
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO THE HAWAII CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The purpose of this Act is to update the
2 procedures and punitive sections of military justice within the
3 state military forces. Chapter 124A, Hawaii Revised Statutes,
4 relating to the Hawaii code of military justice, was enacted in
5 1982. This was the first major update to the code of military
6 justice for the state military forces since 1894-1895. The
7 current Hawaii code of military justice lacks the necessary
8 disciplinary options to provide for effective and efficient good
9 order and discipline in the state military forces. This Act
10 will remedy those issues and bring the state military justice
11 process in line with the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

12 The purpose of the proposed Hawaii code of military justice
13 is to provide a comprehensive law setting forth military
14 judicial procedures, which will apply to all members of the
15 State's military forces, primarily the National Guard units,
16 while they are not in federal service. The Hawaii code is based
17 on the Uniform Code of Military Justice as contained in title 10
18 United States Code sections 801 et seq. and the Model State Code



1 of Military Justice that was proposed by the American Bar
2 Association in 2005. Authorization for states to enact their
3 codes of military justice is found in title 32 United States
4 Code sections 326-328, except for provisions not applicable to
5 or suitable for state military forces not in federal service.
6 The Hawaii code continues to include provisions relating to
7 apprehension, restraint, and confinement of suspects; punishable
8 offenses; nonjudicial punishment; state courts-martial
9 jurisdiction, composition, and trial procedures; and
10 confinement.

11 The code also provides for the right of appeal through a
12 civilian court process. This, and other features designed to
13 ensure better protection of the rights of the individual without
14 sacrificing command efficiency, are included in this version of
15 the Hawaii code of military justice.

16 Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to repeal and
17 replace the Hawaii code of military justice.

18 SECTION 2. The Hawaii Revised Statutes is amended by
19 adding a new chapter to be appropriately designated and to read
20 as follows:

21 "CHAPTER



1 HAWAII CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE

2 PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

3 § -1 Definitions. In this chapter, unless the context
4 otherwise requires:

5 "Accuser" means a person who signs and swears to charges,
6 any person who directs that charges nominally be signed and
7 sworn to by another, and any person who has an interest other
8 than an official interest in the prosecution of the accused.

9 "Adjutant general" means the adjutant general of the State
10 as defined in section 121-7.

11 "Apprehension" means the taking of a person into custody.

12 "Arrest" means the restraint of a person by an order, not
13 imposed as a punishment for an offense, directing the person to
14 remain within certain specified limits.

15 "Arrest in quarters" means the restraint involved is
16 enforced by a moral obligation rather than by physical means.
17 This punishment shall be imposed only on officers. An officer
18 undergoing this punishment may be required to perform those
19 duties prescribed by the Secretary of the Armed Service
20 concerned; provided that an officer so punished shall be
21 required to remain within that officer's quarters during the



1 period of punishment unless the limits of arrest are otherwise
2 extended by appropriate authority. The quarters of an officer
3 may consist of a military residence, whether a tent, stateroom,
4 or other quarters assigned, or a private residence when
5 government quarters have not been provided.

6 "Cadet" means any person who is enrolled in or attending a
7 state military academy, a regional training institute, or any
8 other formal education program for the purpose of becoming a
9 commissioned officer in the state military forces.

10 "Candidate" shall have the same meaning as the term
11 "cadet", as defined in this section.

12 "Code" means the Hawaii Code of Military Justice.

13 "Commander" shall have the same meaning as the term
14 "commanding officer", as defined in this section.

15 "Commanding officer" includes:

16 (1) Only commissioned officers of the state military
17 forces; and

18 (2) Officers in charge only when administering nonjudicial
19 punishment under section -21.

20 "Commissioned officer" includes a commissioned warrant
21 officer.



1 "Confinement" means the physical restraint of a person.

2 "Contemptuous words" means words or speech manifesting or
3 expressing deep hatred or disapproval.

4 "Convening authority" includes, in addition to the person
5 who convened the court, a commissioned officer commanding for
6 the time being or a successor in command to the convening
7 authority.

8 "Cowardly conduct" means conduct committed by an accused
9 while the accused was before or in the presence of the enemy,
10 that constitutes an act of cowardice that was the result of
11 fear.

12 "Day" means calendar day and is not synonymous with the
13 term "unit training assembly". Any punishment authorized by
14 this chapter and measured in terms of days shall, when served in
15 a status other than annual field training, be construed to mean
16 succeeding duty days.

17 "Disrespect" means behavior that detracts from the respect
18 due the authority and person of a superior commissioned officer
19 or fellow soldier. It may consist of acts or language, however
20 expressed, and it is immaterial whether they refer to the
21 superior as an officer or as a private individual. Disrespect



1 by words may be conveyed by abusive epithets or other
2 contemptuous or denunciatory language. Truth is no defense.
3 Disrespect by acts includes neglecting the customary salute, or
4 showing a marked disdain, indifference, insolence, impertinence,
5 undue familiarity, or other rudeness in the presence of the
6 superior officer or fellow soldier.

7 "Enlisted member" means a person in an enlisted grade.

8 "Governor" means the governor of the State.

9 "Grade" means a step or degree, in a graduated scale of
10 office or military rank, that is established and designated as a
11 grade by law or regulation.

12 "Judge advocate" means a commissioned officer of the
13 organized state military forces who is a member in good standing
14 of the bar of the highest court of a state, and is:

15 (1) Certified or designated as a judge advocate in the

16 Judge Advocate General's Corps of the United States

17 Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard,

18 or a reserve component of one of the above;

19 (2) Certified as a non-federally recognized judge advocate

20 by the senior force judge advocate as competent to



1 perform the military justice duties required by this
2 chapter; or

3 (3) Certified by a senior judge advocate of the commander
4 of another force in the state military forces, as the
5 convening authority directs; provided that there is no
6 judge advocate available as described under paragraph
7 (1) or (2).

8 "Legal officer" means any commissioned officer of the
9 organized militia of the State designated to perform legal
10 duties for a command.

11 "Midshipman" shall have the same meaning as the term
12 "cadet", as defined in this section.

13 "Military" refers to any or all of the armed forces.

14 "Military court" means a court-martial or court of inquiry.

15 "Military judge" means an official of a general or special
16 court-martial detailed in accordance with part V of this
17 chapter.

18 "Military offenses" means those offenses that are
19 enumerated in part X of this chapter that do not have a
20 corresponding offense in the civilian penal code.

21 "Officer" means a commissioned officer.



1 "Officer in charge" means a member of the state military
2 forces designated by the appropriate authority.

3 "President" means the detailed member senior in rank of a
4 court-martial then serving.

5 "Rank" means the order of precedence among members of the
6 state military forces.

7 "Record", when used in connection with the proceedings of a
8 court-martial or court of inquiry, means:

9 (1) An official written transcript, written summary, or
10 other writing relating to the proceedings; or

11 (2) An official audiotape, videotape, digital image or
12 file, or similar material from which sound, or sound
13 and visual images, depicting the proceedings may be
14 reproduced.

15 "Restriction" means the least severe form of deprivation of
16 liberty. "Restriction" involves moral rather than physical
17 restraint. The severity of this type of restraint depends on
18 its duration and the geographical limits specified when the
19 punishment is imposed. A person undergoing restriction may be
20 required to report to a designated place at specified times if
21 reasonably necessary to ensure that the punishment is being



1 properly executed. Unless otherwise specified by the
2 nonjudicial punishment authority, a person in restriction may be
3 required to perform any military duty.

4 "Senior force judge advocate" means the senior judge
5 advocate of the commander of the same force of the state
6 military forces as the accused and who is that commander's chief
7 legal advisor.

8 "State judge advocate" means the commissioned officer
9 responsible for supervising the administration of military
10 justice in the state military forces.

11 "State military forces" means the National Guard of the
12 State, as defined in title 32 United States Code section 101(3),
13 the organized naval militia of the State, and any other military
14 force organized under the laws of the State.

15 "Superior commissioned officer" means a commissioned
16 officer superior in rank or command.

17 § -2 Persons subject to this chapter; jurisdiction. (a)
18 This chapter applies to all members of the state military forces
19 at all times.

20 (b) Subject matter jurisdiction is established if a nexus
21 exists between an offense, either military or non-military, and



1 the state military forces. Courts-martial shall have primary
2 jurisdiction of military offenses. A proper civilian court
3 shall have primary jurisdiction of a non-military offense when
4 an act or omission violates both this chapter and local criminal
5 law, foreign or domestic. A court-martial may be initiated only
6 after the civilian authority has declined to prosecute or
7 dismissed the charge; provided that jeopardy has not attached.
8 Jurisdiction over attempted crimes, conspiracy crimes,
9 solicitation, and accessory crimes shall be determined by the
10 underlying offense.

11 § -3 Jurisdiction to try certain personnel. (a) Each
12 person discharged from the state military forces who is later
13 charged with having fraudulently obtained the person's discharge
14 shall be subject to:

15 (1) Section -68;

16 (2) Trial by court-martial on that charge; and

17 (3) After apprehension, this chapter while in the custody
18 of the state military forces for that trial.

19 Upon conviction of that charge, the person shall be subject to
20 trial by court-martial for all offenses under this chapter
21 committed before the fraudulent discharge.



1 (b) No person who has deserted from the state military
2 forces shall be relieved from amenability to the jurisdiction of
3 this chapter by virtue of a separation from any later period of
4 service.

5 § -4 Dismissal of commissioned officer. (a) If any
6 commissioned officer, dismissed by order of the governor, makes
7 a written application for trial by court-martial, setting forth,
8 under oath or affirmation, that the officer has been wrongfully
9 dismissed, the governor, as soon as practicable, shall convene a
10 general court-martial to try that officer on the charges for
11 which the officer was dismissed. A court-martial so convened
12 shall have jurisdiction to try the dismissed officer on those
13 charges, and the officer shall be considered to have waived the
14 right to plead any statute of limitations applicable to any
15 offense with which the officer is charged. The court-martial
16 may, as part of its sentence, adjudge the affirmance of the
17 dismissal; provided that if the court-martial acquits the
18 accused or if the sentence adjudged, as finally approved, or
19 affirmed, does not include dismissal, the adjutant general shall
20 substitute for the dismissal ordered by the governor a form of
21 discharge authorized for administrative issue.



1 (b) If the governor fails to convene a general court-
2 martial within six months from the presentation of an
3 application for trial under this chapter, the adjutant general
4 shall substitute for the dismissal ordered by the governor a
5 form of discharge authorized for administrative issue.

6 (c) If a discharge is substituted for a dismissal under
7 this chapter, only the governor may reappoint the officer of the
8 commissioned grade and with the rank as, in the opinion of the
9 governor, that former officer would have attained had the former
10 officer not been dismissed. The reappointment of the former
11 officer shall be made only if a vacancy is available under
12 applicable tables of organization. All time between the
13 dismissal and the reappointment shall be considered as actual
14 service for all purposes.

15 (d) If an officer is discharged from the organized militia
16 by administrative action or by withdrawal of federal recognition
17 boards proceedings under law or is dropped from the rolls by
18 order of the governor, the officer shall have no right to trial
19 under this section.

20 § -5 Territorial applicability. (a) This chapter shall
21 have applicability at all times and in all places; provided that



1 either the person subject to this chapter is in a duty status
2 or, if not in a duty status, there is a nexus between the act or
3 omission constituting the offense and the efficient functioning
4 of the state military forces; provided further that this grant
5 of military jurisdiction shall neither preclude nor limit
6 civilian jurisdiction over an offense, which shall be limited
7 only by the prohibition of double jeopardy.

8 (b) Courts-martial and courts of inquiry may be convened
9 and held in units of the state military forces while those units
10 are serving outside the State with the same jurisdiction and
11 powers as to persons subject to this chapter as if the
12 proceedings were held inside the State, and offenses committed
13 outside the State may be tried and punished either inside or
14 outside the State.

15 § -6 Judge advocates. (a) The governor, on the
16 recommendation of the adjutant general, shall appoint an officer
17 of the state military forces as state judge advocate. To be
18 eligible for appointment, an officer shall be a member of the
19 bar of the highest court of the State and shall have been a
20 member of the bar of the State for at least five years.



1 (b) The adjutant general may appoint as many assistant
2 state judge advocates as the adjutant general considers
3 necessary. To be eligible for appointment, assistant state
4 judge advocates shall be officers of the state military forces
5 and members of the bar of the highest court of the State.

6 (c) The state judge advocate, state judge advocate's
7 assistants, or senior force judge advocates in each of the state
8 military forces or that judge advocate's delegates shall make
9 frequent inspections in the field in supervision of the
10 administration of military justice.

11 (d) Convening authorities shall at all times communicate
12 directly with their staff judge advocates or legal officer in
13 matters relating to the administration of military justice. The
14 staff judge advocate or legal officer of any command may
15 communicate directly with the staff judge advocate or legal
16 officer of a superior or subordinate command, or with the state
17 judge advocate.

18 (e) No person who has acted as member, military judge,
19 trial counsel, assistant trial counsel, defense counsel,
20 assistant or associate defense counsel, or investigating
21 officer, or who has been a witness for either the prosecution or



1 defense, in any case shall later act as staff judge advocate or
2 legal officer to any reviewing authority upon the same case.

3 § -7 Rights of the victim of an offense under this
4 chapter. A victim of an offense under this chapter shall retain
5 all rights conferred under chapter 801D. Nothing in this
6 chapter shall limit the rights of a victim of sexual assault
7 that qualifies for representation by a special victims' counsel
8 under title 10 United States Code section 1044e, as it applies
9 to the National Guard.

10 PART II. APPREHENSION AND RESTRAINT

11 § -11 Apprehension. (a) Any person authorized by this
12 chapter or title 10 United States Code chapter 47, or by rules
13 or regulations issued under either, any marshal of a court-
14 martial appointed pursuant to this chapter, and any peace
15 officer authorized by law, may apprehend persons subject to this
16 chapter upon probable cause that an offense has been committed
17 and that the person apprehended committed it.

18 (b) Commissioned officers, warrant officers, petty
19 officers, and noncommissioned officers may quell quarrels,
20 affrays, and disorders among persons subject to this chapter and
21 apprehend persons subject to this chapter who take part therein.



1 (c) If an alleged offender is apprehended outside the
2 State, the alleged offender's return to the State shall be in
3 accordance with normal extradition procedures or by reciprocal
4 agreement.

5 (d) No person authorized by this section to apprehend
6 persons subject to this chapter or place where the alleged
7 offenders are confined, restrained, held, or otherwise housed
8 may require payment of any fee or charge for so receiving,
9 apprehending, confining, restraining, holding, or otherwise
10 housing the persons except as provided by law.

11 § -12 **Apprehension of deserters.** Any civil officer
12 having authority to apprehend alleged offenders under the laws
13 of the United States or this State or of a state, territory,
14 commonwealth, or possession, or the District of Columbia, may
15 summarily apprehend an alleged deserter from the state military
16 forces and deliver the alleged deserter into the custody of the
17 state military forces. If an alleged offender is apprehended
18 outside the State, the alleged offender's return to the State
19 shall be in accordance with normal extradition procedures or
20 reciprocal agreement.



1 § -13 Imposition of restraint. (a) An enlisted member
2 may be ordered into arrest or confinement by any commissioned
3 officer by an order, oral or written, delivered in person or
4 through other persons subject to this chapter or through any
5 person authorized by this chapter to apprehend persons. A
6 commanding officer may authorize warrant officers, petty
7 officers, or noncommissioned officers to order enlisted members
8 of the commanding officer's command or subject to the commanding
9 officer's authority into arrest or confinement.

10 (b) A commissioned officer or warrant officer may be
11 ordered apprehended or into arrest or confinement only by a
12 commanding officer to whose authority the commissioned officer
13 or warrant officer is subject, by an order, oral or written,
14 delivered in person or by another commissioned officer. The
15 authority to order the persons apprehended or into arrest or
16 confinement shall not be delegated.

17 (c) No person shall be ordered apprehended or into arrest
18 or confinement except for probable cause.

