas or even something equivalent.

Addition, because, and I know we're getting parameters, which will change this a little bit. But because we don't have sentencing guidelines, prosecutors can't go to an accused and say hey, either take this deal or you're looking at 100 years.

Or take this deal or we'll charge you with a number of other offenses and you'll be looking at a minimum of decades in confinement.

We can't make any of those promises.

So the leverage the State Prosecutor

or a Federal Prosecutor might have, our prosecutors simply don't have. Now, they'll get more of that I guess with the parameters. And so I guess we are opening up to some of that risk.

You know, for penetrative sex offense, the new parameters, judges are going to start with two and a half years of confinement and move up. At least that's the way I understand it's going to work once those kick in. So that would give the prosecutors more leverage, so I think that's there and that's going to be new.

But it's still not, at least the stories I hear about that U.S. attorneys are able to go, you know, in a child porn case, there's ten years per image or whatever, however that works. There's certainly no equivalent to that in our system.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Colonel Brunson then Colonel Gunn.

COLONEL BRUNSON: Thank you. This may be slightly off-topic or tangential, but Colonel Jennings, something you said kind of raised this

question when we were talking about the presentencing reports.

And you mentioned that any delay between findings and sentence would potentially lead to a, these are my words -- a lack of trust in the system by commanders.

So I'm just wondering if any of you have any information regarding whether

Administrative Separations have increased as

Courts-Martials have decreased, and do you think that's at all related to potentially commanders' lack of confidence in the system?

COLONEL JENNINGS: Well, ma'am, I can only speak anecdotally on that point. I don't have any data at my disposal. I do know that court martials have decreased, particularly in the Navy and Marine Corps over the last 10 or 15 years.

That is a fairly well documented trend. Whether or not there has been an increase in administrative separations, that I do not have data for. But after spending a few years as a

staff judge advocate at a major Marine Corps command, I can tell you that typically commanders are weighing either Administrative Separation or Court Martials and very frequently choose Administrative Separation because they perceive it to be faster and they perceive it to be a more certain outcome compared to court martial which does involve a certain degree of rolling the dice no matter what the facts are.

JUDGE REDFORD: I have a follow-up,

James Redford. When the accused service member
is being processed out, are they being required
to waive an administrative board and accept an

Other than Honorable? Not the formal OTC in lieu
of. But is that the sort of background
bargaining that's going on?

COLONEL JENNINGS: In some cases, I think that does come into the picture. And perhaps the other services have a different answer on this. I mean, the Marine Corps is, I think, by far the youngest service. And so the vast majority of cases that any commander is

dealing with involve service members who have less than six years in the Corps and who don't rate an AdSep Board unless the commander decides to go for an Other than Honorable discharge. So what I'd seen in many cases is that rather than take a relatively minor offense to a special Court-Martial which a commander might have done, say, ten years ago, they're simply doing a new board Administrative Separation and pushing that Marine out with a general other than honorable conditions.

MR. FOWLES: Ma'am, if I could maybe this is Coast Guard specific and I know I'm a small service. So I can do some things a little easier than the other services can. So we still publish on a regular basis.

We're shooting for quarterly. It's not always quarterly, but we do our best a good deal to get that message. So we pull all the data for Non-Judicial Punishments and administrative discharges.

And so there is some transparency and

optics. So if you were to take a case that normally should be in a courtroom and you want to push it through an Administrative Separation, you're going to get some leadership pushback that's going to see the facts of that case and just ask why. They're not going to overturn the decision necessarily.

But I do think that level of transparency keeps people from taking a case that likely belongs in a court martial setting and just trying to deal with it administratively because it's the easier route. So I think that's one tool that we use to keep everyone on a level playing field in terms of how cases are handled. Thanks.

add, ma'am, on this topic is you used the echo everything my co-panelists have said. But just so this false impression isn't left, you used the phrase that sometimes commanders will take an administrative route because they don't trust the justice system.

That has not been my experience. It's not -- the word, trust, threw me off. It really is just time. For the most part, if they're not using the court martial process, it's because they just want the member gone and they can see an easy way to success with some sort of 15 UO (phonetic) waiver or just an admin sep.

And they get to the conclusion that they thought they wanted. It's on their SJA to explain to them the value of the court martial process and the benefits to good order and discipline if we pursue it. But that is sometimes the struggle.

anecdotal, I would say I felt like before when I was a defense counsel there were a lot of admin seps. I felt like as a regional defense counsel, there were a lot of admin seps. But I can't say that a commander is going a certain route for trust purposes or otherwise. I think that commanders are still taking the serious courts — the serious offenses to court martial. And I

1 would trust them to not deviate from that just 2 based on time. 3 CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you all. 4 just for the record, you're an excellent counsel. 5 Colonel Gunn? Yes, Mr. Fowles, is it? 6 COLONEL GUNN: MR. FOWLES: Yes, sir. 7 COLONEL GUNN: 8 I was intrigued by your 9 description of the -- I think what you described as a new Office of the Chief Prosecutor. 10 11 MR. FOWLES: Yes, sir. COLONEL GUNN: How old is that office? 12 13 MR. FOWLES: So that's our version of 14 an LSTC. So that's where our special trial counsels sit. So it came online in April, and 15 16 they are up and fully functioning and exercising authority over covered offenses as of 28 17 18 December. 19 COLONEL GUNN: And as I understood 20 your description, it sounded like you were saying 21 that they were going to be handling not only 22 covered offenses but all court martial offenses?

MR. FOWLES: Yes, sir.

MR. FOWLES:

service with relatively few cases?

COLONEL GUNN: And you also anticipated at least that it would be relatively rare for installation level folks to also be called upon in those cases. Is that right, or --

Yes, sir.

COLONEL GUNN: And why do you think that is? Or why do you anticipate that? And what I'm really getting at there is how then do the people at the installation level, how do they develop their experience so they become experienced throughout trial counsel in a small

MR. FOWLES: Yes, sir. That's a great question and certainly one we're wrestling with now. So my leadership might get frustrated with my response. But I think there's two ways we're doing that.

And we have special victims counsel which gets some representatives in the courtroom. We have folks with Defense service offices. We have several folks partner or co-located a

special assistant in terms with U.S. attorneys offices and they have the trial counsel offices.

So those are kind of the grooming ground, if you will, for initial litigation experience. And the expectation is and what we're trying to grow is this litigation track where the pyramid gets tighter at the top. And you're going to bounce back and forth between those various opportunities to grow your skill set.

So if you're a senior prosecutor or trial counsel in our office of prosecution, you spend a career now as a litigator or in billets that are close to align with being a litigator.

And I think that's how we're -- that's our approach. And we're going to do our best to implement it.

You're right. It may not be perfect at first. But it'll be flexible. I see the installation level lawyers mostly getting involved in a really complex case and you just need to search because you need more assets.

Say we're going to do a trial up in Juneau, Alaska. It might not be easy for trial counsel coming out of Charleston, South Carolina or Alameda, San Francisco. It might not be easy for them to deal with all the issues that a trial counsel has to deal with.

So I can see those type of circumstances where we search. But the model there is really to have the mentorship and supervisors in place that have the sets and reps. So when you're a new O-3 or O-4 trying to get litigation experience, you really need to have an O-4 and O-5 that's watching you, that's been there, that knows how to teach you and maybe get away from a new O-4 or new O-5 that is a litigation supervisor billet, but they really don't have the background for it. So that's where we're going for the future.

COLONEL GUNN: Thank you.

CAPTAIN ALDANA: Captain Fowles, this is a follow up. What's been the reaction from the convening authorities with the standup of the

team prosecutor, especially taking away all their convening authorities?

MR. FOWLES: Well, sir, this is a personal opinion. I'm certainly not speaking on behalf of the Coast Guard. I do probably get a sense of the convening authorities. The Military Justice is complex.

And I think over time, we've made the system more complex. And so I don't know that a convening authority necessarily is upset because now someone is not walking with a case package and talking about the merits of the case and evidence. I haven't talked to a convening authority. This is just my personal opinion.

But I'm not sure a convening authority is upset that lawyers and peer lawyers are making those decisions now. That's what lawyers do. As you know, the convening authorities are still involved in some of the traditional roles, member selection.

And then in non-covered offenses, they could go back to the convening authority for

prosecution. So there's still a role for them in the Military Justice world. I don't think that changes their responsibility for good order and discipline.

They should be able to explain and the communication and transparency piece with the Office of Chief Prosecution. And a Flag Officer, they should be able to explain to the field and various units why we took the action that we took. So I hope that brings some better transparency in the system for us.

But I haven't heard anyone really pushing back on the changes in the system. So I don't have a better answer for you. Thanks, sir.

CHAIR HILLMAN: So the last set of questions that we queued up for you involve the changes that added new punitive offenses. And so a few questions about that, the issues that you're seeing to the extent you have yet on appeal around the Article 93(a), Article 117(a), Article 128(b), 130, 132, and then 134, sexual harassment. So I don't know if you want to talk

about all of those. But if you'll just take a stab at the ones that you've identified issues around and characterize them for us, that'd be helpful.

CAPTAIN ALDANA: The only one of those new punitive offenses that we have seen substantial appellate issues with is the Article 117(a). And there were two issues that had been raised at the Navy-Marine Corps Court of Criminal Appeals thus far. The first was we had an appellant who alleged that his plea to 117(a) was improvident because the inquiry did not demonstrate a reasonably direct and impalpable connection to the military environment.

So in that particular case, it was a it involved a video that was shot in a barracks room. But when it was distributed, it was not distributed within the -- the accused and the victim were in different units and did not work together. And so the argument that was made on appeal was that in the absence of that nexus that there couldn't have been a connection to the

military environment.

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The Court of Criminal Appeals
disagreed with that and found that because the
video had clearly taken place in a military
environment and was distributed to members of the
victims unit that it had proven a distraction to
her duties and so forth, that the element was
met. In another case, the appellant alleged that
his pleas were improvident because the image
involved, it was essentially a photograph of a
person's genitals. And there was no way to tell
from the picture itself who the person was in the
picture.

And when the picture was distributed, it also was not accompanied by other information associated with the picture that would have identified the victim. And so under those circumstances, the Navy-Marine Corps Court of Criminal Appeals agreed with the appellant and found that, quote, if the victim cannot be identified in connection with the image as broadcast or distributed, then the broadcast ipso

facto is not likely to cause harm to the victim. So those are the two issues that we've seen so far.

COLONEL TALCOTT: We have seen almost no issues with these yet except for 117(a) and sort of relatedly 120(c) which is not on your list. It is not as new of an offense related to the definition of broadcast. Presently, there's a split among the service courts about what broadcast means.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces has yet to get to the issue.

But essentially, if you show someone a picture on your phone, are you broadcasting it? And the Navy/Marine Corps says yes because it's moving within the phone essentially.

The Army and the Air Force court on different reasons has said that's not a broadcast. So there's actually three different analyses about how you get to the definition of broadcast. And the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces hasn't heard the

case yet.

COLONEL DEGAINE: So with 117(a), we had a similar issue that the Marine Corps had in that. The question was whether or not that person was identifiable. And the Court found that they were identifiable.

