DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION, AND DEFENSE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE ARMED FORCES (DAC-IPAD)

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MEETING

TUESDAY
JUNE 13, 2023

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The Advisory Committee met in Salon D of the Renaissance Arlington Capital View Hotel located at 2800 South Potomac Avenue, Arlington, Virginia, at 12:45 p.m., the Honorable Karla Smith, Chair, presiding.

PRESENT

Hon. Karla Smith, Chair

MG (Ret.) Marcia Anderson

Ms. Martha Bashford

Mr. William Cassara

Ms. Margaret Garvin*

Ms. Suzanne Goldberg

Hon. Paul Grimm*

Mr. A.J. Kramer

Ms. Jennifer Gentile Long *

Hon. Jennifer O'Connor *

BGen (Ret.) James Schwenk

Dr. Cassia Spohn

Ms. Meghan Tokash

Hon. Reggie Walton

ALSO PRESENT

Mr. Dwight Sullivan, Designated Federal Official Mr. William Sprance, Alternate Designated Federal Official

DAC-IPAD STAFF

Colonel Jeff A. Bovarnick, JAGC, U.S. Army, Director

Mr. Dale L. Trexler, Chief of Staff

Ms. Stacy Boggess, Senior Paralegal*

Ms. Alice Falk, Technical Writer-Editor

Ms. Theresa Gallagher, Staff Attorney

Ms. Nalini Gupta, Staff Attorney*

Ms. Amanda Hagy, Senior Paralegal

Mr. Chuck Mason, Staff Attorney

Ms. Marguerite McKinney, Management & Program Analyst

Ms. Meghan Peters, Staff Attorney

Ms. Stayce Rozell, Senior Paralegal

Ms. Terri Saunders, Staff Attorney

Ms. Kate Tagert, Staff Attorney

Ms. Eleanor Magers Vuono, Staff Attorney

Ms. Evie Ankele, Intern

Mr. Yonah Berenson, Intern

Mr. James Van Drie, Intern

Witnesses

Military Criminal Investigative Organizations

Ms. T.L. Williams Special Agent Ashlee Wega Special Agent Erin Hansen Special Agent Kathleen Flynn

Prosecutors (Work with SVCs/VLCs)

LTC Heather Tregle Col Naomi Dennis CAPT Angela Tang Col Glen Hines, Jr. CAPT Anita Scott

Prosecutors (Military & Civilian Experience)

BG Bobby Christine LTC Joshua Bearden
Ms. Magdalena Acevedo Ms. Kathleen Muldoon

Senior Enlisted Leaders

CSM Michael J. Bostic CMSgt Laura Puza
MCPO Tiffany George MGySgt Christopher Pere

Public Comment

MSgt Lisa Silva, Retired Mrs. Donna Santucci

^{*}Present via video-teleconference

C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S

Welcome and Introduction to Public Meeting
Military Criminal Investigative Organizations
Prosecutors (work with special victims' counsel)
Prosecutors (Military and Civilian Experience)
Senior Enlisted Leaders
Public Comment
Public Meeting Adjourned

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

12:58 p.m.

MR. SULLIVAN: Good afternoon, I'm

Dwight Sullivan, I am the Designated Federal

Officer of the Defense Advisory Committee on

Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual

Assault in the Armed Forces, colloquially known

as the DAC-IPAD. This meeting is open, Judge

Smith, you have the con.

HON. SMITH: Thank you, Mr. Sullivan, and good afternoon. I want to welcome the members, and all attendees to the 30th public meeting of the Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation Prosecution and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces, or DAC-IPAD.

Today's meeting will be in person, and by video conference via Zoom for members, and presenters.

For those joining by video, please mute when not speaking. If we have technical difficulties, we will break for ten minutes, move to a teleconference line, and send the instructions by email. The Secretary of Defense

created the DAC-IPAD pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

The DAC-IPAD's statutory purpose is to advise the Secretary of Defense on the investigation, prosecution, and defense of allegations of sexual assault, and sexual misconduct involving members of the armed forces.

Representatives from the Military Services

Criminal Law Division to serve as the DAC-IPAD's service specific experts, and liaisons to their services have joined us today, welcome.

We will begin the afternoon with a panel of special agents from military criminal investigative organizations, followed by a panel of prosecutors to discuss the committee's study of the feasibility, and advisability of establishing a uniform policy for sharing victim information under Section 549B of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023.

Following a short break, we will hear from a separate panel of prosecutors with military, and civilian prosecution experience,

followed by a panel of senior enlisted leaders to discuss the committee's study of UCMJ Article 25 criteria. We will close today with public comments. The public meeting will continue tomorrow at 8:25 a.m. when the committee will hear from two more panels on Section 549B.

A panel of representatives from the service's Special Victims Counsel organizations, followed by a panel of civilian advocacy organizations focused on victim's services.

After a break we will hear from separate civilian advocacy organizations with a focus on diversity issues. We will then hear from members that attended a special trial counsel certification course last week.

After lunch, a representative from DOD's Office of Diversity Equity and Inclusion will discuss that office's important work. After a break, we have a series of updates, including an update on the collateral misconduct report due to Congress on September 30th, and updates from our three subcommittees. After a deliberation

session we will have public comment, and end the day with a wrap up of the meeting, and preview of our next public meeting set for September 19th, and 20th.

This meeting is being recorded, and transcribed, and the complete written transcript will be posted on the DAC-IPAD website at www.dacipad.whs.mil. If a meeting attendee wants to make a public comment, please submit your name no later than 2:00 p.m. to whs.pentagon.em.mbx.dacipad@mail.mil. Comments will be heard at my discretion at either 5:15 today, or 4:00 p.m. tomorrow.

To assist the court reporter, and to avoid multiple people speaking at the same time, committee members should signal if they have a question, or wish to speak, by stating your name, and waiting to be acknowledged before proceeding. Thank you to everyone for attending today, over to you Colonel Bovarnick to start the meeting. Thank you.

COLONEL BOVARNICK: Thank you Chair

Just for the record I will announce that the committee's report titled Reforming Pretrial Procedures and Establishing Uniform Prosecution Standards: Recommendations for Article 32, UCMJ, and the Secretary of Defense's Disposition Guidance in Appendix 2.1, Manual for Courts-Martial was finalized on Friday with electronic copies distributed to the DAC-IPAD members, to DOD for the general counsel and Secretary of Defense, to the Senate and House Armed Services Committees, and to the Military Justice Review Panel members. Electronic distribution continues this week for a list submitted by Ms. Tokash. Hard copies will be requested to the DOD printing offices and distributed through DOD official mail as soon as received.

And the report's also available on the DAC-IPAD website. For the members, we have a third proposal for a new member submitted by Ms.

Tokash. This proposal is for an investigator, and with the committee's approval, I'll solicit a resume, and bio, and forward that new proposal to

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join the two prior proposals submitted by General Anderson, and Ms. Bashford.

It will go to OGC for nomination by the general counsel, so I think we have concurrence on that. So, we'll have three new members submitted to OGC for nomination. And now I'm going to hand it off to Ms. Meghan Peters, who will introduce the panel for the first session.

MS. PETERS: Thank you, Colonel
Bovarnick. Good morning, Chair Smith, and
committee members. This morning I have the
pleasure of introducing representatives from the
military criminal investigative organizations.
We have special agent -- I'm sorry, Ms. T.L.
Williams from Army Criminal Investigative
Command, a division command.

We have Special Agent Ashlee Wega from the Air Force Office of Special Investigations. Special Agent Erin Hansen from U.S. Navy Criminal Investigative Services, and Special Agent Kathleen Katie Flynn, U.S. Coast Guard

Investigative Service. Their professional biographical information is provided for you at tab three.

And we have given them an overview of the DAC-IPAD's statutory task with regard to assessing whether a uniform policy is needed for the sharing of information with victims, and victim's counsel. And to identify the investigative interests implicated by the sharing of that information. And with that, I will turn it over to the committee to begin this question, and answer session. Thank you.

HON. SMITH: Well, I guess I'll begin with the first question. What is your current practice by which you release the information, the recorded statements of victims, forensic examination information, and medical records to victim's counsel?

Ms. Williams: Good afternoon,
Chairman Smith, and committee members. The Army,
we do it through the trial counsel, and FOIA
requests. We don't have any other means of

giving it directly to the special victim's counsel at this point in time. But we're not opposed to having a policy of such. Pretty much it.

SA WEGA: Good afternoon, Chairman Smith, and committee members. Currently OSI's procedures, and policies are twofold. When an investigation is in a closed status, all information flows through the base legal office for consideration of distribution through the victim's counsel. However, when the investigation is ongoing, OSI has policies, and procedures to receive that request, to review the request for what information was received, or what information is being asked for.

And we make a determination that is at the unit leadership level based on a totality of facts, based on where the investigation is at, at that time, the implications of releasing that information at that point in the investigation, and a decision is made in consult with our base JA Office on whether the information is released at that time, and if so, what, if all of the

requests will be -- if information will be released.

SA WEGA: Hi, good afternoon. NCIS
has a specific policy for recorded statements
that basically allows agents to share those
directly with the victim, or with the victim's
legal counsel on request. Regarding the medical
records, or SAFE forensic examination report,
they also have the flexibility to consider those
requests, and work with the local chain of
command, and with the local prosecution office to
discuss whether it's appropriate to share that at
a certain phase in the investigation.

Within the Navy Trial Counsel's

Office, I understand they have specific policies

for what can be released, and what victims have

the right to access, and that would happen at

that phase once the case has been transferred

from NCIS to the prosecutor.

MS. FLYNN: Good afternoon. For the Coast Guard Investigative Service, upon preferral of charges, and, or the culmination of

an investigation, much like CID, everything is made available via the trial counsel, or staff judge advocate. And then if it didn't go to preferral charges, they would be made available - sorry, they could be made available via the special agent to the SVC.

DR. MARKOWITZ: So, to follow up on, particularly the medical forensic exam records, the national protocol specifies that the photographs that are taken as a part of the medical forensic exam are considered a part of the actual medical exam. And of course DOD processes are based on the national protocol for the sexual assault medical forensic exam.

Can you talk a little bit about how you handle photographs in your investigations, and in particular can you talk a little bit about whether there are different processes for handling genital photographs, or any photographs that are deemed sensitive apart from external body photographs, or the like?

SA FLYNN: Yes, ma'am. CID wouldn't

release those documents, it would go to the custodian of the documents, which would be MEDCOM, DHA, or AFME. But if there was some photographs that were taken by an agent, it would probably go through our FOIA requests. And then with the FOIA requests, it depends on the actual individual person doing the request on what type of photographs will be released.

If it's the victim, they may want all their photographs, but if it's the press, we wouldn't release that type of photographs to them, it would be too graphic in nature.

SA HANSEN: OSI does treat the photographs as part of the medical record when we do receive them from a SAFE exam, and same, if it has to be shared for any reason whatsoever, we do use a cover sheet, and when necessary we do edit the photographs for privacy at all costs.

SA WEGA: So, with regards to the photographs, sometimes those are provided alongside the medical report, or sometimes they're included within the kit itself. It

depends on the examiner, and their particular protocol. Either way, we would retrieve a copy of those photos if it was sealed inside the kit, and they would be attached to our reporting, along with the SAFE examination record.

photos that are particularly probative, they might be highlighted, and placed on a paper template for inclusion in the case file, also with a cover sheet if needed, depending on the sensitivity. But otherwise they would be part of the investigative file, and treated like any other record collected, or any other document that's part of the file.

And only released to those with a need to know, with particular interest in the investigation.

MS. WILLIAMS: At CGIS, much like my other colleagues here, we treat the photographs much like CSAM, child sexual assault material, formerly known as child pornography, we would therefore download it to maybe an external media

storage, and check it in as evidence. The report would -- the summary of the report would be included in our report of investigation, which is released to the command, and legal. However, the actual physical report would be kept in the agent's file.

MR. CASSARA: My bad, usually my wife's telling me to speak less. If I'm understanding it correctly, from the Army, you're saying that you turn over these documents in investigative matters to the trial counsel, correct?

SA FLYNN: Yes, sir.

MR. CASSARA: And the Navy, you turn it over to the victim's legal counsel, correct?

SA WEGA: On request we will share the victim's statement, or other records with the victim's legal counsel. But as part of our procedures, when we document our investigative findings in a report, the practice is to turn that over to trial counsel to review the case for prosecution. So, that always happens, and then

the release with the victim would be upon request, and consideration of the circumstances.

MR. CASSARA: Have you ever had a case where the victim's counsel has said I don't want this information going to the trial counsel? And if so, what would you do?

SA FLYNN: No, sir, we have not had a case, but we would take that case by case, and make that determination with the legal counsel, SVC, and trial counsel.

MR. CASSARA: Thank you.

HON. WALTON: Do any of you believe that there should be a uniform policy regarding the release of such information we're discussing, and if so, what should that look like? And if you believe there should not be the uniform policy, why do you have that perspective?

SA FLYNN: DACID is not opposed to any uniform policy, but we would request that it wouldn't be too pigeon holed, and more of a case by case basis with when necessary, and that all documentation, and statements, and documentary

evidence would go to the trial counsel first for judicial proceedings due to the fact that we don't want to interfere with the judicial process on whatever the trial counsel is trying to do.

And we don't want to release it too early, don't know what could be a problem with it. Plus, we're not custodians of a lot of the documentation which is being requested, and we don't have the background to redact anything that would be needed, which the Trial Counsel's Office would probably have more experience with that than the agent on the ground.

SA HANSEN: I think the most important part is if there is a formal policy across the service that it would need to remain flexible, and address both stages of an investigation when an investigation is ongoing, and allow for the most flexibility within that, so that the investigation is not compromised in any way, shape, or form.

But I do think the Air Force has good policies, and practice right now that would be

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able to be molded, and modeled.

SA WEGA: NCIS likewise feels that we currently allow our agents, and investigators the flexibility to respond to these requests, and provide information when it's relevant. But should there be a uniform policy, we would hope that the MCIOs would have ample opportunity to weigh in on the policy, ensure that it meets the needs of our investigators, that it's not overly restrictive.

We would also like to see potentially some additional resources, or a point of contact identified as the releaser of the information, or the person to approve the request for release of the information. For example, a victim witness coordinator, or somebody within the trial counsel's office, who again is particularly more familiar with releasing that information, or making redactions as needed.

MS. WILLIAMS: I concur with the other MCIOs, CGIS has a great working relationship currently with the trial counsel, and the SVCs.

Our family collaborative proves to be beneficial, and operating smoothly as of right now, however we are not opposed to having some overarching policy, but like my colleagues have said before, asking it to be a bit liberal.

And owning the integrity of the case is very important to those that are involved in

is very important to those that are involved in the experiences of the victim, or survivor. So, giving us the flexibility to do so would be great, and that's all I have right now, thank you.

HON. SMITH: Before you ask your question, is anyone else having a hard time understanding everything that's being said? Mr. Cassara, Ms. Tokash, are you having -- yeah, it's a little jumbled, I think, or something.

MS. BASHFORD: It comes across very clear until they're on the microphone, and then there's like a little feedback.

HON. SMITH: Yeah, I don't know if we can address that though.

DR. MARKOWITZ: Thank you. So, I

think one of the things that I've noticed is that when we're talking about the medical forensic exam, some of the DOD policy assumes that victims are being seen within the military treatment facilities. We know though, that many victims are being seen within civilian institutions, and organizations, hospitals, clinics, etcetera.

Is there a difference in the way that you are handling records, and information coming from agencies, and organizations that are not the MTFs themselves? Challenges in getting that information for your investigations, any difference in that process for you all? Or is there no difference in terms of that particular process? Just curious.

SA FLYNN: No, there's not any difference for us. It's still a FOIA issue, and then the custodians of the document. So, if it's that hospital who is the custodian of the documents, or the police department that is the custodian of the documents, then they are the ones that will give us permission to release, or

release it themselves.

though, how they're handled once we do receive them, they're handled the same as if they came from a military treatment facility. I would say it's a case by case basis on the relationships with the civilian medical treatment facility, but overall we have good relationships throughout our area of responsibilities, and don't have issues receiving those medical records.

But once we do receive them, they are treated no different than any other medical record we would receive from the military.

SA WEGA: Yeah, I will just reiterate that SAFE kit documentation received from an MTF would be treated the same as that received from a civilian treatment facility. Anecdotally, I've had experience in locations that work with off base treatment facilities. Typically there's an MOU put in place, usually spearheaded by the installation SARC, or the SARCs in the installation to ensure that that capability is

provided for.

That they know handle the cases that come to them from each of the services. For example, the restricted reporting kits are handled differently depending on the service.

And in some of those circumstances, retrieving the photographs has been a challenge just based on whatever system they may use. The secure portals, and things like that.

But they still are willing to share, and they understand their role in law enforcement, it can just lead to a little bit of a hiccup, or challenge on occasion.

MS. WILLIAMS: No specific challenge to speak of, but I concur with my colleagues.

DR. MARKOWITZ: And just to clarify, would you agree that that's true OCONUS, as well as CONUS?

SA FLYNN: I would agree based on my OCONUS experience personally. Again, as my colleague said, a lot of the front work is done by either the SARC Office, and, or an MTF, and so

1 most of the time, at least where we have major 2 military presence, there are limited hiccups. 3 would -- we can what if all day long. If it was not a significant military presence, we would 4 5 probably have to establish that relationship, and work through it on a case by case basis. 6 7 But where we have significant, at 8 least my experience, Air Force presence, we put 9 the work in beforehand to eliminate as much of 10 the problems beforehand, before a case hits the

DR. MARKOWITZ: Great, thank you so much.

MS. GOLDBERG: Thank you very much for your comments so far. Have you seen patterns of misuse of the investigative records, and information that you've collected, and if so, could you describe them?

SA FLYNN: No, ma'am.

SA HANSEN: No, ma'am, not at large. We have had the leakage of some videos prior in the past, I don't have personal knowledge of

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door.

that, nor do we know exactly how, or who leaked them, but we have had instances where they got out to the public, but not an overarching issue, ma'am.

SA WEGA: Again, not a widespread issue, but on occasion we have had victims that we have engaged with that do seek to make those encounters public, do seek to create their own recordings of interviews, or phone calls, or encounters, and then share those publicly. And I think because of that, we tend to be a little bit sensitive about wanting to control the information, and control the information we collect in our investigation.

When it comes to the recorded statements that a victim provides, they're not the only one in the room, there is an agent, often two agents, those agents may go on in their career to work in an undercover capacity, to work in a national security mission. And so, they certainly could potentially have a concern should the information be posted, or should that video,

or their likeness be shared.

Which is why a policy or provision that allows some kind of redaction or strategy for containing that would be helpful.

MS. WILLIAMS: I concur with NCIS, and in my experience, I haven't seen anything mishandled.

MS. GOLDBERG: Thank you for your responses, what was behind the question of course was an interest in if there were to be a uniform policy, what, if any sort of protective provisions might you recommend, and presumably those would apply to anyone who receives the files, not just victim's counsel, but trial counsel as well.

Is there anything else that you would have in mind in terms of protecting integrity, or the privacy of the data?

SA WEGA: Yeah, I would say when the draft questions first came to me, and the discussion was about forensic reports, my mind went to the analytical report, once the actual

evidence is submitted for evaluation. But from what we received in advance of this meeting, it seems the interest is more in that report created during their own physical exam of their body, which is more in line with a medical record.

There's nothing in there that the victim doesn't know, because they were there.

But when we speak of those forensic analysis reports, and some of the outcomes, and findings,

I think that is where we're all very -- a little more uncomfortable sharing that when the time is not right. A victim may make an innocent disclosure to a friend, the results of the DNA testing, something like that.

And then that friend may let it slip, and now the suspect is aware before we've have a chance to do that interview, or confront them with that evidence on our own. So, that's kind of the example of what we're looking at as far as how something could impact the outcome, or the integrity of the investigation.

DR. MARKOWITZ: And before you

respond, could I just add a quick related question? Which is what, if anything do you communicate to victims to sort of ward off the problems that you just mentioned, potential problems you just mentioned?

MS. WILLIAMS: We convey to victims at the culmination of every interview, we ask them to keep what was said in this room to themselves, and to not speak to other people because of the integrity of the case, and it's very important to pursue justice. However, in regards to the previous statement, I think the scope of info sharing, while collaborative, and transparent, without protocols it could create problems in the investigation.

In terms of exculpatory evidence that we don't want to be revealed at a specific time, and, or releasing video interviews, or even the written summary of the interview that the agent did. It could strain the relationship between the victim, and the agents furthermore throughout the investigation, in terms of just reliving the

emotional effects of going through that interview, and just seeing it again.

Maybe they don't want to participate further in the investigation just based off of seeing themselves on video, and how they handled it, their experience of it is a better way of saying that, and that's not something we want.

