

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



1 <u>Enrolled</u>, An Act,

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4	Relating to the Alabama Code of Military Justice; to
5	amend Sections 31-2A-1, 31-2A-2, 31-2A-6, 31-2A-7, 31-2A-12,
6	31-2A-15, 31-2A-16, 31-2A-19, 31-2A-22, 31-2A-26, 31-2A-29,
7	31-2A-30, 31-2A-34, 31-2A-35, 31-2A-36, 31-2A-38, 31-2A-46,
8	31-2A-51, 31-2A-52, 31-2A-54, 31-2A-58b, 31-2A-66, 31-2A-73,
9	31-2A-130, and 31-2A-136, Code of Alabama 1975; to add Section
10	31-2A-26a to the Code of Alabama 1975; and to repeal Sections
11	31-2A-99, 31-2A-100, 31-2A-101, 31A-2A-102, 31-2A-104,
12	31-2A-105, 31-2A-110, 31-2A-112a, 31-2A-112b, 31-2A-114, and
13	31-2A-143, Code of Alabama 1975.
14	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
15	Section 1. Sections 31-2A-1, 31-2A-2, 31-2A-6, 31-2A-7,
16	31-2A-12, 31-2A-15, 31-2A-16, 31-2A-19, 31-2A-22, 31-2A-26,
17	31-2A-29, 31-2A-30, 31-2A-34, 31-2A-35, 31-2A-36, 31-2A-38,
18	31-2A-46, 31-2A-51, 31-2A-52, 31-2A-54, 31-2A-58b, 31-2A-66,
19	31-2A-73, 31-2A-130, and 31-2A-136, Code of Alabama 1975, are
20	amended to read as follows:
21	"§31-2A-1
22	For the purposes of this code, unless the context
23	otherwise requires, the following words have the following
24	meanings:
25	(1) ACCUSER. A person An individual who signs and swears
26	to charges, any person any individual who directs that charges
27	nominally be signed and sworn to by another, and any other
28	person <u>individual</u> who has an interest other than an official



29 interest in the prosecution of the accused.

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

35 (3) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION. Information that meets all36 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, Governor's Executive order, or regulation to
require protection against unauthorized disclosure for reasons
of national or state security.

43 b. Any restricted data, as defined in Section 11(y) of 44 the Atomic Energy Act of $1954_{\underline{1}}$ (42 U.S.C. § 2014(y)).

45 <u>(4) CLERK OF THE COURT. Includes all individuals</u>
46 <u>employed or assigned to serve in this position by a state</u>
47 <u>staff judge advocate to manage and maintain court records.</u>
48 This individual may administer oaths for charges and warrants.

49

(4) (5) CODE. This chapter.

50 (5)(6) COMMANDING OFFICER. Includes only commissioned 51 officers of the state military forces and shall include 52 officers in charge only when administering nonjudicial 53 punishment under Section 31-2A-15 (Article 15). The term 54 "commander" has the same meaning as "commanding officer" 55 unless the context otherwise requires. A commander is any 56 general officer, the Adjutant General, or any other officer



57 who, by virtue of position, is designated as a commanding 58 officer.

59 (6) (7) CONVENING AUTHORITY. Includes, in addition to 60 the personindividual who convened the court, a commissioned 61 officer commanding for the time being or a successor in 62 command to the convening authority.

63 (7) (8) DAY. <u>A calendar day, Unlessunless</u> otherwise 64 specified with respect to forfeiture of pay; means calendar 65 <u>day and the term</u> is not synonymous with the term "unit 66 training assembly." Any punishment authorized by this code 67 which is measured in terms of days, <u>shall</u> when served in a 68 status other than annual field training, <u>shall</u> be construed to 69 mean succeeding duty days.

70(8)(9) DUTY STATUS OTHER THAN STATE ACTIVE DUTY. Any71other type of duty not in federal service and not full-time72duty in the active service of the state; under an order issued73by authority of law and includes travel to and from such duty.74(9)(10) ENLISTED MEMBER. A person in an enlisted grade.75(10)(11) JUDGE ADVOCATE.

76 <u>(a)</u> A commissioned officer of the organized state 77 military forces who is a member in good standing of the bar of 78 the highest court of <u>a state</u> the State of Alabama, and <u>who</u> is 79 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.