They linked it to was a spouse. The spouse posted a video of a sexual relationship with his spouse. But he used his user name that was identifiable and they were also known in the military community as a married couple on post and also that the female service member, the wife identified herself when she went to that website where it was broadcast.

With respect to military recruiter trainees, we don't see many of these issues that were listed at all other than 128(b) which we see most frequently. But with respect to the military recruiter trainee, we have seen a few of those. And they're still pending. One was a question of whether or not the person was in a Position of supervisory position at the time.

And the other one was whether or not the activity was consensual and therefore not offensive as required.

With respect to 128(b), we have seen multiple cases there. I would say that the top three issues with this group of offenses that we've seen would be post-trial delay, legal and factual sufficiency, and multiplicity. Once in a while, we see Ineffective Assistance of Counsel whether or not being crossed upon or another way.

MR. FOWLES: From the Coast Guard's perspective, we haven't see many of the new punitive articles on an appellant stage. We do have one case going up where an offense was charged under the 134 general article. And the issue going before the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces is whether 117(a) preempted the field.

And then quick facts on that were the image. The people that saw the image were primarily civilians. So it was charged the way it was because they didn't think it really fit

within the elements of 117(a). And we'll see what the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces has to say about it here shortly. So thanks.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Judge Redford.

JUDGE REDFORD: Thank you. I'd like to know how many opinions are issued by each court, either approximately or exactly if you know per year and how many judges serve on each court if you happen to know.

COLONEL JENNINGS: I apologize, sir.

This is going to be sort of a rough guess. I

believe the NMCCA right now, we have 13 judges

who serve and three judge panels, although that

numbers is kind of up and down a little bit. But

it's typically right around 11, 12, or 13

depending on the normal influx in and out. As

for the number of opinions issued, I mean, it

sort of depends on how we define substantive

opinions.

JUDGE REDFORD: I happen to be an

1 Appellate Judge. So not a ruling on a motion, 2 seeking, okay, we're going to hear. But an 3 actual substantive multi-page opinion where you're addressing issues raised by the government 4 5 or the accused. How many opinions does the court issue, just ballpark? 6 7 COLONEL JENNINGS: Ballpark, I would 8 say 40 or 50 a year. 9 JUDGE REDFORD: Thank you. Anybody 10 else want to walk into this? 11 COLONEL TALCOTT: I would love to give 12 you a good answer, but I don't have one. I know we have at least three panels of three judges. 13 14 think there's more than that, though, on the Air 15 Force court. So this is the kind of thing I 16 think I can get back to you on and get you an 17 actual answer. 18 JUDGE REDFORD: That would be great. 19 COLONEL TALCOTT: And on the number of 20 opinions, I don't even have a very good guess. 21 apologize. 22 COLONEL DEGAINE: Sorry, I think we

1 also have three panels with three judges but I 2 could be wrong. And that's why I could double 3 check that as well. And then for me probably a better way to maybe kind of contextualize it is 4 5 how many arguments we see a month. I'd say probably three to four a month. 6 7 Okay, so 48, 50, 60? JUDGE REDFORD: Yes, sir. 8 COLONEL DEGAINE: 9 JUDGE REDFORD: All right. Thank you. 10 MR. FOWLES: Sir, I have to submit my 11 answer. But we have two full-time Judges. 12 getting in the case load, it's unnecessary to 13 Then we have seven collateral duty have more. 14 judges that we picked to make sure there's no 15 conflict of interest in sitting on the bench. And then I can supplement this. 16 17 brain tells me it's in the 146(a) report to 18 Congress of how many appellate cases. But if you 19 wanted a guess today, I would say around 20. 20 JUDGE REDFORD: Okay. Thank you. 21 Appreciate everybody's answer. 22 CHAIR HILLMAN: Okay. One more

1 question about the new articles, just about the elimination of the Article 134 terminal element 2 3 to the offenses that were migrated to the 4 enumerated punitive articles. Have you seen 5 issues raised with respect to that? COLONEL TALCOTT: 6 No. 7 I haven't either, COLONEL DEGAINE: 8 ma'am.

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COLONEL JENNINGS: No, we had not seen any issues raised there.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Okay. I have one more question that I wanted to ask. Anything else that other panel members want to ask? Okay.

This is about ineffective assistance of counsel or prosecutorial misconduct or error. Do you see those cases very, do you see those issues come up very often and what context? And what's the source of those?

COLONEL JENNINGS: We see IAC claims all the time. And it comes up in every context that you can think of. I mean, in terms of any decision that a defense counsel might make could

at least be radically be challenges as evidence of ineffective assistance.

But typically, we're not getting a failure to file motions, particularly suppression motions. I would say that's the most common.

With regards to sentencing, we do see sometimes an alleged failure to put on an adequate sentencing case, failure to call specific witnesses who might have been helpful, particularly expert witnesses and so forth.

Prosecutorial misconduct allegations are less common.

But we do see those relatively frequently. And most commonly, we're talking about improper argument. That would be, by far, the most common.

an almost identical answer. Ineffective

Assistance of Counsel is raised, I think, with

some frequency. I think meritorious is very

rare. I'd like to emphasize that point.

Prosecutorial conduct also raised with some

frequency but it's almost generally my understanding going to be in the context of improper argument, also very rarely meritorious.

from time to time. Again, most of the time, not meritorious. I think the ones that stick out in my mind are cross examination or failure to ask certain questions on cross examination, sentencing, calling witnesses, and whether or not somebody testifies from a prosecutorial misconduct standpoint. I see those from time to time as well and those would be more along the lines of discovery and improper argument.

MR. FOWLES: Ma'am, nothing to add to what was previously said.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Okay. Thank you. We appreciate your time and your service to pursuit of justice and all the many changes in the system that you've had to navigate. And you're helping us understand. So thank you very much for your time. So we're going to take a break now, Mr. Yob.

1 MR. YOB: We can take a break probably 2 for 15 minutes. Mr. Dean Rob is supposed to be 3 here at noon or a little before. So he can come 4 in. 5 If you want to get your lunch, you can eat it in here. Dean can come in at noon or 6 7 slightly before and do a 15, 20-minute 8 presentation. Then you all can shut down if you like to do an executive session for the remainder 9 10 of the lunch hour. And we'll pick up at 1:00 11 with the next panel. (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter 12 13 went off the record at 11:39 a.m. and resumed at 14 1:03 p.m.) 15 MR. YOB: Okay. Welcome back everybody who was here before. And welcome to the folks 16 17 who are just joining us. We were just taking 18 care of getting the right slide up there behind 19 me. 20 So, we have a public session, Defense 21 Appellate Counsel, who are here. We appreciate 22 you joining us.

I'm going to ask Mr. Michael Libretto to introduce the panel.

MR. LIBRETTO: Thank you, ma'am.

Good afternoon, everyone, and welcome back. Like Chair Hillman said, we have the counterpoints of this morning's session with the Appellant Government Counsel.

We have the service representatives from the Appellate Defense Divisions to provide again their perspectives, opinions, and recommendations on the variety of topics that are of interest to you in your comprehensive review, although they have been provided the pre-forum questions that have been developed by each of the teams.

They are also prepared to share their perspectives on a wide range of issues that are also of importance to you.

So, with that, I will note that I expect that their responses may be a little bit more engaging than the Appellate Government, or perhaps raise similar issues than they did. So,

1 I ask that you keep that in mind and ask as many 2 questions as you like. Chair Hillman. 3 I'm sorry, I didn't. 4 5 Joining us from the Navy and Marine Corps we have Captain Art Gaston. 6 From the Air Force we have Lieutenant 7 Colonel Allen Abrams. 8 Lieutenant Colonel Autumn Porter is 9 10 here from the Army. 11 And from the Coast Guard we have 12 retired Army Colonel Thomas Cook. CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you, Michael. 13 14 Just to confirm, there is no one 15 virtually with us, we have the four presenters in 16 person; right? 17 MR. LIBRETTO: Yes, ma'am. 18 19 CHAIR HILLMAN: Okay, thank you. 20 just trying to keep up between the hybrid and the 21 in-person nature of what we're doing today. 22 So, thank you so much for joining us.

We appreciate your expertise hereby as a witness here, it's the amount of military justice and other strengths that you bring to us is really profound. And we're grateful to have your help as we take on the tasks set out for the MJRP.

I'm going to ask some questions that we sent to you ahead of time, so you have a sense of where we're headed. And then I'll ask panel members to join in with additional questions.

And any time you want to add something that you think is important for us to consider, knowing what we're, what we're working on towards a comprehensive assessment of the military justice system, in light of all the recent changes that have altered the practice of military justice, please feel free to add those for us while we have a chance to hear from you.

So, we'll start with the first set of questions related to plea agreements.

So, let's start with the first set of questions related to plea agreements. Can you let us know what you see in the way plea

agreements are working now as compared to the old PTAs?

And we'll just start, I'll just run down in the order that you were introduced by Mr. Libretto. So, Colonel Talcotte, can you -- Hold on. Wrong panel here. That's the wrong one.

Captain Gaston, can you start for us,
Captain Gaston, talk about what you see in the
Navy with respect to the plea agreements?

CAPTAIN GASTON: Yes, ma'am.

So, I think the big difference that we see now is that we're seeing plea agreements that are for a range or, essentially, a sentence that's being agreed to by the parties, so that it's a very different context that we're seeing.

And, again, we're just seeing the records of trial, right? I'm sure you've talked to or will talk to trial practitioners about what it's like in the courtroom during sentencing proceedings. But there's certainly a different flavor to the records that we see when the agreement in the plea agreement is for pleadings

that goes to any number of offenses with the usual withdrawal and dismissal of those not pled guilty to, and the language not pled guilty to.

But now it's not for a maximum punishment, it's for a, a set sentence that will then be issued by the Military Judge. And that's very different than it used to be where it was this Part 1, Part 2 of the agreement. Part 2 was the quantum portion that would not be seen by the Military Judge.

And so, then, after a very thorough sentencing proceeding, the Military Judge would issue what she believed would be the proper sentence in the case, and then would be informed via the Part 2 of the agreement whether she had gone below or above the agreement.

And if she'd gone above what was agreed to as a maximum, then anything, anything would be suspended in terms of confinement.

Well, now the parties and the Military

Judge all are aware of the sentence that's going

to be imposed. And more and more we're seeing

sentences that are just instead of a range they're simply a sentence, this, this particular sentence shall be given by a military judge. And that's to set a different flavor of what the sentencing proceeding looks like.

As for the appellate issues, one of the issues that we raise on appeal is whether a sentence is appropriate.

If the parties have agreed to an exact sentence prior to the military judge issuing it, then our, at least our appellate court has tended to say, well, then this is, this is a sentence that was specifically agreed to by the appellant, so we don't find very persuasive any argument now that is the sentence given was not appropriate, because it was agreed to ahead of time.

We've seen that many, in many court decisions.

Recently we have seen a case, United States vs. Kerr, K-E-R-R, in which the sentence was given by the Military Judge as agreed to, but the Military Judge took issue with one part of

the sentence and recommended that it not be imposed, or be suspended by the convening authority. And the authority did not follow that advice.

