

- 1 SB287
- 2 ITYF66Z-2
- 3 By Senators Givhan, Jones, Bell, Hatcher
- 4 RFD: Veterans and Military Affairs
- 5 First Read: 04-Apr-24



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5	A BILL
6	TO BE ENTITLED
7	AN ACT
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9	Relating to the Alabama Code of Military Justice; to
10	amend Sections 31-2A-1, 31-2A-2, 31-2A-6, 31-2A-7, 31-2A-12,
11	31-2A-15, 31-2A-16, 31-2A-19, 31-2A-22, 31-2A-26, 31-2A-29,
12	31-2A-30, 31-2A-34, 31-2A-35, 31-2A-36, 31-2A-38, 31-2A-46,
13	31-2A-51, 31-2A-52, 31-2A-54, 31-2A-58b, 31-2A-66, 31-2A-73,
14	31-2A-130, and 31-2A-136, Code of Alabama 1975; to add Section
15	31-2A-26a to the Code of Alabama 1975; and to repeal Sections
16	31-2A-99, 31-2A-100, 31-2A-101, 31A-2A-102, 31-2A-104,
17	31-2A-105, 31-2A-110, 31-2A-112a, 31-2A-112b, 31-2A-114, and
18	31-2A-143, Code of Alabama 1975.
19	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
20	Section 1. Sections 31-2A-1, 31-2A-2, 31-2A-6, 31-2A-7,
21	31-2A-12, 31-2A-15, 31-2A-16, 31-2A-19, 31-2A-22, 31-2A-26,
22	31-2A-29, 31-2A-30, 31-2A-34, 31-2A-35, 31-2A-36, 31-2A-38,
23	31-2A-46, 31-2A-51, 31-2A-52, 31-2A-54, 31-2A-58b, 31-2A-66,
24	31-2A-73, 31-2A-130, and 31-2A-136, Code of Alabama 1975, are
25	amended to read as follows:
26	"\$31-2A-1
27	For the purposes of this code, unless the context
28	otherwise requires, the following words have the following



29 meanings:

30 (1) ACCUSER. <u>A personAn individual</u> who signs and swears 31 to charges, <u>any personany individual</u> who directs that charges 32 nominally be signed and sworn to by another, and any other 33 <u>personindividual</u> who has an interest other than an official 34 interest in the prosecution of the accused.

(2) CADET, or CANDIDATE, or MIDSHIPMAN. A personAn
individual who is enrolled in or attending a state military
academy, a regional training institute, or any other formal
education program for the purpose of becoming a commissioned
officer in the state military forces.

40 (3) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION. Information that meets all41 of the following requirements:

a. Any information or material that has been determined
by an official of the United States, the State of Alabama, or
any state or territory pursuant to law, ana Presidential
Executive order, <u>Governor's Executive order</u>, or regulation to
require protection against unauthorized disclosure for reasons
of national or state security.

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

50 (4) CLERK OF THE COURT. Includes all individuals
51 employed or assigned to serve in this position by a state
52 staff judge advocate to manage and maintain court records.
53 This individual may administer oaths for charges and warrants.

54 (4) (5) CODE. This chapter.

55 (5)(6) COMMANDING OFFICER. Includes only commissioned 56 officers of the state military forces and shall include



officers in charge only when administering nonjudicial punishment under Section 31-2A-15 (Article 15). The term "commander" has the same meaning as "commanding officer" unless the context otherwise requires. A commander is any general officer, the Adjutant General, or any other officer who, by virtue of position, is designated as a commanding officer.

64 (6) (7) CONVENING AUTHORITY. Includes, in addition to
65 the personindividual who convened the court, a commissioned
66 officer commanding for the time being or a successor in
67 command to the convening authority.

68 (7)(8) DAY. <u>A calendar day, Unlessunless</u> otherwise 69 specified with respect to forfeiture of payr; means calendar 70 <u>day and the term</u> is not synonymous with the term "unit 71 training assembly." Any punishment authorized by this code 72 which is measured in terms of days, shall when served in a 73 status other than annual field training, <u>shall</u> be construed to 74 mean succeeding duty days.

75 (8) (9) DUTY STATUS OTHER THAN STATE ACTIVE DUTY. Any 76 other type of duty not in federal service and not full-time 77 duty in the active service of the state; under an order issued 78 by authority of law and includes travel to and from such duty.

79 80 (9)<u>(</u>10) ENLISTED MEMBER. A person in an enlisted grade. (10)<u>(</u>11) JUDGE ADVOCATE.

81 <u>(a)</u> A commissioned officer of the organized state 82 military forces who is a member in good standing of the bar of 83 the highest court of <u>a state</u> the State of Alabama, and <u>who</u> is 84 either of the following:



a.1. Certified<u>certified</u> or designated as a judge
advocate in the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the Army,
Air Force, Navy, or the Marine Corps, or designated as a law
specialist as an officer of the Coast Guard, or a reserve
component of one of these.
2. Certified as a non-federally recognized judge

91 advocate, under regulations promulgated pursuant to this code, 92 by the senior judge advocate of the commander of the force in 93 the state military forces of which the accused is a member, as competent to perform such military justice duties required by 94 95 this code. If there is no such judge advocate available, then such certification may be made by such senior judge advocate 96 of the commander of another force in the state military 97 98 forces, as the convening authority directs.