85 2. Certified as a non-federally recognized judge 86 advocate, under regulations promulgated pursuant to this code, by the senior judge advocate of the commander of the force in 87 88 the state military forces of which the accused is a member, as 89 competent to perform such military justice duties required by 90 this code. If there is no such judge advocate available, then 91 such certification may be made by such senior judge advocate 92 of the commander of another force in the state military 93 forces, as the convening authority directs. b.(b) In the instance when a judge advocate is detailed 94 95 under this code and is not a member of the bar of this state, the judge advocate shall be deemed admitted pro hac vice, 96 97 subject to filing a certificate with the military judge setting forth his or her qualifications, and with notice and 98 99 approval of the Alabama State Bar and Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, that counsel the judge advocate is all 100 101 of the following: 102 1. A commissioned officer of the Armed Forces of the 103 United States or a component thereof. 2. A member in good standing of the bar of the highest 104 105 court of a state. 106 3. Meets the qualificationsQualified detailed in 107 accordance with paragraph a subsection (a). 108 (11) (12) MILITARY COURT. A court-martial or a court of 109 inquiry. 110 (12) (13) MILITARY JUDGE. An official of a general or special court-martial detailed in accordance with Section 111 112 Sections 31-2A-26 and 31-2A-26a (ArticleArticles 26 and 26a).



113 (13) (14) MILITARY OFFENSES. Those offenses prescribed under Part X which are not also covered by federal or state 114 115 law. 116 (14) (15) NATIONAL SECURITY. The national defense and foreign relations of the United States. 117 (15) (16) OFFICER. A commissioned or warrant officer. 118 119 (16) OFFICER IN CHARGE. A member of the naval militia, 120 the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard designated as 121 such by appropriate authority. (17) RECORD. When used in connection with the 122 123 proceedings of a court-martial, means either of the following: 124 a. An official written transcript, written summary, or other writing relating to the proceedings. 125 126 b. An official audiotape, videotape, digital image or 127 file, or similar material from which sound, or sound and 128 visual images, depicting the proceedings may be reproduced. 129 (18) RULES OF COURT. The applicable rules of court 130 shall be the Alabama Rules of Court, as applied in any state 131 or municipal court or appellate proceedings within the state. 132 (18) (19) SENIOR FORCE COMMANDER. The commander of the 133 same forceservice of within the state military forces as the 134 accused, with courts-martial convening authority, as delegated 135 by the Adjutant General. 136 (19) (20) SENIOR FORCEARMY OR AIR STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE. 137 The senior State Staff judge advocateJudge Advocate, or 138 delegate, offor the commanderAdjutant General of the same forceservice of within the state military forces as the accused 139 140 and who is that commander's chief legal advisor.



141 (20)(21) STATE. The State of Alabama.

142 (22) STATES. One of the several states, the District of
143 Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S.
144 Virgin Islands.

145 (21)(23) STATE ACTIVE DUTY. Full-time duty in the state 146 military forces under an order of the Governor or otherwise 147 issued by authority of law under Chapter 2 of this title<u>Title</u> 148 <u>31</u> and paid in whole or in part by state funds, and includes 149 travel to and from such duty.

(22) (24) STATE MILITARY FORCES. The Alabama National 150 151 Guard, as defined in Title 32, United States Code, Section 271 of the Constitution of Alabama 1901 of 2022, and Section 152 31-2-3. The unorganized militia, state defense force, state 153 154 national guard, home guard, or any other name of any state 155 force that does not meet this definition shall not be part of the "state military forces" be under the jurisdiction and terms 156 157 of this code, as defined in Section 31-2-3.

158 (23) (25) SUPERIOR COMMISSIONED OFFICER. A commissioned 159 officer superior in rank or command."

160 "\$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
duty status under Title 10 U.S.C.

(b) Subject matter jurisdiction is established if a clear and convincing nexus exists between an offense, either military or non-military, and the state military force. When a member is in any duty status (State Active Duty (SAD), T.32



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

181

"§31-2A-6

(a) The senior force judge advocates inAlabama Army or
Air National Guard State Staff Judge Advocate of each branch
of service withinof the state's military forcesAlabama
National Guard or that judge advocate'sState Staff Judge
Advocate's delegate or delegates shall make frequent
inspections in the field in supervision of the administration
of military justice infor that forcebranch of service.

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

195 (c) No <u>personindividual</u> who has acted as member, 196 military judge, trial counsel, defense counsel, or



197 investigating officer, or who has been a witness, in any case 198 may later act as a judge advocate providing legal advice to 199 anythe reviewing authority upon concerning the same case." 200 "\$31-2A-7 201 (a) Apprehension is the taking of a personan individual 202 into custody. 203 (b) Any personindividual authorized by this code or by 204 Chapter 47 of Title 10, U.S.C., or by regulations regulation 205 issued under either, to apprehend persons subject to this 206 code, any marshal of a court-martial appointed pursuant to the 207 provisions of this code, and any peace officer or civil officer having authority to apprehend offenders under the laws 208 209 of the United States or of a state the State of Alabama, may do 210 so upon probable cause that an offense has been committed and 211 that the person apprehended committed it. (c) Commissioned officers, warrant officers, petty 212 213 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
reciprocal agreement, unless it is solely a military offense.