But the appellate court found that in that particular circumstance, the sentence as agreed to was actually inappropriate, and they found that the Military Judge should have simply overturned the plea agreement rather than give a sentence that was agreed to under the plea agreement, and then recommend suspension.

And so, if you want to take a look at that case, that's United States vs. Kerr. And it's 2023 CCA Lexis 434. It's an unpublished opinion for the Navy, Marine Corps, in Court of Criminal Appeals.

Otherwise, I would say that our practice in terms of trying to get sentences lessened on grounds of sentence appropriateness at the appellate level has almost gone away.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you.

Lieutenant Colonel Abrams.

COLONEL ABRAMS: Thank you, ma'am.

The biggest distinction first that I draw from Captain Gaston is we don't have, we don't see in the Air Force the same precision with regard to sentences for confinement in the plea agreement under the Military Justice Act of 2016. We haven't seen those.

That's been prohibited by regulation.

I know that leads us to another question, but I highlight per his answer.

I think the bottom line perception among my experience with folks that I've talked to about this has really been that the change has been good overall. But it's really just that we're operating under a different set of rules.

So, and the way that that plays out is, first, on appeal while the rules are different for the plea agreements, and those can derive different issues, like Captain Gaston was talking about, ultimately most of the law in what we're using to interpret that is largely the same, at least under the precedent that we have

in the Air Force courts.

In terms of how it plays out between the different parties, it is a little bit more transparency. I think that's kind of the perception of folks for military judges, for the ones that I've gotten a sense of from that. They at least, you know, they're not worried about maybe seeing the wrong thing.

We do lose the risk of sometimes that quantum portion that has the sentence limitation and maybe the pretrial agreements getting pushed over to the judge, which is a risk that we sometimes come up with some inadvertent emailing, basically, you know, to the judge. That's gone.

And for the parties, they're really just completely open about their negotiations back and everything's pretty transparent between them. And everyone's got a good set of what their expectations are.

The other impact, I think, that's changed is just sort of the underlying data that you would transmit to some of the parties, so as

1 they're making those negotiations. So, under the 2 old rules you'd basically get a sneak preview of 3 here's how a judge might see a particular case versus how the parties are agreeing, or the 4 pretrial agreement might be a case, you might be 5 able to, well, is there a difference there? 6 7 And you might get a sense of how, how 8 the judiciary is actually being --CHAIR HILLMAN: Sorry, Lieutenant 9 10 Colonel, if you could just pause for one second. 11 COLONEL ABRAMS: Sure. CHAIR HILLMAN: I think the other side 12 of the room is getting distracted by the FSO. 13 14 There we are. We got it solved. 15 Thank you. press on. 16 COLONEL ABRAMS: Thank you, ma'am. 17 We kind of lost that in the sense of 18 you almost have this circle of negotiations 19 because you'll have the convening authority 20 essentially agree to what the maximum or what the 21 punishment is going to be for a particular 22 offense. That's what you get to go through.

Similar to I think what we'll probably see for most of the services, while sentence severity isn't raised very often on appeal, it's often just deemed given a thumbs up. And that just becomes, all right, well, that's our data point driving the next round of negotiations, as opposed to maybe then you will see how that actually plays out.

Under the old system we could get a little bit of that data. And for defense practitioners, that was at times a useful tool, depending on the information they were building to disseminate that across the defense community. And I've seen that change because the defense community has had all of that for the last 10 years.

So, I got to see that play out across the trial level as we were pre-Military Justice
Act of 2016, and subsequent to that.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you.

Lieutenant Colonel Porter.

COLONEL PORTER: Thank you, ma'am.

I largely echo what my two colleagues have spoken about with the new plea agreement.

Increase in transparency for both the prosecution and the accused in many cases. And there are many accused and counsel that like that transparency and that ability to know going in kind of what the, what their range of punishment could be.

But we are increasingly seeing in the Army more specified sentences. And that's, so there's no discretion in that plea agreement.

And that's starting to percolate up prior to the most recent Rules for Courts-Martial 705 change that specifically puts that specified language in the rule.

And so, we are kind of looking at, at the Army level, when does the judge lose their discretion? And when does the sentence, the sentencing come into this rule, you know, to support case law.

And so, that's a concern that's percolating on the Army Defense Appellate side

1 with regards to the new plea agreements, and their increasing lack of discretion by the 2 3 military judge. 4 CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. 5 Mr. Cook. MR. COOK: Thank you, ma'am. 6 7 As Mike said, I'm currently a Civilian 8 Attorney with the Coast Guard. And before that I served on active duty with the Army as a judge 9 10 advocate. The comments I make today are solely 11 my own. As such, they may not reflect the view 12 or opinions of the Coast Guard or the Army. 13 can be as candid as I want, I guess. 14 CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you, Mr. Cook. Thanks for being so candid. 15 16 Will you pull that microphone a little 17 bit closer. 18 MR. COOK: Ma'am, I candidly will. 19 CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. 20 MR. COOK: I have nothing too much to add here. 21 22 Captain Gaston wisely set up a call

last week with some of our trial defense practitioners. I had sent out these questions ahead of time, so I got some feedback from the field.

I haven't seen any of these cases, this issue on appeal yet.

Interestingly, we had one, at least one attorney, if not two, say that it seems that the Government's being a little bit tougher to negotiate with on plea agreements, you know, based on the new rules. In one case, oh, in both cases they walked away and then became contests. And one of those contests ended up in acquittal, and one was a conviction with a pretty heavy sentence.

So, I don't know how that will impact.

I bet the guy that got the acquittal and the

Government will probably want a deal next time.

I mean, based on my experience with the Army, and as an SJA working with convening authorities, and as a Trial Counsel and Defense Counsel, it was really a lot of that was

1 dependent on the SJA's personality and the 2 convening authority as to, you know, were they 3 trying to get, you know, a lower deal? Did they really want a deal? 4 they putting some, some big numbers out there? 5 So, based on the location, too. 6 7 Sometimes places like at a FORSCOM unit you have 8 heavier sentences being demanded by the convening 9 authority versus maybe a TRADOC installation. 10 But, again, today the defense is free 11 to walk away and then you can either go contest 12 or you can plead, you know, without a deal. 13 I don't know, we always thought on the 14 defense side that some of the trial judges gave 15 us extra credit to the accused when pled without 16 that as sort of a safety net. I know we have at 17 least three old Trial Judges here, so we know --18 I mean prior, prior trial judges. 19 (Laughter.) 20 MR. COOK: They can maybe comment on if that was, you know, wise strategy or not to plead 21 22 without the benefit of a deal.

But I haven't seen a lot of that recently where they go in and plead. We used to call it plea dated.

COLONEL PORTER: Yeah.

MR. COOK: I don't know if that's politically correct, but usually they had the deal or it goes contest. I, I know I haven't seen one in quite a long time.

But like I said, this is some anecdotal evidence from the field. I think we're still going to figure out what the impact of the new system.

I mean, again, what Art said, I like the old system. I mean, you've got the benefit of that deal with the convening authority, and we always try to beat the deal with the judge. And then your client got benefit of the better. You know, that, that's gone. I don't know of any defense counsel that would prefer the new one, you know, to get that benefit of that.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Any of our colleagues from the bench want to weigh in on any of the

1 issues that were raised there? 2 Judge Redford. 3 JUDGE REDFORD: I am an old Judge. Still, still serving in another way. 4 5 What percentage of the cases are resolved, do resolve by plea are resolved by a 6 7 specific number, a specific sentence? You know, 8 I know, it's, you know, 20 percent, 50 percent, 9 75? Just being curious. 10 COLONEL ABRAMS: Easy answer for the 11 Air Force because we just changed the regulation 12 in light of the amendments being applied. We had 13 a regulation previously that prohibited 14 negotiating for a specific confinement sentence. 15 There has been leeway for negotiations 16 for a punitive discharge or a dismissal. Those 17 have been challenged on appeal but for deciding 18 that confinement for the Air Force is zero. 19 COLONEL PORTER: I don't have a good 20 We're just starting to see it for good up 21 to on the defense appellate side. So, I've seen 22 records of trial that are coming in, I would say

probably around 30 percent are coming in with what we're most seeing are mandated or dictated to the discharges, on the Army side.

And a very narrow range in confinement. Sometimes specified confinement, but usually in the narrow range. Sometimes it's only 15 days. We've seen that.

It's just still, it's still working its way and fairly new on the Army side.

CAPTAIN GASTON: I would say for the Navy and Marine Corps we've seen a requirement for a punitive discharge. I'd say that's certainly in the majority of cases now.

For in terms of a specific sentence as far as the sentencing range, I can't quote you on that. I would say for specific sentences, certainly less than half, maybe less than a third still.

But I think as the -- it seems to be proceeding in that way. At first we didn't see the mandated punitive discharges. Now we see that in the majority of the cases, I would say.

1 Although, I would say I would caveat that with we haven't scoured the records or 2 3 polled our folks specifically with that question. So, I'm not, I'm not certain that it would be 4 5 over half. But I would say in many cases now we 6 7 see required punitive discharge, and then a range that's either trending more is a closer to a 8 9 particular sentence in more cases now. 10 MR. COOK: Yeah, and I would, I would 11 just go with what Captain Gaston said. would be similar for the Coast Guard, too. 12 13 JUDGE REDFORD: Thank you. 14 CHAIR HILLMAN: Okay. I'll note we 15 have another panel member from Defense, Judge 16 Kasold, who has joined us virtually. 17 So, Judge Kasold, if you have any 18 questions, please let us know. 19 Do you have anything right now for 20 this panel before we move on? 21 Busy with bench-related matters. 22 So, I just wanted to ask you about the pre-referral judicial authority, the Article 30(a) proceedings as a pre-referral proceeding, and whether you think what's being addressed there in terms of what can be addressed in the Article 30(a), how that's working; whether you think it's appropriate?

So, Captain Gaston, you can start.

CAPTAIN GASTON: Yes, ma'am.

I think that's one of the greatest developments in Military Justice in quite a while, not only from the Government perspective.

And, again, this is not really from my perspective as an Appellate Defense Counsel, just in terms of I having been a senior trial counsel, having been a Defense Counsel, having been a trial judge. The feedback we've gotten from the prosecutors is that it's a great way to go and get service authorizations from a military magistrate, you know, a judge as opposed to a convening authority.

And so, it kind of makes sense that everybody speaks the language. And it's a good

setting for getting the type of subpoenas and stored communications, warrants from a -- in a military setting that hasn't existed or has been much more difficult in the past.

From the defense perspective, I've also learned just in preparation for this talk today, that they're being used to challenge pretrial confinement prior to preferral, which I think is a good use on the defense side. They feel like that their client has been put in, put in pretrial confinement and not in compliance with the rules.

And they don't have to wait anymore until a Military Judge gets the case after referral, not just preferral, after referral.

Now that can be sorted through earlier in time.