19 (d) This section shall not limit the authority of persons
20 authorized to apprehend an alleged offender to secure the



1 custody of the alleged offender until the proper authority is
2 notified.

3 § -14 Restraint of persons charged with offenses. (a)
4 Subject to subsection (b), any person subject to this chapter
5 may be ordered into arrest or confinement as the circumstances
6 require.

7 (b) When a person subject to this chapter is charged only
8 with an offense that is normally tried by summary court-martial,
9 the person ordinarily shall not be ordered into confinement.

10 (c) When any person subject to this chapter is placed in
11 arrest or confinement before trial:

12 (1) Immediate steps shall be taken to inform the person of
13 the specific charge or offense of which the person is
14 accused; and

15 (2) Diligent steps shall be taken to try the person or to
16 dismiss the charges and release the person.

17 (d) To facilitate compliance with subsection (c), the
18 governor shall adopt rules setting forth procedures relating to
19 referral for trial, including procedures for prompt forwarding
20 of the charges and specifications and, if applicable, the
21 preliminary hearing report submitted under section -54.



1 § -15 Place of confinement; reports and receiving of
2 prisoners. (a) If a person subject to this chapter is confined
3 before, during, or after trial, confinement shall be in a state
4 correctional facility designated by the governor, or by a person
5 authorized by the governor to act, or a military confinement
6 facility.

7 (b) No person authorized to receive prisoners pursuant to
8 subsection (a) shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner
9 committed to the person's charge by a commissioned officer of
10 the state military forces when the committing officer furnishes
11 a statement signed by the officer of the offense charged against
12 the prisoner, unless otherwise authorized by law.

13 (c) Every person authorized to receive prisoners pursuant
14 to subsection (a) to whose charge a prisoner is committed shall,
15 within twenty-four hours after that commitment or as soon as the
16 person is relieved from guard, report to the commanding officer
17 of the prisoner the name of the prisoner, the offense charged
18 against the prisoner, and the name of the person who ordered or
19 authorized the commitment.



1 (d) State correctional facilities shall not charge the
2 state military forces for the cost of receiving or detaining a
3 person pursuant to this chapter.

4 § -16 Punishment prohibited before trial. Subject to
5 section -93, no person while being held for trial or awaiting
6 a verdict shall be subjected to punishment or penalty other than
7 arrest or confinement upon the charge pending against the
8 person, nor shall the arrest or confinement imposed upon the
9 person be any more rigorous than the circumstances require to
10 insure the person's presence; provided that the person may be
11 subjected to minor punishment during that period for infractions
12 of discipline.

13 § -17 Delivery of alleged offenders to civil
14 authorities. (a) A person subject to this chapter accused of
15 an offense against civil authority may be delivered upon request
16 to the civil authority for trial or confinement.

17 (b) When delivery under this section is made to any civil
18 authority of a person undergoing sentence of a court-martial,
19 the delivery, if followed by conviction in a civil tribunal,
20 interrupts the execution of the sentence of the court-martial,
21 and the offender after having answered to the civil authorities



1 for the offender's offense shall, upon the request of competent
2 military authority, be returned to military custody for the
3 completion of the offender's sentence.

4 PART III. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENT

5 § -21 Commanding officer's nonjudicial punishment. (a)

6 In accordance with rules adopted by the governor, any commanding
7 officer may impose disciplinary punishments for minor offenses
8 without the intervention of a court-martial pursuant to this
9 section. The governor, the adjutant general, or an officer of a
10 general or flag rank in command may delegate the powers under
11 this section to a principal assistant who is a member of the
12 state military forces.

13 (b) Any commanding officer may impose upon enlisted
14 members of the officer's command:

15 (1) An admonition;

16 (2) A reprimand;

17 (3) The withholding of privileges for no more than six
18 months that need not be consecutive;

19 (4) The forfeiture of pay of no more than seven days' pay;

20 (5) A fine of no more than seven days' pay;



- 1 (6) A reduction to the next inferior pay grade, if the
2 grade from which demoted is within the promotion
3 authority of the officer imposing the reduction or any
4 officer subordinate to the one who imposes the
5 reduction;
- 6 (7) Extra duties for no more than fourteen days that need
7 not be consecutive; and
- 8 (8) Restriction to certain specified limits, with or
9 without suspension from duty, for no more than
10 fourteen days that need not be consecutive.
- 11 (c) Any commanding officer of the grade of O-4 or above
12 may impose upon enlisted members of the officer's command:
- 13 (1) Any punishment authorized in subsections (b)(1), (2),
14 and (3);
- 15 (2) The forfeiture of not more than one-half of one
16 month's pay per month for two months;
- 17 (3) A fine of no more than one month's pay;
- 18 (4) A reduction to the lowest or any intermediate pay
19 grade if the soldier or airmen is in the grade of E-6
20 or below; provided that an enlisted member in a pay



grade above E-4 shall not be reduced more than two pay grades;

(5) Extra duties for no more than fourteen days that need not be consecutive; and

(6) Restriction to certain specified limits, with or without suspension from duty, for no more than sixty days that need not be consecutive.

(d) The governor, the adjutant general, an officer exercising general court-martial convening authority, or an officer of a general or flag rank in command may impose:

(1) Upon officers of the officer's command:

(A) Any punishment authorized in subsections (c)(1), (2), (3), and (6); and

(B) Arrest in quarters for no more than thirty days that need not be consecutive; and

(2) Upon enlisted members of the officer's command, any punishment authorized in subsection (c).

(e) Whenever any of those punishments are combined to run consecutively, the total length of the combined punishment shall not exceed the authorized duration of the longest punishment in the combination; provided that there shall be an apportionment



1 of punishments so that no single punishment in the combination
2 exceeds its authorized length under this section.

3 (f) Before the offer of nonjudicial punishment, the
4 commanding officer shall determine whether arrest in quarters or
5 restriction shall be considered as punishments; provided that if
6 the commanding officer determines that the punishment options
7 may include arrest in quarters or restriction, the accused shall
8 be notified of the right to demand trial by court-martial;
9 provided further that if the commanding officer determines that
10 the punishment options shall not include arrest in quarters or
11 restriction, the accused shall be notified that there is no
12 right to trial by courts-martial in lieu of nonjudicial
13 punishment.

14 (g) The officer who imposes the punishment or the
15 successor in command may at any time suspend, set aside,
16 mitigate, or remit any part or amount of the punishment and
17 restore all rights, privileges, and property affected. The
18 officer may also mitigate:

19 (1) Reduction in grade to forfeiture of pay;

20 (2) Arrest in quarters to restriction; or

21 (3) Extra duties to restriction.



1 The mitigated punishment shall not be for a greater period
2 than the punishment mitigated. When mitigating reduction in
3 grade to forfeiture of pay, the amount of the forfeiture shall
4 not be greater than the amount that could have been imposed
5 initially under this section by the officer who imposed the
6 punishment mitigated. Reduction in grade shall be mitigated to
7 forfeiture of pay only within four months after the date of
8 execution.

9 (h) A person punished under this section who considers the
10 punishment unjust or disproportionate to the offense may,
11 through the proper channel, appeal to the next superior
12 authority within fifteen days after the punishment is either
13 announced or sent to the person punished, as the commander may
14 determine. The appeal shall be promptly forwarded and decided;
15 provided that the person punished may in the meantime be
16 required to undergo the punishment adjudged. The superior
17 authority may exercise the same powers with respect to the
18 punishment imposed as may be exercised under subsection (g) by
19 the officer who imposed the punishment. Before acting on an
20 appeal from a punishment, the authority that is to act on the



1 appeal may refer the case to a judge advocate for consideration
2 and advice.

3 (i) The imposition and enforcement of disciplinary
4 punishment under this section for any act or omission shall not
5 be a bar to trial by court-martial or a civilian court of
6 competent jurisdiction for a serious crime or offense growing
7 out of the same act or omission and not properly punishable
8 under this section; provided that the fact that a disciplinary
9 punishment has been enforced may be shown by the accused upon
10 trial and, when so shown, it shall be considered in determining
11 the measure of punishment to be adjudged in the event of a
12 finding of guilty.

13 (j) Whenever a punishment of forfeiture of pay is imposed
14 under this section, the forfeiture may apply to pay accruing
15 before, on, or after the date that punishment is imposed.

16 (k) Rules may prescribe the form of records to be kept of
17 proceedings under this section and may prescribe that certain
18 categories of those proceedings shall be in writing.

19 PART IV. COURT-MARTIAL JURISDICTION

20 § -31 Courts-martial classified; general courts-martial;
21 special courts-martial; summary courts-martial. (a) There



1 shall be three kinds of courts-martial in each of the state
2 military forces as follows:

3 (1) General courts-martial, as described in subsection

4 (b);

5 (2) Special courts-martial, as described in subsection

6 (c); and

7 (3) Summary courts-martial, as described in subsection

8 (d).

9 (b) General courts-martial shall consist of:

10 (1) A military judge and no less than eight members; or

11 (2) A military judge alone, if before the court is

12 assembled, the accused, knowing the identity of the

13 military judge and after consultation with defense

14 counsel, requests, orally on the record or in writing,

15 a court composed only of a military judge and the

16 military judge approves the request.

17 (c) Special courts-martial shall consist of:

18 (1) A military judge and no less than four members; or

19 (2) A military judge alone:

20 (A) If the case is so referred by the convening

21 authority, subject to section -34; or



1 (B) If the case is referred under paragraph (1) and,
2 before the court is assembled, the accused,
3 knowing the identity of the military judge and
4 after consultation with defense counsel,
5 requests, orally or on the record or in writing,
6 a court composed of a military judge alone and
7 the military judge approves the request.

8 (d) Summary courts-martial shall consist of one
9 commissioned officer.

10 § -32 Jurisdiction of courts-martial in general. Each
11 component of the state military forces shall have court-martial
12 jurisdiction over all members of the particular component who
13 are subject to this chapter. Additionally, the Hawaii army and
14 air national guard shall have court-martial jurisdiction over
15 all members subject to this chapter.

16 § -33 Jurisdiction of general courts-martial. Subject
17 to section -32, general courts-martial shall have
18 jurisdiction to try persons subject to this chapter for any
19 offense made punishable by this chapter, and may, under
20 limitations as prescribed by the governor, adjudge any
21 punishment not forbidden by this chapter.



1 § -34 Jurisdiction of special courts-martial. (a)

2 Subject to section -32, special courts-martial shall have
3 jurisdiction to try persons subject to this chapter for any
4 offense made punishable by this chapter, and may, under
5 limitations as prescribed by the governor, adjudge any
6 punishment not forbidden by this chapter except dishonorable
7 discharge, dismissal, confinement for more than one year,
8 forfeiture of pay exceeding two-thirds pay per month, or
9 forfeiture of pay for more than one year.

10 (b) Neither a bad-conduct discharge, nor confinement for
11 more than six months, nor forfeiture of pay for more than six
12 months may be adjudged if charges and specifications are
13 referred to a special court-martial consisting of a military
14 judge alone under section -31.

15 § -35 Jurisdiction of summary courts-martial. (a)

16 Subject to section -32, summary courts-martial shall have
17 jurisdiction to try persons subject to this chapter, except
18 officers, cadets, candidates, and midshipmen, for any offense
19 made punishable by this chapter under limitations as prescribed
20 by the governor.



(b) No person with respect to whom summary courts-martial have jurisdiction shall be brought to trial before a summary court-martial if that person objects thereto. If objection to trial by summary court-martial is made by an accused, trial by special or general court-martial may be ordered as appropriate. Summary courts-martial may, under limitations as prescribed by the governor, adjudge any punishment not forbidden by this chapter except dismissal, dishonorable or bad-conduct discharge, confinement for more than one month, restriction to specified limits for more than two months, or forfeiture of more than two-thirds of one month's pay.

(c) A summary court-martial is a non-criminal forum. A finding of guilty at a summary court-martial shall not constitute a criminal conviction.

PART V. COMPOSITION OF COURTS-MARTIAL

§ -41 Who may convene general courts-martial. (a)
General courts-martial may be convened by:

(1) The governor;

(2) The adjutant general;

(3) The commanding officer of a force of the state

military forces;



(4) The commanding officer of a division or separate
brigade; or

(5) The commanding officer of a separate wing.

(b) If any commanding officer authorized under subsection
(a) is an accuser, the court shall be convened by superior
competent authority and may in any case be convened by the
superior authority if considered desirable by the authority.

§ -42 Who may convene special courts-martial. (a)
Special courts-martial may be convened by:

(1) Any person who may convene a general court-martial;

(2) The commanding officer of a garrison, fort, post,
camp, station, or army or air national guard base;

(3) The commanding officer of a brigade, regiment,
detached battalion, or corresponding unit of the Army;

(4) The commanding officer of a wing, group, separate
squadron, or corresponding unit of the Air Force; or

(5) The commanding officer or officer in charge of any
other command when empowered by the adjutant general.

(b) If any officer authorized under subsection (a) is an
accuser, the court shall be convened by superior competent



1 authority and may, in any case, be convened by the superior
2 authority if considered desirable by the authority.

3 § -43 Who may convene summary courts-martial. (a)

4 Summary courts-martial may be convened by:

5 (1) Any person who may convene a general or special court-
6 martial;

7 (2) The commanding officer of a detached company or other
8 detachment, or corresponding unit of the Army;

9 (3) The commanding officer of a detached squadron or other
10 detachment, or corresponding unit of the Air Force; or

11 (4) The commanding officer or officer in charge of any
12 other command when empowered by the adjutant general.

13 (b) When only one commissioned officer is present with a
14 command or detachment, that officer shall be the summary court-
15 martial of that command or detachment and shall hear and
16 determine all summary court-martial cases. Summary courts-
17 martial may be convened in any case by superior competent
18 authority if considered desirable by the authority.

19 § -44 Who may serve on courts-martial. (a) Any

20 commissioned officer of the state military forces shall be



1 eligible to serve on all courts-martial for the trial of any
2 person subject to this chapter.

3 (b) Any warrant officer of the state military forces shall
4 be eligible to serve on general and special courts-martial for
5 the trial of any person subject to this chapter, other than a
6 commissioned officer.

7 (c) Any enlisted member of the state military forces who
8 is not a member of the same unit as the accused shall be
9 eligible to serve on general and special courts-martial for the
10 trial of any enlisted member subject to this chapter; provided
11 that the member shall serve as a member of a court only if
12 before the conclusion of a session called by the military judge
13 under section -64 before trial or, in the absence of a
14 session, before the court is assembled for the trial of the
15 accused, the accused personally has requested orally on the
16 record or in writing that enlisted members serve on it. After a
17 request, the accused shall not be tried by a general or special
18 court-martial the membership of which does not include enlisted
19 members in a number comprising at least one-third of the total
20 membership of the court, unless eligible enlisted members cannot
21 be obtained on account of physical conditions or military



1 exigencies. If the eligible enlisted members cannot be
2 obtained, the court may be assembled and the trial held without
3 the eligible enlisted members; provided that the convening
4 authority shall make a detailed written statement to be appended
5 to the record stating why eligible enlisted members could not be
6 obtained.

7 (d) The accused in a court-martial with a military judge
8 and members may, after the findings are announced and before any
9 matter is presented in the sentencing phase, request, orally on
10 the record or in writing, sentencing by members.

11 (e) When it can be avoided, no person subject to this
12 chapter shall be tried by a court-martial of which any member is
13 junior to the accused in rank or grade.

14 (f) When convening a court-martial, the convening
15 authority shall detail as members of a court-martial members of
16 the state military forces that in the convening authority's
17 opinion are best qualified for the duty by reason of age,
18 education, training, experience, length of service, and judicial
19 temperament. No member of the state military forces shall be
20 eligible to serve as a member of a general or special court-



1 martial when that member is the accuser or a witness, or has
2 acted as investigating officer or as counsel in the same case.

3 (g) The convening authority shall detail no less than the
4 number of members necessary to impanel the court-martial under
5 section -49.