(e) No <u>personindividual</u> authorized by this article to apprehend <u>personsindividuals</u> subject to this code or the place where such offender is confined, restrained, held, or otherwise housed may require payment of any fee or charge for



225 so receiving, apprehending, confining, restraining, holding, or otherwise housing a personan individual except as otherwise 226 227 provided by Section 31-2-106." 228 "\$31-2A-12 229 No member of the Alabama National Guard may be placed 230 in confinement in immediate association with enemy prisoners 231 or other foreign nationals not members of the Armed Forces. 232 This section does not preclude an Alabama National Guard 233 service member from being confined in a state, county, or municipal jail or detention facility that may also house 234 235 illegal immigrants, immigrants, or foreign nationals within the same facility or holding cell." 236 237 "\$31-2A-15 238 (a) Under such regulations as prescribed, any 239 commanding officer may impose disciplinary punishments for minor offenses without the intervention of a court-martial 240 pursuant to this article. The Governor, the Adjutant General, 241 242 or an officer orin a general or flag rank in command may 243 delegate the powers under this article to a principal 244 assistant who is a member of the Alabama National Guard. 245 (b) For the purposes of this article, the term "day" 246 shall mean the following: 247 (1) For the purposes of pay, one day shall equal one active duty military payday. 248 249 (2) For all other purposes, one day shall equal one 250 calendar day.

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



253	(d) Any commanding officer <u>serving as a brigade</u>
254	commander (Army) or wing/group/base or the commander of a
255	geographically separated unit (Air) may impose upon enlisted
256	members of the officer's command any of the following:
257	(1) An admonition.
258	(2) A reprimand.
259	(3) The withholding of privileges for up to six
260	consecutive months.
261	(4) The forfeiture of pay of up to eight 12 days ' pay .
262	(5) A reduction to the next inferior pay grade , if the
263	grade from which demoted is within the promotion authority of
264	the commander imposing the reduction of an enlisted member who
265	is E-6 and below.
266	(6) Extra duties, including fatigue or other duties,
267	for up to eight days, which need not be consecutive.
268	(7) Restriction to certain specified limits, with or
269	without suspension from duty, for not more than eight<u>14</u> days,
270	which need not be consecutive.
271	(e) Any commanding officer of the grade of major or
272	lieutenant commander, or above may impose upon enlisted
273	members of the officer's command any of the following:
274	(1) Any punishment authorized in subdivisions (1), (2),
275	and (3) of subsection (d).
276	(2) The forfeiture of pay of up to 12 days' pay.
277	(3) A reduction to the lowest or any intermediate pay
278	grade, if the grade from which demoted is within the promotion
279	authority of the commanding officer imposing the reduction,
280	but an enlisted member in a pay grade above E-4 may not be



281 reduced more than two pay grades.

- (4) Extra duties, including fatigue or other duties, 282 for not more than 14 days which need not be consecutive. 283 284 (5) Restriction to certain specified limits, with or 285 without suspension from duty, for not more than 14 days which 286 need not be consecutive. 287 (f) (e) The Governor, the Adjutant General, an officer 288 exercising general court-martial convening authority, or an 289 officer of a general or flag rank in command may impose both 290 of the following: 291 (1) Upon officers of the officer's command, any punishment authorized in subdivisions (1), (2), (3), (1) - (4),292 293 (6), and (5) (7) of subsection (e) (d). (2) Upon enlisted members of the officer's command, any 294 295 punishment authorized in subsection (d). (g) (f) Whenever any of those punishments are combined 296 297 to run consecutively, the total length of the combined 298 punishment cannot exceed the authorized duration of the 299 longest punishment in the combination, and there must be an 300 apportionment of punishments so that no single punishment in the combination exceeds its authorized length under this 301 302 article. 303 (h) (g) Prior to the offer of non-judicial punishment, 304 the commanding officer shall determine whether restriction 305 shall be considered as a punishment. Should the commanding 306 officer determine that the punishment option may include restriction, The determination of whether restriction is a 307
 - 308 punishment option does not prohibit the accused shall be



309 notified of the <u>from requesting his or her</u>right to demand 310 trial by <u>special</u> court-martial. <u>Should the commanding officer</u> 311 determine that the punishment option will not include 312 restriction, the accused shall be notified that there is no 313 right to trial by court-martial in lieu of non-judicial 314 punishment.