And I believe, but I'm not sure, that there is some talk about whether it can be used for the Defense Counsel to issue subpoenas or obtain evidence, as necessary, to establish things like an alibi defense or something along those lines, which you could imagine the defense

1 counsel might want to do prior to the preferral 2 CHAIR HILLMAN: Captain Gaston, just 3 stay close to the mike. You can hear how 4 sometimes it goes out a little bit. 5 I'll ask you all to continue to do that. 6 7 Thank you. 8 CAPTAIN GASTON: Yes, ma'am. So, I don't know, I don't know how 9 much it's being used by the Defense Counsel in 10 the field. I know that it has been used to 11 challenge pretrial confinement. 12 13 I don't know that it's being used on 14 the defense side, obviously, as much as on the 15 Government side to obtain evidence to assert an 16 alibi defense, or something along those lines. 17 But it, it sounds like it would be 18 reasonably postured to allow the defense to do 19 that. 20 And so, with that in mind, I think 21 it's a great development in the military

practice.

1 CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. 2 Lieutenant Colonel Abrams. 3 COLONEL ABRAMS: Yes, ma'am. In terms of the appellate perspective 4 5 on these, there really haven't been any concerns that have come up. 6 There has been one case in the Air 7 Force that I could find where there was even 8 9 anything where it led to an Article 30(a) 10 proceeding. And it was in the form of a writ, 11 where someone was basically saying, hey, I need a 12 judge to sort out my pretrial confinement. there wasn't a mechanism at that time. 13 14 That's been resolved now by RCM, the 15 amendment to RCM 396. 16 So, that concern has so far been 17 mooted. 18 I agree with Captain Gaston in terms 19 of the utility of being able to garner 20 information, particularly the stored communications. I remember both as a trial 21 22 counsel and as a defense counsel obtaining that

information was particularly challenging. And having a mechanism to accomplish that is really vital to where we see so much of the important evidence in these cases.

Broadening the scope of the issues as we see in the rule, in the rules, it is good. I think from the defense perspective, the more avenues that a defense counsel may have to raise issues with the Military Judge prior to waiting, basically, on the Government to get themselves moving for whatever is going on in a particular case, is a good thing. It's a mechanism for teeing up issues, and it's a mechanism for advancing the interests of your client.

All those are good things. There's not a concern at this time that I'm aware of, both coming from, I've been in the Trial Defense community for about five years before this current assignment.

Both from that assignment and this one, I don't have any sort of concerns about the scope, at least at this time. But I think we

1 also, at least, sitting here if I had a different 2 color hat on, you'd kind of have some of those 3 issues come up. So far it's nothing really 4 concerning. CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. 5 Lieutenant Colonel Porter. 6 7 COLONEL PORTER: Yes, ma'am. I don't have much else to add from 8 9 what Captain Gaston and Lieutenant Colonel Abrams 10 spoke on. I, too, think it's appropriately 11 I think it's a great tool for both the 12 prosecution and the defense. 13 And we'll just have to wait and see on 14 the appellate side if any issue percolate up. 15 have not, to my knowledge, seen any significance 16 on the appellate side. 17 CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. 18 Mr. Cook. 19 MR. COOK: Thank you, ma'am. 20 And I don't recall this ever coming up at all when I was with Pete and Terry on the 21

So, I'm glad that he and Art had that

court.

conversation because that's the source of my knowledge, too. He already, he already took that issue to his credit because it was just called.

But seems like the field defense counsel do appreciate that ability to subpoena

counsel do appreciate that ability to subpoena pre-referral to help them with the pretrial confinement cases. So it's a utility for the defense counsel.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you.

I'm going to turn to some questions about sentencing. And maybe we'll go in reverse order. So, Mr. Cook, you can weigh in first.

MR. COOK: Right.

CHAIR HILLMAN: And the pre-sentencing procedures, do you feel like those are running in an effective way with counsel presenting and arguing at sentencing?

And based on the cases that you've participated in, reviewed, and seen, are there changes that you'd recommend?

And, in particular, would you, would you want to see it turn toward something similar,

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more similar to what happens in state and federal courts in terms of sentencing?

MR. COOK: So, again I would recommend leaving that one well enough alone. I like the old system, at least from the defense perspective.

I know it's limited recently as to when you can raise the good soldier, I guess good sailor or airman defense, I guess the coasties, too.

But, but that's something the defense counsel always did was, hey, get a list of, you know, your client's supervisors and peers, and start working, you know, in a lot of the cases start working on sentencing right away. It's just not going to be in context.

So, to the extent the defense always was building that up and if, again, relevant, presenting a good person, good service member defense, and then being able to go at trial right into sentencing, I can see this only inuring to the benefit of the Government. Where they get a

break and they go out and dig up all the bad stuff on your guy that maybe they haven't had a chance to get to. So, they sentence, you do sentencing right away, and I think it's definitely a benefit of the accused.

So, I think that that current way we do it would be preferable. And conferring with Art, I would give a lot of credit here, but believe in the adversarial process that it currently enjoys versus more of an investigative process where you have, you know, pre-sentencing. Somebody goes out and looks at all the stuff that's available, then presents that separately to the court, just to keep that as adversarial.

Because a lot of times the Government hasn't had the opportunity to get their ducks in a row. And a lot of the records show the Government trying to get in NJP, they had the right authentication, and the judge keeps it out. So, again, I think, again, to the defense community, keep it as is.

Thank you.

1 CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Lieutenant Colonel Porter? 2 3 COLONEL PORTER: Yes, ma'am. I also agree that sentencing in 4 5 adversarial proceeding benefits the, usually the defense counsel. 6 7 But I have noticed with the more, with 8 the new plea agreements and the more specified 9 sentences that there are occasions where maybe 10 the sentencing case is not as robust as we've 11 seen in the past, by either side, whether that's 12 the prosecution or the defense counsel. 13 And whether we attribute that to them 14 knowing the sentence going in or not, I can't 15 say. But I do think that the ability for the 16 defense to call witnesses and really make sure 17 that their client, right, that the court knows 18 their client in that proceeding is invaluable. 19 CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. 20 Lieutenant Colonel Abrams? 21 COLONEL ABRAMS: Yes, ma'am. 22 Taking up the, I think the first part

of your question related to the effectiveness of counsel, broadly speaking I think counsel for both sides are doing an effective job. We got it from some of the other answers.

The system as it's built, the adversary system that we have for purposes of sentencing, there are ways for the trial defense counsel to really take advantage of that, and really provide input, give the court a robust case on behalf of their client.

I think there's opportunities that are available for the prosecution. But particularly perhaps as you've heard in some of the other answers where we got maybe a plea agreement, they may not necessarily always go through and do the same, necessarily, scope of investigation that they might otherwise do to uncover some evidence.

Sometimes the defense knows about the possibilities out there through their own due diligence, and they get under the current system they have the opportunity to basically not bring that forward.

They, they're not, you know, that's not pulling a fast one on the court, it's just they have to bring forward appropriate evidence, and they're not permitted to abuse their obligation to tender to the court, but they get to put on the best advocacy on behalf of their client. And the prosecution is authorized to do the same.

So, I don't have any concerns about the adversarial system and the way that it's able to shake out.

In terms of if we're shifting to some sort of pre-sentencing report, I think there's three areas of concern that I've got with that.

The first is, I'm not sure that there is a ton of meaningful information that we would gain from the pre-sentencing report that we don't otherwise already have. I've only had one client who had a corresponding federal case. And I had the benefit of looking at that client's presentencing report.

It was a little while back, but from

my recollection of that, you know, we were not going to be dealing with prior convictions ordinarily for folks who are already service members. Those folks are ordinarily not going to be serving by the time they're, that they're being represented by military defense counsel.

The other part of it is the presentencing report is going to be talking about the deployment history and their performance, or even their prior military service. That's something that's already readily available because the prosecuting authority is the employer. And so, that's captured by the existing rules.

The second concern that I have is more of a logistical nature. The first step, and they're trying to teach some parts of that, the first is really a health and safety concern.

Because if we're talking about a pre-sentencing report, that likely means we're talking about a break between the findings portion of the trial and the sentencing portion of the trial.

We know that, at least in the Air

Force, under regulation, if someone is released

from pretrial confinement that there's going to

be procedures there for the command. And then

ultimately folks within some sort of unit,

typically the active duty unit, responsible for

basically keeping an eye on someone because we're

not just going to throw them in confinement,

ordinarily, awaiting sentencing.

And so you get the health and safety concern from, probably, from the perspective of the accused. You've got the potential drain on active duty, ordinarily unit resources.

And I can't speak for the Victim's Counsel community. I would imagine that -- I mean this is sort of baked into Article 6(b), there might be concerns also, depending on the nature of the offense, where if there is a victim, how they might feel about an accused being out pending sentencing.

So, there's those logistical things that are backed in.

And kind of the flip side of that is even though, like, we talked about we often get these sentence appropriateness issues being raised on appeal, at least at the trial level, and we know that having worked trials and appeals, trials feel a lot more stressful ordinarily than appeals do. At the trial level, at least, that tension you get clear on that, ordinarily on, typically, the same day or the next day, depending on the time that we're getting the findings.

And then you sort of see around the sentencing case that the parties need based on those findings.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you.

COLONEL ABRAMS: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Captain Gaston.

CAPTAIN GASTON: I think primarily a lot of the current system is an adversarial system because it employs the rules of evidence, and it treats the sentencing procedures just like the trial in terms of what the Government is able

to admit and not admit. Gives the defense the ability to relax the rules, if they desire.

But otherwise, the Government's got to call witness, got to lay foundations, got to do all the things that it needs to do. The rules of evidence apply, 403 applies. All the things that protect accused from being sentenced for something that was aggravating but not actually what they were convicted of. That's, that's the real danger

And I think the current system really, really defends against that.

And we're mostly dealing with, as we've heard, you know, first time offenders for the most part. And so, the type of contents that you usually see in the pre-sentencing reports are not really the same.

And what we're trying to prevent, essentially, is a mud slinging contest at sentencing, and trying to show that, you know, you should convict this person because they're a bad person, not because of whatever the offense

is that they committed.

And that's what the rules of evidence really help protect against, and I think do a good job of protecting against. So, that's why I side with the status quo in terms of the sentencing procedures and rules of evidence in the adversarial system that we've still got right now.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you.

So, a little more about sentencing.

The Military Judges in their role in the sentencing process, do you have a sense for what are, arguably, comparable situations and offenses? Is sentencing consistent and fair from what you see?

And to what do you attribute the differences that you do see in sentences adjudged for roughly comparable opinions?

Mr. Cook?

MR. COOK: Sure.

So, I'll rely primarily on my time with the Army Court of Criminal Appeals to the

1 extent, you know, reviewing hundreds of cases in 2 that capacity. 3 So, to the extent you get a record 4 trial and then you preside over by Judge Osborn. 5 Okay, I've seen 12 of hers. Here's the 13th in, you know, in a certain, you know, category. 6 It's 7 a drug case. It's this type of case. I bet she 8 ends up with a sentence close to here. 9 Or Judge Brunson has, you know, 10 settled her case. 11 So, to the extent it's personality-12 driven and then you see some similarities there. 13 But, again, regarding my Army experience, you get 14 a Reserve Judge who's in for the first time. 15 That, that could be anywhere. 16 You know, what's this person's 17 background? They could be a Defense Attorney, in 18 civilian practice. They could be, you know, a 19 prosecutor with DOJ. It could be all over the 20 place. 21 Similar in the Coast Guard to the 22 extent that we get, we probably get maybe 80

cases for our appellate court a year, so I'm seeing a lot fewer. But typically have more inexperienced judges. And the first couple cases they're looking at, again, you may get a wild card there as to what sentence they come up with, but based on what you see in other cases.