99 b.(b) In the instance when a judge advocate is detailed under this code and is not a member of the bar of this state, 100 the judge advocate shall be deemed admitted pro hac vice, 101 102 subject to filing a certificate with the military judge 103 setting forth his or her qualifications, and with notice and approval of the Alabama State Bar and Chief Justice of the 104 105 Alabama Supreme Court, that counsel the judge advocate is all 106 of the following:

107 1. A commissioned officer of the Armed Forces of the
 108 United States or a component thereof.

1092. A member in good standing of the bar of the highest110 court of a state.

3. Meets the qualificationsQualified detailed in accordance with paragraph asubsection (a).



(11) (12) MILITARY COURT. A court-martial or a court of 113 114 inquiry. (12) (13) MILITARY JUDGE. An official of a general or 115 116 special court-martial detailed in accordance with Section 117 Sections 31-2A-26 and 31-2A-26a (ArticleArticles 26 and 26a). 118 (13) (14) MILITARY OFFENSES. Those offenses prescribed 119 under Part X which are not also covered by federal or state 120 law. 121 (14) (15) NATIONAL SECURITY. The national defense and foreign relations of the United States. 122 123 (15) (16) OFFICER. A commissioned or warrant officer. (16) OFFICER IN CHARGE. A member of the naval militia, 124 125 the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard designated as 126 such by appropriate authority. 127 (17) RECORD. When used in connection with the proceedings of a court-martial, means either of the following: 128 a. An official written transcript, written summary, or 129 130 other writing relating to the proceedings. 131 b. An official audiotape, videotape, digital image or 132 file, or similar material from which sound, or sound and 133 visual images, depicting the proceedings may be reproduced. 134 (18) RULES OF COURT. The applicable rules of court 135 shall be the Alabama Rules of Court, as applied in any state 136 or municipal court or appellate proceedings within the state. 137 (19) SENIOR FORCE COMMANDER. The commander of the same forceservice of within the state military forces as the 138 accused, with courts-martial convening authority, as delegated 139 140 by the Adjutant General.



141 (19) (20) <u>SENIOR FORCEARMY OR AIR STAFF</u> JUDGE ADVOCATE.
142 The <u>senior_State Staff judge advocateJudge Advocate, or</u>
143 <u>delegate, offor</u> the <u>commanderAdjutant General</u> of the same
144 <u>forceservice ofwithin</u> the state military forces as the accused
145 <u>and who is that commander's chief legal advisor</u>.

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(20) (21) STATE. The State of Alabama.

147 (22) STATES. One of the several states, the District of
148 Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S.
149 Virgin Islands.

150 (21) (23) STATE ACTIVE DUTY. Full-time duty in the state 151 military forces under an order of the Governor or otherwise 152 issued by authority of law under Chapter 2 of this title<u>Title</u> 153 <u>31</u> and paid in whole or in part by state funds, and includes 154 travel to and from such duty.

155 (22) (24) STATE MILITARY FORCES. The Alabama National Guard, as defined in Title 32, United States Code, Section 271 156 of the Constitution of Alabama 1901 of 2022, and Section 157 158 31-2-3. The unorganized militia, state defense force, state 159 national guard, home guard, or any other name of any state 160 force that does not meet this definition shall not be part of 161 the "state military forces" be under the jurisdiction and terms 162 of this code, as defined in Section 31-2-3.

163 (23)(25) SUPERIOR COMMISSIONED OFFICER. A commissioned 164 officer superior in rank or command."

165 "\$31-2A-2

(a) This code applies to all members of the state
military forces at all times and in all places, except it does
not apply to a member for any offenses committed while in a



169 duty status under Title 10 U.S.C.

170 (b) Subject matter jurisdiction is established if a 171 clear and convincing nexus exists between an offense, either 172 military or non-military, and the state military force. When a 173 member is in aany duty status (State Active Duty (SAD), T.32 174 and T.10) under either Title 32 U.S.C. or State Active Duty 175 then a rebuttable presumption exists that the nexus is 176 established. A proper civilian court has primary jurisdiction 177 of an offense when an act or omission violates both this code and civilian criminal law, foreign or domestic. In such a 178 179 case, a court-martial may be initiated only after the civilian prosecutorial authority has declined to prosecute or dismissed 180 the charge, provided jeopardy has not attached. Courts-martial 181 182 shall have primary jurisdiction over all military offenses 183 defined in this code. Jurisdiction over attempted crimes, conspiracy crimes, solicitation, and accessory crimes must be 184 determined by the underlying offense." 185