6 (h) Before a court-martial is assembled for the trial of a
7 case, the convening authority may excuse a member of the court
8 from participating in the case. The convening authority may
9 delegate the authority under this subsection to a judge advocate
10 or to any other principal assistant judge advocate.

11 (i) For purposes of this section, "unit" means any
12 regularly organized body of the state military forces no larger
13 than a company, squadron, division of the naval militia, or body
14 corresponding to one of them.

15 § -45 Military judge of a general or special court-
16 martial. (a) A military judge shall be detailed to each
17 general and special court-martial. The military judge shall
18 preside over each open session of the court-martial to which the
19 military judge has been detailed.

20 (b) A military judge shall be:



1 (1) An active or retired commissioned officer of an
2 organized state military force;

3 (2) A member in good standing of the bar of the highest
4 court of the State or member of the bar of a federal
5 court for at least five years; and

6 (3) Certified as qualified for duty as a military judge by
7 the senior force judge advocate.

8 (c) In the instance when a military judge is not a member
9 of the bar of the highest court of the State, the military judge
10 shall be deemed admitted pro hac vice, subject to filing a
11 certificate with the senior force judge advocate, setting forth
12 the certifications as provided in subsection (b)(3).

13 (d) The military judge of a general or special court-
14 martial shall be designated by the senior force judge advocate
15 or a designee, for detail by the convening authority. Neither
16 the convening authority nor any staff member of the convening
17 authority shall prepare or review any report concerning the
18 effectiveness, fitness, or efficiency of the military judge so
19 detailed, which relates to performance of duty as a military
20 judge.



1 (e) No person shall be eligible to act as military judge
2 in a case if that person is the accuser or a witness or has
3 acted as investigating officer or a counsel in the same case.

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

8 § -46 Military magistrates. (a) A military magistrate
9 shall be a commissioned officer of the state military forces who
10 is:

11 (1) A member of the bar of the highest court of this
12 State; and

13 (2) Certified to be qualified, by reason of education,
14 training, experience, and judicial temperament, for
15 duty as a military magistrate by the senior force
16 judge advocate of the force that the officer is a
17 member.

18 (b) In accordance with rules adopted by the governor or
19 adjutant general, in addition to duties when designated under
20 section -52, a military magistrate may be assigned to perform
21 other duties of a nonjudicial nature.



1 § -47 Detail of trial counsel and defense counsel. (a)

2 For each general and special court-martial, the authority
3 convening the court shall detail trial counsel and defense
4 counsel, and their assistants as the convening authority
5 considers appropriate.

6 (b) No person who has acted as investigating officer,
7 military judge, or court member in any case shall act later as
8 trial counsel, assistant trial counsel, or, unless expressly
9 requested by the accused, defense counsel, or assistant or
10 associate defense counsel in the same case. No person who has
11 acted for the prosecution shall act later in the same case for
12 the defense, nor shall any person who has acted for the defense
13 act later in the same case for the prosecution.

14 (c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d), trial
15 counsel or defense counsel detailed for a general or special
16 court-martial shall be:

17 (1) A judge advocate; and

18 (2) In the case of trial counsel, a member in good
19 standing of the bar of the highest court of the state
20 where the court-martial is held.



1 (d) In the instance when a defense counsel is not a member
2 of the highest court of the State, the defense counsel shall be
3 deemed admitted pro hac vice, subject to filing a certificate
4 with the military judge setting forth the qualifications that
5 counsel is:

6 (1) A commissioned officer of the armed forces of the
7 United States or a component thereof;

8 (2) A member in good standing of the bar of the highest
9 court of a state; and

10 (3) Certified as a judge advocate.

11 § -48 Detail or employment of reporters and
12 interpreters. In accordance with rules adopted by the governor,
13 the convening authority of a general or special court-martial or
14 court of inquiry shall detail or employ qualified court
15 reporters who shall record the proceedings of and testimony
16 taken before that court. The convening authority of a military
17 court may detail or employ interpreters who shall interpret for
18 the court.

19 § -49 Assembly and impaneling of members; detail of new
20 members and military judges. (a) The military judge shall
21 announce the assembly of a general or special court-martial with



1 members. After a court-martial is assembled, no member shall be
2 absent unless the member is excused:

3 (1) As a result of a challenge;

4 (2) Under subsection (b)(2); or

5 (3) By order of the military judge or convening authority
6 for disability or other good cause.

7 (b) In accordance with rules adopted by the governor or
8 adjutant general, the military judge of a general or special
9 court-martial with members shall:

10 (1) After determination of challenges, impanel the court-
11 martial; and

12 (2) Excuse the members who, having been assembled, are not
13 impaneled.

14 (c) In a general court-martial, the military judge shall
15 impanel eight members. In a special court-martial, the military
16 judge shall impanel four members.

17 (d) In addition to members under subsection (c), the
18 military judge shall impanel alternate members, if the convening
19 authority authorizes alternate members.

20 (e) If, after members are impaneled, the membership of the
21 court-martial is reduced to:



1 (1) Fewer than six members with respect to a general
2 court-martial; or

3 (2) Fewer than four members with respect to a special
4 court-martial,

5 the trial shall not proceed unless the convening authority
6 details new members and, from among the members so detailed, the
7 military judge impanels new members sufficient in number to
8 provide the membership specified in subsection (f).

9 (f) The membership referred to in subsection (e) shall be
10 as follows:

11 (1) At least six but not more than eight members with
12 respect to a general court-martial; or

13 (2) Four members with respect to a special court-martial.

14 (g) If the military judge is unable to proceed with the
15 trial because of disability or otherwise, a new military judge
16 shall be detailed to the court-martial.

17 (h) In the case of new members under subsection (e), the
18 trial may proceed with new members present after the evidence
19 previously introduced is read or, in the case of audiotape,
20 videotape, or similar recording, is played in the presence of



1 the new members, the military judge, the accused, and counsel
2 for both sides.

3 (i) In the case of a new military judge under subsection
4 (g), the trial shall proceed as if no evidence had been
5 introduced, unless the evidence previously introduced is read
6 or, in the case of audiotape, videotape, or similar recording,
7 is played in the presence of the new military judge, the
8 accused, and counsel for both sides.

9 PART VI. PRE-TRIAL PROCEDURE

10 § -51 Charges and specifications. (a) Charges and
11 specifications:

12 (1) May be referred only by a person subject to this
13 chapter; and

14 (2) Shall be referred by presentment in writing, signed
15 under oath or affirmation before a commissioned
16 officer of the armed forces who is authorized to
17 administer oaths or affirmations, and shall state
18 that:

19 (A) The signer has personal knowledge of or has
20 investigated the matters set forth in the charges
21 and specifications; and



(B) The matters set forth in the charges and specifications are true, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the signer.

(b) When charges and specifications are referred under subsection (a), the proper authority shall, as soon as practicable:

(1) Inform the person accused of the charges and specifications; and

(2) Determine what disposition should be made of the charges and specifications in the interest of justice and discipline.

§ -52 Certain proceedings conducted before referral.

(a) Proceedings may be conducted to review, or otherwise act on, the following matters before referral of charges and specifications to court-martial for trial in accordance with rules adopted by the governor or adjutant general:

(1) Pre-referral investigative subpoenas;

(2) Pre-referral warrants or orders for electronic communications;

(3) Pre-referral matters referred by an appellate court; and



(4) Pre-referral matters subject to section -7 for victims of sexual assault qualifying for a special victims' counsel under title 10 United States Code section 1044e, as it applies to the national guard.

(b) The rules adopted under subsection (a) shall:

(1) Include procedures for the review of rulings that may be ordered under this section as the governor or adjutant general considers appropriate; and

(2) Provide limitations on the relief that may be ordered under this section as the governor or adjutant general considers appropriate.

(c) If any matter in a proceeding under this section becomes a subject at issue with respect to charges that have been referred to a general or special court-martial, the matter shall be transferred to the military judge detailed to the court-martial.

(d) The governor or adjutant general shall adopt rules providing for the manner in which military judges shall be detailed to proceedings under subsection (a).

(e) In accordance with rules adopted by the governor or adjutant general, a military judge detailed to a proceeding



1 under subsection (a), other than a proceeding described in
2 subsection (a)(2), may designate a military magistrate to
3 preside over the proceeding.

4 § -53 Compulsory self-incrimination prohibited. (a) No
5 person subject to this chapter shall compel any person to
6 incriminate the person's self or to answer any question the
7 answer to which may tend to incriminate the person.

8 (b) No person subject to this chapter shall interrogate or
9 request any statement from an accused or a person suspected of
10 an offense without first informing the person of the nature of
11 the accusation and advising the person that the person does not
12 have to make any statement regarding the offense of which the
13 person is accused or suspected and that any statement made by
14 the person may be used as evidence against the person in a trial
15 by court-martial.

16 (c) No person subject to this chapter shall compel any
17 person to make a statement or produce evidence before any
18 military tribunal if the statement or evidence is not material
19 to the issue and may tend to degrade the person.

20 (d) No statement obtained from any person in violation of
21 this section, or through the use of coercion, unlawful



1 influence, or unlawful inducement shall be received in evidence
2 against the person in a trial by court-martial.

3 § -54 Preliminary hearing required before referral to
4 general court-martial. (a) Except as provided in subsection
5 (b), a preliminary hearing shall be held before referral of
6 charges and specifications for trial by general court-martial.
7 The preliminary hearing shall be conducted by an impartial
8 hearing officer, detailed by the convening authority in
9 accordance with subsection (d).

10 (b) In accordance with rules adopted by the governor or
11 adjutant general, a preliminary hearing need not be held if the
12 accused submits a written waiver to the convening authority and
13 the convening authority determines that a hearing is not
14 required.

15 (c) The purpose of the preliminary hearing shall be
16 limited to determining the following:

17 (1) Whether the specification alleges an offense under
18 this chapter;

19 (2) Whether there is probable cause to believe that the
20 accused committed the offense charged;



(3) Whether the convening authority has court-martial jurisdiction over the accused and over the offense; and

(4) A recommendation as to the disposition that should be made of the case.

(d) A preliminary hearing under this section shall be conducted by an impartial hearing officer, who:

(1) Whenever practicable, shall be a judge advocate who is certified under section -47; or

(2) Is not a judge advocate so certified, when it is not practicable to appoint a judge advocate because of exceptional circumstances. In the case of a hearing officer under this paragraph, a judge advocate who is certified under section -47 shall be available to provide legal advice to the hearing officer.

Whenever practicable, the hearing officer shall be equal in grade or senior in grade to military counsel who are detailed to represent the accused or the government at the preliminary hearing.

(e) After a preliminary hearing under this section, the hearing officer shall submit to the convening authority a



1 written report, accompanied by a recording of the preliminary
2 hearing under subsection (i), that includes the following:

3 (1) For each specification, a statement of the reasoning
4 and conclusions of the hearing officer with respect to
5 determinations under subsection (c), including a
6 summary of relevant witness testimony and documentary
7 evidence presented at the hearing and any observations
8 of the hearing officer concerning the testimony of
9 witnesses and the availability and admissibility of
10 evidence at trial;

11 (2) Recommendations for any necessary modifications to the
12 form of the charges or specifications;

13 (3) An analysis of any additional information submitted
14 after the hearing by the parties or by a victim of an
15 offense that is relevant to a disposition under
16 sections -51 and -54, in accordance with rules
17 adopted by the governor or adjutant general; and

18 (4) A statement of action taken on evidence adduced with
19 respect to uncharged offenses, as described in
20 subsection (j).



1 (f) The accused shall be advised of the charges against
2 the accused and of the accused's right to be represented by
3 counsel at the preliminary hearing under this section. The
4 accused shall have the right to be represented at the
5 preliminary hearing as provided in section -63 and in rules
6 adopted thereunder. The accused may cross-examine witnesses who
7 testify at the preliminary hearing and present additional
8 evidence that is relevant to the issues for determination under
9 subsection (c).

10 (g) A victim shall not be required to testify at the
11 preliminary hearing. A victim who declines to testify shall be
12 deemed to not be available for purposes of the preliminary
13 hearing. A declination under this subsection shall not serve as
14 the sole basis for ordering a deposition under section -74.

15 (h) The presentation of evidence and examination,
16 including cross-examination, of witnesses at a preliminary
17 hearing shall be limited to the matters relevant to
18 determinations under subsection (c).

19 (i) A preliminary hearing under subsection (a) shall be
20 recorded by a suitable recording device. The victim may request
21 the recording and shall have access to the recording in



1 accordance with rules adopted by the governor or adjutant
2 general.

3 (j) If evidence adduced in a preliminary hearing under
4 subsection (a) indicates that the accused committed an uncharged
5 offense, the hearing officer may consider the subject matter of
6 that offense without the accused having first been charged with
7 the offense if the accused is:

8 (1) Present at the preliminary hearing;

9 (2) Informed of the nature of each uncharged offense
10 considered; and

11 (3) Afforded the opportunities for representation, cross-
12 examination, and presentation consistent with
13 subsection (f).

14 (k) The requirements of this section are binding on all
15 persons administering this chapter; provided that failure to
16 follow the requirements shall not constitute jurisdictional
17 error. A defect in a report under subsection (e) shall not be a
18 basis for relief if the report is in substantial compliance with
19 that subsection.

20 (l) For purposes of this section, the term "victim" means
21 a person who is:



- 1 (1) Alleged to have suffered a direct physical, emotional,
2 or pecuniary harm as a result of the matters set forth
3 in a charge or specification being considered; and
4 (2) Named in one of the specifications.

5 § -55 Advice to convening authority before referral to
6 trial. (a) Before referral of charges and specifications to a
7 general court-martial for trial, the convening authority shall
8 submit the matter to the staff judge advocate for advice, which
9 the staff judge advocate shall provide to the convening
10 authority in writing. The convening authority shall not refer a
11 specification under a charge to a general court-martial unless
12 the staff judge advocate advises the convening authority in
13 writing that:

14 (1) The specification alleges an offense under this
15 chapter;

16 (2) There is probable cause to believe that the accused
17 committed the offense charged; and

18 (3) A general court-martial would have jurisdiction over
19 the accused and the offense.

20 (b) Together with the written advice provided under
21 subsection (a), the staff judge advocate shall provide a written



1 recommendation to the convening authority as to the disposition
2 that should be made of the specification in the interest of
3 justice and discipline.

4 (c) When a convening authority makes a referral for trial
5 by general court-martial, the written advice of the staff judge
6 advocate under subsection (a) and the written recommendation of
7 the staff judge advocate under subsection (b) with respect to
8 each specification shall accompany the referral.

9 (d) Before referral of charges and specifications to a
10 special court-martial for trial, the convening authority shall
11 consult a judge advocate on relevant legal issues.

12 (e) Before referral for trial by general or special court-
13 martial, changes may be made to charges and specifications:

14 (1) To correct errors in form; and

15 (2) When applicable, to conform to the substance of the
16 evidence contained in a report under section -54.

17 (f) For purposes of this section, "referral" means the
18 order of a convening authority that charges and specifications
19 against an accused be tried by a specified court-martial.

20 § -56 Service of charges; commencement of trial. (a)

21 In general, trial counsel detailed for a court-martial under



1 section -47 shall cause to be served upon the accused a copy
2 of the charges and specifications referred for trial.

3 (b) Subject to subsection (c), no trial or other
4 proceeding of a general or special court-martial, including any
5 session under section -64, shall be held over the objection
6 of the accused:

7 (1) With respect to a general court-martial, from the time
8 of service through the fifth day after the date of
9 service; or

10 (2) With respect to a special court-martial, from the time
11 of service through the third day after the date of
12 service.

13 (c) An objection under subsection (b) shall be raised only
14 at the first session of the trial or other proceeding and only
15 if the first session occurs before the end of the applicable
16 period under subsection (b). If the first session occurs before
17 the end of the applicable period, the military judge shall, at
18 that session, inquire as to whether the defense objects under
19 this subsection.