We definitely want participation, and we want to continue a rapport with them. We're here for them in pursuit of justice, and so that's all I had to add for that.

HON. WALTON: Ms. Williams, I think it was you who indicated that you don't have the authority to redact information before it's produced. Do you think that that authority should exist, and if it did exist, who should have the authority to make the determination of what redactions are appropriate?

SA FLYNN: I did say that the agents don't have the authority to redact, it's done at our records center, at the Crime Records Center, which they've got all the training associated

with it. So, like Erin mentioned before, the resources would be necessary if we put it down to the level that each office would be releasing it to the special victim's counsel, or the victim.

We would need to have that training, and a person to make sure that we're not giving out information that we shouldn't be giving out.

right. The NCIS policy on releasing the victim's statement has evolved over time, and initially our policy position was to have those requests forwarded to our FOIA office, where they are used to handling records requests, so that they could perform the redaction. But as the number of requests increased, we just didn't have the resourcing to do that.

And so, that authority was delegated to the field, unfortunately we don't routinely redact the statements. Although that remains a capability, I suppose in a certain circumstance if the agent, and field office leadership felt that was necessary.

MR. KRAMER: Thank you very much. I'm sorry, I didn't understand that there would be some material you wanted redacted so that the victim wouldn't -- can you give an example of what that might be?

SA FLYNN: I really don't know exactly what it might be. But there could be something in a case file, or the information that we're providing to the victim that may need to be redacted. I just don't know what that would be, but it is -- we need to make sure we take care in making sure everything is done in accordance with FOIA, and the Privacy Act.

MR. KRAMER: And then I had one follow up for Special Agent Flynn. You said something about not revealing exculpatory material, because it might put the victim cross wise, or I'm not sure about the exact word. But how would you ever hold back exculpatory material? I don't understand.

MS. WILLIAMS: What I meant to say, sir, is through our investigative actions we

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follow all leads to a logical conclusion, right?

And so, if there is info sharing, specifically

like cell phone data for example, the data came

from the victim's cell phone, but there could be

other leads in there that we're not ready to

share at that time, because we haven't been able

to act on them.

MR. KRAMER: Unwilling to share with who? The defense, or the victim? That's what I'm not clear on.

MS. WILLIAMS: This is during the investigative process, sir. At the culmination of the investigation, everything is shared, like I specified earlier.

MS. GOLDBERG: In conversations with some victim's counsel in different settings, some of them mentioned to me the importance of having the information, so that they can advise their client. Some of them talked about the difficulty they have had in accessing the information, and the unevenness with which some of them get information sometimes from some people, and not

from other people.

And so, I have a two part question for you. One is are you aware of that issue of unevenness? I think in those cases they were talking about getting information from trial counsel, not directly from investigators. So, wondering if you're aware of that. And the second is whether you're aware of, or have views on providing information to victim's counsel that they would be limited from providing to their client.

So, the victim's counsel might have it, but they might not share it with the client. Because my understanding from some of the conversations I had was that some of them understood that there was certain information they could not pass along, but they could use to advise their client as a way of protecting the integrity of investigation.

But also being informed about what their client might be coming into if a prosecution was pursued. That might have been a

four part questions, apologies, just pick up the pieces that you feel you can respond to.

Me know. But the trial counsel, as I understand right now, they do it at preferral of charges. So, they may not get it exactly at a certain time every time, because I guess it would depend on when the preferral charge is happening. And I think with us providing the information to the special victim's counsel, it's all about timing.

And that's one of the things with the policy, a standardized policy, would be the timing of doing it. Should we do it at the end of all investigative leads are done? And so, that way the special victim's counsel knows everything that we've gathered, and we're not trying to interfere with the investigation, and have a possibility of interfering with the investigation in any way.

Of course without having done this before, I don't know exactly where that would become an issue. And then I don't remember the

rest.

MS. GOLDBERG: That's a very good running start. And I just want to be sure, it sounds to me like the recommendation from you on timing is at the end of the process, but I want to be sure whether I'm hearing that correctly.

SA FLYNN: Yes, I would think it would be at least at the end of all investigative leads, and with the consultation of the trial counsel to ensure that we don't interfere with anything that's going to happen in the judicial process either. Just all the consultations associated with both sides to make sure we're having a clean investigation. I don't want to mess up a prosecution.

SA HANSEN: I would say for the Air Force, I think our policy is pretty holistic in that we do cover both stages of the investigation. I don't know of any current concerns from the victim counsel. I will say obviously when victim counsel stood up, and we were all new to this, I'm sure there were some

rocky beginnings.

But I do think the Department of the Air Force has figured out a good battle rhythm for releasability of information, and don't know personally of any current complaints, or issues going on within the community. I will say I think it is — info sharing has just increased with both some of the legislative, and policy direction for monthly coordinations to include with the victim's counsel.

As well as other monthly meetings that are had to ensure that information is cross shared. But that is why at a minimum, during the ongoing investigation, we do treat every case on a case by case basis to ensure the integrity of the investigation. We don't want to release something that could impact, but for the most part, while our policy does give leeway, when it comes to a victim's statement, there would be very limited reasons of why that would ever be denied to them.

SA WEGA: I will just add that within

the Navy, and Marine Corps the investigator, and VLC relationship is critical, and that that is honestly on a case by case basis, what that relationship looks like, and if it's a positive, and collaborative working relationship, or if it tends to turn, I guess a little more difficult when they don't -- when both parties aren't completely responsive, or understanding of the position from the other.

And so, I think through better
education, and relationships, and relationship
building, that that should minimize some of this
kind of back, and forth, or denials of those
requests. But again with written statements,
recorded statements, we believe that that's the
victim's statement. They can walk out of a
police department after filing a report, or
filing for a protection order with a copy of
their affidavit, we agree that that's their
record, and that they have a right to it.

I don't know that we've fielded many requests for medical records, or for SAFE

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examination records. And so, I don't know that there has been push back on those, just because I am not aware of any specific requests, but I think we would see those in the same light.

MS. WILLIAMS: As I said before, our relationships, as Special Agent Hansen had mentioned, with SVCs are very critical in working towards a goal. Our goal is different than their goal, but the respect, and the mutual understanding is there. Within in my experience, I am not aware of any concerns. Our guidelines within CGIS are clear.

And those are mandated by headquarters, and the special agent in charge, and so in my experience, I have not had any issues.

MS. BASHFORD: Do you draw any distinction between items you would release to a victim's counsel, as opposed to items you would release to a victim who had not availed themselves of legal representation?

SA HANSEN: For OSI, we would again,

during the ongoing, treat that on a case by case basis, just as if they had counsel. Again, giving deference to items that are there, such as their statement. I guess I can't think of a reason why we would not release their statement to them. And once the investigation is closed, even if they did not have victim's counsel, that would all go through the legal office for release, or through the FOIA process.

SA WEGA: NCIS doesn't make a distinction whether the request is coming from victim's legal counsel, or from the victim themself.

SA FLYNN: DACID would not make a distinction between those, especially because we're not opposed to any standardized policy associated with that, and plus the fact that not every victim chooses to have a special victim counsel. So, you would have to definitely treat them in the same manner.

MS. WILLIAMS: Likewise with my colleagues, we treat all victims the same,

1 whether they have an SVC, or not. Therefore 2 there wouldn't be any overarching issue. 3 MS. TOKASH: This is Meghan Tokash. 4 Do you see any safety issues with respect to the 5 three points of release here? 6 SA WEGA: No, I don't see any safety 7 issues. 8 MS. WILLIAMS: I agree, I see no 9 safety issues. 10 SA HANSEN: I guess I would clarify 11 safety issues of whom, to go back to Ms. Hansen's 12 statement earlier, releasability of a recorded 13 statement that have agents that could work in 14 different mission sets, that could be considered 15 a safety issue. A safety issue to the victim, I 16 don't see any issues releasing their own 17 information to them, but it would depend on how 18 you were defining safety issue, to whom. 19 SA FLYNN: I could see where there 20 could be a possibility of a safety issue for 21 retaliation if the victim did something other

with their statement, like putting it on TikTok,

1 or something to that, on a social media platform. 2 They may put themselves in a position where now 3 other members of their unit are going to 4 retaliate against them. But that would be the 5 only place that I could think of as a possible safety issue. 6 7 MS. TOKASH: My follow up question is 8 would any of these disclosure issues be easier, 9 and take pressure off of the MCIOs, and, or trial 10 counsel if decisions were made by a judge, so 11 made at the judicial level? 12 SA FLYNN: You mean as in a court 13 order by the judge at a particular time? 14 MS. TOKASH: Yes. SA FLYNN: Well, it would make it 15 16 easier on the trial counsel, and CID, because we 17 wouldn't be making the decision. 18 SA HANSEN: Same, concur, it would at 19 least make the decision easier, it would take it 20 out of our hands, so yes. 21 MS. WILLIAMS: I quess my question 22 would be who is preparing the court order? Would it be the agent, therefore it would be another responsibility within the investigative action, but that's all I have.

MS. TOKASH: I'm sorry, could you repeat your answer? I'm having trouble hearing.

MS. WILLIAMS: Sure. Who would be preparing the court order for the judge to authorize? And would it be the agent therefore that would add another administrative action for the agent? Otherwise I concur with my colleagues.

SA WEGA: I mean, I wouldn't object, that just seems to kind of elevate the need for bringing in judicial decision, rather than leaving it at the lowest level to make that discretionary decision, which would be the agent in consultation with the prosecutor.

MS. BASHFORD: There was an indication in the RFI responses, I believe from the Air Force, that it's good for trial counsel to get an agreement with victim counsel to return the ROI at the conclusion of the case. Are any of your

services turning over the entire ROI to victim counsel, or to the victim?

SA HANSEN: So, OSI does have policy if a, again when the case is ongoing, we do have the ability to release a draft ROI, but we would look at the specific request, and see what portions of the ROI would meet their request.

And so, it could be all, or none depending on the specific ask. But again, knowing that they would be using that to help counsel -- their client on proceeding.

So, we do have policy, and procedures that would allow for release of some, or partial draft ROIs. And then once it is in the final stage, the decision would go to our base legal office.

SA WEGA: I am not aware of any release of NCIS ROIs directly to victim, or to their legal counsel. At the very conclusion of the -- NCIS keeps our case files open until the conclusion of the adjudicative process, whatever that may be. And so, once adjudication is

complete, victims can certainly request a copy of the entire file through the Privacy Act, or through the FOIA process.

But during the investigation, I'm not aware, perhaps that's something that trial counsel manages.

SA FLYNN: DACID has no policy to release a report until the end of the investigation. Such as NCIS, we also keep our case files open until after the adjudication process.

MS. WILLIAMS: Much like NCIS, NCID, we do the same. We keep it open until the culmination of the investigation. However, we do have the liberty to release a not-complete ROI, but it's on a very case-by-case basis. As my colleague in the Air Force has mentioned and in my experience, it has never been released to a special victims' counsel, but it's also never been requested. But it's at the culmination of an interview with trial service or the SJA or through FOIA.

MR. CASSARA: In a case involving multiple alleged victims, am I assuming correctly that you will only release the information to a particular victim that relates to that victim or would there be an instance in which, for example, you might release a statement of alleged victim A to alleged victim B in order to persuade them to continue to pursue the case or anything along those lines?

SA FLYNN: No, sir. We wouldn't release someone else's statement to another individual, no.

SA HANSEN: Same for OSI.

MR. CASSARA: Thank you.

MS. GOLDBERG: I have a question
that's not exactly on point but relates to an
issue that came up in a visit we did to a
training recently. So if other colleagues have
questions that want to dig in on this, I don't
want to take anybody's time. But seeing none,
I'm going to go ahead and ask one of the
questions that, one of the issues that was raised

to me about the investigative process generally and investigators in sexual misconduct cases is that investigators change frequently and so that it is hard to have a situation where the same investigators carrying through on a particular case. And, of course, that is true in the world, right, in the rest of the world, you know.

Nobody is sort of bound to their job in that way.

But I guess the question is do you concur with that as a reality? Is that the reality you see? And if so, how do you understand the effect of that frequency of change on your cases, on your investigations, and in this area, which I think can be different from some other areas?

SA FLYNN: Well, you probably have heard a little information about the Hood Report that came out for CIB, so we are in the middle of a transformation and one of our goals within that transformation is to have agents stay on station longer. You know, we're becoming more of a civilian agency than we were military agency.

And, yes, we have seen where, you know, you review a case and multiple agents are part of the case and it slows it down and seems to get lost, you know, some of the investigative activity.

But we are working right now to make that better within CIB, so, hopefully, it all works out in the end.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ GOLDBERG: Do you have a time frame on the --

SA FLYNN: Oh, there is a time frame, but I don't know the exact time frame. I do know that we are working in increments to be, like, I think it was originally 60/40, then 80/20, and then, at some point, be 100-percent civilian. But that's ongoing right now, and I don't know the end state, what that actual year is.

MS. GOLDBERG: Thank you. And I do realize that we didn't ask you to come here and speak about this, just interested in your reactions if you have --

SA HANSEN: So OSI has also extended our time on station for our active duty members

just overall over the last couple of years. We were also the beneficiary of a little over 130 civilian billets through the IRC, and so we plan to use those as more of our continuity. We did a lay-down plan to have additional civilian 1811s at our main operating locations to build in that continuity and be the lead agents for our special victim crimes.

SA WEGA: So, yes, that does happen. We all work for global agencies that have global missions, and then that's typically what drives this. NCIS is majority civilian special agent. Our agents will stay in one location anywhere from three to five years typically, and so a little bit longer than our active duty counterparts.

We also received a number of billets following the IRC recommendations in order to grow out our special victim investigations program. And with that, our goal is to drive down the case load for individual case agents, so then they can accomplish those investigations

more quickly before a need to transfer and more thoroughly, obviously. With fewer cases, you have more time to spend on each investigation.

But one of the other complexities in the military criminal justice system is that it's based on the offender and who is the offender's commanding officer, who is the convening authority, and so our cases follow the subject. If we have a delayed report of a case, then a victim is now in Europe reporting an incident that happened in Norfolk, but now the suspect is in San Diego, that's going to lengthen the amount of time that it's going to take to complete that investigation, but that also means that the case will eventually be transferred to San Diego where the subject is so that we can continue to follow that adjudication process. And so that's one reason that cases may be transfer more frequently between agents than in our civilian counterpart agencies.

To mitigate that, however, NCIS has recognized that the changing of case agents can

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be a detriment to the investigation. And so through our evaluation and inspection and oversight process, we do pay close attention to those cases that are transferred from one agent to another just to make sure that things don't drop, that it remains, you know, aggressively as pursued as it was at the outset.

MS. WILLIAMS: CJIS has agents in locations typically for four years, active duty agents, civilian agents. There is no mandatory time that they must be there. I'm not privy to any changes that might be coming down. However, we are aware that cases do follow subjects, and they may get transferred. However, CJIS does a great job advocating for a warm handoff is what we say in the field, and what the agent will do is they'll introduce a victim to the new agents. Oftentimes, CJIS will fly the agent out to be a secondary to the new case agent to facilitate the continuity in pursuit of justice. And so they do a really great job. And so, as we are not perfect in our endeavors, I think we do a great

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1 job, like Ms. Hansen said, mitigating all of 2 those issues that we know or are aware of. 3 MS. GOLDBERG: Thank you. HON. SMITH: So I don't see anyone 4 5 else with any questions. So on behalf of the Committee, thank you very much for your time this 6 7 We appreciate it. afternoon. 8 SA FLYNN: Thank you, Chair Smith. 9 COLONEL BOVARNICK: Maybe we can just 10 take a little break in place, about five minutes, 11 and we'll switch out for the next panel and start 12 at 1400. 13 We'll get started in about two 14 minutes. 15 Folks, we're going to get started, if 16 you could please take your seats. Ms. Peters 17 will introduce our next panel. 18 MS. PETERS: This is Meghan Peters. 19 Our session is focused on the sharing of 20 information with victims' counsel and victims 21 pursuant to your statutory task. During this 22 session, we have a panel of experts to assist

with understanding the implications for the military justice process on the sharing of information and on other interests in the development of a policy that would affect prosecutorial discretion and other issues.

So with that, I want to introduce our panel. From the Army Trial Counsel Assistance Program, we have Lieutenant Colonel Heather Tregle. We have Captain Tang from the U.S. Navy Office of Special Trial Counsel. We have Colonel Glen Hines from the Marine Corps Special Trial Counsel Office; Colonel Naomi Dennis from the Air Force Office of Special Trial Counsel; and Captain Anita Scott, our Military Justice Policy Chief for the Coast Guard, who has shared information with you previously. We're happy to have her again to give you an armed forces-wide perspective one this aspect of your statutory task.

And so I'll turn it over to the Committee to begin our question and answers.

HON. SMITH: Good afternoon, everyone.

Thank you for being here. So I'll start with the first question, and that is what is -- and I'll ask just that we'll kind of go down the line and everyone can give us an answer. What's your current practice for providing victim and victims' counsel their statements, examinations, photographs, et cetera?

this is covered by Policy 22-07 and with regards to recorded statements that are provided from the victim or documentary evidence provided from the victim. We give copies to the victim at preferral without request.

examination, the DD-2911 is provided upon completion and anything else that would have been created within that examination would be, is always able to be released to the victim by the victim requesting it through the military treatment facility herself or can, with any records that may be within the government's files, those would be subject to release through

FOIA with a plan to be correct custodian of the record.

And then I think that covers everything.

So current Navy policy CAPTAIN TANG: is the Commander of Navy Legal Service Command Instruction 5810.1, the substance of which was provided in the read-ahead. And when the Office of Special Trial Counsel stands up, we expect to follow consistent SOPs consistent with that existing policy. Certain items are provided upon request, including the victim's statement, evidence produced by the victim, images of the victim or the SAFE exam, and any court filing in which the victim has an interest, plus the plea agreement and stipulation of fact. Those are upon request, and then others are sua sponte. Those would include subpoenas, search warrants, requests for records in which the victim has a privacy interest, appointing order, scheduling matters, et cetera. And we do intend to follow, as the OSTC, consistent with these policies that

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COLONEL HINES: Thank you. afternoon, Committee members. Marine Corps policy is very similar to our Navy counterparts. With respect to the first piece of information, any recorded statements of victims to investigators, current policy and our legal support in administration manual is that, before preferral, the VLC, if the victim is represented, or the victim are provided a copy of the victim's statements, including video statements, documentary evidence derived directly from and pertaining directly to the victim that are in the possession of the government. This obligation to disclose continues throughout the proceedings, and this policy will be continued under our OSTC SOPs.

With respect to category two, upon request, again, the VLC or, if unrepresented, the victim is provided a copy of any reports arising from the results of a sexual assault evidence collection kit, including a DNA profile match,

toxicology report, or other information collected as part of a medical forensic examination unless doing so would impede or compromise an ongoing investigation. And, again, this policy will continue under our OSTC SOPs.

COLONEL DENNIS: Good afternoon. Thank you for having me. The Air Force policy is similar for release, similar to our sister services. We do process requests for information in accordance with the TJAG Policy 51201 on the military justice administration. What we do is based on the type of request that we received. So victim's counsel, for instance, will file official use requests, and we process that in accordance with that request under the Privacy Act, under FOIA, and other governing authorities. We also have a process by which we process requests directly from victims who are unrepresented by counsel, but those decisions are made with several considerations in mind, all of which are outlined in our read-aheads that we provided, but they include, you know, different

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considerations for the victims' statements, in particular in information directly related to that particular victim, safety considerations, privacy considerations, as well as, like, 412 evidence and things that may impact either the investigation or the prosecution of the case.

CAPTAIN SCOTT: Good afternoon. Thank you for having me. For the Coast Guard, our current policy is to provide the recorded statements, as well as the results, through victim counsel as prior to preferral of charges during the investigative phase and not upon request. Trial counsel or staff judge advocate office can turn it over if CGIS has not already.

If they are not represented by victim counsel, however, they utilize the FOIA process and CGIS turns it over through that process.

There's only one caveat that exists and where, and I think, I believe the Marines said the same thing already, to the extent that providing information does not interfere with the investigation, that has less applicability from

any statement. But when it comes to forensics on property, there have been some instances where that information has been withheld, at least until there's a better theory on the case. Thank you.

MR. KRAMER: Can you explain that last thing, something being withheld until there's a better theory of the case?

investigative phase, if we have lab results on property, there have been instances where it is, we have not been able to determine whether the victim may or may not be a co-conspirator or a co-subject and, in those instances, the property results have been temporarily withheld to determine what's going on with the case.

MR. KRAMER: Can I ask a couple more while I'm at it? This is for everybody. It sounds like two or three of the services turn it over as a routine matter without request, but others have to have a request to turn it over.