186

"§31-2A-6

(a) The senior force judge advocates inAlabama Army or 187 188 Air National Guard State Staff Judge Advocate of each branch 189 of service within of the state's military forces Alabama 190 National Guard or that judge advocate's State Staff Judge 191 Advocate's delegate or delegates shall make frequent 192 inspections in the field in supervision of the administration 193 of military justice infor that forcebranch of service. 194 (b) Convening authorities shall at all times

195 communicate directly with their judge advocates in matters 196 relating to the administration of military justice. The judge



197 advocate of any command is entitled to communicate directly 198 with the judge advocate of a superior or subordinate command, 199 or with<u>the</u> a State <u>Staff</u> Judge Advocate. 200 (c) No <u>personindividual</u> who has acted as member, 201 military judge, trial counsel, defense counsel, or

202 investigating officer, or who has been a witness, in any case 203 may later act as a judge advocate providing legal advice to 204 anythe reviewing authority uponconcerning the same case."

205 "\$31-2A-7

206 (a) Apprehension is the taking of a personan individual
207 into custody.

(b) Any personindividual authorized by this code or by 208 Chapter 47 of Title 10, U.S.C., or by regulations regulation 209 210 issued under either, to apprehend persons subject to this 211 code, any marshal of a court-martial appointed pursuant to the 212 provisions of this code, and any peace officer or civil 213 officer having authority to apprehend offenders under the laws 214 of the United States or of a state the State of Alabama, may do 215 so upon probable cause that an offense has been committed and 216 that the person apprehended committed it.

(c) Commissioned officers, warrant officers, petty
officers, and noncommissioned officers have authority to quell
quarrels, frays, and disorders among <u>personsindividuals</u>
subject to this code and to apprehend <u>personsindividuals</u>
subject to this code who take part therein.

(d) If an offender is apprehended outside the
 stateState of Alabama, the offender's return to the area must
 be in accordance with normal extradition procedures or by



225 reciprocal agreement, unless it is solely a military offense. 226 (e) No personindividual authorized by this article to 227 apprehend persons individuals subject to this code or the place 228 where such offender is confined, restrained, held, or 229 otherwise housed may require payment of any fee or charge for 230 so-receiving, apprehending, confining, restraining, holding, 231 or otherwise housing a personan individual except as otherwise 232 provided by Section 31-2-106."

233 "\$31-2A-12

No member of the Alabama National Guard may be placed 234 235 in confinement in immediate association with enemy prisoners or other foreign nationals not members of the Armed Forces. 236 237 This section does not preclude an Alabama National Guard 238 service member from being confined in a state, county, or 239 municipal jail or detention facility that may also house illegal immigrants, immigrants, or foreign nationals within 240 241 the same facility or holding cell."

242 "\$31-2A-15

(a) Under such regulations as prescribed, any
commanding officer may impose disciplinary punishments for
minor offenses without the intervention of a court-martial
pursuant to this article. The Governor, the Adjutant General,
or an officer orin a general or flag rank in command may
delegate the powers under this article to a principal
assistant who is a member of the Alabama National Guard.

(b) For the purposes of this article, the term "day" shall mean the following:

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(1) For the purposes of pay, one day shall equal one



253 active duty military payday.

(2) For all other purposes, one day shall equal onecalendar day.

(c) For the purposes of this partsection, all members
 must be in military status when punishment is imposed.

(d) Any commanding officer <u>serving as a brigade</u>
 <u>commander (Army) or wing/group/base or the commander of a</u>
 <u>geographically separated unit (Air)</u> may impose upon enlisted
 members of the officer's command any of the following:

262 (1) An admonition.

263 (2) A reprimand.

264 (3) The withholding of privileges for up to six265 consecutive months.

266

(4) The forfeiture of pay of up to eight12 days' pay.

267 (5) A reduction to the next inferior pay grade, if the
268 grade from which demoted is within the promotion authority of
269 the commander imposing the reduction of an enlisted member who
270 is E-6 and below.

(6) Extra duties, including fatigue or other duties,
for up to eight days, which need not be consecutive.

(7) Restriction to certain specified limits, with or
without suspension from duty, for not more than <u>eight14</u> days,
which need not be consecutive.

276 (e) Any commanding officer of the grade of major or 277 lieutenant commander, or above may impose upon enlisted 278 members of the officer's command any of the following:

279 (1) Any punishment authorized in subdivisions (1), (2), 280 and (3) of subsection (d).



281	(2) The forfeiture of pay of up to 12 days' pay.
282	(3) A reduction to the lowest or any intermediate pay
283	grade, if the grade from which demoted is within the promotion
284	authority of the commanding officer imposing the reduction,
285	but an enlisted member in a pay grade above E-4 may not be
286	reduced more than two pay grades.
287	(4) Extra duties, including fatigue or other duties,
288	for not more than 14 days which need not be consecutive.
289	(5) Restriction to certain specified limits, with or
290	without suspension from duty, for not more than 14 days which
291	need not be consecutive.
292	(f)(e) The Governor, the Adjutant General, an officer
293	exercising general court-martial convening authority, or an
294	officer of a general or flag rank in command may impose both
295	of the following:
296	(1) Upon officers of the officer's command, any
297	punishment authorized in subdivisions (1), (2), (3), (1) - (4),
298	<u>(6)</u> , and (5) (7) of subsection (c) (d).
299	(2) Upon enlisted members of the officer's command, any
300	punishment authorized in subsection (d).
301	(g)(f) Whenever any of those punishments are combined
302	to run consecutively, the total length of the combined
303	punishment cannot exceed the authorized duration of the
304	longest punishment in the combination, and there must be an
305	apportionment of punishments so that no single punishment in
306	the combination exceeds its authorized length under this
307	article.
308	(h)(g) Prior to the offer of non-judicial punishment,