20 **PART VII. TRIAL PROCEDURE**



1 § -61 Governor or the adjutant general; rulemaking
2 authority. Additional pretrial, trial, and post-trial
3 procedures, including modes of proof, for cases arising under
4 this chapter triable in courts-martial and other military
5 tribunals, and procedures for courts of inquiry, shall be
6 adopted by the governor or adjutant general by rule or as
7 otherwise provided by law, and shall apply the principles of law
8 and the rules of evidence generally recognized in military
9 criminal cases in the courts of the armed forces that are not
10 contrary to or inconsistent with this chapter.

11 § -62 Unlawfully influencing action of court. (a) No
12 authority convening a general, special, or summary court-
13 martial, nor any other commanding officer or officer serving on
14 the staff thereof, shall censure, reprimand, or admonish the
15 court or any member, military judge, or counsel thereof, with
16 respect to the findings or sentence adjudged by the court or
17 with respect to any other exercise of its or their functions in
18 the conduct of the proceeding. No person subject to this
19 chapter shall attempt to coerce or, by any unauthorized means,
20 influence the action of a court-martial or any other military
21 tribunal or any member thereof, in reaching the findings or



1 sentence in any case, or the action of any convening, approving,
2 or reviewing authority with respect to their judicial acts.

3 This subsection shall not apply to:

4 (1) General instructional or informational courses in
5 military justice if the courses are designed solely
6 for the purpose of instructing members of a command in
7 the substantive and procedural aspects of courts-
8 martial; or

9 (2) Statements and instructions given in open court by the
10 military judge, president of a special court-martial,
11 or counsel.

12 (b) In the preparation of an effectiveness, fitness, or
13 efficiency report, or any other report or document used in whole
14 or in part for the purpose of determining whether a member of
15 the armed forces is qualified to be advanced in grade, in
16 determining the assignment or transfer of a member of the armed
17 forces, or in determining whether a member of the armed forces
18 should be retained on active duty, no person subject to this
19 chapter shall, in preparing any report:



(1) Consider or evaluate the performance of duty of any member as a member of a court-martial or witness therein; or

(2) Give a less favorable rating or evaluation of any member of the armed forces because of the zeal with which the member, as counsel, represented any accused before a court-martial.

§ -63 Duties of trial counsel and defense counsel. (a)

The trial counsel of a general or special court-martial shall prosecute in the name of the State, and shall, under the direction of the court, prepare the record of the proceedings.

(b) The accused shall have the right to be represented in the accused's defense before a general or special court-martial or at a preliminary hearing under section -54 as provided in this section.

(c) The accused may be represented:

(1) By military counsel detailed under section -47;

(2) By military counsel of the accused's own selection if that counsel is reasonably available as determined under subsection (f); or

(3) By civilian counsel if provided by the accused.



1 If the accused is represented by civilian counsel, military
2 counsel detailed or selected under paragraph (1) or (2) shall
3 act as associate counsel unless excused at the request of the
4 accused.

5 (d) Except as provided under subsection (e), if the
6 accused is represented by military counsel of the accused's own
7 selection under subsection (c)(2), any military counsel detailed
8 under subsection (c)(1) shall be excused.

9 (e) The accused shall not be entitled to be represented by
10 more than one military counsel; provided that the person
11 authorized under section -47 to detail counsel in their own
12 discretion may:

13 (1) Detail additional military counsel as assistant
14 defense counsel; and

15 (2) Approve a request from the accused that military
16 counsel detailed under subsection (c)(1) act as
17 assistant defense counsel, if the accused is
18 represented by military counsel of the accused's own
19 selection under subsection (c)(2).



1 (f) The senior force judge advocate shall determine
2 whether the military counsel selected by the accused is
3 reasonably available.

4 (g) In any court-martial proceeding resulting in a
5 conviction, the defense counsel may:

6 (1) Forward for attachment to the record of proceedings a
7 brief of the matters that the defense counsel
8 determines should be considered on behalf of the
9 accused on review, including any objection to the
10 contents of the record that the defense counsel
11 considers appropriate;

12 (2) Assist the accused in the submission of any matter
13 under part IX; and

14 (3) Take other actions authorized by this chapter.

15 (h) An assistant trial counsel of a general court-martial
16 may, under the direction of the trial counsel or when the
17 assistant trial counsel is qualified to be a trial counsel as
18 required by section -47, perform any duty imposed by law,
19 rule, or the custom of the service upon the trial counsel of the
20 court. An assistant trial counsel of a special court-martial
21 may perform any duty of the trial counsel.



1 (i) An assistant defense counsel of a general or special
2 court-martial may perform any duty imposed by law, rule, or the
3 custom of the service upon counsel for the accused.

4 § -64 Sessions. (a) At any time after the service of
5 charges have been referred for trial to a court-martial composed
6 of a military judge and members, the military judge may, subject
7 to section -55, call the court into session without the
8 presence of the members for the purpose of:

9 (1) Hearing and determining motions raising defenses or
10 objections that are capable of determination without
11 trial of the issues raised by a plea of not guilty;

12 (2) Hearing and ruling upon any matter that may be ruled
13 upon by the military judge under this chapter, whether
14 the matter is appropriate for later consideration or
15 decision by the members of the court;

16 (3) Holding the arraignment and receiving the pleas of the
17 accused;

18 (4) Conducting a sentencing proceeding and sentencing the
19 accused under section -79; and

20 (5) Performing any other procedural function that may be
21 performed by the military judge under this chapter or



1 rules adopted pursuant to section -61 that does not
2 require the presence of the members of the court.

3 (b) Proceedings under subsection (a) shall be conducted in
4 the presence of the accused, the defense counsel, and the trial
5 counsel and shall be made a part of the record. These
6 proceedings may be conducted notwithstanding the number of
7 members of the court and without regard to section -49. If
8 authorized by rule, and if at least one defense counsel is
9 physically in the presence of the accused, the presence required
10 by this subsection may otherwise be established by audiovisual
11 technology, including video teleconferencing technology.

12 (c) When the members of a court-martial deliberate or
13 vote, only the members shall be present. All other proceedings,
14 including any other consultation of the members of the court
15 with counsel or the military judge, shall be made a part of the
16 record and shall be in the presence of the accused, the defense
17 counsel, the trial counsel, and the military judge.

18 § -65 Continuances. The military judge or a summary
19 court-martial may for reasonable cause grant a continuance to
20 any party for such time and as often as appears to be just.



1 § -66 Challenges. (a) The military judge and members
2 of a general or special court-martial may be challenged by the
3 accused or the trial counsel for cause stated to the court. The
4 military judge shall determine the relevancy and validity of
5 challenges for cause and shall not receive a challenge to more
6 than one person at a time. Challenges by the trial counsel
7 shall ordinarily be presented and decided before those by the
8 accused are offered. Notwithstanding section -31, if
9 exercises of a challenge for cause reduces the court below the
10 number of members required by section -49, all parties shall
11 either exercise or waive any challenge for cause then apparent
12 against the remaining members of the court before additional
13 members are detailed to the court; provided that peremptory
14 challenges shall not be exercised at that time.

15 (b) Each accused and the trial counsel shall be entitled
16 initially to one peremptory challenge of members of the court.
17 The military judge shall not be challenged except for cause.
18 Notwithstanding section -31, if exercise of a peremptory
19 challenge reduces the court below the number of members required
20 by section -49, the parties shall either exercise or waive
21 any remaining peremptory challenge not previously waived against



1 the remaining members of the court before additional members are
2 detailed to the court.

3 (c) Whenever additional members are detailed to the court,
4 and after any challenges for cause against those members are
5 presented and decided, each accused and the trial counsel shall
6 be entitled to one peremptory challenge against members not
7 previously subject to peremptory challenge.

8 § -67 Oaths or affirmations. (a) Before performing
9 their respective duties, military judges, members of general and
10 special courts-martial, trial counsel, assistant trial counsel,
11 defense counsel, assistant or associate defense counsel,
12 reporters, and interpreters shall take an oath or affirmation in
13 the presence of the accused to perform their duties faithfully.
14 The form of the oath or affirmation, the time and place of the
15 taking thereof, the manner of recording the same, and whether
16 the oath or affirmation shall be taken for all cases in which
17 these duties are to be performed or for a particular case, shall
18 be as prescribed by rule or as provided by law. The rules may
19 provide that an oath or affirmation to perform faithfully duties
20 as a military judge, members of general and special courts-
21 martial, trial counsel, assistant trial counsel, defense



1 counsel, assistant or associate defense counsel, reporter, or
2 interpreter may be taken at any time by any judge advocate or
3 other person certified to be qualified or competent for the
4 duty; provided that if an oath or affirmation is taken it shall
5 not again be taken at the time the judge advocate or other
6 person is detailed to that duty.

7 (b) Each witness before a court-martial shall be examined
8 on oath or affirmation.

9 § -68 Statute of limitations. (a) A person charged
10 with desertion or absence without leave in time of war, aiding
11 the enemy, or mutiny may be tried and punished at any time
12 without limitation.

13 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person
14 charged with desertion in time of peace or with the offense
15 punishable under section -139 shall not be liable to be tried
16 by court-martial if the offense was committed more than three
17 years before the receipt of sworn charges and specifications by
18 an officer exercising summary court-martial jurisdiction over
19 the command.

20 (c) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person
21 charged with any offense shall not be liable to be tried by



1 court-martial or punished under section -21 if the offense
2 was committed more than two years before the receipt of sworn
3 charges and specifications by an officer exercising summary
4 court-martial jurisdiction over the command or before the
5 imposition of punishment under section -21.

6 (d) Periods in which the accused was absent from territory
7 in which the State has the authority to apprehend the accused,
8 in the custody of civil authorities, or in the hands of the
9 enemy shall be excluded in computing the period of limitation
10 prescribed in this section.

11 (e) Periods in which the accused is absent without
12 authority or fleeing from justice shall be excluded in computing
13 the period of limitation prescribed in this section.

14 (f) When the United States is at war, the running of any
15 statute of limitations applicable to any offense under this
16 chapter:

17 (1) Involving fraud or attempted fraud against the United
18 States, any state or territory, or any agency of
19 either in any manner, whether by conspiracy or not;

20 (2) Committed in connection with the acquisition, care,
21 handling, custody, control, or disposition of any real



1 or personal property of the United States or any state
2 or territory; or

3 (3) Committed in connection with the negotiation,
4 procurement, award, performance, payment, interim
5 financing, cancellation, or other termination or
6 settlement of any contract, subcontract, or purchase
7 order that is connected with or related to the
8 prosecution of the war, or with any disposition of
9 termination inventory by any war contractor or
10 government agency,

11 shall be suspended until two years after the termination of
12 hostilities as proclaimed by the President of the United States
13 or by a joint resolution of Congress.

14 (g) If charges or specifications are dismissed as
15 defective or insufficient for any cause and the period
16 prescribed by the applicable statute of limitations:

17 (1) Has expired; or

18 (2) Will expire within one hundred eighty days after the
19 date of dismissal of the charges and specifications,



1 trial and punishment under new charges and specifications shall
2 not be barred by the statute of limitations if the conditions
3 specified in subsection (h) are met.

4 (h) New charges and specifications shall:

5 (1) Be received by an officer exercising summary court-
6 martial jurisdiction over the command within one
7 hundred eighty days after the dismissal of the charges
8 or specifications; and

9 (2) Allege the same acts or omissions that were alleged in
10 the dismissed charges or specifications or allege acts
11 or omissions that were included in the dismissed
12 charges or specifications.

13 § -69 Former jeopardy. (a) No person shall without the
14 person's consent be tried a second time in any military court of
15 the State for the same offense.

16 (b) No proceeding in which an accused has been found
17 guilty by a court-martial upon any charge or specification shall
18 be a trial under this section until the finding of guilty has
19 become final after review of the case has been fully completed.

20 (c) A court-martial with a military judge alone is a trial
21 in the sense of this section if, without fault of the accused:



(1) After introduction of evidence; and

(2) Before announcement of findings under section -79, the case is dismissed or terminated by the convening authority or on motion of the prosecution for failure of available evidence or witnesses.

(d) A court-martial with a military judge and members is a trial in the sense of this section if, without fault of the accused:

(1) After the members, having taken an oath or affirmation as members under section -67 and after completion of challenges under section -66, are impaneled; and

(2) Before announcement of findings under section -79, the case is dismissed or terminated by the convening authority or on motion of the prosecution for failure of available evidence or witnesses.

§ -70 Pleas of the accused. (a) A plea of not guilty shall be entered in the record, and the court shall proceed as though an accused had pleaded not guilty if:

(1) The accused after arraignment makes an irregular pleading;



1 (2) The accused after a plea of guilty sets up matter
2 inconsistent with the plea;

3 (3) It appears that the accused has entered the plea of
4 guilty improvidently or through a lack of
5 understanding of its meaning and effect; or

6 (4) The accused fails or refuses to plead.

7 (b) With respect to any charge or specification to which a
8 plea of guilty has been made by the accused and accepted by the
9 military judge, a finding of guilty of the charge or
10 specification may be entered immediately without vote. This
11 finding shall constitute the finding of the court unless the
12 plea of guilty is withdrawn before announcement of the sentence,
13 in which event the proceedings shall continue as though the
14 accused had pleaded not guilty.

15 (c) A variance from the requirements of this section is
16 harmless error if the variance does not materially prejudice the
17 substantial rights of the accused.

18 § -71 Opportunity to obtain witnesses and other
19 evidence. (a) In a case referred for trial by court-martial,
20 the trial counsel, defense counsel, and court-martial shall have
21 equal opportunity to obtain witnesses and other evidence in



1 accordance with rules adopted by the governor or adjutant
2 general or as provided by law.

3 (b) Any subpoena or other process issued under this
4 section shall:

5 (1) Except as otherwise permitted by the court for good
6 cause, be in a form similar to the one that courts of
7 the State having criminal jurisdiction may issue or
8 properly accept;

9 (2) Be executed in accordance with rules adopted by the
10 governor or adjutant general or as provided by law;
11 and

12 (3) Run to any part of the State and shall be executed by
13 civil officers as prescribed by the laws of the State.

14 (c) A subpoena or other process may be issued to compel a
15 witness to appear and testify:

16 (1) Before a military court;

17 (2) At a deposition under section -74; or

18 (3) As otherwise authorized under this chapter.

19 (d) A subpoena or other process may be issued to compel
20 the production of evidence:

21 (1) For a military court;



1 (2) For a deposition under section -74;

2 (3) For an investigation of an offense under this chapter;
3 or

4 (4) As otherwise authorized under this chapter.

5 (e) An investigative subpoena under subsection (d)(3) may
6 be issued before referral of charges to a court-martial only if
7 a general court-martial convening authority has authorized
8 counsel for the government to issue a subpoena or a military
9 judge issues a subpoena pursuant to section -52.

10 (f) With respect to an investigation of an offense under
11 this chapter, a military judge detailed in accordance with
12 sections -41, -42, or -45 may issue warrants or court
13 orders for contents of, and records concerning, wire or
14 electronic communications in the same manner as warrants and
15 orders may be issued by courts of the State under chapter 803,
16 subject to limitations as prescribed by the governor or adjutant
17 general by rule or as prescribed by law.

18 (g) If a person requests relief from a subpoena or other
19 process under this section on grounds that compliance is
20 unreasonable, oppressive, or prohibited by law, a military judge



1 detailed in accordance with sections -41, -42, or -45
2 shall review the request and shall:

3 (1) Order that the subpoena or other process be modified
4 or withdrawn, as appropriate; or

5 (2) Order the person to comply with the subpoena or other
6 process.

7 § -72 Refusal of person not subject to chapter to
8 appear, testify, or produce evidence. Any person not subject to
9 this chapter who:

10 (1) Has been duly subpoenaed to appear as a witness or to
11 produce records before a military court or before any
12 military or civil officer designated to take a
13 deposition to be read into evidence before a court;

14 (2) Has been duly paid or tendered the fees and mileage of
15 a witness at the rates allowed to witnesses attending
16 the circuit court; and

17 (3) Wilfully neglects or refuses to appear, qualify as a
18 witness, or testify or to produce any evidence that
19 the person may have been legally subpoenaed to
20 produce,



1 shall be guilty of an offense against the State and a military
2 court may punish the person in the same manner as the civil
3 courts of the State.