Am I hearing correctly? Is there some that just

turn it over as part of the investigation without any requests? Who turns it over without any requests, and who turns it over, you have to have a request?

we do routinely turn over any statement that the victim has produced, right. So any statement that is part of, is produced by the victim, the victim's own statement, we turn that over as a matter of course as the case progresses, particularly in the trial stage of the case, not actually the trial but pretrial, like preferral of charges.

The rest of what's contained in report of investigation, for instance, is generally processed through an official use request by the victim's counsel, for instance. So if they need access to more than their client statement, then they would submit a request outlining the purpose for which they would use that information.

MR. KRAMER: So I guess I should have zeroed in on this. The other two things we're

1 talking about are the forensic examination and 2 any medical records of the victim, so those 3 latter two things fall in that category? COLONEL DENNIS: 4 Yes, sir. 5 MR. KRAMER: Can the rest of you tell 6 us? 7 Sir, with respect to COLONEL HINES: 8 medical records, so I would hope that our trial 9 counsel are not coming into possession in 10 advertently or intentionally into the possession 11 of victims' medical records. If there are 12 inadvertent disclosures, obviously, there are 13 several questions about how you have to deal with 14 It can create 513 issues. 15 But as an initial matter, those would 16 obviously be turned over to the victim. It's the 17 victim's medical records. 18 And I think I lost -- oh, you asked 19 about upon request. It's upon request in the 20 Marine Corps. Practically speaking, the 21 statement is going to be provided to the victim

before the special trial counsel conducts that

initial substantive interview, which should be done in a perfect world before a charging decision is made. So the policy is upon request, but, in all likelihood, if they haven't requested it, it's going to be provided to the victim before one of our special trial counsel conduct that --

MR. KRAMER: And what about the SANE exam?

COLONEL HINES: That's the same policy. Upon request, they're provided the results of their SANE exam.

CAPTAIN TANG: And then for the Navy, sir, those three categories that you've asked about, the recorded statements of the victim, the SANE exam of the victim, and any medical record of the victim, those are upon request. But consistent with the Marine Corps, we are going to, in almost all cases, do a substantive precharging interview; and before we do that, we're going to provide the statements of the victim to the victim and ask that he or she review those.

Statements and documents provided by the victim are provided without request. They're provided to the SVC, and then the victim can decide with her counsel whether or not she wants to have them or not.

As far as medical records or forensic examination, the victim can always request those themselves through the MTF. If they are documents that they provided to the prosecutor, then they would fall into that first category of statements or documents provided by the victim.

If somehow the government came into possession of the medical records through some other means, we would not release those to the victim absent a FOIA request.

MR. KRAMER: Thanks very much.

DR. SPOHN: So I think my question was answered by the follow-up question that was just asked, but I do have a question about, obviously, the information that is going to be shared may contain sensitive information about the victim,

about witnesses, about other affected parties.

Do you ever redact that kind of information when you release the records or the statements, or how do you protect the privacy interests of the victim, the witnesses, and anyone else who might be affected by the release of the information?

HON. SMITH: Before you answer, can I piggyback on that? I had a question about in terms of let's say the forensic examination and there are photographs, is there ever a protective order or something like that so that, you know, defense counsel can view those things, but you're not providing to the accused the photographs and, you know, private other documents or whatever to the defendant or to the accused?

privacy question, we do not redact the documents that we give to the victim, a copy of the ones that she provided to us so she would already have that information. Anything that was not provided by the victim that we are releasing would be redacted in accordance with FOIA through the

proper custodian of the records.

As to the protective order question, if the photographs from the forensic examination end up in the file, they would be turned over to the accused. However, we often do seek a protective order for no further dissemination; but, if they are in the file, they are turned over to the accused.

CAPTAIN TANG: So with regard to providing the victim his or her own statement or own medical records, those would ordinarily not be redacted because they would contain only the private information that was either given by the victim or known by the victim. We would not be giving the victim information about witnesses but, to the extent that we do provide discovery, our standard practice is that PII is redacted.

As for providing the SANE exam photos, a protective order can be sought to limit dissemination, any further dissemination. We can also state that we will be the ones to convey photos to any defense forensic consultant, if

necessary, and oftentimes protective orders are sought.

COLONEL HINES: Captain Tang

completely stole my thunder. Our policy in the

Marine Corps would be exactly the same as she

just articulated it.

colonel Dennis: And in the Air Force, we do, likewise, protect any information regarding medical records, particularly the ones you mentioned, you know, forensic evidence, photographs, and things of that nature. We would ask the court to seal those exhibits, and we do not release customarily, absent some unique circumstances, we would not release any field exhibits to an accused or to a victim in a case. However, their counsel would have access to that information going through the court to fulfill their official duties.

Hopefully, that answers your question.

CAPTAIN SCOTT: For the Coast Guard,

we share the identical policy to the other sea

services.

1	MS. GOLDBERG: Thank you for being
2	here. We'd like to ask a similar question to one
3	that I asked the panel before, I think, you were
4	in the room, which is have you seen any trends of
5	misuse of information or records; or, if not
6	misuse, do you have any concerns about misuse of
7	records that you think would be appropriately
8	addressed in protocols if there were to be a
9	uniform policy? And let me even be more generous
10	than just misuse and concerns, and we would also
11	welcome your suggestions more affirmatively about
12	what would be appropriate to include in a uniform
13	policy.
14	LTCOL TREGLE: I think I understand
15	your question. With regards to trends with the
16	misuse of records
17	MS. GOLDBERG: Improper sharing of
18	records once they are provided, yes.
19	LTCOL TREGLE: In the Army, I'm not
20	aware of any trends with regards to that
21	situation.

CAPTAIN TANG: Same. Thankfully, I'm

unaware of any acts of misuse of discovery information, and I don't have any present concern about future misuse. To the extent that there was something that was private, we could always seek a protective order to limit further dissemination.

just came from the military trial bench, and when these issues come up during discovery, even when a military judge orders disclosure of records under 513 or 412, usually they put very strict protective measures on the further dissemination of that material. As someone else on the panel noted earlier, they're sealed by regulation before they're attached to the record.

In the counsel, at least in the sea services that have practiced before me, when a judge tells them, defense counsel, you're not to disseminate this beyond your file, they take that as an order, and I haven't had any experience where counsel got into hot water or were accused of violating those orders.

COLONEL DENNIS: I would concur with the caveat that it depends on whether the information is being shared with counsel or being shared directly with a victim or accused. I would have some concerns if a policy were to require that certain information be shared directly with the victim, particularly depending on the timing of such a requirement and the impact that that could have either on the investigation or the prosecution of the case.

However, to the extent that we're talking about releasing information to counsel representing a victim, we have not seen any trends or misuse of that authority, particularly when it comes with the instruction by the military judge.

CAPTAIN SCOTT: Similar to the Air Force, the Coast Guard is unaware of any trends of misuse but do think, if we create a uniform baseline, some wiggle room for situations where it's appropriate, would be helpful. Engaging the current STCs, that was a repeated comment that we

feel that just having a little bit of wiggle room to withhold temporarily, where appropriate.

And then also if, ultimately, the case is not going to go forward, there were some concerns about whether or not the disclosure, full disclosure of information should have some bounds.

MR. CASSARA: When dealing with a child victim, we've all seen cases in which the other custodian parent may not be in favor of pursuing or, you know, you may have questions from an investigative standpoint whether, for example, the mom is telling you the truth or fully cooperating. How do you deal with the dissemination of the information that we've discussed when dealing with a child victim when the other parent may or may not be cooperating?

LTCOL TREGLE: In the Army, the dissemination would go to whoever the Article 6b representative is and, if it happens to be the non-cooperating parent, then that is who it would be released to. If the non-cooperating parent is

not the 6b representative, then we could ask the court to appoint somebody outside of the non-cooperating parent as the 6b representative, and that's who it would be released to.

MR. CASSARA: And you would go to a civilian court and ask them to appoint a guardian? I mean, I've never seen that in my 30 years of military court experience, but the world has changed so I don't know.

LTCOL TREGLE: No, I was speaking of asking the military judge to appoint a 6b representative.

CAPTAIN TANG: Same response from the Navy, sir, that, typically, if there is a concern with one of the parents being the Article 6b rep and, hopefully, there's a neutral party involved, either because it's the TC or the STC or there's a VLC for the child if the child is a dependent, hopefully there's an independent person who can advocate for the 6b representative to be someone who is going to be neutral and not helpful to the offender, but that is not, I believe, always

possible.

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MR. CASSARA: Colonel Hines, before you answer, sir, when you were on the bench, like I said, the rules have changed a little bit in the last couple of years. Were you ever asked to appoint a 6b rep for a child, or how would that look?

COLONEL HINES: So I was, sir, in a handful of cases. But it was never the fact pattern or the hypothetical that you throw out. It was usually a child victim, and the parents or the parent were not the accused, and so it was pretty easy. It would be submitted by the trial counsel or the VLC for the child to appoint usually mom or dad, and I would sign off on it and there wouldn't be any issue with it. I've never had the specific hypothetical that you put out, but, if I had to answer it, I would answer it just like my Army and Navy colleague. are, as I'm sure you know from your experience, very difficult cases to work through, and so I think you would try to find someone who didn't

have an interest in the outcome of the case to appoint as that designee.

COLONEL DENNIS: And just to avoid repeating what my colleagues have said, I will offer that I think your question highlights the reason why any policy would need to offer flexibility and look at the facts on a case-by-case basis, you know, akin to how we do 2.1 considerations and disposition. There are a variety of circumstances and hypotheticals that we probably can't even imagine that could come into play, and so a policy that would allow flexibility to accommodate those while still offering some consistency for the victims and practitioners would be helpful.

CAPTAIN SCOTT: Ditto. I share my colleagues' sentiments.

MS. TOKASH: This is Meghan Tokash.

Tomorrow, we're going to hear from some victim services organizations, and I have a feeling that what we might hear are concerns about access to information with respect to lack of a docket in

the military so, in other words, access to motions filings, court paperwork that may be filed in the civilian sector, like a traditional docket that people may have information to, excuse me, access to.

Can each of you please address some of those concerns that we might hear about tomorrow? Thank you.

In the Army, under the LTCOL TREGLE: same TJAG Policy 22-07, it does give, lays forth the policy with regards to disclosure of information to the victims. Besides the ones I've already outlined, the date, time, and location of any pretrial confinement review pursuant to 305, they are given that information upon the preferral of charges. The summarized transcript of any victim's testimony at a preliminary hearing they're given upon the government's receipt. They're also given an excerpt of the charge sheet setting forth the referred specifications pertaining to that victim any docket requests, as well as docketing and

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scheduling orders, including deadlines for filing motions, date, time, and location. For any session of trial, they are given that information, as well. And any requests to be interviewed by the defense counsel, they are supposed to be notified of that, as well.

And then, finally, upon filing by the government, a copy of any motion or responsive pleadings that may limit the victim's ability to participate in the court-martial, affect the victim's possessory rights in any property, concern the victim's privileged communications or private medical information, or involve the victim's right to be heard. So they're given notice of that, as well.

CAPTAIN TANG: So we, upon issuance, have given the trial counsel the duty sua sponte to give the victim's legal counsel or the victim any docketing, scheduling, continuance matters, and then trial management orders or court scheduling orders when issued. Also, our public-facing docket for the Navy and Marine Corps trial

judiciary is much improved from what you might have seen in years past, and so that is publicly available. But the TC have a sua sponte duty to keep the victim informed of all scheduled hearings.

As far as filings, the defense counsel do have a duty to file any MRE 513, MRE 412 filings, or that which the victim has an Article 6b standing to be heard. Those are supposed to be filed upon the defense, and the judiciary has an active role in ensuring that the defense does their job. The TC also backed them up on that.

And then, also, if a filing doesn't fall squarely under MRE 412 or 513 but does implicate a victim's rights, typically it's the motion for discovery or production of something that's private to the victim, then the backstop is that the TC and the military judge will ensure that those are also provided to the victim.

We are moving to a new case management system that will be used for filing motions. I am not presently tremendously familiar with that,

1 but that will also affect electronic service of 2 the substantive filings upon the appropriate 3 parties. 4 MS. TOKASH: I'm sorry. If I 5 understand correctly, in essence, and for the 6 Army, as well, the trial counsel is serving 7 almost as a PACER-esque function in relaying 8 information that is going through the courtmartial to the victim and/or the victim's 9 10 counsel. 11 CAPTAIN TANG: The defense attorney, under the court rules, does have the initial duty 12 13 to actually furnish and serve upon the victim's 14 legal counsel those filings, but the backstop is 15 always the trial counsel and then the military 16 judge, as well. 17 MS. TOKASH: Or, I mean, if the trial 18 counsel files a motion in limine. 19 CAPTAIN TANG: Correct. 20 MS. TOKASH: Okay. I'm sorry. 21 Please, Glen. 22 COLONEL HINES: Yes. The Marine Corps policy is subsequently similar to the Navy policy, and we codified it again in our manual and it will be codified in our OSTC SOP that victims have the right to have reasonable notice of all those things in Article 6b, the right to notice when there's a pretrial confinement hearing, the 32 hearing, pretty much any hearing in court after charges have been referred to the court-martial, and then post-trial a number of things that are codified in both 6b and in policy that they need to have notice of. And I would agree that usually falls on the trial counsel to make sure the victim legal counsel or the victim has advanced notice of those court dates.

And we're in the same boat with the Navy with respect to public-facing docket. It operates, as well as the entries are put, you know, on the web page. But we do have this new case-tracking system that's coming online soon, and the hope is that it's going to get us closer to PACER. It's not going to be exactly like PACER because, as the members know, we don't have

standing courts, like the federal courts do, with an office with a clerk of court. But I think we're getting better.

Force customarily releases information through filings, whether it's defense counsel ensuring that the victim's counsel is copied on any correspondence with the court pertaining to 412, 513, and other filings that directly involve the victim. And the trial counsel is responsible for doing the same and ensuring that the victim is kept up to speed in accordance with Article 6b.

The other thing I will say is that, with respect to our public docket, we are continuously improving the public docket but face the same constraints as our sister services. And with respect to OSTC's construct, as that gets underway and continues to evolve, we, like the other services, have focused resources on victim engagement, and we are working closely with victims counsel in discussing access to information in particular, among other things

about how we can help them and how we can partner together to make sure that Article 6b is fulfilled and to make sure that the process is more user friendly, if you will, for the victim and victim's counsel.

CAPTAIN SCOTT: For the Coast Guard, the responsibility primarily falls on the trial counsel with the caveats previously mentioned on the DC's responsibilities. The sea services have graciously included the Coast Guard and the standup of the new case management system known as NCORS. I have seen a number of demonstrations already as it expected to go live, I believe, next month. And SVCs will, victim counsel will, the way that the program works is you basically go to your home page and everything relevant to a case that you're assigned to pops up. It's like your electronic docket is right in front of you. So far, if I can use it, that means it's user friendly.

And depending on what category you have within NCORS, if you're TC, you get certain

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permissions, DC certain permissions, judge certain permissions. But everybody is utilizing the same case management system, and it doesn't let you continue if you miss a step. So pretty much, you know, kind of asking us the question of what do we do now versus with this thing going live next month, I would anticipate, while not like PACER, it is certainly going to have some advantages about giving notice because it gives it to you on your, as long as you can log in, you can see what's coming up because it pushes it to you.

MS. TOKASH: Thank you. We also heard that tomorrow we may hear that another concern is that the victims' legal counsel have received information, like motions, inconsistently. Is this because of the processes that you just described, in essence, that it is upon the defense counsel and the trial counsel to deliver any motions that are filed, or do you have other experiences?

LTCOL TREGLE: In the Army, it is upon

the trial counsel or the defense counsel, whoever is making the filing with the court. If it involves the victim, the rules of the court require that the SVC be included on the filing.

I can't speak to whether or not it's a problem. In my experience, the SVCs are generally included on the filings that they need to be included on, and I haven't heard any complaints of them being left out of the process.

MS. TOKASH: As a follow-up, when you say included on the filings, is that just an exchange of emails between counsel and the judge?

LTCOL TREGLE: Yes.

MS. TOKASH: Thank you.

CAPTAIN TANG: Yes, ma'am. So the first duty, it is incumbent upon the person filing the motion to know to whom to distribute it to and, archaically, we are still, until NCORS stands up, using email was the filing. And so when mistakes have been made, it typically has been the defense failing to include the VLC. Those mistakes are typically caught pretty early

on by the government counsel who then forwards that information to the VLC and, if not caught by the government counsel, then certainly the military judge would note that.

On times when something made it to court and the VLC had had no notice whatsoever, that was rare, but I would delay any proceeding on that until the VLC had had adequate time to respond to anything that was new information.

trial judiciary rules in the sea services, at least in the Marine Corps and the Navy, we have a rule that specifically indicates or tells counsel who are filing the motion, the moving party, they have to serve copies of that motion on the other party. And in cases where there is a VLC or a victim that includes any motion under MRE 412 or 513, I could conceive of where there might be other motions that would impact the victim's rights, and those would need to be served, as well.

And so, Ms. Tokash, it's essentially

on the counsel in that circuit to be following those circuit rules. And if they fail to follow those circuit rules, then it's, again, something, as Captain Tang mentioned, that the presiding judge would, I would expect, would address.

MS. TOKASH: And when you say the presiding judge would address, would be that in the form of sanctions somehow?

COLONEL HINES: Certainly it could be sanctions. I mean, we have contempt power, too. You try not to go from one to ten on that with counsel, especially if they're not as experienced. But it would start off with a pretty stern, you know, maybe an email back or an 802 conference under RCM 802 with counsel, and the question would be, whoever the moving party, well, why didn't you serve this on, you know, in a case where the VLC is upset, why didn't you serve this on victim legal counsel. And it would basically, that would be the first discussion, an informal counseling, don't let this happen again; and, hopefully, that would be enough to cure it.

1 Is there a liberal grant MS. TOKASH: 2 of delay in trial if one is sought by the 3 victim's legal counsel for extra time to review 4 the motions that were not served on them? 5 COLONEL HINES: Right. It's probably not codified specifically in the letter of the 6 7 But, certainly, anecdotally, if that were 8 to happen, the judge would be giving that counsel 9 more time to respond and it would typically be 10 how much more time do you want to respond, can I 11 have two days, Your Honor, and they're usually 12 unbelievably reasonably, you know. And you have 13 to go back to you sure you don't want more time, 14 then that counsel. 15 So if they ask for more time because 16 the filing was not served on them, most judges 17 are going to give them, you know, some more time 18 to respond. 19 MS. TOKASH: Colonel Dennis, I want to 20 make sure that you get to weigh in, as well. 21 COLONEL DENNIS: Yes, ma'am. I would 22 say, very similar to the other services, we do

file things via email. And it does seem archaic when put next to a system like PACER. having been said, it is a system that our personnel are used to, accustomed to, and, when we have the opportunity to train our personnel, they consistently use this information to ensure that personnel are served with the right motion. To whether it's trial counsel making sure that the victim's counsel is copied to a particular defense filing, or that judge, as that backstop that Captain Tang mentioned. But we haven't seen this be a particular issue, in the Air Force at least, where victim's counsel are not being served the motions that they need in order to adequately represent their client.

And related to what I mentioned earlier with respect to victim engagement, I don't expect that or I should say I do expect that to get even better under the OSTC construct with investigations and prosecution support teams. The integration between the victim's counsel and the special trial counsel will happen

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even earlier in the process, in the investigative process, well before we get to the question of disposition, so I expect that the information sharing will be that much more robust under that construction.

CAPTAIN SCOTT: Similar to what the Marine Corps articulated, most of the instances

I've seen where there is some sort of lack of VLC or SVC notification, it's just operator error.

It can be corrected by forwarding the email.

Most of the time it's not deliberate, and it's caught by one of the other counsel on the case.

thing to that. In the Army, our clerks of court are usually the ones that receive the filing and accept the filing, and they are, for the most part, very good. They will reject the filing if it not in accordance with the rules. So if the right people are not served they will reject the filing, so that is also another backstop potentially.

HON. WALTON: I appreciate that every

1 case is different; and, therefore, there has to 2 be some flexibility in reference to the 3 disclosure of information. But are there any 4 particular stages of the process in which 5 disclosure will not be made? For example, not disclosing the information before a decision to 6 7 file charges has been made? 8 9 What information, if I may, what COLONEL DENNIS: 10 information in particular --11 HON. WALTON: A victim's statement, 12 for example. 13 COLONEL DENNIS: I hate to say it 14 depends, because that's the lawyer answer. 15 will say that when it pertains to a victim's 16 statement, it's probably less likely that it will 17 be impacted by the timing as it would be for 18 other information contained in a report of 19 investigation. 20 So, for the victim statements, 21 particularly his, or her recorded statements, or

maybe their written statement that they provided

to law enforcement, I would not see any specific timing considerations that would impact disclosure the way that I would see it for other types of evidence.