315 (i) (h) The officer who imposes the punishment, or the 316 successor in command, at any time, may suspend, set aside, 317 mitigate, or remit any part or amount of the punishment and 318 restore all rights, privileges, and property affected. The 319 officer also may do either of the following:

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321

(1) Mitigate reduction in grade to forfeiture of pay.(2) Mitigate extra duties to restriction.

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

328 (j) (i) A personAn individual punished under this 329 article who considers the punishment unjust or 330 disproportionate to the offense, through the proper channel, 331 may appeal to the next superior authority within 4530 days 332 after the punishment is either announced or sent to the 333 accused, as the commander may determine. The appeal shall be 334 promptly forwarded and decided. During the pendency of the appeal, the punishment shall not be implemented. The superior 335 336 authority may exercise the same powers with respect to the



337 punishment imposed as may be exercised under subsection (i)(h) 338 by the officer who imposed the punishment. Before acting on an 339 appeal from a punishment, the authority that is to act on the 340 appeal may refer the case to a judge advocate for 341 consideration and advice.

342 (k) (j) The imposition and enforcement of disciplinary 343 punishment under this article for any act or omission is not a 344 bar to trial by court-martial or a civilian court of competent 345 jurisdiction for a serious crime or offense growing out of the same act or omission and not properly punishable under this 346 347 article; however, the fact that a disciplinary punishment has been enforced may be shown by the accused upon trial and, when 348 349 so-shown, it shall be considered in determining the measure of 350 punishment to be adjudged in the event of a finding of guilty.

351 (1) (k) Whenever a punishment of forfeiture of pay is 352 imposed under this article, the forfeiture may apply to pay 353 accruing before, on, or after the date that punishment is 354 imposed.

355 (m)(1) Regulations may prescribe the form of records to 356 be kept of proceedings under this article and may require that 357 certain categories of those proceedings be in writing.

358 (n) (m) The accused shall be informed of the location of 359 and right to consult counsel with regard to any non-judicial 360 punishment. The Commander shall ensure the member<u>accused</u> is 361 given appropriate means to contact counsel."

362 "\$31-2A-16

363 The three kinds of courts-martial in the state military 364 forces are:



365 (1) General courts-martial, consisting of either of the 366 following:

a. A military judge and not less than five members.
b. Only a military judge, if before the court is
assembled the accused, knowing the identity of the military
judge and after consultation with defense counsel, requests
orally on the record or in writing a court composed only of a
military judge and the military judge approves.

373 (2) Special courts-martial, consisting of either of the 374 following:

a. A military judge and not less than three
 membersalone.

b. Only a<u>The</u> military judge, if one has been shall be
detailed to the court, and the accused under the same
conditions as those prescribed in paragraph b. of subdivision
(1) so requests by the State Staff Judge Advocate of either
the Alabama Army or Air National Guard.

382 <u>c. The military judge may hear cases arising from any</u> 383 service or branch within the state military forces.

384 (3) Summary courts-martial, consisting of one 385 commissioned officer."

386 "\$31-2A-19

387 Subject to Section 31-2A-17 (Article 17), special 388 courts-martial have jurisdiction to try <u>personsindividuals</u> 389 subject to this code for <u>any offensemilitary-specific offenses</u> 390 made punishable by this code, and under such limitations as 391 the Governor may prescribe, may adjudge any punishment not 392 forbidden by this code except dishonorable discharge,



393	dismissal, confinement for more than six months, or forfeiture
394	of pay exceeding 24 days. , which must be completed within one
395	- year Additional punishments under this section include
396	reduction of soldiers or airmen in the rank of E-6 and below
397	to the rank of E-1. Soldiers or airmen in the rank of E-7
398	through E-9 can be reduced to the rank of E-4. Officers may be
399	reduced in rank to the highest rank where the officer last
400	served honorably before the underlying offense occurred."
401	"\$31-2A-22
402	(a) General courts-martial may be convened by any one
403	of the following:
404	(1) The Governor.
405	(2) The Adjutant General.
406	(3) AAny General Officer who is designated as a
407	commanderserving in the Alabama Army or Air National Guard.
408	(b) If any such commanding officer is an accuser, the
409	court shall be convened by superior competent authority and
410	may in any case be convened by <u>suchthe</u> superior authority if
411	considered desirable by the authority."
412	"§31-2A-26
413	(a) A military judge shall be detailed to each general
414	and special court-martial. The military judge shall preside
415	over each open session of the court-martial to which the
416	military judge has been detailed.
417	(b) A military judge shall be all of the following:
418	(1) An active or retired commissioned officer.
419	(2) A member in good standing of the bar of the highest
420	court of a state or a member of the bar of a federal court for



421 at least five years.