So, I would say the bottom line for me would be I see a lot of that being personality-driven. And then, again, based on the experience of the trial judges.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you.

Lieutenant Colonel Porter.

COLONEL PORTER: Sure.

I think depending on who you ask in the Army, some will say, yes, sentences are similar with similar type offenses. And then you'll get the exact opposite answer with other individuals.

What I've seen is it definitely does depend in some ways on the military judge and the location, also. I think those factors like where they're sitting, you know, what circuit they're

1 in can, can play a factor. But it, it's also 2 just the effectiveness of the counsel plays. All 3 those things have a role, and they should, I think, in determining an appropriate sentence, 4 5 right, for an accused. And so, I think as a judge and counsel 6 7 just as we become more experienced we kind of get 8 a sense of what, where they are sentencing. 9 it does vary across, you know, different judges, 10 by experience level, by location sometimes. 11 And I do think that the change with having parameters and criteria will kind of level 12 13 this out I bet. 14 COLONEL OSBORN: When you say 15 "location," are you referring to perhaps the type 16 of command and operational command? Not that it 17 would state that in the end. But the operational 18 command versus, you know, a non-operational 19 command? 20 COLONEL PORTER: Yes, ma'am. COLONEL OSBORN: Forward deployed 21

versus not forward deployed?

COLONEL PORTER: Yes, ma'am.

In addition, I mean, I will say you're going to see a different type of sentences for drug cases out of Fort Bliss, for instance, because of location. Just you can potentially see that because we see it more often, or there's some varying factors.

So, yes, absolutely, depending on, you know, what type of command it is. And also there are certain locations, right, that just lend themselves to slightly different sentences.

Does that answer your question?

COLONEL OSBORN: It does. Thank you.

MR. COOK: I'll just jump on that to refresh my memory. Back what was then Fort Bragg you would have 18th Airborne court cases. And then you'd have 82nd. And then you'd have SF cases.

So, if you got an SF panel on a drug case you didn't want to get judge alone, because that was their mission. I mean, they were interdicting and they were putting guys in harm's

way. And if you had one of their own, you know, going down and, you know, being involved with drugs, it was like their buddies are getting shot at to interdict, so.

That's actual point.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you.

One more follow-up, Colonel Porter.

Just a question about you mentioned the effectiveness of counsel can have an effect, too.

Do you think that defense counsel are generally sufficiently prepared to be effective, recognizing, you said, more experienced counsel would do a different job than an inexperienced counsel. But what, what's your sense?

And just to clear, you all can speak to this to the extent you choose to. The reduced number of courts that are happening across the services has affected the degree of preparation and experience that counsel get, especially defense counsel. Were you concerned about that?

So, what are your thoughts on that?

COLONEL PORTER: I do think they're

1 well prepared for it. They have a tremendous 2 amount of training opportunities. 3 So, while they're representatives in court, potentially it could, or less depending 4 5 on, you know, what jurisdiction they are in, they are very well trained and well prepared. Our 6 7 Defense Counsel Assistance Program is very 8 robust. It's on a lot of training to help fill 9 that gap. 10 You know, in some cases when they're 11 not seeing the representatives they need they 12 can, their advocacy skills can also be honed, I 13 think, too. And Boards of Inquiry, 14 Administrative Separation Board, and other venues 15 where they can work on that advocacy. 16 So, I do think that they are well-17 prepared. Just naturally, the more you're in 18 19 court, right, the more comfortable you become. 20 And so that just lends itself right to, in most 21 cases, gaining more proficiency. 22 MR. COOK: Can I piggyback, too?

Sorry.

You spurred my memory there on the excellence of the trial defense team.

So, the Coast Guard has a formal arrangement with the Navy. And the Navy provides Coast Guard members with their trial defense service. They send the Navy seven to eight coasties.

And we're the beneficiary of just some outstanding litigators. Their DCAP program, their Senior Defense Attorneys, and I think I can count on probably a couple fingers how many times we've raised IAC in my eight years with the Coast Guard. It's been very reflective of the excellence I've seen coming out of the trial defense community.

Thank you.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you.

Lieutenant Colonel Abrams?

COLONEL ABRAMS: Yes, ma'am.

I'll take a run at the first question that you posed about similar sentencings,

sentences and what we might be seeing there.

I kind of have to answer this a little bit flipping the question to a degree.

Oftentimes there is the possibility of raising an issue on appeal, basically, whether someone has not been sentenced in accordance with other folks who are similarly situated. The law presents a pretty high burden on those cases.

We don't see that issue raised a lot.

But I agree with the answers that you've gotten so far is even though that specific issue is not raised a lot, and even though there's that, we do see almost every different type of variable that you could imagine in a case driving slightly different cases in one way or the other.

So, it really depends on how closely we're going to apply some of these to say that they're similarly situated. I think if we're talking about, say, a certain type of drugs case versus maybe a certain type of Sexual Assault case, we can kind of probably all give you about

a ballpark of what we would expect to see. But it's just that there are so many variables.

Because it could be that there's a disciplinary case for an EQ. It could be that they're a longtime serving service member; that could cut against them in a variety of ways depending on the offense because if it's a longtime service member who's in security forces or something like that is then committing certain conduct with drugs, that may then cut against them. Whereas, otherwise they might on the other side of that they may have extensive deployment history or other credible service that could go to their benefit.

So, there's a lot of variables there.

Unfortunately, at my fingertips I don't really have all the data where we could really try and line up, all right, this type of offense versus this type of offense, what are we seeing? That's a different part of do your Courts of Military Justice, Foreign Policy Division, they do that.

But at least in terms of what I'm able to glean from the frequency with which we raise those issues on appeal, it's rare, very rare, because we just don't have the assets to do it.

We don't have the number of cases. And there's often not substantial, substantial enough similarity in order to enable appellate defense counsel to raise that issue.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you.

Captain Gaston.

CAPTAIN GASTON: All right. So, I'm going to speak to kind of this general issue now that we've gotten the perspective.

So, so "closely related," that's the term of art that the case law has used to say, okay, well, if two cases are closely related then their sentences have to be close.

And as we've heard, that's a very narrowly defined term of art that essentially only applies to co-conspirators in the same co-conspiracy. So, it almost never applies.

The sentence appropriateness function

of Courts of Criminal Appeals from the inception of the Military Justice or at least the CCAs was designed, and you can look at some of the early opinions by Chief Judge Fletcher, it was designed to sort of balance things out at the appellate level to, to account for the differences or the vagaries of different Military Judges. Because, as we've heard, it does, it depends on the judge. It depends on who is the prosecutor, what case the Government depends on. It depends on who the defense counsel was and what kind of case they would put on.

So, all these things go into whether you've got similar offenses, maybe on different sides of the country involving different commands, that are getting different sentences.

And the function was at the CCA level to kind of iron that out. At least, at least that's how the CAAF saw it, or the Court of Military Appeals, the predecessor of the CAAF.

We don't see that as much anymore. I think we're going to see it less and less, right,

because now, especially for guilty pleas, more and more it's going to depend on who the convening authority is. Or, in the Office of Special Trial Counsel cases, who the lead special trial counsel or who the trial counsel in that case is because there's no convening authority in that case, just going to be that prosecutor.

And there is some more leverage. I think there is some increased leverage now to, if you're a Government prosecutor under the current system, to negotiate toward the sentence that you want to get. And maybe you then narrow the range so that you're essentially just going to be telling the Military Judge what to sentence to.

And with the exception of cases like

Kerr, that I cited earlier, mostly the CCA seem

predisposed to that sentence and not do anything

about it. So, so you can see that as a

development in the law, or you can see that as a,

as a development you can see that's a development

in favor of justice, or in favor of efficiency,

or as a development away from the judgments that

we saw in the past at least, which was with, you know, Military Judges who are supposed to be giving individual, individualized sentences to offenders based on not only the nature and circumstances of the offense, but also the nature — the characteristics of the offender.

And then with an overarching CCA kind of ironing out the extremes, right, particularly the extremes in favor of the Government side.

I don't, I don't really think we see that anymore. We don't see the CCAs taking a lot of actions on the sentence at all anymore. And I think they're going to do it less and less where we're seeing more and more sentences which are not even a range anymore, or very slight range.

And with the exception of cases like Kerr, you know, I don't think Military Judges are going to buck the tide on the sentences that they're being told to give. Right? Because they don't have a lot of case law telling them they have the ability to do that.

Kerr in the Navy, in the Marine Corps

tells them they've got the ability to do that.

But I guess my concern would be that the Military

Judges become the rubber stamp for the convening

authority and special trial counsel leveraged

deals, and the CCAs become the rubber stamps for

the Military Judges. And so, there's not as much

of a robust look at the appellate level at

whether the sentences are fair or whether they

are actually similar for similar offenses.

So, I'll just put that out there. I think, I think part of my job is to be a little bit controversial. And so I want to put that out there as 80 percent with my perspectives, as all these comments it's just mine alone. But I think that is a concern I just want to put out there for everybody's thought.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you.

Colonel Brunson.

COLONEL BRUNSON: That just raises some questions for me. And I will start out by saying I apologize for my ignorance on this topic. But I'll just go real quick.

So, given what you just said kind of about really the military judges being in a position of just rubber stamping this, do you read -- all right, here's my question.

Can the Military Judge give a specified sentence, or is it the Military Judge's role to simply disagree the -- disapprove the entire plea agreement if they believe that the sentence is inappropriate? Or can they just disapprove the deal as far as the punishment?

How does, how does that work?

I'm, frankly, surprised that the Navy,
Marine Corps came to that conclusion. I'm not
saying that I disagree or agree. But it just
strikes me as unusual.

And so, it really sparked my interest. And given this, this whole landscape in which the judge is just kind of, to me, seems like often in the position just going along with what the parties have already decided, how do you see that playing out where the Judge actually has a role?

CAPTAIN GASTON: So, I guess I'll

caveat my comments. And that it depends on the trial judge.

You've got, you've got a Mike Libretto over here as a trial judge, then maybe he's within the experience is more apt to say, no, I'm not, I'm not going to impose this sentence for what I've heard. For what I've heard during the providence inquiry about the offenses and what this person is guilty of, I, I am going to find that this imposing a punitive discharge -- that's the issue in Kerr -- is not appropriate under this case. And so, I'm not going to accept the plea agreement under these circumstances.

COLONEL BRUNSON: The implied agreement.

CAPTAIN GASTON: So that, there is another case, I don't have the name for you, but the Navy, Marine Corps at least found that the Military Judge, like the President, does not have a line item veto, was the quote from that case. Right?

So, and I think that's right. I don't

1 think it went to CAAF, but I think they got it 2 right that if you can't just strike a term from the deal and then make all the rest of the deal 3 4 stay in place over the objections of the parties. 5 The parties have to agree to the deal as administered at the court. 6 7 So, if you strike a term from it, 8 they've got to go back and make sure they agree to the deal without that term. 9 10 So, I think the remedy is to strike 11 the deal and make the parties renegotiate around 12 that term and for a different term. 13 GENERAL EWERS: Theoretically, would 14 the parties be able to forum shop in that 15 instance? 16 So, this judge wouldn't accept the 17 punitive discharge, therefore they throw out the 18 whole deal because you can't line item veto. 19 then it goes back to the parties and they decide 20 whether they want to have an agreement without 21 the punitive discharge.