309 the commanding officer shall determine whether restriction 310 shall be considered as a punishment. Should the commanding 311 officer determine that the punishment option may include 312 restriction, The determination of whether restriction is a punishment option does not prohibit the accused shall be 313 314 notified of the from requesting his or her right to demand 315 trial by special court-martial. Should the commanding officer 316 determine that the punishment option will not include restriction, the accused shall be notified that there is no 317 right to trial by court-martial in lieu of non-judicial 318 319 punishment. (i) (h) The officer who imposes the punishment, or the 320 successor in command, at any time, may suspend, set aside, 321 322 mitigate, or remit any part or amount of the punishment and 323 restore all rights, privileges, and property affected. The officer also may do either of the following: 324 325 (1) Mitigate reduction in grade to forfeiture of pay. 326 (2) Mitigate extra duties to restriction. 327 The mitigated punishment shall not be for a greater 328 period than the punishment mitigated. When mitigating 329 reduction in grade to forfeiture of pay, the amount of the forfeiture shall not be greater than the amount that could 330 331 have been imposed initially under this article by the officer 332 who imposed the punishment mitigated. 333 (j) (i) A personAn individual punished under this 334 article who considers the punishment unjust or disproportionate to the offense, through the proper channel, 335

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may appeal to the next superior authority within 4530 days

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337 after the punishment is either announced or sent to the 338 accused, as the commander may determine. The appeal shall be 339 promptly forwarded and decided. During the pendency of the 340 appeal, the punishment shall not be implemented. The superior 341 authority may exercise the same powers with respect to the 342 punishment imposed as may be exercised under subsection (i) (h) 343 by the officer who imposed the punishment. Before acting on an 344 appeal from a punishment, the authority that is to act on the 345 appeal may refer the case to a judge advocate for consideration and advice. 346

347 (k) (j) The imposition and enforcement of disciplinary punishment under this article for any act or omission is not a 348 349 bar to trial by court-martial or a civilian court of competent 350 jurisdiction for a serious crime or offense growing out of the 351 same act or omission and not properly punishable under this article; however, the fact that a disciplinary punishment has 352 353 been enforced may be shown by the accused upon trial and, when 354 so shown, it shall be considered in determining the measure of 355 punishment to be adjudged in the event of a finding of guilty.

356 (1) (k) Whenever a punishment of forfeiture of pay is 357 imposed under this article, the forfeiture may apply to pay 358 accruing before, on, or after the date that punishment is 359 imposed.

360 (m) (1) Regulations may prescribe the form of records to 361 be kept of proceedings under this article and may require that 362 certain categories of those proceedings be in writing.

363 (n) (m) The accused shall be informed of the location of 364 and right to consult counsel with regard to any non-judicial



365 punishment. The Commander shall ensure the memberaccused is 366 given appropriate means to contact counsel." "\$31-2A-16 367 368 The three kinds of courts-martial in the state military 369 forces are: 370 (1) General courts-martial, consisting of either of the 371 following: 372 a. A military judge and not less than five members. b. Only a military judge, if before the court is 373 assembled the accused, knowing the identity of the military 374 375 judge and after consultation with defense counsel, requests orally on the record or in writing a court composed only of a 376 military judge and the military judge approves. 377 378 (2) Special courts-martial, consisting of either of the 379 following: a. A military judge and not less than three 380 381 membersalone. 382 b. Only a The military judge, if one has been shall be 383 detailed to the court, and the accused under the same 384 conditions as those prescribed in paragraph b. of subdivision 385 (1) so requests by the State Staff Judge Advocate of either 386 the Alabama Army or Air National Guard. 387 c. The military judge may hear cases arising from any 388 service or branch within the state military forces. (3) Summary courts-martial, consisting of one 389 390 commissioned officer." "\$31-2A-19 391 392 Subject to Section 31-2A-17 (Article 17), special