422 (3) Either a certified military judge or a judge of a
423 court of competent jurisdiction who is approved by the
424 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.

(d) The military judge of a general or special 432 433 court-martial shall be designated by the state judge advocate, 434 or a designee, for detail by the convening authority. Neither 435 the convening authority nor any staff member of the convening 436 authority shall prepare or review any report concerning the 437 effectiveness, fitness, or efficiency of the military judge 438 sowho is detailed, which relates to performance of duty as a 439 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."

448 "\$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.

455 (b) Whenever a general court-martial, other than a 456 general court-martial composed of a military judge only, is 457 reduced below five members, the trial may not proceed unless the convening authority details new members sufficient in 458 459 number to provide not less than the applicable minimum number of five members. The trial may proceed with the new members 460 461 present after the recorded evidence previously introduced 462 before the members of the court has been read to the court in 463 the presence of the military judge, the accused, and counsel for both sides. 464

465 (c) If the military judge of a general court-martial is 466 unable to proceed with the trial as a result of a challenge, 467 because of physical disability, or for other good cause, trial 468 shall proceed, subject to any applicable conditions of Section 469 31-2A-16(1)b. (Article 16(1)b.), after the detail of a new 470 military judge as if no evidence had previously been 471 introduced, unless a verbatim record of the evidence 472 previously introduced or a stipulation thereof is read in 473 court in the presence of the new military judge, the accused, 474 and counsel for both sides. (c) Whenever a special court-martial, other than a 475

476 special court-martial composed of a military judge only, is



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

(d) If the military judge of a special court-martial 486 487 composed of a military judge only is unable to proceed with the trial as a result of a challenge, because of physical 488 489 disability, as a result of a challenge, or for other good 490 cause, the trial shall proceed, subject to any applicable 491 conditions of Section 31-2A-16(1)b. or (2)b. (Article 16(1)b. or (2)b.) Section 31-2A-16(2)b. and c. (Article 16(2)b. and 492 493 c.), after the detail of a new military judge as if no 494 evidence had previously been introduced, unless a verbatim 495 record of the evidence previously introduced or a stipulation 496 thereof is read in court in the presence of the new military 497 judge, the accused, and counsel for both sides."

498

"\$31-2A-30

(a) Charges and specifications shall be signed by a
personan individual subject to this code under oath before
<u>either</u> a commissioned officer or the clerk of the court as
authorized by Section 31-2A-136(a) (Article 136(a)) to
administer oaths and shall state both of the following:
(1) That the The signer has personal knowledge of, or



505 has investigated, the matters set forth therein.

506 (2) That the The charges and specifications are true in 507 fact to the best of the signer's knowledge and belief.

508 (b) Upon the preferring of charges, the proper 509 authority shall take immediate steps to determine what 510 disposition should be made thereof in the interest of justice 511 and discipline, and the person accused shall be informed of 512 the charges as soon as practicable."

513 "\$31-2A-34

(a) Before directing the trial of any charge by general
or special court-martial, the convening authority shall refer
it to a judge advocate for consideration and advice. The
<u>convening authority may refer a specification under a charge</u>
<u>to a special court-martial after advice from the servicing</u>
<u>judge advocate. This advice of counsel to the convening</u>
<u>authority can be either in writing or verbal.</u>

521 (b) The convening authority may not refer a 522 specification under a charge to a general or special 523 court-martial for trial unless the convening authority has 524 been advised in writing by a judge advocate of all of the 525 following:

526 (1) The specification alleges an offense under this527 code.

528 (2) The specification is warranted by the evidence 529 indicated in the report of investigation under Section 530 31-2A-32 (Article 32), if there is such a report.

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



533 (b)(c) The advice of the judge advocate under 534 subsection subsections (a) and (b) with respect to a 535 specification under a charge shall include a written and 536 signed statement by the judge advocate containing both of the 537 following:

538 (1) Conclusions with respect to each matter set forth 539 in-subsection subsections (a) and (b).

540 (2) Recommended action that the convening authority
541 should take regarding the specification. If the specification
542 is referred for trial, the recommendation of the judge
543 advocate shall accompany the specification.