HON. SMITH: Can I piggyback on this question? What about in instances where there's more than one statement taken from a victim? I mean, I think in my experience as a prosecutor, we would have a victim statement, and then the detective would take a couple more statements from other people, and then have to come back to the victim, because maybe they weren't completely forthcoming, or there's additional information.

It seems to me that there may be a point at which -- and you said it would be case by case, but I don't think you always know that that's going to happen, so how do you manage that? Add that to your explanation.

LTCOL. TREGLE: With regards to prior to their being charges, in the Army, I'm not saying that it couldn't happen, but we generally do not disclose the stuff prior to preferral of

charges. With regards to multiple statements, if we're post preferral, we generally will provide multiple statements, and have the victim review their statements prior to trial as well.

CAPTAIN TANG: And we will disclose upon request the three categories of evidence that are the subject of this hearing, and so if the request comes pre-charging, we would provide that. Multiple statements, we would provide those pre-charging, and certainly before a substantive interview.

Although I do concur with my Coast Guard colleague, that perhaps in a very unusual, rarely occurring circumstance, there might be a reason why you would not pre-charging disclose some result of the examination of the property of the victim. It's not presently something that I can imagine the situation where that would occur.

It would be extremely rare where we would refuse to disclose prior to charging any of these three classes of information.

COLONEL HINES: I would concur, ma'am.

Again, sometimes when you draft policies, and rules you want to give the prosecutor that out, that sort of talisman to say there may be a case that comes up that we might not be able to foresee the reasons why, but you would still want to retain that discretion, and authority as a prosecutor to maybe withhold something.

But absent that, I think the policy would be the same whether there was one statement, or multiple statements, that we would provide those to the victim. And again, provide them before the trial counsel does that first special trial counsel substantive interview.

Because when our SOPs hit the street, before we even prefer charges, we will have already made our decision on whether we're going to go forward, or not.

We're not going to charge anyone, and then we'll wait until referral, or wait until after referral. All of this will be taking place before we even prefer charges.

MS. BASHFORD: I think it was Colonel

Hines that said ideally you would like the victim to have had access to the recorded, or written statement before trial counsel interviews. I'm coming from a place where we never did that, ever. So, I'm trying to grapple -- memory is a tricky thing, and for adults it can be complicated by alcohol.

Children, it can be complicated by maturity, verbalization skills, and are you at all concerned that giving somebody at an early stage their recorded, or written statement kind of locks them into what might not have been a good interview? Might not have been an interview at a good time, or good place? And therefore you don't develop information that wasn't given.

Or you don't -- inconsistent, contradictory information sort of gets blocked out, because they're locked into this early statement, do you have any of those concerns?

LTCOL. TREGLE: In the Army, I don't think that that's a concern. The way that we approach it with victims, we do have them review

their statements before meeting with them. But our interviews with them are not to just go over what they had previously answered. But we do, because a lot of times before a special trial counsel actually gets to sit down with the victim, a lot of time may have passed between the time that they have given their statements.

So, we find it's best to have them review their statements, refresh their memory, as to not be needlessly creating inconsistent statements. But sometimes they'll watch it, and then they will still, in their interviews with the trial counsel, the story -- their version of the events will have change. I don't know that they feel pressured to stay locked into their previous statements.

I do think that they feel it helps them remember what they had previously said, and the events that occurred.

CAPTAIN TANG: So, in a perfect, ideal world, we would have a special trial counsel who would respond to NCI, and perhaps be behind the

glass helping to provide additional questions to the investigator to ask of the victim, so that we are minimizing substantive reinterview. I don't believe that we'll get to that perfect 100 percent of the time the prosecutor is behind the glass.

And so, there will always be extra information that we will want later. I will say that NCIS is typically not doing interviews until VLC have been assigned, and that is typically at least several days after the event, it's not immediate. So, there has been time for the person to reflect on what has happened before they're locked in on their NCIS interview.

What I would also say is that when we do have a prosecutor review with a victim, their statement, they will emphasize in that substantive interview, we just want the true answer. There is no right, or wrong answers, the only answer is the one that is true as best you recall it. I don't believe that a victim would feel pressured to stick with that first

interview.

new, or different information, I believe that that is just a part of the process, but I believe that they will feel empowered to tell us what the truth is as they recall it at the time. But to the extent that what they told the first time as full, and complete, I would like them to have the best opportunity to be consistent to the extent that that is still what they remember.

COLONEL HINES: I would concur with Captain Tang. My practice, and some of us up here, most of us probably practiced as trial counsel, and defense counsel before there even was a VLC. And to some extent as the prosecutor, you were the VLC, you didn't have that AC relationship, but I think there were, at times you had a much more substantive first interview.

Because, in going, Ms. Bashford, to answer your question, there are simply things an investigator forgets to ask, or does not ask, not being a lawyer, just doesn't know that they need

to ask those questions. And so, I'm not particularly afraid of letting a victim review their statement, they're recorded now, to watch that interview so that their mind is refreshed, as Captain Tang mentioned.

And then you step into that substantive interview to maybe go over some things, but more importantly to ask some questions that might not have even come up during their interview with the investigating agent.

Ms. Bashford, is that it's certainly a concern to any trial practitioner, to expose a victim to having had access to their statement before they testify in court. However, I think it's a concern that's overcome by all of the things that my colleagues mentioned. We don't want to needlessly produce inconsistent statements.

And often times, at least in my experience, the victims, they just use it to have their memory refreshed. And our counsel are trained on effective victim interviews, and get

into things, including things that you mentioned pertaining to the need to do clarification interviews because of other evidence that has come up between that initial statement to law enforcement, and the interview as you get closer to trial, it's a completely different interview.

So, it really just provides them with an opportunity to have their memory refreshed.

And for that reason, I think it overcomes some of the modest concerns related to providing them their statement.

CAPTAIN SCOTT: Completely agree with Colonel Dennis, I would have concerns in a probably very small amount of cases, depending on if you were talking to that person, I think you get a sense of whether, or not the deviations from a prior statement cause you any concern. But the vast majority of the time it is more, or less a different interview.

And the TCs, or STCs tend to be very effective with kind of going back, and giving lots of wiggle room to not change the story, but

to amplify, now that we know this, and the interviewees feel very comfortable with providing new, what we might call different information, but new based on things that were just asked a different way the first time. And once they have an out, they can say what they need to say.

MR. KRAMER: Thank you all very much. I have what I hope is a quick question. In our three categories, number three, any medical record of the victim that is in the possession of investigators, or the government, and Colonel Hines, I don't mean to put you on the spot, but I'd like to hear from everyone. I think at the beginning you expressed some puzzlement about that category.

Does this category even exist? I guess that's my question.

COLONEL HINES: And Mr. Kramer, is may have been a product of me having been on the bench, and so, only seeing it once it gets into court, and then you're litigating these disputes.

But the first question that I would have is why

do these records even come into the possession of a trial counsel? Now, sometimes a military medical facility will disclose to investigators.

Sometimes, hopefully not much anymore, but there have been cases probably in the distant past where they just disclosed them, or turned them over to the trial counsel. A trial counsel thinking I need to go out, and do my discovery, my due diligence, and so I'm going to go get the medical records, not knowing that they probably shouldn't do that.

So, I was speaking more -- that to me looks like an inadvertent disclosure, and so if that happens, what should be done with those?

And I would hope that what we would do is turn those back over to the victim.

MR. KRAMER: Have any of the rest of you ever seen this kind of -- not the SANE, obviously not SANE, but other medical records?

CAPTAIN TANG: I think where medical records would have been gotten by the investigators would be usual physical injury,

perhaps domestic violence, or child abuse where it was a mandatory report, and that NCIS has gotten hopefully medical, and not mental health treatment intermixed pursuant to the law enforcement exception to HIPAA.

LTCOL. TREGLE: I would just add the same, I've seen that, and there have been instances where medical records may have been obtained through nefarious purposes not by the government, but by outside actors, and then they come into the possession of the government.

MR. KRAMER: Surely not by defense counsel, I'm sure.

LTCOL. TREGLE: I would not cast that aspersion.

COLONEL DENNIS: I read that section similarly to what Captain Tang mentioned, where it's related to information in the case, and sometimes there is maybe an over sharing by the clinic, where they give you more than what is relevant to the charged offense. But to the extent that this is just pertaining to medical

record that is not necessarily a byproduct of a forensic examination, but still related to a charged offense, I do think that this is a valid category. CAPTAIN SCOTT: Same.

Anymore questions for our HON. SMITH: All right, seeing no more hands up, thank you very much for your time today. We're going to take a break until 3:15.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 2:58 p.m. and resumed at 3:15 p.m.)

COLONEL BOVARNICK: Okay, for the afternoon, these next couple sessions are switching focus to Article 25, and I'm going to hand it off to Ms. Terry Gallagher for the introductions.

MS. GALLAGHER: Good afternoon, Chair Smith, and committee members. Today we have assembled an exceptional panel of prosecutors with extensive military, federal, and state jury experience. Their impressive bios, and a few

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topics for discussion are included at tab six in your read-aheads. So, I'll offer only a brief introduction for each. And what I want to do first off is correct a grievous error.

not retired. He is actively continuing along in his service to this country, and I don't quite know how the retired crept into the material.

So, when it comes to Brigadier General Bobby
Christine, I'm simply going to refer you to his bio at tab six, and say that he has extensive experience prosecuting major crimes at the state level.

And serving as a magistrate court judge prior to being sworn in as the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia in 2017. His responsibilities as a U.S. attorney increased in 2021 when he was also named acting U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia. His distinguished military career as an army reservist began at age 17.

Includes extensive experience with

military prosecution, and he's currently serving as the advisor to the judge advocate general, and assistant to the director of the Army National Guard. Next in line there, we have Lieutenant Colonel Promotable Joshua Bearden. And Joshua is currently serving as a prosecutor for the Office of the Chief Prosecutor for the Military Commissions.

Having previously served in many different military justice roles throughout his service with the Army National Guard. He's on leave from the United States Department of Justice, where he's responsible for national security investigations, and prosecutions.

Joshua also has significant experience prosecuting violent crimes at the state level.

Next we have Kathleen Muldoon who is a litigation attorney advisor for the United States Marine Corps. Kathleen has over 19 years of prosecution experience as an assistant state attorney in Chicago, spending ten years in their sex crimes unit. In 2013, Kathleen transitioned

to the United States Marine Corps as a highly qualified litigation expert.

She trains, mentors, and advises trial counsel throughout the eastern region on all complex, and special victim cases. And then at the end, we have Magdalena Acevedo, who is an assistant United States Attorney for the U.S. Attorney's Office. Magdalena began her criminal justice career as an active duty Army JAG, prosecuting courts-martial both state side, and deployed.

Before becoming the primary government appellate attorney for complex, and capital cases. In 2008 she left active duty to become an assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, where she prosecuted violent crime in D.C. courts before shifting to her current role as a community prosecutor, where she works to increase the community's participation in the criminal justice system.

At this time I'm going to relinquish the floor to our presenters to provide

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introductory remarks, including their perspective on what Article 25 member selection criteria continued to serve a military purpose in light of the changing duties of panel members, and the need to randomize the selection process. The floor is yours General Christine.

BG. CHRISTINE: Thank you, thank you very much, I appreciate that. I came in, and saw retired on the name tag, and was like oh boy, I'm going to learn a little bit today I thought.

BGEN. SCHWENK: I congratulate you on the shortest retirement in history.

me be with you. I'm actually eager to hear what the other panel members have to say, very, very distinguished folks. My time prosecution has really been interrupted in my career. Although you'll see, I can't imagine why you would read it, but if you ever did read that introductory material in my bio, you'd see that I did spend about 14 years in private practice, where I did a lot of criminal offense.

I had come out of a district attorney's office, so even during that time I was prosecuting for the military, so really nearly 30 years' worth of prosecution experience, but did have about half of that doing civilian criminal defense work. And of course there were times with TDS, and its equivalent in the National Guard before the creation of TDS, I was doing military defense work.

Certainly lots and lots of time in the U.S. Attorney's Office, lots of time as an assistant DA, and now as an elected DA. And what I will say at the -- what I think a lot of folks can observe, and I suspect has been shared with you, well let me pause before I say this, and say I do not speak on behalf of the Army, I do not speak on behalf of DOD, the National Guard, nor the state of Georgia.

This is merely some south Georgian that was walking past the renaissance, and found an open door. The panels in the military are simply better equipped to seek justice in my

experience, than our civilian juries. Now, I believe we have the best system of justice in the world in the civilian courts in America, but my experience has been both defending, and prosecuting.

Military panels resolve cases in accordance with justice more frequently, and at a higher percentage rate than our civilian courts do. Now, is it the selection process? I would say if we drill down into Article 25, what we're going to get to that matters to me most is that education level. Not that we should vector our efforts in selecting only those with some sort of alphabet soup behind their name insofar as credentials.

But I believe that the population of DOD is generally more educated than the normal set from which we are picking juries in the civilian world. The education level in the military, in all strata of our military simply represents, in my opinion, a more educated populace than my general jury pools. Remember,

I'm not just talking as a prosecutor, I've done defense work for nearly as long if you include my civilian defense work, and military defense work.

So, I would say what in 25 is most important to maintain would be an observance that the pool is educated. Now, having said that, if you believe the military generally is more educated, you could do many things to adjust how the pools are selected, and still get a panel generally more educated than our civilian juries.

I guess another way to say that is if you vector your efforts to get a result, understand that I think you're going to end up with a more educated panel than your typical civilian jury anyway. So, without expressing an opinion as to what should be done at this point, I think there can be great modifications in the way the panel is brought together.

And you will not do harm to what I believe is the most beneficial part of the military system, which is the education level.

Because that material is going to remain the same

no matter how you select your panels. Thank you.

is Lieutenant Colonel Joshua Bearden. For the last 19 years I've been a prosecutor. I've either been a state prosecutor, a federal prosecutor, military prosecutor, and now I'm currently assigned as a prosecutor to the Military Commissions. Historically speaking I've had an opportunity to observe the various interactions that you see on each of those type panels.

Whether you're in a state court in Alabama, where individuals seemingly know the judge, and the jury, and the defense attorney, and everybody knows one another, or across the system where you have a federal judge that largely controls, by virtue of his lifetime appointment, how juries are selected in panel. Or in the military system where we've struggled for centuries to figure out the role of our members.

Including, but not limited to the

factors that are in Article 25. I've been in for about 29 years. I enlisted in 1994, I was going to get out, interestingly enough, when 9/11 occurred. Long story short, I stayed in, and got my commission as an officer, and before becoming a JAG, I was actually commissioned as a cav officer.

So, I say that from the perspective of I've looked at it from the vantage point of being a 17 year old private, I've looked at it from the vantage point of being a yelled at officer candidate, and I've looked at it as being a JAG for at least the last 18 years. I think the fundamental question that surrounds all of this, the initial proposition is an individual qualified to fairly, and impartially hear the facts, and weigh, and determine guilt, or innocence of an accused.

Now, when you look back at the original inception of these factors back in 1948, and the Elston Act before they became a part of the UCMJ, we were a very different country then,

very different. In how we treated one another, what our perceptions of the law were, what we thought the role of the military judge, what we thought the role of a JAG attorney was, quite frankly, law officers were assigned.

And so, I look at it from the vantage point of what were the individuals thinking back in 1948, and 1950 relative to these factors? And are they now obsolete, are they some artifact of the past that we need to dispense with post haste? And I think to General Christine's point, who ironically enough was my boss when he was the United States Attorney in the Southern District of Georgia, and has a great deal of experience that I've been able to learn on over the years.

I think the fundamental question is where are we now relative to these factors? And I would submit to this committee that we are the strongest, most diverse uniform service that we have ever been. Through the implementation of a lot of federal initiatives over the years since 1948, and '50. And what does that mean to these

factors?

What it means by these factors is by virtue of entering into the service, you've pretty much checked the box for the age, you've had some training, hopefully you've had a little bit of experience. And given the incredible criteria that we've put in place as to people that we hopefully recruit, we're recruiting the right people with the appropriate judicial temperament to be a participant in a process that they should be a participant in.

Because by, and large, they're an interested party. And so, I think by, and large the criteria that are set forth, albeit with good intentions, are necessarily satisfied. I don't know that they necessarily have to remain.

There's obviously the need to take into consideration how senior, subordinate relationships work, and whether a subordinate should ever sit in judgment of a senior.

That's obvious, I think to most people here. But I think I look at it from the vantage

point as either a state, or federal prosecutor from this perspective. As a community at large, in state courts, and federal courts we allow our citizens to participate by, and large. The benefit that we have in the military is we've established over, of course a period of time, essentially blue ribbon panels where we have a very educated jury pool comparatively speaking.

That they have at least some underlying training, that they have the sufficient age requirement, and that they have the judicial temperament to be a participant in the process that they're a part of. So, my objective in being here is hopefully to articulate, I think the need to open it up to individuals who are in the service to participate lock, stock, and barrel in this process.

And that over a course of time, I think we've done at least a good job of satisfying the requirements that are already established in Article 25.

MS. MULDOON: Good afternoon. My name

is Kathleen Muldoon, I am currently the litigation attorney advisor for the eastern region in the Marine Corps. And I come to this committee humbled with the panel members that I'm sitting with. My experience, I'm somewhat different in that I worked as an assistant state's attorney in Cook County, Chicago, Illinois for 19 plus years.

And then jumped over to the military, never served, never active duty, but experiencing it somewhat in the reverse. Particularly with the reorganization that happened in 2012. As stated in my bio, I was a line prosecutor from day one trying cases from DUIs through murders throughout that 19 year period, half of which was in the sex crimes unit.

Focusing on those type of -- that type of litigation. And from there, with that expertise, came to the Marine Corps first as a highly qualified expert, and then the job just transformed to litigation attorney advisory. But the idea of all the 19 years of experience to

come, and work with the prosecutors, and help them get their cases together.

How to deal with the evidence, with the victims, with the witnesses, and all the things that come along in putting a case together at trial. And part of that then comes to the jury selection, and coming to this panel, and comparing civilian jury selection at a state level, while I was cross designated as a special U.S. attorney for one case, I just got to do the sentencing part.

But be that as it may, coming here, and watching the jury selection, and being a part of that, the overwhelming goal in any jury, in setting your panel members, or jurors, is a fair, and impartial juror. That's all we want, that's all anybody wants in criminal justice, military justice. And with that, looking at the criteria, some of the criteria in Article 25 is absolutely the same as in civilian.

18 years old, U.S. citizen, although there are military members who are not U.S.

citizens, and I think that is an important piece to look at. It's a very small minority, but keeping that in mind. The training, and education that was laid out is in Article 25 I think was more important when they were sentencing, was in the hands of the jury.

And since that is changing, I think there's -- in what I've seen, how important is that education? They're all high school graduates, you're starting with that, your officers all have degrees. The training is to some degree more than what you'll see in a civilian jury. Civilian jury, you have the gamut of people coming in for jury duty. And so, it's sorted out through voir dire.

But all of that being important, I think it's all important to see how do we get a panel that is fair, and impartial? And rank is important, that I'm sure will be discussed throughout the next hour. But looking at that with the goal as what criteria is laid out will guarantee, or produce that fair, and impartial

juror.

MS. ACEVEDO: Good afternoon everyone.

I'm Magdalena Acevedo, I'm thankful for the

invitation to come speak before you all, so I can

share my experience both between the military

panels, and in D.C. between essentially state,

and federal courts. D.C. is a unique jurisdiction

in that the U.S. Attorney's Office handles both

state level offenses, and federal offenses.

So, I've had the pleasure of trying cases on both the state side, and the federal side. The juries are -- the jury selection process, and the veneer are similar on the state side, and the federal side with some differences on where the jurors come from. But having experienced jury selection in all of those areas, I have to say that the way I picked juries as a young attorney definitely changed from the way I pick juries as a more senior attorney.

But I learned over time the importance of a diversity of voices on every jury panel.

The benchmark of a good jury panel is not the

ability to reach a result. Sometimes a hung jury is the right result. The benchmark, our goal should be to find panels who can achieve justice, and I think we need to go back to the Constitution.

And remember that our goal in Article 25 factors, or the Jury Act is to find a jury that provides a fair cross section of the community. And so, in my opinion, the Article 25 factors limit that diversity. And when I speak of diversity, I'm not just talking about diversity of race, but also socioeconomic status, upbringing, the ability to bring other voices to the table.

And that life experience is often just as important as educational level. So, in limiting the availability of those voices in the military, I think the military is decreasing that fair cross section, and who can provide their life experiences as part of the jury. The factors that I do think that are mirrored, the federal, and state factors in most places are

age, 18, which is pretty much a given with military members.