4 § -73 Contempt; authority to punish; punishment. (a)

5 With respect to any proceeding under this chapter:

6 (1) A military judge detailed to a court-martial or any
7 other proceeding under this chapter;

8 (2) Any military magistrate designated to preside under
9 section -46; or

10 (3) The president of a court of inquiry,
11 may punish for contempt any person who conducts themselves in
12 violation of section 710-1077.

13 (b) The punishment for contempt under subsection (a) shall
14 be the same as the punishments permitted under civilian criminal
15 contempt of court laws and rules.

16 (c) A punishment imposed under this section:

17 (1) If imposed by a military judge or military magistrate,
18 may be reviewed in the same manner as review from the
19 circuit courts of the State; and

20 (2) If imposed by a court of inquiry, shall be subject to
21 review by the convening authority in accordance with



1 rules adopted by the governor or adjutant general, or
2 as provided by law.

3 § -74 **Depositions.** (a) At any time after charges have
4 been signed, as provided in section -51, any party may take
5 oral or written depositions unless an authority competent to
6 convene a court-martial for the trial of those charges forbids
7 it for good cause. If a deposition is to be taken before
8 charges are referred for trial, an authority may designate
9 commissioned officers to represent the prosecution and the
10 defense and may authorize those officers to take the deposition
11 of any witness.

12 (b) The party at whose instance a deposition is to be
13 taken shall give to every other party reasonable written notice
14 of the time and place for taking the deposition.

15 (c) Depositions may be taken before and authenticated by
16 any military or civil officer authorized by the laws of the
17 State or by the laws of the place where the deposition is taken
18 to administer oaths or affirmations.

19 (d) A duly authenticated deposition taken upon reasonable
20 notice to the other parties, so far as otherwise admissible
21 under the rules of evidence, may be read into evidence before



1 any court-martial or in any proceeding before a court of
2 inquiry, if it appears that:

3 (1) The witness resides or is beyond the county in which
4 the court-martial or court of inquiry is ordered to
5 sit;

6 (2) The witness by reason of death, age, sickness, bodily
7 infirmity, imprisonment, military necessity, non-
8 amenability to process, or other reasonable cause is
9 unable or refuses to appear and testify in person at
10 the place of trial or hearing; or

11 (3) The present whereabouts of the witness are unknown.

12 (e) Representation of the parties with respect to a
13 deposition shall be by counsel detailed in the same manner as
14 trial counsel and defense counsel are detailed under section

15 -47. In addition, the accused shall have the right to be
16 represented by civilian or military counsel in the same manner
17 as counsel are provided for in section -63.

18 § -75 Admissibility of sworn testimony from records of
19 courts of inquiry. (a) In any case not extending to the
20 dismissal of a commissioned officer, the sworn testimony,
21 contained in the duly authenticated record of proceedings of a



1 court of inquiry, of a person whose oral testimony cannot be
2 obtained may, if otherwise admissible under the rules of
3 evidence, be read into evidence by any party before a court-
4 martial if the accused was a party before the court of inquiry
5 and if the same issue was involved or if the accused consents to
6 the introduction of the evidence.

7 (b) The sworn testimony admissible under subsection (a)
8 may be read into evidence only by the defense in cases extending
9 to the dismissal of a commissioned officer.

10 (c) The sworn testimony admissible under subsection (a)
11 may be read into evidence before a court of inquiry or military
12 board.

13 (d) Sworn testimony that is:

14 (1) Recorded by audiotape, videotape, or similar method;
15 and

16 (2) Contained in the duly authenticated record of
17 proceeding of a court of inquiry,

18 is admissible before a court-martial, court of inquiry, or
19 military board, to the same extent as sworn testimony may be
20 read into evidence before any body under subsections (a), (b),
21 or (c).



1 § -76 Lack of physical or mental responsibility;
2 defense; commitment of accused for examination and treatment.

3 (a) It is an affirmative defense in a trial by court-martial
4 that, at the time of the commission of the acts constituting the
5 offense, the accused, as a result of a severe physical or mental
6 disease or defect, was unable to appreciate the nature and
7 quality or the wrongfulness of the acts. Mental disease or
8 defect shall not otherwise constitute a defense.

9 (b) The accused shall have the burden of proving the
10 defense of lack of physical or mental responsibility by clear
11 and convincing evidence.

12 (c) Whenever lack of physical or mental responsibility of
13 the accused with respect to an offense is properly at issue, the
14 military judge shall follow the forms and procedures of chapter
15 704.

16 (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of section -78 and
17 subsection (c), the accused shall be found not guilty by reason
18 of lack of physical or mental responsibility if:

19 (1) A majority of the members of the court-martial present
20 at the time the vote is taken determines that the
21 defense of lack of physical or mental responsibility



1 has been established by clear and convincing evidence;

2 or

3 (2) In the case of a court-martial composed of a military
4 judge only, the military judge determines that the
5 defense of lack of physical or mental responsibility
6 has been established by clear and convincing evidence.

7 (e) Whenever there is reason to doubt the accused's
8 fitness to proceed, the court may immediately suspend all
9 further proceedings in the trial and conduct an examination in
10 accordance with section 704-404.

11 (f) Any general or special court-martial where a person
12 may be found guilty by reason of lack of physical or mental
13 responsibility shall follow the same substance and procedures
14 found in sections 704-410.5 through 704-417.

15 § -77 Voting and rulings. (a) Voting by members of a
16 general or special court-martial upon questions of challenge,
17 upon the findings, and upon the sentence shall be by secret
18 written ballot. The junior member of the court shall in each
19 case count the votes. The count shall be checked by the
20 president, who shall forthwith announce the result of the ballot
21 to the members of the court.



1 (b) The military judge of a general or special court-
2 martial shall rule upon all questions of law and all
3 interlocutory questions arising during the proceedings. Any
4 ruling made by the military judge upon any question of law or
5 any interlocutory question other than the factual issue of
6 physical or mental responsibility of the accused is final and
7 constitutes the ruling of the court; provided that the military
8 judge may change a ruling at any time during trial.

9 (c) Before a vote is taken on the findings, the military
10 judge shall, in the presence of the accused and counsel,
11 instruct the members of the court as to the elements of the
12 offense and charge the court that:

13 (1) The accused must be presumed to be innocent until the
14 accused's guilt is established by legal and competent
15 evidence beyond reasonable doubt;

16 (2) In the case being considered, if there is a reasonable
17 doubt as to the guilt of the accused, the doubt must
18 be resolved in favor of the accused and the accused
19 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; and

(4) The burden of proof of establishing the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt is upon the State.

(d) This section shall not apply to a court-martial composed of a military judge only. The military judge of a court-martial shall determine all questions of law and fact arising during the proceedings and, if the accused is convicted, adjudge an appropriate sentence. The military judge of a court-martial shall make a general finding and shall in addition on request find the facts specially. If an opinion or memorandum of decision is filed, it will be sufficient if the findings of fact appear therein.

§ -78 Votes required for conviction, sentencing, and other matters. (a) No person shall be convicted of an offense in a general or special court-martial, other than:

(1) After a plea of guilty under section -70;

(2) By a military judge in a court-martial with a military judge alone under section -31; or



1 (3) In a court-martial with members under section -31,
2 by the concurrence of at least three-fourths of the
3 members present when the vote is taken.

4 (b) Except as provided in subsections (a) and (c), all
5 matters to be decided by members of a general or special court-
6 martial shall be determined by a majority vote; provided that a
7 reconsideration of a finding of guilty or reconsideration of a
8 sentence with a view toward decreasing the sentence may be made
9 by any lesser vote that indicates that the reconsideration is
10 not opposed by the number of votes required for that finding or
11 sentence.

12 (c) Sentences imposed by members shall be determined by
13 the concurrence of at least three-fourths of the members present
14 when the vote is taken.

15 (d) A tie vote on a challenge under section -66 shall
16 disqualify the member challenged. A tie vote on a motion for a
17 finding of not guilty or on a motion relating to the question of
18 the accused's sanity shall be a determination against the
19 accused. A tie vote on any other question shall be a
20 determination in favor of the accused.



1 § -79 Findings and sentencing. (a) A court-martial
2 shall announce its findings and sentence to the parties as soon
3 as determined.

4 (b) Except as provided in subsection (c), if the accused
5 is convicted of an offense in a trial, the military judge shall
6 sentence the accused.

7 (c) If the accused is convicted of an offense by general
8 or special court-martial consisting of a military judge and
9 members and the accused elects sentencing by members under
10 section -44, the members shall sentence the accused.

11 (d) If the accused is found guilty of an offense in a
12 trial by summary court-martial, the court-martial shall sentence
13 the accused.

14 § -80 Plea agreements. (a) At any time before the
15 announcement of findings under section -79, the convening
16 authority and the accused may enter into a plea agreement with
17 respect to the following matters:

18 (1) The manner in which the convening authority will
19 dispose of one or more charges and specifications; and

20 (2) Limitations on the sentence that may be adjudged for
21 one or more charges and specifications.



1 (b) The military judge of a general or special court-
2 martial shall not participate in discussions between the parties
3 concerning prospective terms and conditions of a plea agreement.

4 (c) The military judge of a general or special court-
5 martial shall reject a plea agreement that:

6 (1) Contains a provision that has not been accepted by
7 both parties;

8 (2) Contains a provision that is not understood by the
9 accused;

10 (3) Contains a provision for a sentence that is less than
11 the mandatory minimum sentence applicable to an
12 offense prescribed by this chapter;

13 (4) Is prohibited by law; or

14 (5) Is contrary to or is inconsistent with rules adopted
15 by the governor or adjutant general, or the Hawaii
16 rules of penal procedure with respect to terms,
17 conditions, or other aspects of plea agreements.

18 (d) Upon acceptance by the military judge of a general or
19 special court-martial, a plea agreement shall bind the parties
20 and the court-martial.



1 § -81 Record of trial. (a) Each general or special
2 court-martial shall keep a separate record of the proceedings in
3 each case brought before it. The record shall be certified by a
4 recorder of the proceedings and authenticated by the signatures
5 of the military judge and the senior member of the panel or
6 military judge alone if presided by a judge alone. If the
7 record cannot be authenticated by either the military judge or
8 senior member of the panel, by reason of death, disability, or
9 absence, it shall be signed by the next senior member of the
10 panel in lieu of the military judge or senior officer. If both
11 the military judge and the senior member of the panel are
12 unavailable, the record shall be authenticated by two members of
13 the panel.

14 (b) Each summary court-martial shall keep a separate
15 record of the proceedings in each case, and the record shall be
16 certified in the manner required by rules adopted by the
17 governor or adjutant general or as required by this chapter.

18 (c) Except as provided in subsection (d), the record shall
19 contain matters as prescribed by the governor or adjutant
20 general by rule.



1 (d) In accordance with rules adopted by the governor or
2 adjutant general, a complete record of proceedings and testimony
3 shall be prepared in any case of a sentence of dismissal,
4 discharge, confinement for more than six months, or forfeiture
5 of pay for more than six months.

6 (e) A copy of the record of the proceedings of each
7 general and special court-martial shall be given to the accused
8 as soon as it is certified.

9 (f) In the case of a general or special court-martial,
10 upon request, a copy of all prepared records of the proceedings
11 of the court-martial shall be given to the victim of the offense
12 if the victim testified during the proceedings. The records of
13 the proceedings shall be provided without charge and as soon as
14 the records are certified. The victim shall be notified of the
15 opportunity to receive the records of the proceedings.

16 PART VIII. SENTENCES

17 § -91 Cruel and unusual punishments prohibited.

18 Punishment by flogging; branding, marking, or tattooing on the
19 body; or any other cruel or unusual punishment shall not be
20 adjudged by any court-martial or inflicted upon any person



1 subject to this chapter. The use of irons, single or double,
2 except for the purpose of safe custody, is prohibited.

3 § -92 Sentencing. (a) The punishment directed by a
4 court-martial for an offense shall not exceed limits as
5 prescribed by the governor or adjutant general for that offense;
6 provided that in no instance shall a sentence exceed more than
7 ten years confinement. A conviction by general court-martial of
8 any offense for which an accused may receive a sentence of
9 confinement for more than one year is a felony offense. Except
10 for convictions by a summary court-martial, all other offenses
11 are misdemeanors. Any conviction by a summary court-martial
12 shall not be a criminal conviction.

13 (b) Except as provided in section -80(a), punishment
14 for the following offenses shall include dismissal or
15 dishonorable discharge, as applicable:

16 (1) Sexual assault in the first degree under section 707-
17 730;

18 (2) Continuous sexual assault of a minor under the age of
19 fourteen years under section 707-733.6;



(3) An attempt to commit an offense specified in paragraph
(1) or (2) that is punishable under section -134;
or

(4) Conspiracy to commit an offense specified in paragraph
(1) or (2) that is punishable under section -135.

(c) In sentencing an accused under section -79, a
court-martial shall impose punishment that is sufficient but not
greater than necessary to promote justice and to maintain good
order and discipline in the state military forces, taking into
consideration:

(1) The nature and circumstances of the offense and the
history and characteristics of the accused;

(2) The impact of the offense on:

(A) The financial, social, psychological, or medical
well-being of any victim of the offense; and

(B) The mission, discipline, or efficiency of the
command of the accused and any victim of the
offense;

(3) The need for the sentence to:

(A) Reflect the seriousness of the offense;

(B) Promote respect for the law;



1 (C) Provide just punishment for the offense;

2 (D) Promote adequate deterrence of misconduct;

3 (E) Protect others from further crimes by the
4 accused;

5 (F) Rehabilitate the accused; and

6 (G) Provide, in appropriate cases, the opportunity
7 for retraining and return to duty to meet the
8 needs of the service; and

9 (4) The sentences available under this chapter.

10 (d) In announcing the sentence in a general or special
11 court-martial in which the accused is sentenced by military
12 judge alone under section -79, the military judge shall, with
13 respect to each offense of which the accused is found guilty,
14 specify the term of confinement, if any, and the amount of fine,
15 if any. If the accused is sentenced to confinement for more
16 than one offense, the military judge shall specify whether the
17 terms of confinement are to run consecutively or concurrently.

18 (e) In a general or special court-martial in which the
19 accused has elected sentencing by members, the court-martial
20 shall announce a single sentence for all of the offenses of
21 which the accused was found guilty.



1 (f) With the approval of the senior force judge advocate
2 concerned, and consistent with standards and procedures set
3 forth in rules adopted by the governor or adjutant general, the
4 State may appeal a sentence to the intermediate appellate court
5 of the State on the grounds that:

6 (1) The sentence violates the law; or

7 (2) The sentence is plainly unreasonable as determined in
8 accordance with standards and procedures adopted by
9 the governor or adjutant general.

10 (g) An appeal under subsection (f) shall be filed within
11 sixty days after the date on which the judgment of a court-
12 martial is entered into the record under section -105.

13 § -93 Effective date of sentences. (a) A court-martial
14 sentence shall be executed and take effect as follows:

15 (1) A forfeiture of pay or allowances shall be applicable
16 to pay and allowances accruing on and after the date
17 on which the sentence takes effect. Any forfeiture of
18 pay or allowances or reduction in grade that is
19 included in a sentence of a court-martial shall take
20 effect on the earlier of:



1 (A) The date that is fourteen days after the date on
2 which the sentence is adjudged; or

3 (B) In the case of a summary court-martial, the date
4 on which the sentence is approved by the
5 convening authority;

6 (2) Any period of confinement included in a sentence of a
7 court-martial shall begin to run from the date the
8 sentence is adjudged by the court-martial; provided
9 that periods during which the sentence to confinement
10 is suspended or deferred shall be excluded in
11 computing the service of the term of confinement;

12 (3) If in the case of a commissioned officer, cadet, or
13 midshipman, the sentence of a court-martial extends to
14 dismissal or in the case of an enlisted member, the
15 sentence of a court-martial extends to a dishonorable
16 discharge, that part of the sentence providing for
17 dismissal shall not be executed until approved by the
18 governor. The governor may commute, remit, or suspend
19 the sentence, or any part of the sentence, as the
20 governor sees fit. In a time of war or state of
21 emergency the governor may commute a sentence of



1 dismissal or dishonorable discharge to reduction to
2 any enlisted grade. A person so reduced may be
3 required to serve for the duration of the war or
4 emergency and six months thereafter; and

5 (4) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a
6 general or special court-martial sentence shall be
7 effective upon entry of judgment and a summary court-
8 martial sentence shall be effective when the convening
9 authority acts on the sentence.