544 (c)(d) If the charges or specifications are not correct 545 formally or do not conform to the substance of the evidence 546 contained in the report of the investigating officer, formal 547 corrections, and such changes in the charges and 548 specifications as are needed to make them conform to the 549 evidence, may be made."

550 "\$31-2A-35

551 The trial counsel shall serve or <u>caused cause</u> to be 552 served upon the accused a copy of the charges. No 553 <u>personindvidual</u>, against the <u>person'sindividual's</u> objection, 554 may be brought to trial before a general court-martial case 555 within a period of 45 days after the service of charges upon 556 the accused, or in a special court-martial, within a period of 557 <u>4530</u> days after the service of charges upon the accused."

558 "§31-2A-36

559 Pretrial, trial, and post-trial procedures, including 560 modes of proof, for court-martial cases arising under this



561	code, and for courts of inquiry, may be prescribed by the
562	Governor or the Adjutant General by rules, or as otherwise
563	provided by law, which shall apply the principles of law and
564	the rules of court under the State of Alabama, to include: (i)
565	the Alabama Rules of Evidence; (ii) Alabama Rules of Criminal
566	Procedure; (iii) Alabama Rules of Juvenile Procedure; and (iv)
567	Alabama Rules of Appellate Procedureevidence generally
568	recognized in military criminal cases in the courts of the
569	Armed Forces but which may not be contrary to or inconsistent
570	with this code."
571	"\$31-2A-38
572	(a) The trial counsel of a general or special
573	court-martial shall prosecute in the name of the state, and,
574	under the direction of the court, shall prepare the record of
575	the proceedings.
576	(b)(1) The accused has the right to be represented in
577	defense before a general or special court-martial or at an
578	investigation under Section 31-2A-32 (Article 32) as provided
579	in this subsection.
580	(2) The accused may be represented by civilian counsel
581	at the provision and expense of the accused.
582	(3) The accused may be represented by either of the
583	following:
584	a. By militaryMilitary counsel detailed under Section
585	31-2A-27 (Article 27).
586	b. By military Military counsel of the accused's own
587	selection if that counsel is reasonably available as
588	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 <u>personindividual</u> authorized under rules prescribed under Section 31-2A-27 (Article 27) to detail counsel, in that <u>person'sindividual's</u> sole discretion:

602 a. May detail additional military counsel as assistant603 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.

608 (7) The senior force judge advocateState Staff Judge 609 Advocate of the same force of which the accused is a member τ 610 shall determine whether the military counsel selected by an 611 accused is reasonably available.

(c) In any court-martial proceeding resulting in a
conviction, the defense counsel may do any of the following:
(1) Forward for attachment to the record of proceedings

615 a brief of such matters as counsel determines should be 616 considered in behalf of the accused on review, including any

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617 objection to the contents of the record which counsel618 considers appropriate.

619 (2) Assist the accused in the submission of any matter620 under Section 31-2A-60 (Article 60).

621 (3) Take other action authorized by this code."

622 "\$31-2A-46

623 The trial counsel, the defense counsel, and the 624 court-martial shall have equal opportunity to obtain witnesses 625 and other evidence as prescribed by regulations and provided by law. Process issued in court-martial cases to compel 626 627 witnesses to appear and testify and to compel the production of other evidence shall apply the principles of law and the 628 rules of courts-martial generally recognized in military 629 criminal cases in the courts of the Armed Forces of the United 630 631 States, but which may not be contrary to or inconsistent with this codeAlabama Rules of Criminal Procedure. Process shall 632 633 run to any part of the United States, or the territories, 634 commonwealths, and possessions, and may be executed by civil 635 officers as prescribed by the laws of the place where the witness or evidence is located or outside of the United 636 637 StatesState of Alabama. A court-martial convened under this 638 code may subpoena and compel the presence of witnesses and the 639 production of documents in the same manner as a circuit court 640 in a criminal case. Such subpoena, however, shall be signed 641 and issued by the assigned military judge and shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 21 of Title 12. Any reference 642 therein to the issuance of process by a clerk of court shall 643 644 not apply in a court-martial proceeding."



645 "\$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.

652 (b) The military judge shall rule upon all questions of 653 law and all interlocutory questions arising during the proceedings. Any such ruling made by the military judge upon 654 655 any question of law or any interlocutory question other than the factual issue of mental responsibility of the accused is 656 657 final and constitutes the ruling of the court. However, the 658 military judge may change the ruling at any time during the 659 trial. Unless the ruling is final, if any member objects thereto, the court shall be cleared and closed and the 660 661 question decided by a voice vote as provided in Section 662 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:

667 (1) The accused must be presumed to be innocent until
668 his or her guilt is established by legal and competent
669 evidence 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



673 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.