Can they say, you know, we really like

the punitive discharge, let's find another judge?

CAPTAIN GASTON: Well, I guess that

would depend on the circuit rules for that

particular circuit.

If you've got -- so, I don't want to speculate. But I imagine that there might be ways to forum shop. But if you're in a particular jurisdiction and it has a particular circuit judge that assigns the cases, then I think that would be the answer about whether they could steer the case to a different judge or not.

But that in and of itself, obviously, would raise other issues that we would look at on appeal or the appellate defense.

COLONEL ABRAMS: If I could take on both of those questions.

First on the forum shop. At least in the Air Force you wouldn't be able to do that.

The judiciary, the whole point of having an independent judiciary is so that they can assign their own judges in an independent fashion, free from any outside interference.

1	GENERAL EWERS: I would think that if
2	they were in a court of criminal law
3	COLONEL ABRAMS: Right.
4	GENERAL EWERS: they'd say the same
5	thing.
6	COLONEL ABRAMS: Right.
7	GENERAL EWERS: And they said, we're
8	not letting you do this?
9	COLONEL ABRAMS: Right.
10	I don't, I don't think there would be
11	I'd be doubtful about having any sort of forum
12	shopping to achieve an agreement.
13	If it's to go back to the other
14	question about how this plays out, I can kind of
15	think about this, about how I'd want to advise,
16	be trying to explain this to a client.
17	So, if I'm trying to talk about this
18	to a client and we've got the plea agreements
19	let's say before the most recent change.
20	JUDGE REDFORD: Is this at the
21	appellate or trial level?
22	COLONEL ABRAMS: Trial level, sir. I'm

putting my trial, trial hat here.

Thank you for that clarification.

So, infrastructure I'm advising that client, right, we're going to, we're coming to a agreement with the prosecution about how this is going to play out. And it's got one of those the discharge was taken to the sentence, or something, it has to be taken. There has to be a bad conduct discharge. Right?

The advice that I have to tell them is basically, well, the Air Force Court of Criminal Appeals that said you can do that, we haven't gotten to the answer on scope. I think there is potentially an argument -- there have been arguments raised in the Appellate Defense Context about whether that's proper, whether that -- whether you can permissibly do that. But so far those have been shot down at the Air Force Court of Criminal Appeals.

So, if you agree to a bad conduct discharge in part of your agreement, then that's going to likely be upheld.

That's especially true, I would think, as we move to the most current legislative framework. Because if we agree to that and we say, and we're saying now there is a confinement, a specified sentence to confinement that we've agreed to, then under Article 53(a), as that's been amended, the trial judge has basically no latitude to go outside of that.

There are some ways where the Judge can go outside of it, if the Judge -- if there's no param -- if there's no sentencing parameter and the sentence is otherwise, then they've got some latitude where if the sentence is plainly unreasonable.

But, otherwise, if it's within a sentencing parameter, the Trial Judge is basically boxed in. And then the way that Article 66 has been amended, they're going to look at that, and while there is maybe some, some daylight in there, my read on the amendments to Article 66 is I'd be kind of skeptical about whether I would imagine the Court of Criminal

1 Appeals undoing that. 2 COLONEL BRUNSON: Okay. So, just a 3 quick follow-up. So, the sentencing parameters, 4 5 sentence guidelines, whatever you call them. let's say that the sentence as agreed to by the 6 7 parties does squarely fall within the quidelines, 8 but the Judge believes based on, you know, 9 individualized sentencing that it's an 10 inappropriate sentence. I'm just curious as 11 where you think that argument goes on appeal? 12 If the judge does accept it, I can't 13 -- I'm trying to imagine how it would get there. 14 But my idea is the judge says this is, this is 15 inappropriate. This sentence, although it falls 16 within the guidelines, is inappropriate under the 17 facts and circumstances of this case. 18 I'm not going to do the hard work of 19 figuring out how it gets to appeal. But let's

just say that's the framework.

Like, where do you think that -- does that have legs? Or is the judge just stuck with,

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well, it falls within the guidelines, even though the guy's a war hero, and has never been in trouble, and he did this one thing with PTSD but it falls within the guidelines, so I guess he's one and done?

COLONEL ABRAMS: So I share your difficulty in figuring out how that would get to an appeal. And I say that not to make light of your question but, under Article 53(a), the way that's been admitted, so for all of our offenses that have just kicked in, basically, three weeks ago, everything post that, the statutory text is shall, the judge shall accept the agreement if it's within the parameters. The language is, 53(a), subparagraph (b)(1), in the case of offense with a sentencing parameter, the military judge may reject a plea agreement that proposes a sentence that is outside the sentencing parameter if the Military Judge determines that the proposed sentence is plainly reasonable.

The only other option that's under there is subparagraph 2, and that talks about

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offenses where the Military Judge or where there is no prescribed parameter. So if there's a parameter, my read on it, at least in the arguments that I would imagine would be coming from the Government side of things, I think would, on their face, probably appeal to a trial I've not been a trial judge. There's a little bit of speculation because these rules are new, but I can see a Trial Judge, like, this is shall, like, Congress told me shall, so what do you want me to do besides accept the plea agreement as it's been drafted by the parties? But that plays out then all the way through your Article 66 review where you're potentially blocked into that start to finish.

So if we're thinking that's not enough latitude for the Military Judge, well, then that is potentially a concern. But if plea agreements permit, the no kidding, you will go to jail for three years and five days to be a viable sentence, then that could potentially go through all the way. That doesn't mean there might be

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other ways to challenge that on appeal. I think all of our Appellate Defense Staff would be looking at it, well, what's the way we can challenge that because I could certainly imagine plenty of Appellate Clients who have a little bit of buyer's remorse about sort of that agreement or there's some things that they learn about potentially after the case or they look at the performance of counsel.

And then, you know, sometimes, for these issues, the common thing that I would often find myself explaining to clients on appeal is, well, if an issue is waived, the workaround for waiver is you're basically boxed in to ineffective assistance of counsel, which is its own high bar. Maybe we're saying that there's an overall systemic problem, but that's basically making a constitutional challenge, and that presents a high bar; or we're talking about potentially, you know, maybe some sort of unlawful influence, but this is practice legislation, and I think that presents its own

challenges under the statute applicable to unlawful influence.

So there's some challenges potentially on the defense side to perhaps attack that if they think that there's a problem with it.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Judge Redford.

answer stated what I've been thinking. How is this not completely waived by an accused? If you've gone through this very thorough military providence inquiry and you have agreed time and time again this is the sentence I'm going to get, and this is what you want to do, you're volunteering, how is that not waived, other than ineffective assistance of counsel?

COLONEL ABRAMS: I struggle to answer that. Part of the discussion, I would imagine, and the back and forth that I would look to in a record between a Trial Judge and the accused as they're going through the guilty plea inquiry would be was there a common understanding of what RCM 910(j) means, so that's been recently

amended. That's the waiver rule. That rule, the text of that, it says basically, if you've got a plea of guilty, it waives any objection, whether or not previously raised, as to the factual issue of guilt of the offenses to which the plea was made, which I'm still trying to wrap my head around exactly what that's meant to mean.

JUDGE REDFORD: I admit I was a

Military Judge last in December of 2011, but I've

been a state judge and I've been on our state

court of appeals for a number of years. Boy, you

see this record --

waiver issues under the prior iteration of
Article 66 where we have, a case is can think of
is United States v. Chin. I can't think of the
citation of Chin off the top of my head, but the
court basically took up a waived issue and
granted relief, but it was within the Article 66
context where they're like we're the court of
criminal appeals, we have broad powers under
Article 66, similar to what Captain Gaston's

talking about. That vow basically, even though I think Chin is the exception rather than the rule in what you might see, as inspiring as it might be for trial and appellate defense practitioners where it's like, well, we've got a shot there, the way that Article 66 has been amended for appeals going forward, I think, likely limits those avenues. We haven't seen those cases play out, so I think it's still to be determined. we've got a lot of smart creative counsel I'm sure are going to come up with ways to try to challenge that, but, at least looking at the initial glance on the untried and untested rule, it seems to be meant to basically limit those being reduced in some way because Article 66 authority has really been narrowed, at least in these cases where they're agreeing to it.

If it's the circumstance that Mr. Cook was talking about before where they're pleading guilty but without any sort of preliminary agreement, well, now you're just in, well, how does RCM 910(j) with that broad waiver provision,

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how is that going to factor in? You maybe don't have the same, you don't have the same concern about the Military Judge necessarily being bound.

And so a lot of these choices might find their way down more at the trial defense level where they're talking to their clients about, like, well, do we really need a deal here or are we just willing to take this on with the trial judge that we've got without potentially the safety net of a deal because we think it keeps more things open or do we just litigate?

JUDGE REDFORD: In the plea colloquy, when there's a specific, whether a discharge has to be given or a period of confinement, no more, no less, has to be given, is the plea colloquy more specific than in historically older plea colloquies when, you know, Colonel Cook was taking place.

COLONEL ABRAMS: I couldn't say exactly. I mean, I've done pretrial agreements and the agreements that we're talking about, the new post Military Justice Act of 2016 agreements.

I've done both. I can't think of from the records that I've reviewed or from my experiences that they're different, but there's a lot more experience on the panel who maybe have a different perspective. I seem to recall basically, like, look, do you understand what this term, we're going to go line-by-line on the terms of the agreement, do you understand the agreement, have you had a chance to talk to your counsel, and how about you talk to them again and let's talk about maybe what that means.

Now, if the Military Judge, given these other concerns, not concerns, given the kind of how the plea agreement might ultimately impact things on appeal down the road, I could potentially imagine a challenge saying, look, the Military Judge's colloquy wasn't robust enough because all they did was say, hey, did you understand that this is going to happen without the additional information of, hey, you're basically going to be stuck with this through the course of the appeal. But that hypothetical that

I just came up with is subject to appeal and interpretation and the typical appellate adversarial process.

So I don't know where that would

So I don't know where that would play out, but I think Mr. Cook, Captain Gaston, and Lieutenant Colonel Porter may have a different set of experiences on that question.

CHAIR HILLMAN: We have a couple of more questions from the panel pending, but if there's another quick response to Judge Redford's question.

CAPTAIN GASTON: I would say the quick answer is, yes, this is an experienced judge and, if there's a requirement for a punitive discharge in a case that doesn't appear on its face to be a punitive discharge case, there would be a thorough inquiry, I think, with the accused. But that depends on the experience of the judge.

There also may be an inquiry, there used to be, maybe back in your day, you'll remember this, a BCD striker inquiry, right. So

if somebody had their counsel ask for a punitive discharge, then there would need to be a specific inquiry from the military judge do you know what your counsel is asking for on your behalf. A lot of the experienced military judges will do that same sort of inquiry for a pretrial agreement that is requiring a punitive discharge to ensure that the accused knows what he or she has signed for in the agreement.