10 (b) On application by an accused, the convening authority
11 or, if the accused is no longer under that convening authority's
12 jurisdiction, the officer exercising general court-martial
13 jurisdiction over the command to which the accused is currently
14 assigned may, in their sole discretion, defer the effective date
15 of a sentence of confinement, reduction, or forfeiture. The
16 deferment shall terminate upon entry of judgment or, in the case
17 of a summary court-martial, when the convening authority acts on
18 the sentence. The deferment may be rescinded at any time by the
19 officer who granted it or, if the accused is no longer under
20 that officer's jurisdiction, by the officer exercising general



1 court-martial jurisdiction over the command to which the accused
2 is currently assigned.

3 (c) In any case in which a court-martial sentences a
4 person to confinement and review of the case under section
5 -111 is pending, the governor may defer further service of
6 the sentence to confinement while that review is pending.

7 (d) Appellate review is complete under this section when:

8 (1) The time for the accused to file a petition for review
9 by the Hawaii intermediate appellate court under
10 section -111 has expired and the accused has not
11 filed a timely petition for review and the case is not
12 otherwise under review by that court; or

13 (2) A review under section -111 is completed by the
14 Hawaii intermediate appellate court and:

15 (A) The time for the accused to file a petition for
16 review by the Hawaii supreme court has expired
17 and the accused has not filed a timely petition
18 for the review and the case is not otherwise
19 under review by that court;

20 (B) The petition by the accused is rejected by the
21 Hawaii supreme court; or



1 (C) Review is completed in accordance with the
2 judgment of the intermediate appellate court and
3 review is completed in accordance with the
4 judgment of the Hawaii supreme court.

5 (e) The completion of appellate review shall constitute a
6 final judgment as to the legality of the proceedings.

7 § -94 Execution of confinement. (a) A sentence of
8 confinement adjudged by a military court, whether the sentence
9 includes discharge or dismissal and whether the discharge or
10 dismissal has been executed, may be carried into execution by
11 confinement in any place of confinement under the control of any
12 of the forces of the state military forces or in any state
13 correctional facility designated for that purpose. Persons so
14 confined in a state correctional facility are subject to the
15 same discipline and treatment as persons confined or committed
16 to a state correctional facility by the courts of the State.

17 (b) The omission of the words "hard labor" from any
18 sentence or punishment of a court-martial adjudging confinement
19 shall not deprive the authority executing that sentence or
20 punishment of the power to require hard labor as a part of the
21 punishment.



1 (c) The keepers, officers, and wardens of state
2 correctional facilities designated by the governor, or by a
3 person authorized by the governor to act under part II shall
4 receive persons ordered into confinement before trial and
5 persons committed to confinement by a military court and shall
6 confine them according to law. No keeper, officer, or warden
7 shall require payment of any fee or charge for so receiving or
8 confining a person.

9 § -95 Sentences; reduction in enlisted grade upon
10 approval. (a) A court-martial sentence of an enlisted member
11 in a pay grade above E-1, as set forth in the judgment of the
12 court-martial entered into the record under section -105,
13 that includes:

14 (1) A dishonorable or bad-conduct discharge; or
15 (2) Confinement,
16 shall reduce that member to pay grade E-1, if the reduction is
17 authorized by rules adopted by the governor or adjutant general.
18 The reduction in pay grade shall take effect on the date on
19 which the judgment is so entered.

20 (b) If the sentence of a member who is reduced in pay
21 grade under subsection (a) is set aside or reduced, or as



1 finally affirmed does not include any punishment named in
2 subsection (a)(1) or (2), the rights and privileges of which the
3 member was deprived because of that reduction shall be restored
4 to the member and the member shall be entitled to the pay and
5 allowances to which the member would have been entitled, for the
6 period the reduction was in effect, had the member not been so
7 reduced.

8 § -96 Sentences; forfeiture of pay and allowances during
9 confinement. (a) A court-martial sentence described in
10 subsection (b) shall result in the forfeiture of pay or of pay
11 and allowances due that member during any period of confinement
12 or parole. The forfeiture pursuant to this section shall take
13 effect on the date determined under section -93 and may be
14 deferred as provided in that section. The pay and allowances
15 forfeited in the case of a general court-martial shall be all
16 pay and allowances due that member during the period and in the
17 case of a special court-martial shall be two-thirds of all pay
18 due that member during the period.

19 (b) A sentence covered by this section is any sentence
20 that includes:

21 (1) Confinement for more than six months; or



1 (2) Confinement for six months or less and a dishonorable
2 or bad-conduct discharge or dismissal.

3 (c) In a case involving an accused who has dependents, the
4 convening authority or other person acting under part IX may
5 waive any or all of the forfeitures of pay and allowances
6 required by subsection (a) for a period not to exceed six
7 months. Any amount of pay or allowances that, except for a
8 waiver under this subsection, would be forfeited shall be paid
9 as the convening authority or other person taking action directs
10 to the dependents of the accused.

11 (d) If the sentence of a member who forfeits pay and
12 allowances under subsection (a) is set aside or disapproved or
13 as finally approved does not provide for a punishment referred
14 to in subsection (b), the member shall be paid the pay and
15 allowances that the member would have been paid, except for the
16 forfeiture, for the period during which the forfeiture was in
17 effect.

18 PART IX. POST-TRIAL PROCEDURES AND REVIEW OF COURTS-MARTIAL

19 § -101 Error of law; lesser included offense. (a) A
20 finding or sentence of a court-martial shall not be held



1 incorrect on the ground of an error of law unless the error
2 materially prejudices the substantial rights of the accused.

3 (b) Any reviewing authority with the power to approve or
4 affirm a finding of guilty may approve or affirm so much of the
5 finding as includes a lesser included offense.

6 § -102 Post-trial processing in general and special
7 courts-martial. (a) The military judge of a general or special
8 court-martial shall enter into the record of trial a document
9 entitled "statement of trial results" that shall set forth:

10 (1) Each plea and finding;

11 (2) The sentence, if any; and

12 (3) Other information as prescribed by the governor or
13 adjutant general by rule.

14 (b) Copies of the statement of trial results shall be
15 provided promptly to the convening authority, the accused, and
16 any victim of the offense.

17 (c) In accordance with rules adopted by the governor or
18 adjutant general, the military judge in a general or special
19 court-martial shall address all post-trial motions and other
20 post-trial matters that:



1 (1) May affect a plea, a finding, the sentence, the
2 statement of trial results, the record of trial, or
3 any post-trial action by the convening authority; and

4 (2) Are subject to resolution by the military judge before
5 entry of judgment.

6 § -103 Limited authority to act on sentence in specified
7 post-trial circumstances. (a) The convening authority of a
8 general or special court-martial described in subsection (b):

9 (1) May act on the sentence of the court-martial only as
10 provided in subsection (f), (g), (i), or (j); and

11 (2) Shall not act on the findings of the court-martial.

12 (b) The courts-martial referred to subsection (a) are the
13 following:

14 (1) A general or special court-martial in which the
15 maximum sentence of confinement for any offense of
16 which the accused is found guilty is more than two
17 years;

18 (2) A general or special court-martial in which the total
19 of the sentences of confinement imposed, running
20 consecutively, is more than six months;



1 (3) A general or special court-martial in which the
2 sentence imposed includes a dismissal or dishonorable
3 or bad-conduct discharge; and

4 (4) A general or special court-martial in which the
5 accused is found guilty of sexual assault in the first
6 degree or continuous sexual assault of a minor under
7 fourteen years of age or other offense as prescribed
8 by the governor or adjutant general by rule.

9 (c) Except as provided in subsection (j), the convening
10 authority shall act under this section only before entry of
11 judgment.

12 (d) In accordance with rules adopted by the governor or
13 adjutant general, a commissioned officer commanding for the time
14 being, a successor in command, or any person exercising general
15 court-martial jurisdiction may act under this section in place
16 of the convening authority.

17 (e) Except as provided in subsection (g), (i), or (j), the
18 convening authority shall not reduce, commute, or suspend any of
19 the following sentences:



1 (1) A sentence of confinement, if the total period of
2 confinement imposed for all offenses involved, running
3 consecutively, is greater than six months; or

4 (2) A sentence of dismissal or dishonorable or bad-conduct
5 discharge.

6 (f) The convening authority may reduce, commute, or
7 suspend any sentence not specified in subsection (e).

8 (g) Upon recommendation of the military judge, as included
9 in the statement of trial results, together with an explanation
10 of the facts supporting the recommendation, the convening
11 authority may suspend:

12 (1) A sentence of confinement, in whole or in part; or

13 (2) A sentence of dismissal or dishonorable or bad-conduct
14 discharge.

15 (h) Except as provided in subsection (i) or (j), the
16 convening authority under subsection (g) shall not suspend:

17 (1) A mandatory minimum sentence; or

18 (2) A sentence to an extent in excess of the suspension
19 recommended by the military judge.

20 (i) Upon recommendation by the trial counsel, if the
21 accused, after sentencing and before entry of judgment, provides



1 substantial assistance in the investigation or prosecution of
2 another person, the convening authority may reduce, commute, or
3 suspend a sentence, in whole or in part, including any mandatory
4 minimum sentence.

5 (j) Upon a recommendation by a trial counsel designated in
6 accordance with rules adopted by the governor or adjutant
7 general, if the accused after entry of judgment provides
8 substantial assistance in the investigation or prosecution of
9 another person, a convening authority as designated by rules may
10 reduce, commute, or suspend a sentence, in whole or in part,
11 including any mandatory minimum sentence.

12 (k) In evaluating whether the accused has provided
13 substantial assistance under this section, the convening
14 authority may consider the pre-sentence assistance of the
15 accused.

16 (l) In determining whether to act under this section, the
17 convening authority shall consider matters submitted in writing
18 by the accused or any victim of an offense in accordance with
19 rules adopted by the governor or adjutant general. The rules
20 shall include:



1 (1) Procedures for notice of the opportunity to make
2 submissions;

3 (2) The deadlines for submissions; and

4 (3) Procedures for providing the accused and any victim of
5 an offense with a copy of the recording of any open
6 sessions of the court-martial and copies of or access
7 to any admitted, unsealed exhibits.

8 (m) The convening authority shall not consider under this
9 section any submitted matters that relate to the character of a
10 victim unless the matters were presented as evidence at trial
11 and not excluded at trial.

12 (n) The decision of the convening authority under this
13 section shall be forwarded to the military judge, with copies
14 provided to the accused and to any victim of the offense.

15 (o) If the convening authority reduces, commutes, or
16 suspends the sentence, the decision of the convening authority
17 shall include a written explanation of the reasons for the
18 action.

19 (p) If the convening authority reduces, commutes, or
20 suspends the sentence, the decision of the convening authority
21 shall be forwarded to the military judge for appropriate



1 modification of the entry of judgment, which shall be
2 transmitted to the senior force judge advocate for appropriate
3 action.

4 § -104 Post-trial actions in summary courts-martial and
5 certain general and special courts-martial. (a) In a court-
6 martial not specified in section -103(b), the convening
7 authority may:

8 (1) Dismiss any charge or specification by setting aside
9 the finding of guilty;

10 (2) Change a finding of guilty to a charge or
11 specification to a finding of guilty to a lesser
12 included offense;

13 (3) Disapprove the findings and the sentence and dismiss
14 the charges and specifications;

15 (4) Disapprove the findings and the sentence and order a
16 rehearing as to the findings and the sentence;

17 (5) Disapprove, commute, or suspend the sentence, in whole
18 or in part; or

19 (6) Disapprove the sentence and order a rehearing as to
20 the sentence.



1 (b) In a summary court-martial, the convening authority
2 shall approve the sentence or take other action on the sentence
3 under subsection (a).

4 (c) Except as provided in subsection (d), the convening
5 authority may act under this section only before entry of
6 judgment.

7 (d) The convening authority may act under this section
8 after entry of judgment in a general or special court-martial in
9 the same manner as the convening authority may act under section
10 -103(j). The action shall be forwarded to the trial judge,
11 who shall ensure appropriate modification of the entry of
12 judgment and shall transmit the entry of judgment to the senior
13 force judge advocate for appropriate action.

14 (e) In accordance with rules adopted by the governor or
15 adjutant general, a commissioned officer commanding a successor
16 in command or any person exercising general court-martial
17 jurisdiction may act under this section in place of the
18 convening authority.

19 (f) The convening authority shall not order a rehearing
20 under this section:



1 (1) As to the findings if there is insufficient evidence
2 in the record to support the findings;

3 (2) To reconsider a finding of not guilty of any
4 specification or a ruling that amounts to a finding of
5 not guilty; or

6 (3) To reconsider a finding of not guilty of any charge,
7 unless there has been a finding of guilty under a
8 specification laid under that charge that sufficiently
9 alleges a violation of law.

10 (g) In determining whether to act under this section, the
11 convening authority shall consider matters submitted in writing
12 by the accused or any victim of the offense in accordance with
13 rules adopted by the governor or adjutant general. The rules
14 shall include the matter required by section -103(1).

15 (h) In a general or special court-martial, the decision of
16 the convening authority under this section shall be forwarded to
17 the military judge, with copies provided to the accused and to
18 any victim of the offense.

19 (i) If the convening authority acts on the findings or
20 sentence under subsection (a), the decision of the convening



1 authority shall include a written explanation of the reasons for
2 the action.

3 § -105 Entry of judgment. (a) In accordance with rules
4 adopted by the governor or adjutant general, in a general or
5 special court-martial the military judge shall enter into the
6 record of trial the judgment of the court. The judgment of the
7 court shall consist of the following:

8 (1) The statement of trial results under section -102;
9 and

10 (2) Any modifications of, or supplements to, the statement
11 of trial results by reason of:

12 (A) Any post-trial action by the convening authority;
13 or

14 (B) Any ruling, order, or other determination of the
15 military judge that affects a plea, a finding, or
16 the sentence.

17 (b) In accordance with rules adopted by the governor or
18 adjutant general, the judgment under subsection (a) shall be:

19 (1) Provided to the accused and to any victim of the
20 offense; and

21 (2) Made available to the public.



1 (c) The findings and sentence of a summary court-martial,
2 as modified by any post-trial action by the convening authority
3 under section -104 shall constitute the judgment of the
4 court-martial and shall be recorded and distributed in
5 accordance with rules adopted by the governor or adjutant
6 general.

7 § -106 Waiver of right to appeal; withdrawal of appeal.

8 (a) After entry of judgment in a general or special court-
9 martial, in accordance with rules adopted by the governor or
10 adjutant general, the accused may waive the right to appeal. A
11 waiver shall be:

12 (1) Signed by the accused and by defense counsel; and

13 (2) Attached to the record of trial.

14 (b) In a general or special court-martial, the accused may
15 voluntarily request dismissal of an appeal at any time in
16 accordance with the Hawaii rules of appellate procedure.

17 (c) A waiver or voluntary dismissal under this section
18 bars review under section -111.

19 § -107 Appeal by the State. (a) In a trial by general
20 or special court-martial or in a pretrial proceeding under
21 section -52, the State may appeal the following:



- 1 (1) An order or ruling of the military judge that
- 2 terminates the proceedings with respect to a charge or
- 3 specification;
- 4 (2) An order or ruling that excludes evidence that is
- 5 substantial proof of a fact material in the
- 6 proceeding;
- 7 (3) An order or ruling that directs the disclosure of
- 8 classified information;
- 9 (4) An order or ruling that imposes sanctions for
- 10 nondisclosure of classified information;
- 11 (5) A refusal of the military judge to issue a protective
- 12 order sought by the State to prevent the disclosure of
- 13 classified information;
- 14 (6) A refusal by the military judge to enforce an order
- 15 described in paragraph (5) that has previously been
- 16 issued by appropriate authority; or
- 17 (7) An order or ruling of the military judge entering a
- 18 finding of not guilty with respect to a charge or
- 19 specification following the return of a finding of
- 20 guilty by the members.