677 (4) The burden of proof to establish the guilt of the678 accused beyond reasonable doubt is upon the state.

679 (d) Subsections (a), (b), and (c) do not apply to a 680 court-martial composed of a military judge only. The military judge of such a court-martial shall determine all questions of 681 law and fact arising during the proceedings and, if the 682 683 accused is convicted, adjudge an appropriate sentence. The military judge of such a court-martial shall make a general 684 685 finding, and in addition, on request, shall find the facts 686 specially. If an opinion or memorandum of decision is filed, 687 it will be sufficient if the findings of fact appear therein."

688

"\$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.

693 (b) All other questions to be decided by the members of 694 a general or special court-martial shall be determined by a 695 majority vote, but a determination to reconsider a finding of 696 quilty or to reconsider a sentence, with a view toward 697 decreasing it, may be made by any lesser vote which indicates 698 that the reconsideration is not opposed by the number of votes required for that finding or sentence. A tie vote on a 699 700 challenge disqualifies the member challenged. A tie vote on a



701 motion relating to the question of the accused's sanity is a 702 determination against the accused. A tie vote on any other 703 question is a determination in favor of the accused.

704 (c) Pursuant to its authority under Article XV, Section 705 271 of the Constitution of Alabama of 19012022, the 706 Legislature finds and declares that Article I, Section 11 of the Constitution of Alabama of 19012022, does not apply to a 707 708 court-martial proceeding. Courts-martial existed before the 709 existence of the Constitution constitution, and their existence is recognized in the Constitution constitution. 710 711 Further, courts-martial are an executive agency belonging to the executive branch, not the judicial branch, and were 712 713 created by the Legislature pursuant to its authority under 714 Article XV, Section 271, to provide for disciplining the 715 militia."

716

"§31-2A-54

717 (a) Each general and special court-martial shall keep a 718 separate record of the proceedings in each case brought before it, and the record shall be authenticated by the signature of 719 720 the military judge. If the record cannot be authenticated by 721 the military judge by reason of his or her death, disability, 722 or absence, it shall be authenticated by the signature of the 723 trial counsel or by that of a member, if the trial counsel is unable to authenticate it by reason of his or her death, 724 725 disability, or absence. In a court-martial consisting of only 726 a military judge, the record shall be authenticated by the court reporter under the same conditions which would impose 727 728 such a duty on a member under this subsection.

(b) (1) A complete verbatim record of the proceedings

729



730 and testimony shall be prepared in each general and special 731 court-martial case resulting in a conviction. 732 (2) In all other court-martial cases, the record shall 733 contain such matters as may be prescribed by regulations. 734 (c) Each summary court-martial shall keep a separate 735 record of the proceedings in each case, and the record shall 736 be authenticated in the manner as may be prescribed by 737 regulations. (d) A copy of the record of the proceedings of each 738 739 general and special court-martial shall be given to the 740 accused as soon as it is authenticated and once the accused 741 provides timely notice of appeal." "§31-2A-58b 742 743 (a) (1) A court-martial sentence described in subdivision (2) shall result in the forfeiture of pay, or of 744 745 pay and allowances, due that member during any period of 746 confinement or parole. The forfeiture pursuant to this article 747 shall take effect on the date determined under Section 748 31-2A-57(a) (Article 57(a)) and may be deferred as provided by 749 that article. The pay and allowances forfeited, in the case of 750 a general court-martial, shall be all pay and allowances due 751 that member during such period and, in the case of a special 752 court-martial, shall be two-thirds of all pay due that member 753 during such period.

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

756 a. Confinement for more than six months.

Page 27



757 b. Confinement for six months or less and a bad-conduct 758 discharge or dismissal confinement for any period of time. 759 (b) In a case involving an accused who has dependents, 760 the convening authority or other person acting under Section 761 31-2A-60 (Article 60) may waive any or all of the forfeitures 762 of pay and allowances required by subsection (a) for a period 763 not to exceed six months. Any amount of pay or allowances 764 that, except for a waiver under this subsection, would be 765 forfeited shall be paid, as the convening authority or other 766 person taking action directs, to the dependents of the 767 accused. (c) If the sentence of a member who forfeits pay and 768

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."