And time, and service to some extent. Just like civilian juries frequently require that a prospective juror have lived in the area for a year, I think it's similarly important that panel members have been at that particular location for a year. So, they are part of that community as well. The other factors such as education, I think are best for counsel to bring out during voir dire.

BGEN. SCHWENK: Thank you all for coming, and I appreciate your opening comments. There was a commission two years ago in DOD to look at sexual assault, and when it got to looking at the members for courts-martial, and the selection process for courts-martial, they were reminded by many of the people they talked to that one of the perpetual criticisms since 1950 of the military justice process is who decides whether there's a courts-martial?

The convening authority. Who decides

what charges go to the courts-martial? The convening authority. And who decides who is going to sit as members, jurors on the courts-martial? The convening authority. So, the perception among some people has been, and the criticism that flows from that has been hey, you've got one person making all the decisions.

And the jurors are either handpicked -- well, they are handpicked, they're handpicked, and they know what their job is, so how is there justice? So, that was one thing that they were told. They were also told that -- and then here, we've heard testimony from some women victims who looked at their panel, and it was all older white men, no women, nobody of color.

And that concerned some of those victims that talked to us. We also heard from accused who were convicted, and came in, and said I'm a minority, and I was convicted by a panel of older white men, and that bothered me. It wasn't a cross section of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps that I have in my unit. And so, those things all

got our attention, and we started looking at well, what, if anything, can you do about it?

Now, that commission two years ago recommended that there be a randomization process to select members, and Congress in its infinite wisdom, and being as wonderful as Solomon, decided to split the blanket by saying to the Department of Defense, go ahead, and put in randomization to the extent you can, but keep the Article 25 criteria, and the convening authority figuring people out.

You know, making the selection using those criteria. And so, DOD is grappling with that right now. So, with that all as background, one of the -- Ms. Acevedo had the observation, leave that to voir dire, but a lot of people have -- not a lot. Some people have said you should make a recommendation as the DAC-IPAD that they just do a complete randomized selection.

Because as many of you have pointed out, you already have qualified people who could be plenty smart enough, plenty -- with enough

integrity to be that impartial finder of fact that you're looking for. So, go ahead, and do that, and leave the rest of it to voir dire. You all have a lot of experience with voir dire on the civilian side, and on the military side.

What are your thoughts on that kind of more -- a fundamental change to the way things are currently done?

MS. ACEVEDO: I don't think that would be sufficient to provide that fair cross section, and I speak this having acted as -- or having served as an acting SJA, working with convening authorities on a daily basis. I've never met a convening authority that did not have a goal of justice, but every individual who looks at who they deem to be qualified is bringing their biases into the job.

Whether these are known biases, or inherent biases, they have their own idea of who is going to be a fair juror, and that may not consider things aside from education, such as life experience, and background.

BGEN. SCHWENK: Okay, other thoughts?

LTC. BEARDEN: To your initial point
about Congress' infinite wisdom, I think when you
look at the Article 25 factors, and
randomization, they're actually incompatible,
when you start trying to input certain data
that's been at least argued as constitutionally,
on its face, invalid to some degree. And you
start trying to put that into a randomization
process, that kind of defeats somewhat of the
purpose.

So, if you're eliminating factors that are already kind of met on the front end by virtue of my opening comments, relative to people's age, and experience, and judicial temperament, how do you get to a randomization process I think is the ultimate question, without it affecting the overall readiness, and efficiency in various environments that we operate in.

Is it going to have an impact on mobilizations, and deployments that have some

kind of secondary impact on national security?

And I think that's a question that hasn't really necessarily been answered, or thought out, and I'm not smart enough necessarily to give you the rationale of how that can be done. But I think it's an important question.

We say this in the military, you have great initiative, but bad judgement. And it's a great initiative, I think in my overall opinion as being a state, and federal prosecutor for most of my life, I operate within the realm of randomization every day on how juries are selected. I mean we've got voter motor rolls, and diverse panels across all ages, demographics, socioeconomic backgrounds.

So, I think the intent in having diverse panels to that degree, randomly selected, is the right approach. But the consideration has to be what are the secondary effects of trying to implement that? Is it logistically feasible? How can it be implemented without necessarily impacting the primary purpose of these commands

in terms of their ability to stay ready for the ultimate purpose of defending, and protecting the country in a variety of environments?

I don't know that we have fleshed that out. I don't know that we can do that today, but I think that's the ultimate question that a lot of practitioners have. I think in reading Dean Skenk's (phonetic) comments, and her response to you all, I think some inquiries were sent out. She essentially said the same thing. What's the secondary impact in doing this?

If we go to alpha rosters, if we do a variety of different things? But by, and large, I don't think the factors themselves in Article 25, and having a randomization process in, and of itself are compatible. And so, you've got to start with that, and resolve that issue as to whether can we eliminate Article 25, and go strictly to randomization process that includes everybody, what does that look like?

And how can we keep it from impacting our ability to maintain a level of readiness, I

think is the ultimate question.

BG. CHRISTINE: I would carry on with that line of thinking. Are we going to maintain a deployable system of justice? I think that's one threshold question. Now, we see some operations, we see some formations that do, and quite frankly we talk about a deployable system of justice. I tried amongst the first courtsmartials in Iraq, perhaps not the first, but amongst the first.

That was a deployable system of justice there in 2003. But we don't always see that. We see a lot of stuff quit with the baggage, and we're going to hold that until we get back to home station. Which brings second, and third order problems as Lieutenant Colonel Bearden mentioned, I mean you've got different forces.

National guardsmen, reservists, and what have you, and the different rules that apply to them depending on the mobilization, and the end of those mobilizations. So, the one question

is how would a complete randomization affect that deployability? And I'm not suggesting you not move in that direction, just thinking we've got to define the framework.

Are we going to be able to make a deployable system of justice, and have the initiatives that we're suggesting, whatever initiatives that you suggest at the end? So, if you move in the direction of randomization, which I don't think is inappropriate, but then again, I have a great level of confidence in our soldiers, and sailors, and airmen across the spectrum.

Because I just believe it is a phenomenal jury pool for both prosecution, and defense. Because if the issue is, if the objective is getting to justice, as said so very well in our opening comments, then what recommendations does this committee make that enhance that value? I think it also has to -- you also have to have that discussion in your deliberations that is not just occurring in the military justice system, but across the spectrum.

Do we trust our commanders? You can't go to a promotion board anymore without relooking at previous investigations which have long since been resolved, either founded, or unfounded.

Well, would we be doing that if we trusted commanders? Perhaps there are issues beyond the science of this chancery that need to be resolved systemically in DOD.

To say well, if we're going to base our system of justice on significant input from commanders, we've got to resolve that threshold question first. Do we trust our commanders? And if so, then some of these other things, perhaps the order of importance of some of these changes that you all might suggest we make get graded differently depending on the answer to that primary question.

Which again, just isn't in the criminal justice space, it's across the spectrum in DOD. If we're looking at a system that can be compatible with a deployed system of justice, which I would recommend we keep, I have a comfort

level, and I don't advocate for it, and I only speak for Bobby, but I have just such a faith in our human capital that I think a randomized system is going to get to justice as well as the systems that we currently have.

Which I'm not advocating changing, because I think we do a pretty good job in that regard, the military does a pretty good job in that regard. Then again, balance that with the fact that I've picked 250 juries in my civilian career thereabouts, and the threshold voir dire is y'all ain't wanted by the law, are you? That's kind of, okay, he's qualified.

So, it's a relatively low threshold before our voir dire there. What's the objective? We define the objective, and then nest any recommendations in that, and I think the deployability is a big question. Because if it's truly a randomized selection, you're going to be pulling in your chiefs of staff, and then your motor pool sergeant, and what have you, and in the deployed environment, that can have impact.

MS. MULDOON: Very briefly, because a lot has been said already. I think you have to balance the readiness of your military with a purely randomized jury selection. I don't know how that can actually happen. There would have to be some limitations of who is being deployed, and I'm going to say it wrong, I don't have all my military terms right, so I apologize.

But if you're going to be deployed in a different sense was just said, deployable military justice, but being deployed to whatever crisis is happening in the world. Being deployed for training. In the civilian world, that doesn't matter, it doesn't exist. That kind of national security is not at the forefront of selecting your juries in whatever city, or state across the nation.

You might be considered excused if you're about to have finals in college, that might get you off the jury panel, but not being deployed. I think it has too much of an impact. So, the reason I bring this up, if you're going

to purely randomize the process, think of the second, and third order effects of when, how is this randomization going to occur?

And how is that going to affect the big picture. That's what I have seen over, and over again in trying to take the civilian model of prosecution, and putting it -- having those models inserted on, or in the military. You have two different systems that are drastically different. As I have said to my people, you're comparing apples, and elephants.

You can't, it all doesn't fit. But taking the concepts of being more randomized to get a cross section of the community, and just to ease some of the concerns of handpicked in addition to everything that has been said, looking at those criteria, and my biggest concern is looking at the second, and third order effects of whatever process is instituted be considered as we're doing it.

Because it is such a different community than say Chicago, or Atlanta, or any

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place else in the United States. That's all I have on that.

BGEN. SCHWENK: Thank you all very much.

MS. GOLDBERG: Thank you very much, and just a quick question that I think follows on what you've shared. We have heard some about some of the potential costs of moving away from Article 25, that Article 25 produces kind of a blue ribbon panel of people who are respected by their peers. And then when they go back into their — to their colleagues that they are able to sort of carry with them some of their experiences, and so forth.

And that the idea of the command selecting people gives the convening authority more ability to pull them in, and make them show up. And at the same time, there's a suggestion that maybe there are some costs to having Article 25, like not everybody has the opportunity, especially when it's -- we know at least in civilian jury service, that serving on a jury can

really reinforce a person's sense of membership in the civic community.

And faith in the system of justice, so when you think about those various points, how do you come out on the costs, and benefits of moving away from Article 25? And one factor in Article 25 I just want to set to a side is rank, and we'll assume some years of experience, but just random selection apart from thinking about questions of rank, and a minimum of years of experience, and vetting for other serious issues.

purpose that we've looked at in distinguishing the primary difference between military courts, and Article 3 courts for example is the need to adhere to good order, and discipline. There's this misconception that perhaps these factors are necessary to drive kind of that point home. But I think perhaps maybe even the opposite is true.

When you allow people to participate in a process that they trust, that they've given an opportunity to serve, one other factor that's

not included in 25 by the way, is each of the individuals that serve have sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States of America against all enemies foreign, and domestic.

There's not many people sitting on a civilian jury that have necessarily had to do that. So, I think at the end of the day, providing that framework to allow people to participate allows for a just system, and justice complements discipline. And I think at the end of the day people are more inclined to follow a process that they believe in, that they trust in, and that they're fully allowed to participate in.

One of the factors that we talked about just a moment ago I wanted to touch on real quick is this common denominator that we have had historically, since our beginning, since our founding. Is this constant grapple between the role of commanders, convening authorities, the role of the military judge, and the influence that these parties have in the process.

And I think that there may be some

space in between random selection, and everything that we talked about by holding accountable at a greater level convening authorities to do the things that they're mandated to do. One thing that I've had an opportunity to do over the course of the last year is work with Mr. Sullivan, for example, on the Military Sentencing Parameters and Criteria Board.

Where what we have seen is the improvement, and the increased value of including the military judge in sentencing. But by, and large, involving participants like the military judge at a greater level, and maybe requiring convening authorities, and commanders to do their job at a greater level with maybe some bigger oversight might actually be some space in between this, and pure randomization.

It's just a thought. We're concerned about keeping a force that's capable of mobilizing, deploying, and being operational, while also taking into consideration the needs of having a diverse panel. And the expectation is

that we have convening authorities that follow that mandate, that we have people that are willing to serve, that are allowed to serve.

That are chosen not because they're the CA's friend, or the commander's friend, but they're a part of a diverse force that's willing to participate. Maybe there's a solution in between.

MS. ACEVEDO: I wanted to expand for a second about fairness. Because I believe the diversification would not only actually make the courts-martial more fair, but it would also increase the perception of fairness in the system. Right now you have a system where the same person who is pre-qualifying the jurors is also bringing the charges.

And from at least my limited experience trying jury cases in the military, there were very few jury trials, or panel trials at my first duty infantry station, because people just believed there was no point, because if they went before a panel, they would be convicted,

that the system was not fair. And I think having that randomization, and making the system also appear more fair would give more people security in the system.

DR. SPOHN: So, I'd like to return to the issue of diversity in the jury selection process. In the civilian system, a lot of the blame, if that's the correct word, for the lack of diversity, racial, ethnic, and even gender diversity on juries is placed on the use of the peremptory challenge to eliminate people of color.

Particularly in cases where the defendant is also a person of color. And if we assume that the anecdotal, and empirical evidence that we've heard, and reviewed of lack of diversity on juries in the military justice system is accurate, and given that peremptory challenges, it's my understanding that they're much more limited in the military system than they are in the civilian system.

What are your suggestions? I know you

talked a little bit about this in your opening statement, but first, do you think that the lack of diversity is an issue that we should be concerned about? And if so, what do you think the causes of that lack of diversity are?

MS. ACEVEDO: I can't speak as to the numbers for diversity in the military panels, but I think military panels have actually a greater chance than civilian panels of achieving diversity in the pool. This is something that we encounter frequently in D.C., which is that the pool of people that the jurors are selected from does mirror the community. The pool of people that comes to jury service does not necessarily do so. And in the military, you do have the benefit of forcing jurors to come to service, which I think would help with the issue of diversity.

BG CHRISTINE: I would submit that anything that the panel does that increases the comfort level of the participants on both sides of the ball, prosecution and defense, that

increases the comfort level of the panels is going to be a net gain for the system because it's all a voluntary system. I mean, the whole social order is really based on our willingness to subject ourselves to it. So I think there's inherent value in comfort, quite frankly, and the optics of it.

As the distinguished panel member pointed out, in the civilian panels, our pool is statistically weighted so that we know that when we sent out and we bring in through jury summons, we're going to get that statistically representative sample.

Now, I live in a very diverse community in the Deep South. My juries are more diverse, my trial juries, after de-selecting. I don't call it jury selection. There's an element of de-selection. After de-selection, my juries tend to be much more diverse, but that's a function of my community.

So I think a result in a different community that has different numbers can still be

a result, a panel that raises the level of comfort at the beginning of trial. They can still be displeased at the end of the trial, and I think we have to observe that, as well. And we have to approach some of the analysis with, well, there's going to be disgruntled at the end of the process by one side or the other in nearly every case, but I don't think the panel should fear taking a step which leads to comfort amongst all the participants.

I analogize it to my time in the magistrate court, which is probably part I'm going to start leaving out because magistrate court, where I'm from, whew, that's only a court in the most esoteric terms. One of my jobs in the civil, the small claims, the low-level civil disputes was to resolve the dispute in my courtroom such that it didn't get resolved in the parking lot, and what I learned from thousands of those magistrate court civil cases is people's belief that they are getting fairness and justice here, without regard to the result, that's what

perpetuates the system.

And so I would say, you know, maybe looking at it from the other end of the funnel, anything the panel does that leads to a higher level of comfort in the likelihood that justice will be received is something I think you ought to seriously consider.

But I get back to my initial point, which is I have great confidence in all the persons in DoD who might be called, without regard to where they fall on the rank structure.

MS. MULDOON: If I can, I think you have to look at your jury pool in the first place, civilian world, depending if it's, pick your city, large city, smaller jurisdiction.

It's going to be representative of that section.

If you're a minority in that section, you're going to feel, I think, you're in the minority and your jury pool is not going to look like you, et cetera. Understood. And I am in no way suggesting -- I am for more diversity, but let me get to my point here.

If you look at the military, primarily white male. I don't have the statistics. The numbers I looked up are antiquated. But, primarily, walk on any base, I can tell you on Camp Lejeune what am I looking at? There are not many women in the military. If you're pulling from an infantry battalion for a special courtmartial, how many females are going to be there? Is the victim female? Is the accused female? How is that going to -- and then you can apply that to any other minority, race, ethnicity, et cetera.

So you have to look at that to start with. Like, that's where you need to pull your diversity from, not the panel itself. The Fifth Amendment doesn't get you a panel of your choice. You have to start with a diverse venire, the section that are going to come in and be questioned, right. So you need to do that in the military, and I do think the perception is very important to make sure that, whether it's a randomization, it's going to be randomization,

there's going to be randomization, but how that is to take steps to ensure that you're getting the widest catch to come to the venire is going to, I think, instill a trustworthiness to the process for everybody involved: the command, the accused, the attorneys, the victims, the witnesses. Entirely.

So to cast a wide net to get that venire in is I think where the goal is and where to look at making sure you have diversity at that level, corresponding to what you have to start with.

LTC BEARDEN: I would agree with that in principle. I think you would have to broaden the scope of the potential available individuals that can serve, and that's essentially what we kind of faced, as General Christine just mentioned. You have some communities that are not diverse or they're largely statistically not available. It's just depending on the community.

Fortunately, we've had a number of due process measures that have been put into place

over the years, whether it be Batson or Taylor or all of these variety of constitutional challenges that have gone forth. You know, we've had an opportunity to improve the military judge in what I mentioned earlier to be a part of the process to ensure that the actual panel itself represents the community, a cross-section, if you will.

And so there needs to be a measure in which, as he indicated earlier, can we figure out a way to expand the population that can be drawn from and then apply a weighted percentage to be able to draw from that where you get an adequate number of people that represent the individual that's charged. And that's not just respect to diverse populations; from a gender standpoint, as Somebody mentioned earlier sexual assault well. cases and imagine being a sexual assault victim and not having a female opportunity to serve on your actual jury pool that fully understands what you're going through in a lot of respects. problematic. But I think the only way you get there is by expanding the number of people that

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MS. ACEVEDO: And I think -- is it Dr.

Brown? I can't read that far. I can't see your

name tag that far away; I'm sorry. I think that

two things I mentioned will have to change.

There would need to be more peremptory challenges

and, likely, there would need to be more of a

focus on Batson challenges if we switched to a

diverse system, a diverse selection.

MG ANDERSON: Thank you for coming today. My question kind of follows on to what General Schwenk said earlier talking about the convening authority and their role in impacting the diversity of the panel, the randomization. Article 25, paragraph F, has something that I just noticed that, to me, could dilute the ability to get a diverse panel. It provides that, before a court-martial was assembled for the trial of the case, the convening authority can excuse a member. Obviously, that's one level, and we've done a good job, we do a good job of vetting our commands, so we understand

what we're getting there.

However, it also then allows the convening authority to delegate this authority under this subsection to the staff judge advocate, okay, but then or legal officer or to any other principal assistant. Now we've gotten into an area where there hasn't been a lot of vetting for, you know, the kind of traits we want our leaders and commanders to have, and now we're allowing a lower level, I shouldn't say lower level but certainly someone else to step into the process and excuse members which could, in fact, I think result in a less diverse panel. Not that we're trying to do that, but it sort of leaves that door open for that to occur.

Have you ever had an experience where convening authority has delegated beyond or to staff judge advocate or even to a lower level?

BG CHRISTINE: I have not.

LTC BEARDEN: I haven't, but what I would say is, you know, you start with the initial perception that those individuals have

interest, the interest of justice in mind in doing their job. You know, across the various forces, whether you be in Air Force or the Navy or Army, these matters are handled quite differently. I was surprised to learn in talking to some of my colleagues in the Air Force that the prosecutor in a lot of instances in the Air Force plays a large role in determining that initial vetting process, whereas in the Navy, in talking to colleagues, they have absolutely no involvement whatsoever.

and continuity in how it's addressed. I think you have to start with the initial premise that those individuals that are part of the process are above board attempting to do the right thing. They've sworn an oath to the Constitution, as we've previously indicated, and that they have the intent of the command in mind, unless otherwise proven; and I haven't heard a lot of instances in which somebody that's been delegated to do this task is somehow created some nefarious

action to prevent people from being a participant.

MS. MULDOON: I have not had any, I'm not aware of any cases where it was delegated to the SJA or legal officer. I know that the legal officer and SJA sometimes assist the convening authority in finding the individuals who meet that Article 25 criteria, and then the convening authority makes the final decision. So going up the chain as opposed to delegating downward, I'm not aware of any situation.

MS. ACEVEDO: I just had a thought.

I'm wondering what that section is meant to
handle situations, kind of like in the civilian
sector you have jury offices that can be make
limited excusals. So, for example, if somebody
is having surgery on the day of their service,
they can be excused from service rather than them
having to go through the convening authority.