393	courts-martial have jurisdiction to try <u>persons</u> individuals
394	subject to this code for any offensemilitary-specific offenses
395	made punishable by this code, and under such limitations as
396	the Governor may prescribe, may adjudge any punishment not
397	forbidden by this code except dishonorable discharge,
398	dismissal, confinement for more than six months, <u>or</u> forfeiture
399	of pay exceeding 24 days <u>.</u> , which must be completed within one
400	year Additional punishments under this section include
401	reduction of soldiers or airmen in the rank of E-6 and below
402	to the rank of E-1. Soldiers or airmen in the rank of E-7
403	through E-9 can be reduced to the rank of E-4. Officers may be
404	reduced in rank to the highest rank where the officer last
405	served honorably before the underlying offense occurred."
406	"\$31-2A-22
407	(a) General courts-martial may be convened by any one
408	of the following:
409	(1) The Governor.
410	(2) The Adjutant General.
411	(3) AAny General Officer who is designated as a
412	commanderserving in the Alabama Army or Air National Guard.
413	(b) If any such commanding officer is an accuser, the
414	court shall be convened by superior competent authority and
415	may in any case be convened by such<u>the</u> superior authority if
416	considered desirable by the authority."
417	"§31-2A-26
418	(a) A military judge shall be detailed to each general
419	and special court-martial. The military judge shall preside
420	over each open session of the court-martial to which the



421 military judge has been detailed.

422 (b) A military judge shall be all of the following:

423

(1) An active or retired commissioned officer.

424 (2) A member in good standing of the bar of the highest
425 court of a state or a member of the bar of a federal court for
426 at least five years.

427 (3) Either a certified military judge or a judge of a
428 court of competent jurisdiction who is approved by the
429 Adjutant General.

(c) In the instance when a military judge is not a member of the bar of the highest court of the state, the military judge shall be deemed admitted pro hac vice, subject to filing a certificate with the state judge advocate setting forth such qualifications provided in subsection (b) and with notice and approval of the State Bar and Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court.

437 (d) The military judge of a general or special 438 court-martial shall be designated by the state judge advocate, 439 or a designee, for detail by the convening authority. Neither 440 the convening authority nor any staff member of the convening 441 authority shall prepare or review any report concerning the 442 effectiveness, fitness, or efficiency of the military judge 443 sowho is detailed, which relates to performance of duty as a 444 military judge.

(e) No <u>person_individual</u> is eligible to act as military judge in a case if that <u>person_individual</u> is the accuser or a witness, or has acted as investigating officer or a counsel in the same case.



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

453 "\$31-2A-29

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

460 (b) Whenever a general court-martial, other than a 461 general court-martial composed of a military judge only, is 462 reduced below five members, the trial may not proceed unless 463 the convening authority details new members sufficient in 464 number to provide not less than the applicable minimum number 465 of five members. The trial may proceed with the new members 466 present after the recorded evidence previously introduced 467 before the members of the court has been read to the court in 468 the presence of the military judge, the accused, and counsel for both sides. 469

(c) If the military judge of a general court-martial is unable to proceed with the trial as a result of a challenge, because of physical disability, or for other good cause, trial shall proceed, subject to any applicable conditions of Section 31-2A-16(1)b. (Article 16(1)b.), after the detail of a new military judge as if no evidence had previously been introduced, unless a verbatim record of the evidence



477 previously introduced or a stipulation thereof is read in 478 court in the presence of the new military judge, the accused, 479 and counsel for both sides. 480 (c) Whenever a special court-martial, other than a 481 special court-martial composed of a military judge only, is 482 reduced below three members, the trial may not proceed unless 483 the convening authority details new members sufficient in 484 number to provide not less than three members. The trial shall 485 proceed with the new members present as if no evidence had been introduced previously at the trial, unless a verbatim 486 487 record of the evidence previously introduced before the members of the court or a stipulation thereof is read to the 488 court in the presence of the military judge, the accused, and 489 counsel for both sides. 490 491

(d) If the military judge of a special court-martial composed of a military judge only is unable to proceed with 492 493 the trial as a result of a challenge, because of physical 494 disability, as a result of a challenge, or for other good 495 cause, the trial shall proceed, subject to any applicable conditions of Section 31-2A-16(1)b. or (2)b. (Article 16(1)b. 496 497 or (2)b.) Section 31-2A-16(2)b. and c. (Article 16(2)b. and 498 c.), after the detail of a new military judge as if no 499 evidence had previously been introduced, unless a verbatim 500 record of the evidence previously introduced or a stipulation 501 thereof is read in court in the presence of the new military 502 judge, the accused, and counsel for both sides."

503 "\$31-2A-30

504

(a) Charges and specifications shall be signed by a



505 personan individual subject to this code under oath before 506 either a commissioned officer or the clerk of the court as 507 authorized by Section 31-2A-136(a) (Article 136(a)) to 508 administer oaths and shall state both of the following: 509 (1) That the The signer has personal knowledge of, or has investigated, the matters set forth therein. 510 511 (2) That the The charges and specifications are true in 512 fact to the best of the signer's knowledge and belief. 513 (b) Upon the preferring of charges, the proper 514 authority shall take immediate steps to determine what 515 disposition should be made thereof in the interest of justice and discipline, and the person accused shall be informed of 516 517 the charges as soon as practicable." "\$31-2A-34 518 519 (a) Before directing the trial of any charge by general 520 or special court-martial, the convening authority shall refer

522 <u>convening authority may refer a specification under a charge</u> 523 <u>to a special court-martial after advice from the servicing</u> 524 <u>judge advocate. This advice of counsel to the convening</u> 525 <u>authority can be either in writing or verbal.</u>

it to a judge advocate for consideration and advice. The

521

526 (b) The convening authority may not refer a 527 specification under a charge to a general or special 528 court-martial for trial unless the convening authority has 529 been advised in writing by a judge advocate of all of the 530 following:

531 (1) The specification alleges an offense under this532 code.