775 "\$31-2A-66

776 The Governor shall establish a Military Court-Martial 777 Review Panel which shall be composed of one or more panels, 778 and each such panel shall be composed of not less than three 779 appellate military judges. The military judges selected for 780 the Military Court-Martial Review Panel shall be active, or 781 retired, or an individual who served for a minimum of eight 782 years as a judge advocates advocate of the Department of Defense of the United States within the Alabama Army or Air 783 784 National Guard. Further composition and selection of judges



785 for the panel shall be established by regulation pursuant to 786 Sections 131 and 271 of the Official Recompilation of the 787 Constitution of Alabama of $\frac{1901}{2022}$, as amended. For the 788 purpose of reviewing courts-martial cases, the body may sit in 789 panels or as a whole in accordance with the rules prescribed 790 by the Governor. All appeals of decisions of courts-martial 791 shall proceed directly to the Military Court-Martial Review 792 Panel."

793 "\$31-2A-73

794 <u>(a)</u> At any time within two years<u>30 days</u> after notice of 795 approval by the convening authority of a court-martial 796 sentence, the accused may petition the Adjutant General for a 797 new trial on the grounds of newly discovered evidence or fraud 798 on the court-martial.

799 (b) At any time within 4530 days of discovery of fraud 800 on the court-martial or newly discovered evidence or fraud on 801 the court-martial, the accused may petition for a new trial 802 with the Military Court-Martial Review Panel. In the event the 803 accused's case is pending before the Alabama Supreme Court, 804 the appeal shall be stayed until the Military Court-Martial 805 Review Panel rules on the petition."

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807 "\$31-2A-130

808Any personindividualsubject to this code is guilty of809criminal trespass and shall be punished as a court-martial may810direct if he or she is convicted of either of the following:811(1) who unlawfully entersKnowingly enters or remains812unlawfully in a the building or upon real property which is



813	fenced or enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders.
814	(2) structure of another with intent to commit a
815	criminal offense therein is guilty of housebreaking and shall
816	be punished as a court-martial may directKnowingly enters or
817	remains unlawfully in or on a premises."
818	"\$31-2A-136
819	(a) The following persons may administer oaths for the
820	purposes of military administration, including military
821	justice:
822	(1) All judge advocates.
823	(2) All summary courts-martial.
824	(3) All adjutants, assistant adjutants, acting
825	adjutants, and personnel adjutants.
826	(4) All other persons designated by regulations of the
827	Armed Forces of the United States or by statute.
828	(b) The following persons may administer oaths
829	necessary in the performance of their duties:
830	(1) The president President of the United States,
831	military judge, and trial counsel, and the clerk of court for
832	all general and special courts-martial.
833	(2) The president and the counsel for the court of any
834	court of inquiry.
835	(3) All officers designated to take a deposition.
836	(4) All <u>persons</u> individuals detailed to conduct an
837	investigation.
838	(5) All recruiting officers.
839	(6) All other <u>persons</u> individuals designated by
840	regulations of the Armed Forces of the United States or by



841 statute.

(c) The signature without seal of any such person
listed in subsection (a) or (b), together with the title of
his or her office, is prima facie evidence of the person's
authority."

846 Section 2. Section 31-2A-26a is added to the Code of 847 Alabama 1975, as follows:

848 §31-2A-26a

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

853

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

854 (1) A judge advocate who is a member in good standing855 of the Alabama National Guard.

856 (2) A member in good standing of the State Bar of857 Alabama for at least five years.

858 (c) The military judge of a special court-martial shall 859 be designated by a state staff judge advocate, or a designee, 860 for detail by the convening authority. Neither the convening 861 authority nor any staff member of the convening authority 862 shall prepare or review any report concerning the 863 effectiveness, fitness, or efficiency of the military judge who is detailed, which relates to performance of duty as a 864 865 military judge.

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



869 case.

870 (e) The military judge of a special court-martial may not consult or communicate with any party, or party's 871 872 representative, regarding a matter before them except in the 873 presence of the accused, or defense counsel and trial counsel. 874 Section 3. Sections 31-2A-99, 31-2A-100, 31-2A-101, 875 31A-2A-102, 31-2A-104, 31-2A-105, 31-2A-110, 31-2A-112a, 876 31-2A-112b, 31-2A-114, and 31-2A-143, Code of Alabama 1975, 877 are repealed. Section 4. This act shall become effective on October 878 879 1, 2024.



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887	President and Presiding Officer of the Senate
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892	Speaker of the House of Representatives
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894	
895	SB287
896	Senate 16-Apr-24
897	I hereby certify that the within Act originated in and passed
898	the Senate, as amended.
899	
900	Patrick Harris,
901	Secretary.
902	
903	
904	
905	
906	House of Representatives
907	Passed: 30-Apr-24
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912	By: Senator Givhan