HON. WALTON: Yes, I mean, this is a very difficult challenge, I think, that the military has, as does the civilian world. I've

been a judge for over 40 years now, and I think one of the biggest challenges that I face both as a local D.C. judge and now a federal judge for over 20 years is trying to ensure that there was a perception of fairness because perception is very important and perception, I think, is impacted to a significant degree from where you sit. The perspective of a judge as to fairness is very different than the perspective of defense counsel, the prosecutor, the victims, the witnesses, and the community, and it's very difficult, I think, to appease all of those segments of society.

And there's no question,
unfortunately, that there are factors that come
into play that impact on the fairness of our
process that are, unfortunately, ingrained in
American society, one of those being race. And
the reality is that, if you are prosecuting
someone and that individual is being prosecuted
by an entirely white system, there's going to be
a perception, whether correct or not, that the

process is not fair. And I know we've heard from several individuals who have testified before this committee who have felt that they did not get a fair shake because they were being prosecuted on a base, especially if you're talking about an officer in certain services, where there were no other minorities like them and they ended up being convicted. And whether they were guilty or not, I can't say, but they feel that they did not get a fair determination.

And I know there are significant challenges that you face, and I don't know how you necessarily resolve them. But I think, I mean, the one thing when I was a prosecutor in the District of Columbia years ago, we used to have jurors that would sit for an entire month, and you would see the conviction rate go up the longer they sat. And now we have jurors who are one and done, and the conviction rate is less. And, obviously, there are psychological reasons that come into play that impact on those statistics, and, again, I don't know what the

ultimate answer is. I understand the logistical problems that the military has in randomization, but I do think there has to be a desire to try and ensure that a jury panel that's hearing a case is representative of, at least to some degree, the individuals who are involved in the litigation itself. And, again, I don't know how you necessarily resolve that, but it's a challenge that I think you face in the military and the civilian world faces also.

And I guess the one thing I do feel is important is that I don't know if education itself dictates whether somebody is going to be a good juror because I think good common sense sometimes trumps intelligence as far as academic achievement is concerned. And so I think it's important, I think one of the problems that we have is judges too often try and rush the process of jury selection. They don't really scrutinize the individuals to the extent that they should who are being selected, and a lot of times the pressures of the case load is a product of that.

And as a result of that, I think many times we empanel juries who are not really prepared to administer justice the way they should.

So I don't know. It's a hard issue.

It's something that I think this country, both in the civilian world and the military world, faces.

And how we can resolve it I don't necessarily know, but it's something that we have to continue to fight because there is a perception in a significant portion of our society who feel that our criminal justice system, whether it's in the military or the civilian world, is not fair and just.

MR. CASSARA: I have a very simple practical question. The military has one peremptory challenge. I don't know what you all's practices are in the civilian world. I suspect every court is different. I suspect it's more than one in at least most, if not all, of them. Military courts are a panel of eight for what you would call felony cases.

Any thoughts on, you know -- the issue

of unanimous juries as going through the courts right now, I'm intimately familiar with that.

Putting that aside, any thoughts on a minimum panel size of 12 and/or more peremptory challenges to both sides?

BG CHRISTINE: If we are, as some of the points said earlier, leaving a lot of these things to be addressed in voir dire, then I would increase the number of peremptory challenges, which is going to be, you know, a whole lot of appellate law is going to be made there going through the Batson issues and what have you.

But if you're going to leave a lot of these issues to be resolved through voir dire, as opposed to how we're directing folks or just taking a randomized sample, then I think justice is going to cry out that you're going to need to increase the number of peremptory challenges.

LTC BEARDEN: I agree with that, in expanding it. I think, to the extent you have a command that has the capability from a number standpoint to be able to do that, I think that's

the ultimate question is, you know, you hear the joke we just would really like to be able to have enough warm bodies to actually sit, and that's an unfortunate statement to have to make. But in some cases, that's a practical reality for some commands to be able to get enough people who are qualified. So foreseeing that potential problem, increasing numbers might exacerbate that particular issue.

But to the judge's point, to the extent you expand the number of people that can sit on the venire that can adequately reflect the accused and provide enough challenges to be able to get there I think is the ultimate objective because I think we're all here for that principal purpose is to figure out a way to administer justice and promote fairness. And by doing exactly what you just said might be the answer.

MS. MULDOON: I can tell you that in Chicago we had a jury panel of 12, two alternates, on every jury, seven peremptories, and unlimited cause obviously, maybe not

obviously. Seven peremptories. And depending on the case, maybe you used them, maybe you didn't.

Military, we have, for felony level, eight members. Often, 12 are sent over, 16 are sent over. That's the extent of our venire, where in Chicago we're getting panels of 40 to come to that number of, ultimately, 14. We have one peremptory in the military.

But also remember that there is a liberal mandate for cause. Many, many more challenges for cause I see are granted in the military than would be in the civilian world, and it comes to how they're rehabilitated. Again, you're kind of comparing very different jury pools again, but, with that, you're starting with a smaller number, maybe 12 for a panel of 8. oftentimes they can't get to that number, and the term is they bust quorum and we have to have the convening authority send more people over and we continue with the voir dire, and that's fine. That's how we're going forward, and, if it's enlisted, they have the right to enlisted on the

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panel of one-third, which is 2.666 enlisted people. It was very important when you didn't have the limit of eight or you had to have eight, so that one-third was more meaningful than it is now.

And with that, the other difference that hasn't really been spoken about, at least in Chicago because I didn't do the research all over, it's a unanimous jury verdict. The military it's not. So that's another impact that you're comparing to the whole process, and it all impacts all of it. It's all interrelated with that.

So if you are doing a more randomized less selected member from the convening authority, I think more peremptories are going to be needed in order to sort out the members that have been sent over in the venire and continuing from there. So, again, interwoven, complicated issues that are impacting at all different levels in the selection process.

MS. ACEVEDO: I agree with my

colleagues and wanted to add that a lot of this could depend on training given to judges. I've picked juries in 30 minutes, and I've picked juries in three days. So as one of our speakers said, how much time a judge gives to question these jurors and how much time a judge gives to rehabilitate a juror is going to impact things greatly.

HON. WALTON: With the difficulties the military faces, could you realistically operate the system if you had the number of peremptories that are available in the civilian world?

MS. MULDOON: They'd have to send over a larger pool in the first place. And if it's randomized, you're going to have, I would think, more people will be selected in that, and that's just my opinion based on no facts, which is what that is. But you would have to have a bigger panel, and it might take longer. But we would seek, I concur, you can sit a jury, I've never done it in 30 minutes, but a half a day or a day

it might take, depending on who comes over. So more time, I think, has to be allotted for that during the process.

But it's feasible, I think it is feasible, and we just have to work towards that common goal as we're looking at how we're, you know, planning our trial schedules. Does that answer your question? Can I elaborate more? I'm sorry.

HON. WALTON: -- number of peremptory challenges, so I know, I appreciate the challenge.

LTC BEARDEN: And to that point, I don't think all commands are built the same, you know. You have some that are larger-populated TRADOC type commands, a lot of folks available. You may have other regionalized commands that may not have enough participants that may have to broaden their base of the potential pool as a consideration.

HON. WALTON: I know when we had this discussion previously and it was someone from the

Coast Guard, and they have, obviously, a smaller number of military personnel. And they said, in order to try and have a greater diversity, they would bring individuals from other bases to hear a case. I don't know if that's a feasible way to operate in the other branches or not.

MS. ACEVEDO: And it doesn't mean that we have to go as far as other courts' peremptory challenges. If I remember correctly, prosecutors get six peremptory challenges in District court currently. Presumably, once the panel is picked, that panel is qualified to hear that case, and peremptory challenges should only be used really for style or for gut feelings.

HON. SMITH: So moving away from randomization for a minute because the discussion about having a deployable system of justice and balancing that, that's not something that we think about in the civilian world. Looking just at Article 25 and thinking about this idea of having, of the perception of having a pool of your peers, right, if you're the accused. And,

obviously, the convening authority picking the pool is one thing, but what happens if Article 25 no longer has that, as Judge Walton said, the education requirement but also the judicial temperament piece because, in my mind, judicial temperament is subjective based on whoever it is who's making the call, right. The convening authority is looking at this list saying, well, I don't think this person has the judicial temperament. What happens if that's not part of the Article 25 equation? Does that change, does that help change the perception of the accused and also of just this idea of the military system being fair while, at the same time, perhaps, along with the education piece, increasing the diversity of the prospective venire?

mentioned at the outset, I think a lot of the factors that are identified in Article 25 are largely kind of, at least as a baseline, are already established in terms of age, you've got some training, you have some education.

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Completely agree that judicial
temperament is a very subjective thing, you know.
Left to the beauty in the eye of the beholder, I
think it was United States v. Smith. It's never
really been clearly defined, but I think it was
Smith that said it's judgment and ability to be,
you know, respect, you've gained the respect of
your peers, so to speak. Well, that's very
subjective. I think, once you start kind of
taking that particular factor and some of those
factors off the table and you have a more diverse
pool, I think, of people without that
subjectivity, I think you're greater inclined to
have, you know, perhaps maybe not people who are
coming in for initial training. They're in
basic, they're in AIT, they're in OCS, they're in
a variety of different training programs.
They've established themselves as part of the
command. You know, they may not have necessarily
shown everybody else entirely what their judicial
temperament is per se, but they meet a lot of the
other criteria. And I think in broadening the

numbers of people by eliminating those factors is going to improve your diversity of the pool because you take the subjectivity out, if that makes sense.

BG CHRISTINE: I'd summarize it a little tighter and say it's either randomized or it ain't, right. I mean, and I guess we said that a little earlier. If we're going to keep those criteria, if Congress says keep those criteria but randomize, well, then that's really not random, is it? We can define the objective and then try to color in the lines, but we're going to get a broader spectrum of the potential pool or not. We're going to leave it to the commander to determine temperament, or we're truly going to randomize it. I'm not advocating a position. I'm saying that those two -- you can't have both, in my opinion.

But, again, I have a great deal of confidence because I believe the pool is a wonderful pool. From the newest enlistee, I have great confidence in the pool. That's why I don't

fear a true randomization if you can make the numbers work.

HON. SMITH: I think we're going to thank all of you for being here today and answering all of our questions. We appreciate it.

COLONEL BOVARNICK: We'll just change out for a couple of minutes here for the next panel, the senior enlisted leaders.

Okay. I think we're ready. Ms. Gallagher is going to introduce our next panel.

MS. GALLAGHER: And she's going to keep it very short. I want to turn your attentions to Tab 7, which contains the biographies and some topics for discussion for this panel. And then I want to point out that this is the first time the DAC-IPAD has invited a panel of senior enlisted leaders to provide their perspective on an important aspect of military justice, and so I am honored to briefly introduce these assembled leaders before passing the floor over to very brief introductory remarks, followed

by questions from the members.

First, we have Command Sergeant Major Michael Bostic, the Regimental Command Sergeant Major of the United States Army JAG Corps. We have next Master Chief Tiffany George. She is the first dedicated Command Senior Enlisted Leader to the Commander of the Naval Legal Services. We have Master Gunnery Sergeant Christopher Pere who is the Legal Services Chief of the Marine Corps. And we have Chief Master Sergeant Laura Puza who is the Senior Enlisted Advisor of the Air Force Judge Advocate General Corps.

And with that, please give some brief introductory background, and I'll turn it over for questions.

CSM BOSTIC: Good afternoon, ladies and gentleman. I'm Command Sergeant Major Michael Bostic. First, I want to thank you all for this opportunity to be here today, and I also want to thank you for your support to our military service members.

I am the Regimental Command Sergeant Major for the Army JAG Corps. I currently advise the Judge Advocate General for the Army on all things military paralegals and all three components for about 4,000 soldiers, Army Reserve, National Guard, and active duty that are paralegals that support attorneys throughout our regiment worldwide. I've served in the Army for over 29 years in and out of the branch, whether that's an instructor, whether that's a first sergeant, whether that's an army recruiter during one point in my career, or as a battalion command sergeant major where I had the opportunity to advise two commanders on all things Army, not necessarily JAG Corps, you know, mission.

Finally, I will say that, during that time, I had a chance to put a different lens on from being a legal mind or a paralegal in my career to actually being a leader and trying to help that commander figure out some of the challenges that faced soldiers concerning our mission, and that is, in the Army, to fight and

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win wars or, in that particular assignment that I had, was to help command support wars or support a warfighter.

And, again, I appreciate your time this afternoon.

MASTER CHIEF GEORGE: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Master Chief Tiffany George. As the introduction had stated, I've been in the Navy now for 22 years. be at the 23-year mark in August. I've been a paralegal now since 2003, March. I graduated from the Legalman School in Newport, Rhode Island. Prior to doing so, I came into the Navy undesignated, so, basically, we come in and we are firemen and we work in engineering with or without training. However, I decided that legal was my thing, wanted to do that. My mom was the clerk of court for the United States Virgin Islands, and that kind of led to me where I'm at today in wanting to be a legalman in the United States Navy.

While in the Navy, as a legalman, I

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have worked more on the prosecution side, so the regional legal service offices is what we call them. And I was honored to be the first dedicated senior enlisted leader back about two months ago for the Commander of Navy Legal Service Command. Basically, what we do is we oversee all the legal offices throughout the Navy all over the world, and we ensure that we provide services to the fleet.

So I'm honored to be here today. And also I appreciate the fact that you all decided to have the senior enlisted leaders enlisted representation here to provide our side of it because a lot of times we forget that we are a big component of this military organization. So thank you so much for having us.

MGYSGT PERE: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I'm Master Gunnery Sergeant
Christopher Pere. I've been in the Marine Corps
26 years now. I've been a legal services
specialist since I joined in 1997. I've served in law centers all over the United States, Camp

Lejeune, North Carolina; Miramar, California;
Camp Pendleton, California; Hawaii. In those law centers, I've served in trial, billets, defense, administrative law, post-trial review, legal assistance which is our family law practice.

I've served as senior enlisted advisors to staff judge advocates and 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing in Afghanistan in 2012, we went forward; and at Marine Forces Reserve in New Orleans.

I've served as a recruiter in north

Texas, and I was a recruiter substation commander
in training junior recruiters whenever they came
out on the streets to recruit. That was 2007 to
2010, during the Marine Corps' ramp-up to 200 to
2,000 marines. So that was an interesting time
for us.

When I was in the 8, I was an field manager for the enlisted paralegal MOS in the Marine Corps, which is like our HR division so managing the assignments of the enlisted marines. I augmented the inspector general of the Marine Corps during that time as an inspector, and I'm

currently serving as the Legal Services Chief of the Marine Corps, so I support the SJA of the commandant, Major General David Bligh, and we oversee the legal services of the Marine Corps.

I'm grateful for the opportunity to speak here today. Thanks.

CMSGT PUZA: Good afternoon. Chief Master Sergeant Laura Puza, the Senior Enlisted Advisor to the Judge Advocate General. I was recently the paralegal career field manager in the Air Force. Prior to that, I was the paralegal functional manager at two major commands. I have also spent time as a superintendent at Air Force Office of Special Investigations and the Senior Enlisted Advisor at the Military Commissions Defense Organization. Ι have spent time as a paralegal and a superintendent at the installation level or base level legal offices, as well as a paralegal where I worked in civil law military justice.

I have been in the Air Force about 24 and a half years now. I retrained to be a

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paralegal in 2005, and I just want to thank you for the opportunity to be here today.

MR. CASSARA: Thank you. Since we have all of these great enlisted minds here, two of the questions that we've been debating and part of our recommendation is with regards to enlisted representation on court-martial panels. Current requirement, as you all know this, the one-third requirement if the accused selects representation or enlisted representation on the panel.

Any thoughts about either, you know, changing that number higher? Because one of the issues that we've all been grappling with, as you walk in with a client who is a young E-4 and everybody on the panel is an E-8, E-9, or 0506, and there is a perception, I think, of unfairness, and sometimes perception becomes reality.

Any thoughts about possibly increasing that number or/and any thoughts about allowing an accused to be tried by an enlisted panel should

he or she so desire? In 30 years of trying court-martials, I had one case in which they were all enlisted members on the panel, but that's, as you know, a rarity, an exception and not the rule. So I would like all of your thoughts on those two issues, please. Thank you.

BGEN SCHWENK: That was pretty good.

I like the way you did that. Look to your left,
look to your right, don't put your finger on the
button. And it looks like the Regimental Command
Sergeant Major lost.

think you all already know how we're going to respond to this question. However, yes, an accused can request an enlisted panel if he or she chooses, and, in my experience, yes, I've seen them. I've seen more than one, and I've heard things about them, you know, for whatever reason. But at the end of the day, the accused has that right, and it's just that, it's their right to request an enlisted panel.

In regard to the number, again, I

don't know of any reason why the one-third rule, if it's an issue or not. I would like to see what you all know to make it think it's not right. And if I remember correctly, the entire panel can be enlisted. I don't remember seeing anything in the code that says it cannot. It's just, you know, off the top of my head, so please excuse me. Counsel, you know, determine, from the way I see things, what the panel is composed of after voir dire anyhow, so the convening authority sends the requisite number of people there and both counsel determine who actually sits on the panel at the end of the day.

MASTER CHIEF GEORGE: So to answer your question, I wholeheartedly believe that the enlisted component on the court-martial members should absolutely stay. What that number, what that fraction may look like, right now it's a third, as we know. However, I don't see why it shouldn't increase.

MR. CASSARA: I'm sorry. You said you don't know it why should or should not? We're

having a hearing issue here; that's all that is.

MASTER CHIEF GEORGE: I don't see why it should not increase. I think there's favor to increase the number. Enlisted personnel think very differently than the officer component. I think that's a given. I think we see that. I think we understand that. There's reasons for that.

What I think sometimes is that we look at that as a disadvantage a lot of times for enlisted members, whereas it should not be, just based on the fact that very many years ago our enlisted personnel were not as educated as our officer component. But I will tell you today they come in highly educated compared to what they were before, so I personally believe they can sit and stand head-to-toe with anyone next to them with that educational background.

So to have them on as members is valuable. They understand the intricacies or the things that we do sometimes when we make the silly mistakes that we make, and now they have to

go ahead and face the music.

So having them on there is very much something that we need to continue. But I do agree or, I should say, my suggestion and recommendation would be, if we can increase it, let's do that.

As far as the pay grade difference where you mentioned that you have seen a very junior E-3 and then there's an E-8 or an E-9 on the panel, that is very intimidating to that accused. But I don't believe that that's the purpose of them being there for that to be someone that's intimidating. But, however, I think the person who is accused of whatever the case may be, I think they still feel comfortable knowing someone like them that wear the same stripes understands what's happening.

MGYSGT PERE: So, sir, what I will tell you is I don't want a panel of all enlisted Marines judging me. You know, the Marine Corps probably has a little different culture than the rest of the services in that we eat our own

sometimes. I think officers see things through a different lens. I think they tend to be more empathetic sometimes.

And I think, you know, with regard to the seniority of the panel, I think, you know, experience, maturity, that all comes into consideration. I don't think junior enlisted Marines or service members on a panel is going to do anybody any justice. That's just my opinion.

HON. SMITH: What do you mean by junior? Just expand a little on that.

MGYSGT PERE: I'm sorry. Time in service. So not necessarily rank, right, but maybe members with less than three years, two years in service, you know, wouldn't have the hindsight that somebody with 10 or 15 years would despite rank, right. They've been around, they've been in a bunch of commands. Maybe they've experienced what the accused is on trial for with another set of circumstances before. Maybe they've seen it, know somebody that's been through it, something like that. Just have

experience and wisdom to draw from.

with increasing the amount of enlisted members on a panel. I don't know that I would go to 100 percent enlisted because I do feel that officers bring a different perspective as they're deliberating over things that have happened and just brings that open-mindedness and, again, offers a different perspective to what an enlisted member might seem.

I have also heard that enlisted members are harder on their own. I think we hold them to a higher standard versus an officer potentially looking at a junior airman might be a little more lenient on them, as well.

HON. WALTON: So, Master Sergeant, are you saying that you don't think anyone who has not been in the Corps for at least three years should serve on a panel?

MGYSGT PERE: No, sir, I don't think it should be a blanket statement, but I think it should be, you know, circumstantial decision.

That's why I think Article 25 comes into play where a commander's discretion, you know, maybe there's an officer that's older, maybe they have a graduate degree of some sort, right, you know, they've been around the world a little bit, but they joined the Marine Corps later. Maybe that could be considered.

MS. TOKASH: Have any of you served as a court-martial panel member, just for our reference?

MGYSGT PERE: I have not.

MS. TOKASH: Okay. Thank you.

MS. GOLDBERG: Thank you so much for being here. I have several questions, but I'll just start with one on Article 25, picking up on the conversation we were just having which is it would be very helpful to hear your views on the importance of the specific Article 25 qualifications as a basis for selection of panel members. I want to set aside the question of years of service right now because I think, for reasons we've heard across the afternoon, there

are maybe particular reasons for that point but wondering if you have any thoughts on either the benefits or the costs of keeping Article 25 in place as it is.