533 (2) The specification is warranted by the evidence 534 indicated in the report of investigation under Section 535 31-2A-32 (Article 32), if there is such a report. 536 (3) A court-martial would have jurisdiction over the 537 accused and the offense. 538 (b) (c) The advice of the judge advocate under 539 subsection subsections (a) and (b) with respect to a 540 specification under a charge shall include a written and 541 signed statement by the judge advocate containing both of the 542 following: 543 (1) Conclusions with respect to each matter set forth in subsection subsections (a) and (b). 544 545 (2) Recommended action that the convening authority 546 should take regarding the specification. If the specification 547 is referred for trial, the recommendation of the judge 548 advocate shall accompany the specification. 549 (c) (d) If the charges or specifications are not correct 550 formally or do not conform to the substance of the evidence 551 contained in the report of the investigating officer, formal 552 corrections, and such changes in the charges and 553 specifications as are needed to make them conform to the

- 554 evidence, may be made."
- 555 "\$31-2A-35

556 The trial counsel shall serve or <u>caused cause</u> to be 557 served upon the accused a copy of the charges. No 558 <u>personindvidual</u>, against the <u>person'sindividual's</u> objection, 559 may be brought to trial before a general court-martial case 560 within a period of 45 days after the service of charges upon

the accused, or in a special court-martial, within a period of

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562 4530 days after the service of charges upon the accused." "\$31-2A-36 563 564 Pretrial, trial, and post-trial procedures, including 565 modes of proof, for court-martial cases arising under this 566 code, and for courts of inquiry, may be prescribed by the 567 Governor or the Adjutant General by rules, or as otherwise 568 provided by law, which shall apply the principles of law and 569 the rules of court under the State of Alabama, to include: (i) the Alabama Rules of Evidence; (ii) Alabama Rules of Criminal 570 571 Procedure; (iii) Alabama Rules of Juvenile Procedure; and (iv) Alabama Rules of Appellate Procedureevidence generally 572 recognized in military criminal cases in the courts of the 573 574 Armed Forces but which may not be contrary to or inconsistent with this code." 575 "\$31-2A-38 576 (a) The trial counsel of a general or special 577 578 court-martial shall prosecute in the name of the state, and, 579 under the direction of the court, shall prepare the record of 580 the proceedings. 581 (b) (1) The accused has the right to be represented in 582 defense before a general or special court-martial or at an 583 investigation under Section 31-2A-32 (Article 32) as provided 584 in this subsection. 585 (2) The accused may be represented by civilian counsel 586 at the provision and expense of the accused. (3) The accused may be represented by either of the 587 588 following:

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a. By military Military counsel detailed under Section
31-2A-27 (Article 27).

b. By military<u>Military</u> counsel of the accused's own
selection if that counsel is reasonably available as
determined under subdivision (7).

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

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

(6) The accused is not entitled to be represented by
more than one military counsel. However, the personindividual
authorized under rules prescribed under Section 31-2A-27
(Article 27) to detail counsel, in that person's individual's
sole discretion:

607 a. May detail additional military counsel as assistant608 defense counsel.

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

613 (7) The senior force judge advocateState Staff Judge 614 Advocate of the same force of which the accused is a member τ 615 shall determine whether the military counsel selected by an 616 accused is reasonably available.



617 (c) In any court-martial proceeding resulting in a conviction, the defense counsel may do any of the following: 618 619 (1) Forward for attachment to the record of proceedings 620 a brief of such matters as counsel determines should be 621 considered in behalf of the accused on review, including any 622 objection to the contents of the record which counsel 623 considers appropriate. 624 (2) Assist the accused in the submission of any matter 625 under Section 31-2A-60 (Article 60). (3) Take other action authorized by this code." 626 "§31-2A-46 627 The trial counsel, the defense counsel, and the 628 court-martial shall have equal opportunity to obtain witnesses 629 630 and other evidence as prescribed by regulations and provided 631 by law. Process issued in court-martial cases to compel 632 witnesses to appear and testify and to compel the production 633 of other evidence shall apply the principles of law and the 634 rules of courts-martial generally recognized in military 635 criminal cases in the courts of the Armed Forces of the United 636 States, but which may not be contrary to or inconsistent with 637 this codeAlabama Rules of Criminal Procedure. Process shall 638 run to any part of the United States, or the territories, 639 commonwealths, and possessions, and may be executed by civil 640 officers as prescribed by the laws of the place where the 641 witness or evidence is located or outside of the United

642 <u>StatesState of Alabama</u>. A court-martial convened under this 643 code may subpoena and compel the presence of witnesses and the 644 production of documents in the same manner as a circuit court



in a criminal case. Such subpoena, however, shall be signed and issued by the <u>assigned military</u> judge and shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 21 of Title 12. Any reference therein to the issuance of process by a clerk of court shall not apply in a court-martial proceeding."