1 (b) An appeal of an order or ruling shall not be taken
2 unless the trial counsel provides the military judge with
3 written notice of appeal from the order or ruling within
4 seventy-two hours of the order or ruling. The notice shall
5 include a certification by the trial counsel that the appeal is
6 not taken for the purpose of delay and, if the order or ruling
7 appealed is one that excludes evidence, that the evidence
8 excluded is substantial proof of a fact material in the
9 proceeding.

10 (c) An appeal of an order or ruling shall not be taken
11 when prohibited by section -69.

12 (d) An appeal under this section shall be diligently
13 prosecuted by appellate government counsel.

14 (e) An appeal under this section shall be forwarded to the
15 court as prescribed in section -111.

16 (f) Any period of delay resulting from an appeal under
17 this section shall be excluded in deciding any issue regarding
18 denial of a speedy trial unless an appropriate authority
19 determines that the appeal was filed solely for the purpose of
20 delay with the knowledge that it was totally frivolous and
21 without merit.



1 (g) The State may appeal a ruling or order of a military
2 magistrate in the same manner as if the ruling or order had been
3 made by a military judge; provided that the issue shall first be
4 presented to the military judge who designated the military
5 magistrate or to a military judge detailed to hear the issue.

6 (h) This section shall be liberally construed to
7 effectuate its purposes.

8 § -108 Rehearings. (a) Each rehearing under this
9 chapter shall take place before a court-martial composed of
10 members that are not members of the court-martial that first
11 heard the case. Upon a rehearing, the accused shall not be
12 tried for any offense of which the accused was found not guilty
13 by the first court-martial, and no sentence in excess of or more
14 severe than the original sentence shall be adjudged unless the
15 sentence is based upon a finding of guilty of an offense not
16 considered upon the merits in the original proceedings or unless
17 the sentence prescribed for the offense is mandatory.

18 (b) If the sentence adjudged by the first court-martial
19 was in accordance with a plea agreement under section -80 and
20 the accused at the rehearing does not comply with the agreement,
21 or if a plea of guilty was entered for an offense at the first



1 court-martial and a plea of not guilty was entered at the
2 rehearing, the sentence as to those charges or specifications
3 may include any punishment not in excess of the punishment that
4 could have been adjudged at the first court-martial, subject to
5 limitations as prescribed by the governor or adjutant general by
6 rule.

7 (c) If, after appeal by the government under section
8 -107, the sentence adjudged is set aside and a rehearing on
9 sentence is ordered by the intermediate appellate court, the
10 court-martial may impose any adjudged sentence, subject to
11 limitations as prescribed by the governor or adjutant general by
12 rule.

13 § -109 Senior force judge advocate review of finding of
14 guilty in summary court-martial. (a) In accordance with rules
15 adopted by the governor or adjutant general, each summary court-
16 martial in which there is a finding of guilty shall be reviewed
17 by the senior force judge advocate or a judge advocate
18 designated by the senior force judge advocate. A judge advocate
19 shall not review a case under this subsection if the judge
20 advocate has acted in the same case as an accuser, preliminary
21 hearing officer, member of the court, military judge, or counsel



1 or has otherwise acted on behalf of the prosecution or defense.

2 The judge advocate's review shall be in writing and shall
3 contain the following:

4 (1) Conclusions as to whether:

5 (A) The court had jurisdiction over the accused and
6 the offense;

7 (B) The charge and specification stated an offense;
8 and

9 (C) The sentence was within the limits prescribed by
10 law or by rule;

11 (2) A response to each allegation of error made in writing
12 by the accused; and

13 (3) If the case is sent for action under subsection (b), a
14 recommendation as to the appropriate action to be
15 taken and an opinion as to whether corrective action
16 is required as a matter of law.

17 (b) The record of trial and related documents in each case
18 reviewed under subsection (a) shall be sent for action to the
19 person exercising general court-martial jurisdiction over the
20 accused at the time the summary court-martial was convened or to
21 that person's successor in command if:



1 (1) The judge advocate who reviewed the case recommends
2 corrective action; or

3 (2) Corrective action is otherwise required by rules
4 adopted by the governor or adjutant general.

5 (c) The person to whom the record of trial and related
6 documents are sent under subsection (b) may:

7 (1) Approve or disapprove the findings or sentence, in
8 whole or in part;

9 (2) Remit, commute, or suspend the sentence in whole or in
10 part;

11 (3) Except where the evidence was insufficient at the
12 trial to support the findings, order a rehearing on
13 the findings, the sentence, or both; or

14 (4) Dismiss the charges.

15 (d) Charges shall be dismissed if a rehearing is ordered
16 but the convening authority finds a rehearing impracticable.

17 (e) If the opinion of the judge advocate in the judge
18 advocate's review under subsection (a) is that corrective action
19 is required as a matter of law and if the person required to
20 take action under subsection (b) does not take action that is at
21 least as favorable to the accused as that recommended by the



1 judge advocate, the record of trial and action thereon shall be
2 sent to the state judge advocate for review under this section.

3 § -110 Transmittal and review of records. (a) If the
4 judgment of a general or special court-martial entered under
5 section -105 includes a finding of guilty, the record shall
6 be transmitted to the state judge advocate for review.

7 (b) In all other cases not covered under subsection (a),
8 records of trial by court-martial and related documents shall be
9 transmitted and disposed of as the governor or adjutant general
10 prescribe by rule or as required by law.

11 (c) The state judge advocate shall provide notice to the
12 accused of the right to file an appeal under section -111 by
13 means of depositing in the United States mail for delivery by
14 first class certified mail to the accused at an address provided
15 by the accused or, if no address has been provided by the
16 accused at the latest address listed for the accused in the
17 official service record of the accused.

18 (d) Subsection (c) shall not apply if the accused waives
19 the right to appeal under section -106.



1 (e) A review shall be completed in each general and
2 special court-martial appealed to the State's intermediate
3 appellate court by the accused.

4 (f) A review conducted under this section shall be
5 conducted by an attorney within the office of the judge advocate
6 for the state military forces or by another attorney designated
7 in accordance with rules adopted by the governor or adjutant
8 general.

9 (g) A review shall include a written decision providing
10 each of the following:

11 (1) A conclusion as to whether the court had jurisdiction
12 over the accused and the offense;

13 (2) A conclusion as to whether the charge and
14 specification stated an offense;

15 (3) A conclusion as to whether the sentence was within the
16 limits prescribed as a matter of law; and

17 (4) A response to each allegation of error made in writing
18 by the accused.

19 (h) A review shall be completed in each general and
20 special court-martial if:



(1) The accused waives the right to appeal or voluntarily requests dismissal of appeal under section -106; or

(2) The accused does not file a timely appeal in a case eligible for appeal.

(i) A review shall include a written decision limited to providing conclusions on the matters specified in subsection

(g) (1), (2), and (3).

(j) If after a review of record under subsection (f), the attorney conducting the review believes corrective action may be required, the record shall be forwarded to the state judge advocate, who may set aside the findings or sentence, in whole or in part.

(k) In setting aside the findings or sentence, the state judge advocate may order a rehearing; provided that a rehearing shall not be ordered in violation of section -69.

(l) If the state judge advocate sets aside the findings and sentence and does not order a rehearing, the state judge advocate shall dismiss the charges.

(m) If the state judge advocate sets aside the findings and orders a rehearing but the convening authority determines



1 that a rehearing would be impracticable, the convening authority
2 shall dismiss the charges.

3 § -111 Review by state appellate authority. (a) An
4 accused, who was tried by a special or general court-martial and
5 is self aggrieved after the accused has exhausted all of the
6 accused's rights of review under this part, shall be entitled to
7 appeal the judgment or sentence of the special or general court-
8 martial, as modified on review under this part before judicial
9 review under this section, subject to chapter 602, in the manner
10 provided for civil appeals from the circuit courts, and within
11 the time provided by the rules of court.

12 (b) The filing of an appeal pursuant to subsection (a)
13 shall not of itself stay the execution of the judgment or
14 sentence appealed from; provided that the appellate court may
15 stay the same upon motion and upon conditions as it deems
16 proper, notwithstanding any law to the contrary relating to the
17 effective date or execution of sentences.

18 (c) In reviewing the judgment or sentence of a special or
19 general court-martial, as modified on review before judicial
20 review, the appellate court may take any of the actions, and
21 exercise any of the powers specified in section 641-16, as the



1 court deems appropriate in reviewing a judgment or sentence of a
2 military court-martial, and the court shall follow as
3 appropriate or applicable the standards and requirements in
4 section 641-16.

5 (d) Upon the request of the accused, the state judge
6 advocate shall appoint appellate defense counsel in accordance
7 with section -112, who is a member of the bar of the highest
8 court of the State and who has been qualified as a judge
9 advocate under section -47, to represent the accused in the
10 accused's appeal of the court-martial judgment or sentence. If
11 the accused wishes to be represented by civilian counsel rather
12 than by appointed military counsel, the accused may do so at the
13 accused's own expense.

14 § -112 Appellate counsel. (a) The senior force judge
15 advocate shall detail one or more judge advocates as appellate
16 government counsel, and one or more judge advocates as appellate
17 defense counsel, who are qualified under section -47.

18 (b) Appellate government counsel shall represent the State
19 before the state intermediate appellate court or state supreme
20 court when directed to do so by the senior force judge advocate.
21 Appellate government counsel may represent the State before



1 federal courts in cases arising under this chapter when
2 requested to do so by the state attorney general.

3 (c) Appellate defense counsel shall represent the accused
4 before the state intermediate appellate court or state supreme
5 court:

6 (1) When requested by the accused;

7 (2) When the State is represented by counsel; or

8 (3) When the case is appealed under section -107.

9 (d) The accused shall have the right to be represented by
10 civilian counsel if provided by the accused at no cost to the
11 government.

12 (e) Military appellate counsel shall perform other
13 functions in connection with the review of court-martial cases
14 as the senior force judge advocate directs.

15 § -113 Vacation of suspension. (a) Before the vacation
16 of the suspension of a special court-martial sentence that
17 includes a bad-conduct discharge, or of any general court-
18 martial sentence, the officer having special court-martial
19 jurisdiction over the probationer shall hold a hearing on the
20 alleged violation of probation. The court-martial convening
21 authority may detail a judge advocate, who is qualified under



1 section -47, to conduct the hearing. The probationer shall
2 be represented at the hearing by counsel if the probationer so
3 desires.

4 (b) The record of the hearing and the recommendation of
5 the officer having special court-martial jurisdiction shall be
6 sent for action to the governor in cases involving a general
7 court-martial sentence and to the commanding officer of the
8 force of the state military forces of which the probationer is a
9 member in all other cases covered by subsection (a). If the
10 governor or commanding officer vacates the suspension, any
11 unexecuted part of the sentence except a dismissal shall be
12 executed.

13 (c) The suspension of any other sentence may be vacated by
14 any authority competent to convene, for the command in which the
15 accused is serving or assigned, a court of the kind that imposed
16 the sentence.

17 § -114 Petition for a new trial. At any time within two
18 years after approval by the convening authority of a court-
19 martial sentence that extends to dismissal or dishonorable or
20 bad-conduct discharge, the accused may petition the governor for
21 a new trial on the grounds of newly discovered evidence or fraud



1 on the court-martial. If the accused's case is pending before
2 the state intermediate appellate court or state supreme court,
3 the state judge advocate shall refer the petition to the
4 appropriate court for action. Otherwise, the state judge
5 advocate shall act upon the petition.

6 § -115 Remission and suspension. (a) The governor, the
7 adjutant general, or a convening authority may remit or suspend
8 any part or amount of the unexecuted part of any sentence,
9 including all uncollected forfeitures.

10 (b) The governor may, for good cause, substitute an
11 administrative form of discharge for a discharge or dismissal
12 executed in accordance with the sentence of a court-martial.

13 § -116 Restoration. (a) In accordance with rules as
14 the governor may adopt, all rights, privileges, and property
15 affected by an executed part of a court-martial sentence that
16 has been set aside or disapproved, except an executed dismissal
17 or discharge, shall be restored unless a new trial or rehearing
18 is ordered and the executed part is included in a sentence
19 imposed upon the new trial or rehearing.

20 (b) If a previously executed sentence of dishonorable or
21 bad-conduct discharge is not imposed on a new trial, the



1 governor shall substitute a form of discharge authorized for
2 administrative issuance unless the accused is to serve out the
3 remainder of the accused's enlistment.

4 (c) If a previously executed sentence of dismissal is not
5 imposed on a new trial, the governor shall substitute a form of
6 discharge authorized for administrative issue, and the
7 commissioned officer dismissed by that sentence may be
8 reappointed by the governor alone to the commissioned grade and
9 with the rank as in the opinion of the governor that former
10 officer would have attained had the former officer not been
11 dismissed. The reappointment of a former officer may be made if
12 a position vacancy is available under the applicable tables of
13 organization. All time between the dismissal and reappointment
14 shall be considered as service for all purposes, including the
15 right to pay and allowances.

16 (d) The governor or adjutant general shall adopt rules
17 with limitations as the governor or adjutant general considers
18 appropriate governing eligibility for pay and allowances for the
19 period after the date on which an executed part of a court-
20 martial is sentence is set aside or disapproved.



1 § -117 Finality of proceedings, findings, and sentences.

2 The appellate review of records of trial provided under this
3 chapter, the proceedings, findings, and sentences of courts-
4 martial as reviewed and approved, as required by this chapter,
5 and all dismissals and discharges carried into execution under
6 sentences by courts-martial following review and approval, as
7 required by this chapter, are final and conclusive. Orders
8 publishing the proceedings of courts-martial and all actions
9 taken pursuant to those proceedings are binding upon all
10 departments, courts, agencies, and officers of the State,
11 subject only to action upon a petition for a new trial as
12 provided in section -114 and to action taken under section
13 -115.

14 § -118 Leave required to be taken pending review of
15 certain court-martial convictions. In accordance with rules
16 adopted by the governor or adjutant general, an accused who has
17 been sentenced by a court-martial may be required to take leave
18 pending completion of action under this part if the sentence
19 includes an unsuspended dismissal or an unsuspended dishonorable
20 or bad-conduct discharge. The accused may be required to begin
21 the leave on the date of the entry of judgment under section



1 -105 or at any time after that date, and the leave may be
2 continued until the date on which action under this part is
3 completed or may be terminated at any earlier time.

4 **PART X. PUNITIVE SECTIONS**

5 **§ -131 Principals.** Any person punishable under this
6 chapter who:

7 (1) Commits an offense punishable by this chapter, or
8 aids, abets, counsels, commands, or procures its
9 commission; or

10 (2) Causes an act to be done that, if directly performed
11 by that person, would be punishable by this chapter,
12 is a principal.

13 **§ -132 Accessory after the fact.** Any person subject to
14 this chapter who, knowing that an offense punishable by this
15 chapter has been committed, receives, comforts, or assists the
16 offender in order to hinder or prevent the offender's
17 apprehension, trial, or punishment shall be punished as directed
18 by a court-martial.

19 **§ -133 Conviction of offense charged, lesser included**
20 **offenses, and attempts.** (a) An accused may be found guilty of
21 any of the following:



- 1 (1) The offense charged;
- 2 (2) A lesser included offense;
- 3 (3) An attempt to commit the offense charged; and
- 4 (4) An attempt to commit a lesser included offense if the
- 5 attempt is an offense in its own right.