MR. COOK: Yes, I agree with that. I think it's judge-dependent. The more senior judges are going to be exhaustive in that colloquy versus a newer one and then maybe they miss something.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. General Ewers.

GENERAL EWERS: This has turned into a little bit of a parlor game. I think we really need to hear from CAAF on this, on a lot of these issues. But it occurs to me the point that Art just made, Captain Gaston just made, we did BCD strikers in the industrial raid in the 80s and

the 90s, and one of the things that I don't think that we did was we never put a provision in the pretrial hearing that required the accused to strike for BCD and probably would have found it contrary to public policy if it had been in there. But now we have pretrial agreements that allow you to do that.

It's also interesting, you know, it was a catchy little remark that NMCCA made about the line item deal; but, interestingly, they do have a line item deal, so they can pick and choose what parts of a sentence that they want to approve without having heard a word in court.

I've watched them do it.

So, I mean, I think that's really interesting, and I think that we really need to hear from CAAF on this. But I think that you have to ask yourself whether some of these issues really need to be keyed up.

And the last point I'd make, and I invite, you know, I always worry that I just like the old way, like Mr. Cook, I just like the old

I'm used to the old way. But it occurs to me, going to a less controversial issue but a more fundamental issue maybe, is that if I'm the prosecutor, let me strike that. If I'm the defense counsel at a sentencing hearing where you have picked an exact sentence and it's already in the pretrial agreement, the only thing I'm playing for is maybe get a clemency recommendation from the judge. My incentive to prepare for that case is zero. If I'm on the trial side, all I'm trying to do is not get overturned on appeal, so my incentive to put anything in is even less than zero.

So, you know, if you really think that socialism is going to break out and we're all going to do the right thing because the right thing is -- I think that we ought to be really looking really hard at cases not where I like where you have the floor and ceiling, I don't care about that. But when the floor and ceiling are identical and you have a specific sentencing, I really do think there's a tendency for it to

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become an empty proceeding, the sentencing.

So if you correct my thinking on that, I'm getting a little wrapped around the axle.

Thank you.

CAPTAIN GASTON: I mean, I think, as we've heard earlier, I think the sentencing proceedings now under the new system are less robust than they were in years past. I think it depends on the individual military counsel, particularly the defense counsel but also the government counsel, I wouldn't say that they're becoming the empty ritual that have been warned about, but you can kind of get that sense that, hey, the new agreements are about being efficient. If the parties can agree to something, let's just have them agree to that. And then, naturally, as you said, both sides don't feel as compelled to fight for the sentence that they think the case deserves because they don't have to. They just have to make sure the deal seems reasonable, and then the incentive is just to make sure there's enough evidence from

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their sides to make it look like a reasonable deal.

So I think it is wholly dependent on who the counsel involved on both the government and the defense sides are. But I think this goes back to my earlier comment about it's just kind of a different flavor to these records of trial that we're seeing from the sentencing proceedings than what we've seen in years past under the old system in my personal opinion.

thing that I would add on top of that is the important thing for trial defense counsel under kind of the scenario that you laid out, sir, is is it in this client's best interest to even go with this deal, given those potential concerns? There's the potential concerns about what the sentence might look like, but, at the same time, every case may have, a certain case may have a really good reason to take a deal like that and not really be worried about the sentencing proceeding. If you're taking, you know, if

you've got an accused facing multiple allegations of sexual assault and child pornography and a whole host of other offenses that are going to have lifetime consequences for that client and there's an opportunity for them to plea that in a way where they can plea to something else and maybe not have the same consequences, then that's over the client, but there are some good reasons maybe there for how defense counsel advised their client.

So your question, I think, goes to what is the universe of sentencing that we want to have, but, at the trial level and the application level, Trial Defense Counsel are really mostly, I would think are mostly just going to be looking at, all right, these are the rules of the road that we've got now, what's in the best interest of our client. And so if the tradeoff for that sort of amazing sort of deal, in their view, is to have a more efficient, highly streamlined, not a lot of advocacy sentencing proceeding, that may be in that

client's best interest, but that may not necessarily be the way that we want, overall, the system to play out.

MR. COOK: I'm just going to have to look at these new records a little bit closer because I haven't seen a big drop off. I mean, they're still calling witnesses, we've still got, you know, tons of paperwork that they're putting in. But they're very smart guys, so maybe they are starting to nail it in a little bit more.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Colonel Brunson.

COLONEL BRUNSON: Okay. I think I found my answer, and I think, for me anyway, the answer is that appellate defense counsel are looking for sentence relief on appeal because, as General Ewers mentioned, the appellate court can do whatever it wants to do. My concern is that with the relatively or comparatively limited experience that our trial defense counsel are getting -- I'm not saying that they're not good at their jobs; don't take me wrong. But, you

know, Court-Martials are down significantly, and so, with the amount of hours in court, in trial, that they are getting, they have significantly less experience, say, than the Military Judge. And, currently, both the trial judge and the appellate judge has said this sentence that all of you agreed to is inappropriate. So there is, to me, some role for the very experienced Military Judge who has seen lots of these cases and lots of these situations to say I think you guys missed it a little here, I think you overlooked something, I think you didn't take something into account. And while I give much credit to the defense counsel for knowing their case and knowing their client and advocating for what's in the best interest, I have to, and maybe I'm probably biased, but I have to give more credit to the Military Judge.

And so since it seems to me we have effectively removed the military judge from the sentencing procedure, other than to make sure everybody colors inside the lines, then the only

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remedy if you believe there's not an equal balance of power between the government and the defense, the only remedy for being boxed into the specific sentence agreement is for defense appellate counsel to seek sentence relief on appeal. I'm just curious of whether you think that has legs and where it will go.

CAPTAIN GASTON: That's what we do.

We're trying to get sentencing relief, among

other things, on appeal. And in guilty plea

cases, that's one of the main things we look at

is the providence inquiry was done correctly.

Most of the issues are waived.

I think, as we talked about earlier, I think, under the Article 66, this language that the Court of Criminal Appeals may affirm only the sentence or such part or amount of the sentence as the court, that's the CCA, finds correct in law and fact and determines on the basis of the entire record should be approved, I think that language gives the CCA the ability still under the current system to examine the appropriateness

of the sentence, even if the plea agreement says that's the sentence that shall be imposed. We haven't seen the waiver rule get pushed as far as Your Honor suggested earlier.

JUDGE REDFORD: No. Just in the state of Michigan, it really gets pushed if it's waiver, if there's an agreement. It really does. But I understand the intermediate military appellate courts have fact-finding powers. Ι mean, as an appellate court judge in Michigan, I certainly do not have any of those powers. have no super powers, but I certainly don't have So the NMCCA, the other any fact-finding powers. service courts, have much broader ability to get down into and examine the appropriateness of an agreement, and I think it's appropriate. always has been.

COLONEL BRUNSON: Right. So we craft those issues.

CAPTAIN GASTON: So we craft those issues because, again, if you look at the case law, some chief justice lecture opinions, about

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how that was the role that was seen for the court of criminal appeals is making sure that you don't have these really disparate sentences in very similar cases. And so that was the actions that CCA's words sort of expected to take a closer look at if you have an outlier where there was a ten-year sentence in an offense that normally sees four to five years, then that gets a closer look on appeal. You know, my argument, again, I'm sitting in the chair of an appellate defense lawyer right now, is that that should apply even if the parties agreed to a particular sentence because the rules don't say that it's any different posture on your Article 66 simply because this particular accused, you know, our language would probably be he got talked into it by an inexperienced defense counsel who wasn't aware of what the case was worth, and so, you know, this is what CCA should be taking a look at at their level. To your question about military

judges, again, it depends on the experience of

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the military judges. We're happy to see that you have cases like Kerr that are telling the military judges we're expecting you to police these plea agreements to make sure that you believe they're not contra public policy in what's being agreed to and that they shouldn't be overturned for any reason at the trial level because, again, as things move toward a system that is less adversarial and more similar to what you see in state or federal court, I just think that there's going to be potentially less oversight by the Trial Judge or the CCA on the deal that the parties reach. And that's different than it's been in the past, and so that's a concern for an old-schooler like me. CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Let me just check in with Judge Kasold who is our member joining us virtually. Judge Kasold, if you're listening, do you have any questions for the panel? Okav. I have more questions.

a larger question about morale and independence,

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and then I'll close with the last few questions about appellate issues related to the new punitive offenses.

So independence is always an issue in justice systems, certainly in the military justice system it has been. Concerns about independence is why we have a new office of Special Trial Counsel across the services, you know, configured in different ways in each of your services. I wonder how you think defense counsel feel right now around independence and ability to perform their mission in the most robust of ways. We'll start with you, Captain Gaston. You know, what's your sense of the morale of defense counsel? Do they feel able to pursue their role within the military justice system zealously without negative consequence for their potential career trajectories?

CAPTAIN GASTON: I mean, in terms of sort of the type of issue about whether they feel like they have adverse career repercussions by being a defense counsel, I don't know that that's

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I think they do, in the current environment, feel like maybe more than in times past that the deck appears to be stacked against them because there is so much experience and expertise on the government side in these OSTC cases now, which is understandable, right, because you've got, you know, not only an 0-7 but, at least in the Navy and Marine Corps, there are 0-6s, their deputies out on the coast. Ι don't know what the term is, if they call them deputies or whatever. But several 0-6s, in addition to an 0-7, you know, certainly among the most experienced counsel at the 0-5 and 0-4 level to actually trying the cases, and then, you know, with everybody's eyes toward how to make 0-7, then there is a natural inclination to think, well, shoot, I need to be training to be a special trial counsel so that one day I can get to that 0-7 job.

So, you know, in my day it was I want to be a Military Judge, and so I just got to try to make 0-6 and I've got to learn both sides of

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the aisle. And so it was not as, in terms of career progression, not as potentially weighted toward being the top prosecutor of whatever service that you're in.

From the defense side again, these are my Views, I feel that's a little bit of a concern because I feel like that it should be just as encouraged to fight for truth and justice on the defense side of the aisle as on the government side of the aisle. Not that the services aren't doing that and training to that but just the optics of having a star waiting at the end of the road on the prosecutor's side and not on the defense side, I think, creates a different perspective for those who are embarking on a career in litigation. It's just different than it's been in the past, and so I think that's worth at least an offering for thought and discussion.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Lieutenant Colonel Abrams.

COLONEL ABRAMS: Yes, ma'am. So my

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last job I had oversight over 23 installation—
level Defense Counsel, about 20 paralegals that
went with that, as well as 6 Senior Defense
Counsel traveling around and doing all kinds of
stuff. In my current job I've got, obviously,
I'm in the appellate shop. In neither of those
have I seen anything that gives me concern about
folks being able to focus on and do their job as
defense counsel.

Are there things that come up every now and again? I think I've got enough tasker exhaustion from about everybody has worked for me, but you try and manage those as best we can. And, I mean, when I reflect on the feedback conversations that I've had with folks, because I would have to get initial feedbacks and then intermediate feedbacks during, basically, each year and any other time they want to talk, there were plenty of conversations where we were talking about sort of some of the things that Captain Gaston is talking about. Basically, where do I go next, what will I do next in my

career, but I haven't seen those in a way where they have any sort of impact in people doing their job. And the first answer to that is always focus on doing your job. The folks who we want to see in the senior litigation, at least in my experience and what I would tell them, would be the folks who are capable of doing their job and being able to focus on the client that's in front of them, whether that client is the government or that client is an accused.