650 "\$31-2A-51

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

657 (b) The military judge shall rule upon all questions of 658 law and all interlocutory questions arising during the 659 proceedings. Any such ruling made by the military judge upon 660 any question of law or any interlocutory question other than 661 the factual issue of mental responsibility of the accused is 662 final and constitutes the ruling of the court. However, the 663 military judge may change the ruling at any time during the 664 trial. Unless the ruling is final, if any member objects 665 thereto, the court shall be cleared and closed and the 666 question decided by a voice vote as provided in Section 667 31-2A-52 (Article 52), beginning with the junior in rank.

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

672

(1) The accused must be presumed to be innocent until



his or her guilt is established by legal and competentevidence beyond reasonable doubt.

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

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

682 (4) The burden of proof to establish the guilt of the683 accused beyond reasonable doubt is upon the state.

(d) Subsections (a), (b), and (c) do not apply to a 684 685 court-martial composed of a military judge only. The military 686 judge of such a court-martial shall determine all questions of 687 law and fact arising during the proceedings and, if the 688 accused is convicted, adjudge an appropriate sentence. The 689 military judge of such a court-martial shall make a general 690 finding, and in addition, on request, shall find the facts 691 specially. If an opinion or memorandum of decision is filed, 692 it will be sufficient if the findings of fact appear therein."

693

"§31-2A-52

(a) No person may be convicted of an offense except as
provided in Section 31-2A-45(b) (Article 45(b)) or by the
concurrence of two-thirds of the members present at the time
the vote is taken.

(b) All other questions to be decided by the members of
a general or special court-martial shall be determined by a
majority vote, but a determination to reconsider a finding of



701 guilty or to reconsider a sentence, with a view toward 702 decreasing it, may be made by any lesser vote which indicates 703 that the reconsideration is not opposed by the number of votes 704 required for that finding or sentence. A tie vote on a 705 challenge disqualifies the member challenged. A tie vote on a 706 motion relating to the question of the accused's sanity is a 707 determination against the accused. A tie vote on any other 708 question is a determination in favor of the accused.

709 (c) Pursuant to its authority under Article XV, Section 710 271 of the Constitution of Alabama of 19012022, the 711 Legislature finds and declares that Article I, Section 11 of the Constitution of Alabama of 19012022, does not apply to a 712 713 court-martial proceeding. Courts-martial existed before the 714 existence of the Constitution constitution, and their 715 existence is recognized in the Constitution constitution. 716 Further, courts-martial are an executive agency belonging to 717 the executive branch, not the judicial branch, and were 718 created by the Legislature pursuant to its authority under 719 Article XV, Section 271, to provide for disciplining the 720 militia."

721

"§31-2A-54

(a) Each general and special court-martial shall keep a separate record of the proceedings in each case brought before it, and the record shall be authenticated by the signature of the military judge. If the record cannot be authenticated by the military judge by reason of his or her death, disability, or absence, it shall be authenticated by the signature of the trial counsel or by that of a member, if the trial counsel is



729 unable to authenticate it by reason of his or her death, 730 disability, or absence. In a court-martial consisting of only 731 a military judge, the record shall be authenticated by the 732 court reporter under the same conditions which would impose 733 such a duty on a member under this subsection.

(b) (1) A complete verbatim record of the proceedings and testimony shall be prepared in each general and special court-martial case resulting in a conviction.

737 (2) In all other court-martial cases, the record shall738 contain such matters as may be prescribed by regulations.

(c) Each summary court-martial shall keep a separate record of the proceedings in each case, and the record shall be authenticated in the manner as may be prescribed by regulations.

(d) A copy of the record of the proceedings of each general and special court-martial shall be given to the accused as soon as it is authenticated <u>and once the accused</u> provides timely notice of appeal."

747 "\$31-2A-58b

748 (a) (1) A court-martial sentence described in 749 subdivision (2) shall result in the forfeiture of pay, or of 750 pay and allowances, due that member during any period of 751 confinement or parole. The forfeiture pursuant to this article 752 shall take effect on the date determined under Section 31-2A-57(a) (Article 57(a)) and may be deferred as provided by 753 754 that article. The pay and allowances forfeited, in the case of a general court-martial, shall be all pay and allowances due 755 756 that member during such period and, in the case of a special



757 court-martial, shall be two-thirds of all pay due that member 758 during such period.

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

761

a. Confinement for more than six months.

762 b. Confinement for six months or less and a bad-conduct
 763 discharge or dismissal confinement for any period of time.

764 (b) In a case involving an accused who has dependents, 765 the convening authority or other person acting under Section 766 31-2A-60 (Article 60) may waive any or all of the forfeitures 767 of pay and allowances required by subsection (a) for a period not to exceed six months. Any amount of pay or allowances 768 769 that, except for a waiver under this subsection, would be 770 forfeited shall be paid, as the convening authority or other 771 person taking action directs, to the dependents of the 772 accused.