I'll start with that. CSM BOSTIC: Τf I heard you correctly, the benefits to keeping Article 25 as it is, I don't quite know what is wrong with the way Article 25 is laid out. way I understand, through my experience, how panels are selected by the convening authority, a lot goes into that. The legal team for that convening authority or that SJ's legal team, we get the rosters from the command group, we determine who is going to be available for how long we want that panel to sit on that courtmartial convening order, and then we give the commander a list. I don't want to say the word random, but it is a scrubbed list of who would be available. And then the commander, through their counsel, go through and they come back with whatever that number is that gets turned in.

And through the experience, through

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education, through service requirements, again, all of that stuff is, my words, that's our standard that we try to come with that list. But at the end of the day, like, there's more to it than that.

For instance, say a junior soldier is on that panel and now they've got to show up for court and sit in the panel box. This is the voir dire part. There's a lot of things that junior soldiers have to go through, and I don't know whether it's, you know, jury duty, for lack of a better term, is that would I want a junior soldier having to worry about when they've only been in the Army a little bit of time. Just because they join as a specialist, you know, they could have a four-year degree and now they're coming as a specialist, but we're looking at the rank. Like my colleague said, yes, that's just their rank, but how long have you been on that rank, what does your experience bring to that panel? Yes, you're an E-5 or an E-4 on the panel, and, yes, the convening authority has made

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sure you're experienced, but what does that truly mean? Counsel is going to weed that out during voir dire, but did we just waste that soldier's time because we put them on a list that they should not have been on to start with?

Again, I believe our process, as it stands currently, works. I haven't heard of anyone complain in my experience, like the panel, it's just the wrong panel. Well, how did that panel come about?

And judicial temperament is the only thing I would probably question. Like, is that defined anywhere? Because when I think of judicial temperament, as I know my junior soldiers that I've served with -- as an example, like Private Bostic of 2023. What is his social media page look like when we say judicial temperament? Like, to me, that's a decision that a person made to do whatever they're doing, but now you're saying this soldier, you know, though when they take the uniform off, they may not have the right judgment calls, but we want them to sit

on a panel to determine someone's career, the fate of someone's career.

So, again, just my first take on that.

MASTER CHIEF GEORGE: I think the system in reference to how we wrote the Article 25 is it works. I think, with anything that we do, there's always room for improvement, but I think we have to ask ourselves what type of improvement should we go towards and what's our end goal? What are we really trying to change it for if we were to change it?

Right now, I think it works in the fact that we select members as, you know, my colleagues here were stating, we go through a very rigorous process to do so. We don't just pick up a sheet of paper or a stack of papers and say, here, here you go, figure it out. There's a lot of detail and attention to detail that goes into selecting those members.

One of the things I will say, judicial temperament is something, as I've stated and sat here before and heard in the previous testimony

today, is it is subjective. Do you really know how to truly define judicial temperament, and what does that look like by just looking at a piece of paper that filled out?

So I think we need to be very, very careful with that particular aspect of it that we're looking for. Something that just came out recently as of either yesterday maybe or earlier, later last week, I think it came from the SECNAV in reference to the military justice system and the fairness or unfairness of, you know, people of color. You know, that is part of the Article 25. That definitely needs to stay because, clearly, it has shown now that we have some issues.

So I think we need to be very careful when we start peeling back on things that have been working for so long. And I get it that just because it's been working for so long doesn't mean that we can't tweak it or change it. I think we can tweak some of it, but we need to be very careful in trying to revamp the entire

system.

MGYSGT PERE: I concur with a lot of what my colleagues are saying right now. I think Article 25, as written, is adequate but absolutely can be improved upon. You know, I think all of us know that judicial temperament, it's ill-defined, it's not defined, you know. It's very subjective. Every commander is going to see that very differently. You know, senior enlisted folks are going to see that a little differently. What I think is a judicial temperament may be different than the chief master sergeant next to me.

I'll also offer that, you know, with diversity, a lot of questions in here defer to that. I think it's worth considering that maybe we provide the accused or the victim an option to elect then their race or their gender, similar to the enlisted option to elect enlisted members on the panel. Just put in the accused's lap, right. That way, it's not constricting the commander, it's not constricting the system.

CMSGT PUZA: I agree with my colleagues in that I don't know what is wrong with Article 25. I think it's been effective asis. I do think the best qualified by reason of age, education, training, experience, and length of service is built into the system and that, with the rank requirement, if we keep that where the members must be a higher rank of the accused, I think that's built in where they're going to have the time and service, the education, the training, at least to the extent of the accused. And so I think, like I said, it's kind of built in there.

I agree with the judicial temperament.

If it's in there, I think it should be defined

what is the convening authority looking at when

they are taking judicial temperament into

consideration.

HON. SMITH: Are there any, aside from the age, education, experience, length of service, and judicial temperament, are there any qualifications you think that a panel member

should have that, a qualification not included in Article 25?

MASTER CHIEF GEORGE: I think a lot of times when we have an accused and we have members who haven't sat in the accused's shoes or done tours where the accused may have, I think that is something that we should look at and take into account, the jobs that they've had, the positions they've held, where they've been stationed, what they were doing while they were there in that particular job assignment. I think that's important because a lot of times, too, people commit, you know, misconduct sometimes based on what they have gone through and what they're currently going through. So I think that is something that we should consider.

Also, backgrounds, where people come from, things like that I think are important to sometimes make a decision on whoever it is that may be sitting there. It may not be the overall totality of the decision point, but I think it should be taken into consideration.

CMSGT PUZA: I don't think anything else needs to be added.

MGYSGT PERE: I think I concur with the Master Chief in that, you know, a lot of the culture does come into consideration. You know, culture of a command, culture of the service, making sure that's reflected in the accused and the panel would be important for a fair trial.

question, let me just pass along some of the criticism we've heard about the panel selection process and the ultimate end result of panels.

The major criticism that I've heard for 50 years of the Article 25 criteria is the fact that there is an Article 25. That means that why is the convening authority who already decided there was going to be a court-martial and decided what specific charges are going to go to that courtmartial, he or she now turns around and picks the members that are going to go judge guilt or innocence and, if there's a guilty finding, the sentence, although that will change in the near

future.

And so people have criticized probably before I was ever in the Marine Corps, have criticized that process because it's like having judge, jury, and executioner in their view all in one person, and the hand-picked jury does exactly what they're supposed to do. And when we had conviction rates that were through the roof, there was, you know, there was data that they could point to to support that. Now we have acquittal rates that are through the roof, so, you know, the shoe is on the other foot. That's one criticism of Article 25.

And then the result, the criticism we've had, we've had white female victim or female victims of any race or ethnicity come in and tell us what their panel was all older, from their perspective at 20 years old, older white males, and they didn't feel like they had any rapport with any of those members who were trying to understand what happened that night or that day in their lives that was so traumatic to them.

And so they were looking for diversity on the panel.

And then we heard from a number of minority accused who were convicted by, they said, all older white male panels. And, again, they looked and said, you know, I don't feel that there's any compatibility, any good relationship between me and these panel members where they'll be understanding of my situation.

So those are criticisms of the end result, diversity of the process itself that the convening authority has so much power.

I guess I should say that Meghan and
I were on the IRC two years ago where we
recommended some changes. But even though we
recommended what's now the STCs, you know, the
special trial counsel, we still had the convening
authority decide on the members.

So all that said, there's the criticism. The issue is nobody has mentioned diversity on a panel or that a panel should reflect the composition of the force or anything

like that, and I wondered, I'll just ask specifically what do you think? Should it, shouldn't it? The Court of Appeals of the Armed Forces had a case a number of years ago where that tissue came up, and they concluded that convening authorities, although it's not an Article 25 criteria, convening authorities could take race, ethnicity, gender, sex, into account in trying to put panels together that reflected the diversity of that command. Now there's another case up there, and nobody knows what the answer is going to be until it comes out on the same issue.

So what are your thoughts on the importance, the lack of importance, of diversity, you know, race, ethnicity, gender, sex, whatever, on court-martial panels? Thank you.

HON. SMITH: Can we also add in what your thoughts are on how it's viewed among enlisted members of the service?

MGYSGT PERE: So ladies and gentlemen,

I do think it's important. And, you know, to the

statement I made just a little while ago, I think a really good idea one of my colleagues brought up, one of my E-9, you know, Marine paralegals, is that it should fall to the accused to elect their race and gender if they so choose, right?

Because, you know, what's important to me may not be important to my colleagues here at the table. Every accused won't be different, right? Some people will be indifferent to them.

Some people may feel very strongly. So, I mean, I think to put it in the accused realm would be beneficial.

BGEN SCHWENK: I know there's a split on admin discharge boards, admin separation boards. I think it was the Navy and the Marine Corps that actually have a provision that says that the respondent, you know, the person that's potentially going to be thrown out, if a minority could ask for minority representation on the panel, which that's been brought up to us as an example of a way to deal with this issue. And it sort of goes to you having the accused, you know,

make that request if we wanted to make that request.

But, anyway, that's an admin discharge, but facing maybe an other than honorable discharge, an honorable discharge board, which is nothing to sneeze at and two services, but I don't remember the two. I think it was the Navy and Marine Corps. Have you guys at the Army done that? Okay. Whichever the ones are, that's been out. And I just throw that out as something to think about.

CSM BOSTIC: Ladies and gentlemen, I can answer -- I think there was two questions thrown at us. Yes, I believe diversity is important. I don't think there is any military leader that wouldn't say that. However, I just think we have to be careful because I know prior to today we were talking about randomization.

Again, in the military mind, we do a lot of things deliberately. Random is, you know, how we operationalize random. But, yes, it is important to have diversity. But, again, how do we shape

that for a panel?

And then, yes, sir, our administration separation board, the respondent, on those boards, can ask for a minority member sit on that panel, that board, to determine their separation.

MGYSGT PERE: Sir, to the criticisms about, you know, the commanders involvement time and again, I think, it's important to remember that, you know, the purpose of a court-martial is to uphold good order and discipline, which is a little bit different than a civilian trial, right?

The commander owns his unit, he owns his people, he owns, you know, good, bad or indifferent the results of that trial. So he is invested in choosing a panel that is going to do justice, legit justice, whether that's an acquittal, whether it's a conviction, right, he owns that. So I would just offer that.

MASTER CHIEF GEORGE: I think for me, ladies and gentlemen, I will look at diversity in several lens because diversity isn't just one

thing. Diversity isn't just race. It could be sexual orientation. It could also be the things that you've done in the past, life before coming into military.

So when you look across the spectrum of any command that you may be a part of or any civilian organization, there is something different that you see from every person that you work with. That in itself is diversity.

So when we look at diversity or when we say the word diversity, I think we need to start looking at it from many different lens and not just one. I think the one that we go towards the most right away when we say diversity is race, but I think we need to expand that a little bit.

Also diversity and having that as part of member selection is very important because diversity in itself is our strategic advantage in the United States military across all services.

When you look at our enemies and when we look at our competition out there, they are

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less diverse than we are. And because of that, there are disadvantages to that but there are advantages for us because we think differently, we do things differently and that's how we win wars.

Therefore, this should be looked at no different. But at the same time when we do select members and we have those commanders making those decisions, we also have to think about those attorneys who go in the courtroom, and they decide at that point for the interest of the government or their client, who am I going to keep? Who is going to be the member that is going to decide the fate for this accused or for the government?

And as a matter of fact, if they don't like any of them, they get rid of all of them, and we start over. Therefore, again, I think we all talked, and I think we are all in unison where I think there should be some tweaks. But we also have to believe in the system that we have been using that there are some benefits to

it. We are doing very well.

And our mission is to uphold the good order and discipline, something very different, it looks very different, than what a civilian court has. And while I understand sometimes we need to go into alignment with what we are doing on a civil side, I think a lot of times we forget. We are a military organization. We're built very differently. We are supposed to be built very differently.

And I think lately we have started to cross those lines and, quite frankly, they don't go together. There is a reason why it's called the military and not the civil sector. If it was not, we would all be doing the same things.

CMSGT PUZA: I would just like to add,
I absolutely think the panel members should be a
diverse group. However, for the Air Force we do
have some smaller bases that try courts-martial.
And if you are focusing so much on the diversity
of the panel, you may not get that, and it may
cut down on the randomization that I know has

been a topic of discussion as well.

So I think, again, if you do focus on specifically that diversity and having certain members on that panel, it won't be as random and we may not have the pool of folks we are looking for at some of our installations.

SGEN SCHWENK: Let me move -- oh, go ahead, Suzanne.

MS. GOLDBERG: I will pose my question and then we can -- you can respond if you would like or we can jump to my colleague's question. In light of what you said and in light of what we know that, or at least what we've heard, that there are perceptions that the process isn't fair necessarily. And this is what Jim was describing before sometimes because what our panel may look like if you come in as a woman or as a person of color and the panel does not, you know, look like people who may have shared any of your experiences, although they might have as you pointed out.

I guess the question is do you have

other suggestions for improving the perception and the reality of fairness of the process?

Like, we're looking at Article 25. We're looking at randomization. We're thinking about diversity. And the question is do you have other ideas of places or issues we should be looking that are procedural or substantive and might make a difference here?

MGYSGT PERE: Ma'am, I think it's probably difficult to get to fair for everyone, right? And I don't say that lightly. I mean, you know, a victim's perception of what's fair, the accused's perception of what's fair, the government's perception of what's fair, the commander's perception of what's fair, right, I don't know how we do that for everyone frankly.

MS. GOLDBERG: I guess what I mean is, you know, to the extent that people look at the - victims may look at the process and say that doesn't seem fair therefore I am not going to report. I know there are other reasons victims don't report. But to the extent that's one, it's

a serious issues, which is part of what's behind the question and to the extent people are either convicted or not and feel the -- you know, in a broad way that the process is unfair that's a serious issue as well.

And I take your point, right? You know, there is never going to be consensus on fair. By fair I don't mean happy. I mean, a sense that people get a fair shake and that their arguments are heard with an open mind and the evidence is evaluated with an open mind.

CSM BOSTIC: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to comment first and then I will entertain a question. As I sit here and think about words like perception and what the accused thinks when he or she looks across the courtroom and sees that panel, and I heard someone say I think earlier today, yeah, an all-white panel.

Well, does the accused know or not that maybe that panel member is white on the surface, but maybe they are married to someone of color. You know, again, it's just that optic,

that visual.

Fairness, it's just that. I mean, I think our processes are fair. I think our systems are fair. But it also turns into what that person who is viewing things. If I'm an accused and I was acquitted by an all white panel, again, am I going to complain? Again, I'm just being — that senior enlisted leader is going to throw this stuff at you. Or if I'm, you know, guilty of all charges, if that's the case, then yes, I'm upset. You know, innocent until proven guilty, yes, but I'm upset because I don't think I have the right panel. You know, what did I say to my attorney to get whoever impaneled at the end of the day?

So again, I say this, and I think all of my colleagues are saying it. We're in the military. We have a system of military justice. It's in our title, military, operationalized. It's got to have a task. It's got to have a purpose.

And, you know, if you give us

something, if you make us change something, change it to what fits us when we put our uniform on, when we wear the cloth of our nation, when we put our flag on our shoulder, make it fit us and not someone that hasn't served, someone that hasn't gone through basic training, you know, to be, my words, broken down and then built back up in terms of their personal courage and their esteem and their honor and then go through their training and do those things that military personnel are required to do because at the end of the day, yes, I'm sitting here today.

A month from now I could be overseas carrying a weapon wearing 50 pounds of gear that I don't wear now, having to sprint 230 yards, and I want to trust that the person to my left and right is trusted, you know, to have my back. And like I trust my commanders to make decisions on behalf of all of my teammates.

Again, so I say that as a yes. We're a military structure, a military culture. There is a lot that you all -- some of you have served,

but there is a lot that some people don't understand. And our commanders are empowered to do that, to be in charge and make those decisions that they are paid to do with everybody in mind. You know, not everyone is going to be satisfied with everything that commanders do, much less judges do. What's important today is not important yesterday or tomorrow.

And if we go about things the way we are going about things, like my colleague to my left said, try to change the military identity, but at what end state? What end state? To get at their readiness or is it to make us happy to be in uniform? Again, we have to do challenging things.

MASTER CHIEF GEORGE: I will have to agree with the members here, too, in that fair is different depending on what side you are sitting on. And it is not just one blanket thing either. And I think depending on who you talk to, depending on the outcome, you will hear different as to what fair is.

So I honestly don't think that you can say that one is more fair than the other.

Perception is just that, a perception. And just because someone has a perception, that's their opinion is what I will call it, not necessarily perception. It's their opinion of something.

But just to say blanket in my perception is that the process wasn't fair, well, how?

I think we need to start challenging people on well, how was it not fair? How do you know it wasn't fair? What does your fair look like? What is your definition? But I don't think that we can just say that the system is not fair without understanding from whoever it is that is saying it's not fair, why they're saying it's not fair, what made it not fair.

CMSGT PUZA: Nothing to add.

HON. SMITH: So there has been a lot of discussion about randomization of the selection process. So moving away from Article 25 and that criteria, what are your thoughts on - I mean, I know you have all kind of said the

same thing, which is that you think the Article
25 criteria is appropriate but recognizing that
Congress has said look at randomization as well.
What are your thoughts on that in terms of a
selection process?

MASTER CHIEF GEORGE: So I don't see an issue with randomization on its face. I see an issue with it in how we execute it. And every service that is represented here today, that randomization will look very different in how it's executed.

One of the things I saw before I came here today and some of the questions that were potentially going to be addressed was an alpha roster. Well, an alpha roster in the Navy is completely different than an alpha roster in the Army, in the Marine Corps, in the Air Force.

And the way that we will select based on randomization is very different. We have to start asking ourselves, okay, we can do whatever it is that you ask us to do, but it may become entirely -- it may be presented to you entirely

different than what you are really asking for.

What system are we going to use to randomize and select these members? Where are they coming from? Are they an operational forward deploy capacity? Are they out in 5th Fleet? Are they in Japan in the Pacific region? Where are these members coming from? How are we going to pay for them? Money is always a thing. Budgets are always cut. And the first thing they ask is how are we going to pay for it. If money is no object, then I think we will get there from all sides of the earth, however, at what cost to the mission?

And, again, where are we looking for these members to come from? What system are we randomizing and selecting them from? And when we do so, there are questionnaires that need to be filled out in order for you to make a decision because is it just randomize select a name and you bring them in the courtroom and you ask them the questions and that's how you decide your member?

So we have to look at the second and third order effects when you talk about randomization in the selection process.

CSM BOSTIC: Something I would like to offer in terms of the randomization, and I think my colleague was hitting at it. This randomization, is it -- it's coming from what I understand. Is it going to be AI-based? Is it a database? Yes, all the rosters are different.

And when it comes to the legal office, currently my junior paralegals are the ones separating all of these rosters and, you know, these supporting documents for the convening authority to see what experience these potential panel members have. But the resources, the people, again, you give us something new that you want us to do, the thing you want us to do, but you don't give us the ways and means to get it done.

This is going to cost. For every OSJA throughout the Army I can speak for, is going to need a couple paralegals, maybe an attorney, to

run this database, to run this system to randomize, you know, the selection process. So please keep that in mind because otherwise it is going to be very taxing. And to the extent that we are going to be able to execute randomization is going to come at a cost. You know, we don't have enough paralegals to do a lot of things we are charged to do now. So please keep that in mind when you push us to make this happen. Yes, I'm asking for people.

And as I think about this randomization more and the court-martial convening orders that are generated, maybe a way to operationalize it is, yes, you take the CMCOs that are currently in place, you put those in a bucket or in a database so you randomize all of those that have already been screened and selected. You know, does that meet the definition of random? I don't know.

But then again, I know we're exploring randomization, but has anyone defined randomization? Because again, I've been privy to

something called drug tests in the Army. And we use the word random for that as well. And I'm not going to elaborate how we do that, but again, that's another we tap at randomization at least in the Army.

So, again, I would prefer, yes, you give us a definition which would mean randomization. And before that, I would even offer that, please, give us time to execute and assess some of the things you've already told us to execute, you know, as a military justice system for the Army, and, I'm sorry, all of my teammates here at the table. We've got a lot we got going right now.

So give us some time to execute and assess what you've already told us to do and then give us some time to focus on whatever you define randomization to be and then get at the randomization.

MGYSGT PERE: So, ladies and gentlemen, my concerns about true randomization in the Marine Corps, the Marine Corps is a very

young service. And to the points I alluded to earlier in the conversation, you know, if you throw, you know, an alpha roster into the gonkulator and it spits out, you know, the panel, you're going to have a lot of, you know, lance corporals, corporals four years into the service, lieutenants, captains four to six years in the service on our juries and that concerns me. Just the lack of wisdom, the lack of hindsight, the lack of experiences, I'm not sure that's a fair panel.