I just haven't seen that play out in a way where folks are concerned about being able to just do their job. Gilmet is certainly a concerning example of where that might go awry; but, in terms of how I've seen that play out, and I've seen plenty of opportunities where folks are bouncing back and forth between the prosecution or defense side, but I'd take any of the folks that I had on the defense up against the prosecution side any day and really didn't have any concerns about their ability to go up against the office of the special trial counsel.

1 Everyone is trying to pull personnel 2 from the same pool, but you can only pull so many 3 people. Ultimately, the assignments of that isn't something that the OSTC is in charge of. 4 5 It's something that, at least for the Air Force, the Air Force assignment folks are in charge of 6 7 within the JAG Corps, and it's been, I think, 8 fairly dealt with in terms of everybody having a 9 really good pool of advocates to go out there and 10 do their job. I mean, do we see a little bit 11 more senior people in the OSTC side? We do, but 12 they have a little bit of a different function 13 because, whereas they're dealing with essentially 14 general officer convening authority types or at 15 least having to interface with those folks and 16 their lawyers, you know, that's their job. lot of folks have a little bit greater experience 17 18 in order to, I think, engage in that. I don't

I would have more concern if we were seeing some of those issues trickle down to the application of people doing their jobs at the

necessarily have a concern with that.

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trial level, and we're just not seeing that.

We've got the training opportunities. Are there small things I'd love to see change? Sure, but, you know, I think the broader issues would be maybe some of the systemic things that we've otherwise been talking about today. But if there's systemic things to afford an appropriate opportunity for the defense counsel to provide the check within the system that they're meant to provide, I don't have any concerns about them being able to do that and I haven't seen or experienced any sort of pressures on them to do anything other than what their job is.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Lieutenant Colonel Porter.

COLONEL PORTER: Yes, ma'am. I think, naturally, young defense counsel, right, when they see the changes with the office of special trial counsel, to include the one star question, whether their defense experience is going to get the same weight. And I think, as they progress up and have discussions with their supervisors

and the way the Army has handled this change in prosecution and the stand-up of the office of special trial counsel, is also to look at defense expertise and increasing rank on the defense side in addition and getting more complex defense litigators spread across the field to kind of help remedy this concern, whether it's a valid concern or not. And I think, as counsel progresses up to the more senior ranks on the defense side, I think there's less of that concern and it's just making sure and educating our young defense counsel on kind of career progression, what we expect if you want to remain in military justice and you want to be a career litigator. Both prosecution and defense are invaluable, whether you want to be the lead special trial counsel, you want to be a military judge, or you want to sit on the Army Court of Criminal Appeals, all of those are valuable. And I think, naturally, there has been

And I think, naturally, there has been talk over the last two years about whether it is stacked against, and I just think that, in

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actuality, my personal opinion is I don't necessarily think so on the Army side, but I do think that it's a constant struggle to make sure that the defense is getting the same resources that they need also to do their job.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you.

MR. COOK: I'll piggyback on that last thought and wearing my Coast Guard hat. So to the extent that, again, we're the beneficiaries of this relationship with the Navy and the Navy is providing our trial defense, I'm very comfortable with Navy trial defenders versus Coast Guard prosecutors.

years I've had trouble getting billets filled,
usually that's, you know, especially to the
extent where they get to reside, you know,
Honolulu, San Diego, are you kidding me? An Army
guy would kill for those jobs. So last year I
had trouble getting someone in San Diego for the
first time in eight years and gapped that billet
with the Navy. Last year, I couldn't get an

Active Duty Coasty for one of my two appellate defense jobs. We activated a reservist, a very talented guy and we're fortunate to have him.

But, again, you know, the couple of hundred people, I can't get one person to raise their hand?

This year, trouble with the Navy Yard here in D.C., which is usually a plum assignment, and then, again, appellate defender, no one raised their hand. Maybe it's me. They don't want to come to be supervised by me. Terry can probably speak to that. But I was able to recruit somebody, so I think I will have someone. But we had to get creative with this all-remote work concept, and, for an old guy, it's like, what, you're not going to come to work?

But, anecdotally, I would keep an eye on that. You know, to the extent that Gilmet, a Marine case, we had a Coasty take the lead, and I'm very familiar with that. And that was outrageous, you know, in my opinion as to what was said and alleged as to you can't spend too

much time in the defense community and you better watch yourself. And then wearing my Army hat and talking to some of my old Army buddies, the whole Warren Wells issue, getting fired over something you said ten years ago when you were a regional defense counsel, you know, what kind of chilling effect does that have on someone wanting to spend a lot of time in the trial defense services.

maybe talk to the detailers and see if the other services are having, you know, select and direct versus, you know, when I was an 0-3 and, you know, at old Fort Bragg, you would knife-fight each other to go to trial defense. I mean, that was, you know, a plum assignment to go and prove -- that's why you went to law school if that's what you wanted to be is a litigator and then prosecutor, too. That's the other side of the coin, wearing a white hat.

But I just, I was surprised, and now I've seen it for two years in a row, and I don't know exactly the cause of it. We call it the

OCP, not the OSTC, but that's the shiny penny. That's all the assets and all the hoopla and the new offices in Charleston and the one star. So I think that's, you know, I have no specific proof on that, but that's where I'm hearing a lot of folks want to go. Thank you.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Last set of questions, from me at least, are appellate issues concerning the new punitive offenses. So what issues have you seen, to the extent you have seen any, raised on appeal around some of the new offenses, and the list that we sent over included Article 93(a), 117(a), 128(b), 130, 132, 134 for sexual harassment. So thoughts on those?

MR. COOK: I'll jump on that grenade first. So I understand the government appellate was in here and they were mentioning we have a couple of 117(a) cases, but we don't because the government chose to charge them as 134s and not go under 117(a). Obviously, we're making the argument, wait a minute, that's granted, you should have gone under 117(a), so that's going to

be argued -- or not you should have, you were required to go under 117(a), and that gets argued at CAAF in February. We'll see how we do.

And then we have another case that just come up recently where they substituted the terminal elements for the 117(a) military nexus. Again, we're saying that was an evidentiary decision. You have, you know, a harder time to prove the military nexus than the PGOD or service discrediting. So that's the two week standard non-117(a)'s.

COLONEL PORTER: Thank you. I think, generally, we've really only seen some issues perc up with 117(a), and it's the difference in how the service courts have handled the definition of broadcast. So the Army Corps has come down and said, hey, if the video is on the phone and it's just shown, right, to the individual, it's not broadcast; but the Air Force, I believe, has said something different or the Navy has said something different and the Air Force is with the Army. So there's a bit of a

difference amongst the service corps on that issue.

Other than that, for the other fairly new punitive offenses, it has not percolated up, at least on the Army side, in any meaningful way yet.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you.

COLONEL ABRAMS: Same thing for the Air Force. These issues just haven't made their way up to the appellate shop, and we've got, I looked -- I appreciated the opportunity to do a little legal research in prep for today -- I looked, there were ten Air Force Court of Criminal Appeal decisions related to Article 128(b). Nothing really was developing any meaningful legal issues there. Same thing for the three cases that we're dealing with Article 130. It was just sort of, by the way, this is what this person was convicted of.

The only areas where we've seen some development is under Article 117(a). The three issues that we've seen crop up are the

identifiability of named victim, the connection to the military mission or environment -- I think both of those were brought up by CAAF in the Hiser case, H-I-S-E-R -- and then the broadcast issue that Lieutenant Colonel Porter was just mentioning, the Air Force Corps decision that came out. It was an unopposed decision that came out in this past December, Jennings. It was dealing with a split between some otherwise previously-decided Army and Navy cases, one being Davis on the Army side and Lajoie being the Navy And the Air Force agreed with the Army's case. view of that. As Lieutenant Colonel Porter described, for there to be a broadcast, the case involved, showing it from a phone, it had to basically go to some other device in order to qualify as broadcast under the statute.

Otherwise, these issues just have not made their way up. Like Captain Gaston has talked about, the issues that we're more seeing tend to be very, I would say, almost generalized to here's kind of the typical appellate bucket

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that you're going to see: you're going to see sentence severity, I think you're going to see issues related to victim unsworns, and you're going to see, at least on the Air Force side, you're going to see issues related to maybe the propriety of sentencing argument. For these specific offenses, very little is finding their way up just because we haven't had enough time.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you.

CAPTAIN GASTON: Yes. I agree that the feedback that we got from the military defense counsel is simply because we haven't seen many issues on appeal is that at least the 134 sexual harassment is sort of a welcome change because it has very clear definitions and elements, and so it's actually helpful to practitioners on both sides of the aisle to have a clear target, for lack of a better term.

The other part of the feedback we got is on a little bit different subject there, but I'll broach the subject now. In terms of where the plea agreements are going in terms of a

specific sentence, more or less, being agreed to, the thought is, well, if things are moving in that direction, shouldn't an accused also be able to enter a nolo contendere plea or an Alford plea if that's where things are going. If the argument is that the practitioner should have more control over what the plea agreements look like and the military judge will simply maybe, if the trend continues, be more and more in the role of just making sure it seems like a fair deal, then why shouldn't an accused be able to plead guilty to something with a nolo plea or an Alford plea the way they would in civilian court.

We've had at least one case where there was an attempt to plead guilty to a pretty serious offense. It wasn't accepted by the military judge, and so the deal was not accepted. So it had to go contested. The contested trial resulted in the guilty finding that the accused was or at least his defense counsel were afraid of, and the sentence that was given was significantly more than what was agreed to in the

plea agreement. So this kind of speaks to that issue. I know this body may not have looked at that particular issue, but, given your legal experience of those who are on this panel, I think that it is something that ought to be looked at, which has been a difference of the military justice system since its inception essentially, and it's very different from what the civilian system looks like.

CHAIR HILLMAN: Thank you. Let me check and see if we have any last questions from our panel members. Okay. You overwhelmed us with insight and experience on that. So thank you for your time with us today and thank you for your support of the teams that you lead and our accused service members right through the end of the appellate road for them. It makes a tremendous difference. It's essential to the operation of the system, and we appreciate your service and leadership there. So thank you.

MR. YOB: I also want to say thanks to the panel members. We'll take a 15-minute break.

1	We'll discuss during that break whether we want
2	to move into, the rest of the afternoon is free
3	for the panel to do, not guest speakers but the
4	panel, we can either do presentations or
5	discussions about status of the projects for the
6	coverage report, you can go back into executive
7	session if you feel like you need to do some work
8	there, or we can move into the wrap-up of the
9	day's events and go from there. So we'll decide
10	over the 15 minutes.
11	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
12	went off the record at 2:36 p.m.)
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## <u>C E R T I F I C A T E</u>

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Military Justice Review Panel

Before: DOHA

Date: 01-17-24

Place: Arlington, VA

was duly recorded and accurately transcribed under my direction; further, that said transcript is a true and accurate complete record of the proceedings.

Court Reporter

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