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

780 "\$31-2A-66

The Governor shall establish a Military Court-Martial Review Panel which shall be composed of one or more panels, and each <u>such</u>panel shall be composed of not less than three appellate military judges. The military judges selected for



785 the Military Court-Martial Review Panel shall be active, or 786 retired, or an individual who served for a minimum of eight 787 years as a judge advocates advocate of the Department of 788 Defense of the United Stateswithin the Alabama Army or Air 789 National Guard. Further composition and selection of judges for the panel shall be established by regulation pursuant to 790 791 Sections 131 and 271 of the Official Recompilation of the 792 Constitution of Alabama of 19012022, as amended. For the 793 purpose of reviewing courts-martial cases, the body may sit in panels or as a whole in accordance with the rules prescribed 794 795 by the Governor. All appeals of decisions of courts-martial shall proceed directly to the Military Court-Martial Review 796 797 Panel."

798

"\$31-2A-73

799 <u>(a)</u> At any time within two years<u>30 days</u> after notice of 800 approval by the convening authority of a court-martial 801 sentence, the accused may petition the Adjutant General for a 802 new trial on the grounds of newly discovered evidence or fraud 803 on the court-martial.

(b) At any time within 4530 days of discovery of fraud on the court-martial or newly discovered evidence or fraud on the court-martial, the accused may petition for <u>a</u> new trial with the Military Court-Martial Review Panel. In the event the accused's case is pending before the Alabama Supreme Court, the appeal shall be stayed until the Military Court-Martial Review Panel rules on the petition."

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812 "\$31-2A-130



	Any person<u>i</u>ndividual subject to this code <u>is guilty of</u>
	criminal trespass and shall be punished as a court-martial may
	direct if he or she is convicted of either of the following:
	(1) who unlawfully enters Knowingly enters or remains
	unlawfully in a the building or upon real property which is
-	fenced or enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders.
	(2) structure of another with intent to commit a
(criminal offense therein is guilty of housebreaking and shall
ļ	be punished as a court-martial may directKnowingly enters or
	remains unlawfully in or on a premises."
	"§31-2A-136
	(a) The following persons may administer oaths for the
•	purposes of military administration, including military
	justice:
	(1) All judge advocates.
	(2) All summary courts-martial.
	(3) All adjutants, assistant adjutants, acting
	adjutants, and personnel adjutants.
	(4) All other persons designated by regulations of the
	Armed Forces of the United States or by statute.
	(b) The following persons may administer oaths
	necessary in the performance of their duties:
	(1) The president President of the United States,
	military judge, and trial counsel, and the clerk of court for
	all general and special courts-martial.
	(2) The president and the counsel for the court of any
	court of inquiry.
	(3) All officers designated to take a deposition.



841 (4) All persons individuals detailed to conduct an 842 investigation. 843 (5) All recruiting officers. 844 (6) All other persons individuals designated by regulations of the Armed Forces of the United States or by 845 846 statute. 847 (c) The signature without seal of any such person 848 listed in subsection (a) or (b), together with the title of 849 his or her office, is prima facie evidence of the person's authority." 850 851 Section 2. Section 31-2A-26a is added to the Code of Alabama 1975, as follows: 852 853 §31-2A-26a 854 (a) A military judge shall be detailed to each special 855 court-martial. The military judge shall preside over each open 856 session of the special court-martial to which the military 857 judge has been detailed. 858 (b) A military judge shall be both of the following: 859 (1) A judge advocate who is a member in good standing 860 of the Alabama National Guard. 861 (2) A member in good standing of the State Bar of 862 Alabama for at least five years. 863 (c) The military judge of a special court-martial shall 864 be designated by a state staff judge advocate, or a designee, 865 for detail by the convening authority. Neither the convening 866 authority nor any staff member of the convening authority shall prepare or review any report concerning the 867

868 effectiveness, fitness, or efficiency of the military judge

Page 31



869 who is detailed, which relates to performance of duty as a 870 military judge.

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

875 (e) The military judge of a special court-martial may 876 not consult or communicate with any party, or party's 877 representative, regarding a matter before them except in the presence of the accused, or defense counsel and trial counsel. 878 879 Section 3. Sections 31-2A-99, 31-2A-100, 31-2A-101, 31A-2A-102, 31-2A-104, 31-2A-105, 31-2A-110, 31-2A-112a, 880 881 31-2A-112b, 31-2A-114, and 31-2A-143, Code of Alabama 1975, 882 are repealed.

883 Section 4. This act shall become effective on October 884 1, 2024.



885 886 887 Senate

888 Read for the first time and referred04-Apr-24 to the Senate committee on Veterans 889 and Military Affairs 890 891 892 on the calendar: 893 0 amendments 894 895 Read for the third time and passed16-Apr-24 896 897 as amended Yeas 31 898 Nays 0 899 900 Abstains 0 901 902 903 Patrick Harris, 904 Secretary. 905