HON. WALTON: Other than additional funding and additional personnel or whatever, what recommendations, if any, do you all have about what we should recommend that would improve the justice system in the military, if any?

MGYSGT PERE: So, folks, I mean, my personal take is that the commander's perspective is important. And I think the more we restrain their hands, the worse off we're going to be. I think that, you know, they are charged with good order and discipline in their unit, and they own

that process.

You know, my experience has been that they care. They try to get it right. They try to stay within the parameters of Article 25 as it is written today. And, you know, they want to do justice to the accused, to the victims. They genuinely do. I think they lose sleep over it at night.

So, I don't know. I think, you know, going back to the diversity issue, I think that could be beneficial. I really do think, you know, putting that option on the accused is an important consideration.

MS. TOKASH: Can I follow-up on that?
This is Meghan Tokash speaking. Playing devil's advocate, what is the difference between trusting young enlisted service members with their military occupational specialty competency and their ability to sit, listen to the receipt of facts in evidence, follow a judge's instruction, deliberate and arrive at findings?

MASTER CHIEF GEORGE: I think there is

a lot to look at in reference to what you are asking because as much as we would like to think an 18 year old is an adult by the law, the way that they think and operate daily is not even after basic training. So it takes a while for them to get up to speed in what adulthood is and what adulting is.

And I would go as far to say, being in the military for 22 years, you would be surprised in what you see a 25-year-old and what a 30-year-old do. And you will shake your head and ask yourself how long have you been away from 18?

Because the truth is we have some folks who we work with on law side that need a little more attention to develop.

And I think we, as military personnel, as leaders, we are entrusted by those parents to take care of their child, their sons and daughters and that's what we do. But at the same time, they don't send them to us prepared. Some of them don't have the maturity level that we would want them to be in order to sit on a

members panel and be the decision-maker for an accused.

So that in itself is, I think, the reason why that you have to be careful in that.

And especially in the Marine Corps, they're young. And their level of competency at that particular time, they will get there, but they are not there yet. And to have them to make the decision on someone's life, I think we are playing with fire.

MS. TOKASH: Again, playing devil's advocate to follow-up, what's the difference when you compare that to being on a civilian jury? I mean that, you know, comparatively speaking -
MGYSGT PERE: Well, ma'am, if I could

MS. TOKASH: Please.

MGYSGT PERE: The difference in my mind is that, you know, someone's career is likely over if they are sitting at a court-martial, and they are convicted. You know, in the civilian world that may not be the case.

I mean, you've got service members who have deployed. You've got service members who have been in, you know, the service for a decade, two decades. And you're going to entrust that to someone that's been in for three or four years that can't even share their face? I don't think so. No, ma'am. I'm not convinced.

MS. TOKASH: So if I'm hearing you correctly, there is an emphasis on the tether to one's career/livelihood in the military and that's the distinction that you're making, if I read that right.

MGYSGT PERE: I think that's a consideration. Yes, ma'am. I think it's just an immaturity issue with a lot of our junior service members. Officers, too, I mean, they are not excluded from that. It takes a while, to the master chief's point, to grow up and be able to be an adult and figure out your way in the military.

I mean, this is a unique career path, right? And, I mean, it is a brave soul that

chooses it. And there are those that are very -you know, they have a lot of aptitude, and they
can do well in their particular skill set and
their job, but they are still children for a long
time, yes, ma'am.

CMSGT PUZA: Ma'am, I would also like to add when you are speaking of junior folks, we have a lot of things in the Marine Corps courts—martial that it's a crime in the military where in the civilian sector it's not. So depending on how long they've been in or what their experience is, something that someone is being court—martialed for, they may not think is a big deal even if the judge is explaining it to them and what they did wrong, again, they just — junior folks are going to potentially look at that differently.

But, again, I think that is where the diversity piece comes in and having the different ranks, the officers and enlisted, and allowing the different perspectives to come into play.

CSM BOSTIC: Ladies and gentlemen, I

would add in agreeance with my colleagues, I
don't know to what extent a junior enlisted
member's voice will be heard in the panel, in the
deliberation room. Because I know enlisted
teammates, and yes, officers enlisted when they
first join raise their hand and go to the
training. Everybody is different.

And no offense, I've seen officers not do things that enlisted do better, not necessarily shaving, but putting a uniform on.

Like you were trained how to do that. Why are you not doing that right today? Enlisted members, you know, it's a culture that we have.

And when in terms of the education, their ability to conceptualize the judge's instructions and the elements of defense, I mean, we've already got, in my words, a measure for that. And that's the ASVAB. The ASVAB tells us whether they can do that or not.

So, yes, if they are impaneled and they are junior, yes, we would expect them to do it. But the commander already kind of sets us up

for that. You know, this soldier just arrived here three months ago. Why would they be on, you know, that CMCO? They don't know what they don't know.

Another example, say, there's a junior soldier impaneled. Say they are 20 years old, and it's a DUI case. They are not even allowed to drink. They don't know what being impaired by alcohol means legally, and they probably wouldn't admit to it. Or say there is a junior enlisted that is impaneled and they've got behavioral health challenges that only their commander is supposed to know about and they are, you know, taken some sort of way whenever this certain piece of evidence is presented before them. And they just break down in tears in the panel box.

You know, our soldiers are, my words, vulnerable to an extent by giving them the opportunity to do something that some of us may feel they are not ready to experience yet. Yeah, we are all in the business of protecting our soldiers, no matter who they are.

So, again, I just think we have to be careful when it comes to our military culture and those things we've earned and those things that we take a lot of pride in before we just say, hey, we'll just change this rule and let everybody that wears a uniform get this opportunity to do something that they are probably not even qualified to do and then we end up wasting their time and making their experience — their first time to experience this one of the worst experiences they probably had in their life.

HON. SMITH: All right. I don't see that anyone else has any questions. So thank you very much for your time and being willing to come in and answer our questions. Thank you.

COLONEL BOVARNICK: Chair Smith, we have two public commenters that are here live so they each have five minutes. So if you want to just proceed right with that. Okay? We'll let the panel members depart here for a couple minutes and then we'll bring up our first public

commenter.

Okay. We'll get started with the public comment in a minute here. Is Master Sergeant Silva here? Okay. For our public comments, Chair, we have two presenters in person, Master Sergeant Retired Lisa Silva, U.S. Air Force Retired. And you have five minutes, ma'am.

MS. SILVA: Good afternoon. Again, my name is Lisa Silva. I just want to say really quickly, I realize this is probably one of the most -- the hardest, but the most important thing I will ever do in my life. And I feel the same way about you.

I don't want to embarrass or bash the military that I love nor the Air Force that I honorably served for 20 years, and I was proud to be a part of. With that being said, and not to contradict myself, you have no idea how long I have wanted to do this, privately speak out. But I have been afraid of retaliation on so many levels that I don't want to get into in this

forum.

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I am simply here before you today because I think it is time that I finally spoke out about all that I know about this sensitive issue. The American people have heard only one side of the story.

It hurts my heart to no end to see all these injustices that still occur to this day and no one bats an eye. All the while unfortunately there are some military leaders that because of the political pressures have aborted their ethical obligations and have turned their backs on our service men and women and the families that faithfully served alongside them.

I don't want to be in the limelight.

I want absolutely no media attention. I would prefer to be on the four acres in the country that my husband and I have retreated to still simply attempting to heal from the nightmare we've personally and painfully lived through.

I also don't think it should be my responsibility to have to come here to speak to

you today, but all the same my husband and I drove 1,700 miles one way to get an opportunity to personally get your attention for five minutes.

Most people come here to speak about their own case or their loved ones. Five minutes isn't enough for them, and it is not even a fraction of the time I need from you to tell you about all the corruption I have witnessed.

So really quick, I don't know if you've gotten my bio or not. But again, I served in the military. I was raped when I was 17 years old before I came in the military. My husband, my fianc, at the time, was falsely accused and wrongfully imprisoned in 2015.

And after that happened, I didn't know what to do. I started researching some cases.

There was no Innocence Project for the military.

And the Innocence Project won't help military cases because it is USMJ and other issues, I'm sure.

So I sort of helped co-found one

called Save Our Heroes. There have been people that have testified from Save Our Heroes who have submitted to your committee prior to.

I came here in person hoping that you will believe when I say I need your help, and they need your help. We need to ensure that this does not continue to destroy anyone else's life like it has ours and others who have been affected by the false allegations and wrongful conviction in the military justice system.

I am requesting that whatever powers may be to investigate to where it went wrong and fix what has happened even if it is done quietly, we owe it to those that have lived through these injustices in an attempt to make them whole again, not to mention the innocent service members that are destined to follow behind if we don't fix it and rebalance the scales.

So, again, I'm someone that it has personally happened to. I was also -- I didn't mention. I was a victim advocate for 4-1/2 years at Lackland Air Force Base. So for those of you

that don't think false allegations happen or it is not very common, you have to look at what the motive is. You know, there is so much motive in the military.

You know, it's all over in the media.

Believe all victims. There are VA benefits. We know what motives are. There are divorce disputes, custody disputes. And I want to point out that there are some people that have actually contemplated taking their lives or taken their lives that have been falsely accused.

This book right here is a sergeant first class that was in the Army that actually attempted suicide. He wasn't successful thankfully. But his case was before SOH existed. And we have -- we've talked so many people off the ledge, 1:00 a.m. phone calls, all the intake forms that we get to our organization. We have no funding whatsoever because no one -- we've lobbied Congress, contacted Congressmen, Senators, and nobody will hear that side.

I personally came here on my own money

a few years ago and went to 13 offices and everybody says the same thing. We know it happens, but there is nothing we can do. So I don't understand. As someone this has happened to if I blamed the wrong person and they went to prison, I would feel guilty. I wouldn't be able to sleep at night. And you see those cases. There are cases out there that people are benefitting from this. And they are false allegations, but, again, no one will help.

The victims are the complainants. You know, they get pro bono lawyers. Their mental health records are protected. Our servicemen can't even go to a mental health doctor without worrying about his record being brought up against him.

We have people that they've gone to chaplains. I've heard people tell me that if it wasn't for the chaplains or our organization, they wouldn't be here anymore.

I have so much to say. I had 144 pages. That's why you don't have a submission

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from me, but you will. And I don't know exactly what my time is left.

But I just want to say my husband honorably served our country for 28-1/2 years. Almost three years of it was in a prison cell wrongfully convicted. Thank God it was overturned, and he is home safe with me. But he will never get justice or he never got justice. I won't feed you a line and tell you I don't want that remedied as well, but that's not why I am here.

It's all these stories, all these families. You know, I created this organization and said I would always fight. I actually had to stop doing it for four years because I couldn't heal myself. And I just started doing it again in February when I got a linked case of a civilian that was wrongfully convicted by someone that convicted somebody in the military, a VA nurse and an Air Force master sergeant.

I am asking this committee to have a third-party investigator look into U.S. v.

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Collins. And if this is what I'm seeing and there is validity to it, then they need to look into a lot of the other ones. And if you look at it and you think that what I am saying is unfounded, I will go away, and the military can handle the 1:00 a.m. calls. That's how passionate I am about this.

I want to make sure that my brothers and sisters get justice, you know, whether it's the accused or, you know, the complainant. And I don't know. I'm sorry. I'm nervous. But, again, I'm passionate about all of this. You know, there is a victim-centered investigation. There is misconduct in handling these cases.

Everything that these families have been saying these submissions about the falsely accused, I agree with everything they are saying. I can prove it to you. That's part of my 144 pages that will end up getting to you, and it will probably be more.

COLONEL BOVARNICK: Master Sergeant Silva, do you have any kind of concluding

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1 comments because we will provide your written 2 stuff once it is properly redacted if you just 3 want to wrap up and then if the members have any 4 questions. 5 Yes, sir. Like I just MS. SILVA: said, I am pleading to you all, like looking in 6 7 your eyes. Just know that this is also an issue. 8 I realize that there are people that are sexually 9 assaulted in the military, but it is not to the 10 scale that is being publicized. And I am a 11 female that served, you know. And that's pretty 12 much it. Thank you for your time. 13 HON. SMITH: Thank you. 14 COLONEL BOVARNICK: Oh, Ms. Santucci 15 is going to provide public comment. I know her 16 husband is here as well, but over to you, ma'am. 17 MS. SANTUCCI: I want to thank you all

MS. SANTUCCI: I want to thank you all for letting me talk to you today. I am the mother of Army Private Anthony Santucci. I told myself I wasn't going to cry. And I am the President of Free Our Warriors.

I want to know how you can fix one

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thing by totally breaking something else. That is exactly what happened when the changes were made to sexual assault, how it was handled in the military.

There needed to be changes. Women were being raped. It was being ignored. But instead of fixing it and bringing everything to the scales equal, in doing so, the scales have tipped totally towards the accuser and away from the accused.

I stand with any woman who was sexually. As a woman, I can only imagine what that would be like. But it is also a horrible thing to have one person wrongfully convicted.

I want you to know that if my husband and I thought for one second that our son was guilty, I wouldn't be here talking to you. But after reading his record of trial many, many times, the investigative notes, and during our own investigation, we know that he is innocent.

Unfortunately, he joined the Army right when all those changes were being made. He

was just 21 years old. A 27-year-old married mother of four approached him at a bar. They had drinks. They were seen dirty dancing. They were seen making out. She asked him to go back to his barracks and play.

They drove her vehicle back to his barracks. They had consensual sex. At one point, she said she didn't want him to take off her shirt because she didn't want him to see her C-section scar.

So they concluded their having sex.

And he asked for her phone number. She said she couldn't give that to him because she shared that phone with her husband. They kissed goodbye.

She got in her car, and she drove herself home.

Why she ended up calling this in as a sexual assault is still baffling to me. She had what back in my day we called hickies. How is she going to explain that to a husband? Or as she told the operator when she called 911, I need the morning after pill. Is that the first thing that you lead with when you've just been raped?

No.

She said she didn't remember what bar she was at. She didn't remember who the guy was. And I've been a nurse for 42 years, and it has always bothered me that she allowed a full exam, a full pelvic exam. She allowed pictures. She allowed them to swab for STDs. She refused, specifically, a DNA swab. If you had just been raped, wouldn't you want to know who that was? That's the only way you're going to find them if you don't know who they are.

I think in the back of my mind I've always thought that maybe she thought if I say that I was sexually assaulted and that's how I can explain how I have these marks on me and then it will just go away. But it didn't go away. It ended up with my son being convicted and sentenced to 20 years at Fort Leavenworth.

Our lives have been on hold for nine years. We have spent over \$300,000 trying to get justice for our son. It's not about the money.

We have missed so much of his life. He could

have been married by now. He could have had children, our grandchildren. He could have owned his own business. That was always a dream of his. But instead, he is sitting in this small 8x10 cell.

He has missed out on seeing his brother. His nieces and nephews have grown up. He's missed all of that. His three best friends were his cousins. They are all married. One has a child. And Anthony still sits here.

This has shaken my faith as a Christian woman. I have prayed so hard for justice. At one point I prayed all day, the entire day, every free moment of my day. I came home, I was so mentally exhausted, I had to go to bed. But I have come to realize that maybe God has a bigger plan for Anthony. Maybe if this hadn't happened, instead of finding out he was going to prison, we would have gotten that knock on the door that many families dread that their loved one was killed.

I have to believe in God's bigger

plan. Maybe his plan is to use Anthony's case to help bring to light this injustice and help right this wrong. My husband and I are 64 and 68, respectively. Our time on this earth is growing short. And it is heartbreaking that we have missed so much time with our son. He has another 10-1/2 years left of his 20 year sentence. My worst fear is that one or both of us will pass away before he is finally free.

My husband and I don't feel that the military should be handling sexual assault cases. I have listened to everybody who has talked here today, and I don't agree. I think this should be held in a civilian court. There is too much political pressure on commanders to make sure that they get convictions, to make sure that they have good numbers that show that the military is going strong on sexual assault.

The investigators and the prosecutors will do anything to get convictions, even going so far as to bullying women into becoming victims if there is not enough evidence otherwise.

I have letters from two women with me who say just that. And their letters were ignored when they turned those letters in. It doesn't matter that there are innocent men being sent to prison for crimes they didn't commit.

Having an accuser labeled a victim even before there has even been an investigation, how can that be? You're not a victim until it is proven you are a victim. Just because I say something happened does not mean it's true and not just because I'm a woman.

A woman does lie. I have worked in the female field my entire life. And I can tell you for sure women will lie, they will connive, they can be evil. That's not to say that women are not sexually assaulted because they absolutely are. But there has to be equal justice on both sides.

In the military -- with the convening authority, which they were just talking about, the convening authority is the one who decides to take this case to court-martial. They are the

ones that pick the jury basically, which you've already discussed. And the convening authority when they feel that this shouldn't have been a conviction, they're afraid for their career so they won't say anything. There has been evidence to that.

The convening authority is the very person who decides on the first clemency. In my son's case, there were three jurors that were in the same chain of command. One of them had a prosecutor representing him in a different matter. In what world is that right?

If a commander does decide and he has political pressure to overturn a case, we have politicians who say this sends the wrong message to victims. Is it only justice if the accused is convicted?

There is no investigation done on behalf of the accused. Everything is done to try to make sure there is a conviction. The accused is guilty until proven innocent.

In my son's case, four times during

his case, the jury was told that if you can find him guilty by a preponderance of the evidence — the prosecutor told them that if more than likely than not, you think Santucci did this, you can convict him. This goes against the constitutional standard of beyond a reasonable doubt, which is now required in all 50 states and is in direct violation of his constitutional rights.

We are asking for there to be an independent review of these cases. We are asking for justice for our son and any others who are wrongfully convicted. We want those responsible for these injustices held accountable.

You've heard my voice now, and I want you to hear my son's voice. This is an excerpt from something he wrote when he had been in prison about six years.

In 2012 at the age of 20, I was the first member of my family to become a paratrooper in the Airborne Infantry. In 2013 at the age of 21, I became the first person in my family to be

falsely accused of sexual assault.

Less than a year later, I sat in front of a judge, who with the wave of a hand took away 20 years of my existence. That was 6-1/2 years ago. I have had many people tell me I should just go ahead and accept responsibility so I can get out sooner. I would rather remain true to myself.

In order to take the sex offender class at Fort Leavenworth, Anthony will be required to sign paperwork saying he is guilty. He has taken every other class that is required. One of the reasons given for denial of his last parole was that he hasn't been properly rehabilitated, referring to him having not taken that class. He has told us he will spend his entire 20 years before he admits to something that he didn't do.

Only in the military prison system is this a requirement. No other prison in the United States requires this.

COLONEL BOVARNICK: Can you start to

wrap up? I know you're --

MS. SANTUCCI: I have four sentences. Making someone admit guilt should be against their constitutional rights. At the end of the day, I'm just a mom trying to get justice for my son and hopefully helping others get justice as well.

It might be too later for my son, but it's not too late for other mother's sons. And I wonder why is there no committee that's holding meetings for the wrongfully convicted? Why do we only get five minutes to speak in a two day hearing or meeting? Please take the steps that need to be taken to bring the scales of justice back into equal balance. Thank you.

HON. SMITH: Thank you.

BGEN SCHWENK: Both of you should know that we all appreciate your comments. And number two, we have heard from other people previously with similar concerns. And there was one panel, people who made the statements at the end of our meeting, who recommended that we look at

conviction integrity units.

And so at our meeting, the last or the meeting before that, one of the subcommittees was directed to look at that issue. So I'm not the chair of that subcommittee, but I'm on it. And so I'm sure as we start looking into it later this year, we will be contacting you to make sure we have all the information that you want us to consider and then we will evaluate whether we think there should be such a thing and if so, how they should proceed. So I do want you to know that we do listen. Thank you.

MS. SANTUCCI: I appreciate it. Thank you.

MS. TOKASH: Can I make one follow-up?

This is Meghan Tokash. You know, this committee

is the Defense Advisory Committee on the

Investigation, Prosecution and Defense of Sex

Assault in the Military.

And I don't want to speak for everybody, but I think we are very loyal to that.

And part of that important piece of our mission

1	is to make sure that we hear opinions and voices
2	like yours.
3	So thank you for being here today. It
4	is very important, and your voice is important to
5	our goals and what we do here as a federal
6	advisory committee.
7	COLONEL BOVARNICK: Judge Smith, I
8	think that's it for the day.
9	MR. SULLIVAN: This public meeting is
10	closed.
11	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
12	went off the record at 5:57 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: Open Meeting

Before: DAC-IPAD

Date: 06-13-23

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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