6 (b) For purposes of this section, "lesser included

7 offense" means:

- 8 (1) An offense that is necessarily included in the offense
- 9 charged; and
- 10 (2) Any lesser included offense so designated by rules
- 11 adopted by the governor or adjutant general; provided
- 12 that any designation of a lesser included offense
- 13 shall be reasonably included in the greater offense.

14 § -134 Attempts. (a) An act done with specific intent

15 to commit an offense under this chapter that amounts to more

16 than mere preparation and tending, even though failing to effect

17 its commission, is an attempt to commit that offense.

18 (b) Any person subject to this chapter who attempts to

19 commit any offense punishable by this chapter shall be punished

20 as directed by a court-martial, unless otherwise specifically

21 prescribed in this chapter.



1 (c) Any person subject to this chapter may be convicted of
2 an attempt to commit an offense although it appears on the trial
3 that the offense was consummated.

4 § -135 Conspiracy. Any person subject to this chapter
5 who conspires with any other person to commit an offense under
6 this chapter shall, if one or more of the conspirators does an
7 act to affect the object of the conspiracy, be punished as
8 directed by a court-martial.

9 § -136 Soliciting commission of offenses. (a) Any
10 person subject to this chapter who solicits or advises another
11 to commit an offense under this chapter, other than an offense
12 specified in subsection (b), shall be punished as directed by a
13 court-martial.

14 (b) Any person subject to this chapter who solicits or
15 advises another to violate section -139, -151, or -157:

16 (1) If the offense solicited or advised is attempted or is
17 committed, shall be punished with the punishment
18 provided for the commission of the offense; and

19 (2) If the offense solicited or advised is not attempted
20 or committed, shall be punished as directed by a
21 court-martial.



1 § -137 **Malingering.** Any person subject to this chapter
2 who, with the intent to avoid work, duty, or service:

3 (1) Feigns illness, physical disability, mental lapse, or
4 mental derangement; or

5 (2) Intentionally inflicts self-injury,
6 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

7 § -138 **Breach of medical quarantine.** Any person subject
8 to this chapter:

9 (1) Who is ordered into medical quarantine by a person
10 authorized to issue the order; and

11 (2) Who, with knowledge of the quarantine and the limits
12 of the quarantine, goes beyond those limits before
13 being released from the quarantine by proper
14 authority,

15 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

16 § -139 **Desertion.** (a) Any member of the state military
17 forces who:

18 (1) Without authority goes or remains absent from the
19 member's unit, organization, or place of duty with
20 intent to remain away therefrom permanently;



1 (2) Quits the member's unit, organization, or place of
2 duty with intent to avoid hazardous duty or to shirk
3 important service; or

4 (3) Without being regularly separated from one of the
5 state military forces enlists or accepts an
6 appointment in the same or another one of the state
7 military forces or in one of the armed forces of the
8 United States without fully disclosing the fact that
9 the member has not been regularly separated, or enters
10 any foreign armed service except when authorized by
11 the United States,

12 shall be guilty of desertion.

13 (b) Any commissioned officer of the state military forces
14 who, after tender of the officer's resignation and before notice
15 of its acceptance, quits the officer's post or proper duties
16 without leave and with intent to remain away therefrom
17 permanently shall be guilty of desertion.

18 (c) Any person found guilty of desertion or attempt to
19 desert committed in a time of war shall be punished by
20 confinement of no more than ten years or other punishment as
21 directed by a court-martial; provided that if the desertion or



1 attempt to desert occurs at any other time, punishment shall be
2 as directed by a court-martial.

3 § -140 **Absence without leave.** Any member of the state
4 military forces who, without authority:

5 (1) Fails to go to the member's appointed place of duty at
6 the time prescribed;

7 (2) Goes from that place; or

8 (3) Absents the member's self or remains absent from the
9 member's unit, organization, or place of duty at which
10 the member is required to be at the time prescribed,

11 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

12 § -141 **Missing movement; jumping from vessel.** (a) Any
13 person subject to this chapter who, through neglect or design,
14 misses the movement of a ship, aircraft, or unit with which the
15 person is required in the course of duty to move shall be
16 punished as directed by a court-martial.

17 (b) Any person subject to this chapter who wrongfully and
18 intentionally jumps into the water from a vessel in use by the
19 state military forces shall be punished as directed by a court-
20 martial.



1 § -142 Resistance, flight, breach of arrest, and escape.

2 Any person subject to this chapter who:

3 (1) Resists apprehension;

4 (2) Flees from apprehension;

5 (3) Breaks arrest; or

6 (4) Escapes from custody or confinement,

7 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

8 § -143 Offenses against correctional custody and

9 restriction. (a) Any person subject to this chapter who:

10 (1) Is placed in correctional custody by a person
11 authorized to do so;

12 (2) While in correctional custody, is under physical
13 restraint; and

14 (3) Escapes from the physical restraint before being
15 released from the physical restraint by proper
16 authority,

17 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

18 (b) Any person subject to this chapter who:

19 (1) Is placed in correctional custody by a person
20 authorized to do so;



1 (2) While in correctional custody, is under restraint
2 other than physical restraint; and

3 (3) Goes beyond the limits of the restraint before being
4 released from the correctional custody or relieved of
5 the restraint by proper authority,
6 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

7 (c) Any person subject to this chapter who:

8 (1) Is ordered to be restricted to certain limits by a
9 person authorized to do so; and

10 (2) With knowledge of the limits of the restriction, goes
11 beyond those limits before being released by proper
12 authority,

13 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

14 § -144 Contempt toward officials. Any commissioned
15 officer who uses contemptuous words against the President or
16 Vice President of the United States, the United States Congress,
17 the United States Secretary of Defense, the secretary of a
18 military department, the United States Secretary of Homeland
19 Security, or the governor or legislature of the State shall be
20 punished as directed by a court-martial.



§ -145 Disrespect toward superior commissioned officer;
assault of superior commissioned officer. (a) Any person
subject to this chapter who behaves with disrespect toward that
person's superior commissioned officer shall be punished as
directed by a court-martial.

(b) Any person subject to this chapter who strikes that
person's superior commissioned officer or draws or lifts up any
weapon or offers any violence against that officer while the
officer is in the execution of the officer's office shall be
punished:

(1) If the offense is committed in time of war, by
confinement of no more than ten years or other
punishment as directed by a court-martial; and

(2) If the offense is committed at any other time, by
punishment as directed by a court-martial.

§ -146 Wilfully disobeying superior commissioned
officer. Any person subject to this chapter who wilfully
disobeys a lawful command of that person's superior commissioned
officer shall be punished:



1 (1) If the offense is committed in time of war, by
2 confinement of no more than ten years or other
3 punishment as directed by a court-martial; and

4 (2) If the offense is committed at any other time, by
5 punishment as directed by a court-martial.

6 § -147 Insubordinate conduct toward warrant officer,
7 noncommissioned officer, or petty officer. Any warrant officer
8 or enlisted member who:

9 (1) Strikes or assaults a warrant officer, noncommissioned
10 officer, or petty officer, while that officer is in
11 the execution of that officer's office;

12 (2) Wilfully disobeys the lawful order of a warrant
13 officer, noncommissioned officer, or petty officer; or

14 (3) Treats with contempt or is disrespectful in language
15 or deportment toward a warrant officer,
16 noncommissioned officer, or petty officer, while that
17 officer is in the execution of that officer's office,
18 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

19 § -148 Failure to obey order, regulation, or rule. Any
20 person subject to this chapter who:



(1) Violates or fails to obey any lawful general order, regulation, or rule;

(2) Having knowledge of any other lawful order issued by a member of the state military forces, that it is that person's duty to obey, fails to obey the order; or

(3) Is derelict in the performance of that person's duties,

shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

§ -149 Cruelty and maltreatment. Any person subject to this chapter who is guilty of cruelty toward, or oppression or maltreatment of, any person subject to that person's orders shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

§ -150 Prohibited activities with a military recruit or trainee by a person in a position of special trust. (a) Any person subject to this chapter who:

(1) Is an officer, a noncommissioned officer, or a petty officer;

(2) Is in a training leadership position with respect to a specially protected junior member of the state military forces; and



1 (3) Engages in prohibited sexual activity with the
2 specially protected junior member of the state
3 military forces,

4 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

5 (b) Any person subject to this chapter who:

6 (1) Is a military recruiter and engages in prohibited
7 sexual activity with an applicant for military
8 service; or

9 (2) Is a military recruiter and engages in prohibited
10 sexual activity with a specially protected junior
11 member of the state military forces who is enlisted
12 under a delayed entry program,

13 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

14 (c) Consent shall not be a defense for any conduct at
15 issue in a prosecution under this section.

16 (d) For purposes of this section:

17 "Applicant for military service" means a person who is an
18 applicant for original enlistment or appointment in the state
19 military forces under rules adopted by the Secretary concerned
20 or the governor or adjutant general.



1 "Military recruiter" means a person who has the primary
2 duty to recruit persons for military service under rules adopted
3 by the Secretary concerned or the governor or adjutant general.

4 "Prohibited sexual activity" means inappropriate physical
5 intimacy under circumstances as specified in rules adopted by
6 the Secretary concerned or the governor or adjutant general.

7 "Specially protected junior member of the state military
8 forces" means:

9 (1) A member of the state military forces who is assigned
10 to, or is awaiting assignment to, basic training or
11 other initial active duty for training, including a
12 member who is enlisted under a delayed entry program;

13 (2) A member of the state military forces who is a cadet,
14 a midshipman, an officer candidate, or a student in
15 any other officer qualification program; or

16 (3) A member of the state military forces in any program
17 that by regulation or rule adopted by the Secretary
18 concerned or the governor or adjutant general, is
19 identified as a training program for initial career
20 qualification.



1 "Training leadership position" means, with respect to a
2 specially protected junior member of the state military forces,
3 any drill instructor position or other leadership position in a
4 basic training program, an officer candidate school, a reserve
5 officers' training corps unit, a training program for entry into
6 the state military forces, or any program that, by rule adopted
7 by the Secretary concerned or the governor or adjutant general,
8 is identified as a training program for initial career
9 qualification.

10 § -151 Mutiny or sedition. (a) Any person subject to
11 this chapter who:

12 (1) With intent to usurp or override lawful military
13 authority, refuses, in concert with any other person,
14 to obey orders or otherwise do that person's duty or
15 creates any violence or disturbance shall be guilty of
16 mutiny;

17 (2) With intent to cause the overthrow or destruction of
18 lawful civil authority, creates, in concert with any
19 other person, revolt, violence, or other disturbance
20 against that authority shall be guilty of sedition; or



1 (3) Fails to do that person's utmost to prevent and
2 suppress a mutiny or sedition being committed in the
3 person's presence or fails to take all reasonable
4 means to inform the person's superior commissioned
5 officer or commanding officer of a mutiny or sedition
6 that the person knows or has reason to believe is
7 taking place shall be guilty of a failure to suppress
8 or report a mutiny or sedition.

9 (b) A person who is found guilty of attempted mutiny,
10 mutiny, sedition, or failure to suppress or report a mutiny or
11 sedition shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

12 § -152 Offenses by sentinel or lookout. (a) Any
13 sentinel or lookout who is drunk on post, who sleeps on post, or
14 who leaves post before being regularly relieved shall be
15 punished:

16 (1) If the offense is committed in time of war, by
17 confinement of no more than ten years or other
18 punishment as directed by a court-martial; and

19 (2) If the offense is committed other than in time of war,
20 by punishment as directed by a court-martial.



1 (b) Any sentinel or lookout who loiters or wrongfully sits
2 down on post shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

3 § -153 Disrespect toward sentinel or lookout. Any
4 person subject to this chapter who, knowing that another person
5 is a sentinel or lookout:

6 (1) Uses wrongful and disrespectful language that is
7 directed toward and within the hearing of the sentinel
8 or lookout, who is in the execution of duties as
9 sentinel or lookout; or

10 (2) Behaves in a wrongful and disrespectful manner that is
11 directed toward and within the sight of the sentinel
12 or lookout, who is in the execution of duties as a
13 sentinel or lookout,
14 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

15 § -154 Release of prisoner without authority; drinking
16 with prisoner. (a) Any person subject to this chapter who:

17 (1) Without authority to do so, releases a prisoner; or

18 (2) Through neglect or designs, allows a prisoner to
19 escape,



1 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial regardless of
2 whether the prisoner was committed in strict compliance with the
3 law.

4 (b) Any person subject to this chapter who unlawfully
5 drinks any alcoholic beverage with a prisoner shall be punished
6 as directed by a court-martial.

7 § -155 Unlawful detention. Any person subject to this
8 chapter who, except as provided by law, apprehends, arrests, or
9 confines any person shall be punished as directed by a court-
10 martial.

11 § -156 Misconduct as prisoner. Any person subject to
12 this chapter who, while in the hands of the enemy in time of
13 war:

14 (1) For the purpose of securing favorable treatment by the
15 person's captors acts without proper authority in a
16 manner contrary to law, custom, regulation, or rule to
17 the detriment of others of whatever nationality held
18 by the enemy as civilian or military prisoners; or

19 (2) While in a position of authority over persons,
20 maltreats the person without justifiable cause,
21 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.



1 § -157 Misbehavior before the enemy. Any member of the
2 state military forces who before the presence of the enemy:

3 (1) Runs away;

4 (2) Shamefully abandons, surrenders, or delivers up any
5 command, unit, place, or military property that it is
6 that person's duty to defend;

7 (3) Through disobedience, neglect, or intentional
8 misconduct endangers the safety of any command, unit,
9 place, or military property;

10 (4) Casts away the person's arms or ammunition;

11 (5) Is guilty of cowardly conduct;

12 (6) Quits the person's place of duty to plunder or
13 pillage;

14 (7) Causes false alarms in any command, unit, or place
15 under control of the state military forces;

16 (8) Wilfully fails to do the person's utmost to encounter,
17 engage, capture, or destroy any enemy troops,
18 combatants, vessels, aircraft, or any other thing that
19 it is the person's duty so to encounter, engage,
20 capture, or destroy; or



1 (9) Does not afford all practicable relief and assistance
2 to any troops, combatants, vessels, or aircraft of the
3 state military forces or the armed forces belonging to
4 the State, the United States or their allies, or any
5 other state, commonwealth, or territory when engaged
6 in battle,
7 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

8 § -158 Subordinate compelling surrender. Any person
9 subject to this chapter who compels or attempts to compel the
10 commander of any place, vessel, aircraft, or other military
11 property, or of any body of members of the state military forces
12 or the armed forces of the United States, to give it up to an
13 enemy or to abandon it, or who strikes the color or flag to an
14 enemy without proper authority, shall be punished as directed by
15 a court-martial.

16 § -159 Improper use of countersign. Any person subject
17 to this chapter who in time of war discloses the parole or
18 countersign to any person not entitled to receive it or who
19 gives to another who is entitled to receive and use the parole
20 or countersign a different parole or countersign from that
21 which, to that person's knowledge, the person was authorized and



1 required to give, shall be punished as directed by a court-
2 martial.

3 § -160 **Forcing a safeguard.** Any person subject to this
4 chapter who forces a safeguard shall be punished as directed by
5 a court-martial.

6 § -161 **Spies.** Any person who in time of war is found
7 lurking as a spy or acting as a spy in or about any place,
8 vessel, or aircraft, within the control or jurisdiction of the
9 state military forces or of the United States armed forces, or
10 in or about any shipyard, any manufacturing or industrial plant,
11 or any other place or institution engaged in work in aid of the
12 prosecution of the war by the United States, or elsewhere, shall
13 be tried by a general court-martial and on conviction shall be
14 punished as directed by a court-martial.

15 § -162 **Espionage.** (a) Any person subject to this
16 chapter who, with intent or reason to believe that it is to be
17 used to the injury of the State or the United States, or to
18 another state, commonwealth, or territory of the United States,
19 or to the advantage of a foreign nation, communicates, delivers,
20 or transmits, or attempts to communicate, deliver, or transmit,
21 to any entity described in subsection (b), either directly or



1 indirectly, any thing described in subsection (c) shall be
2 punished as directed by a court-martial.

3 (b) An entity referred to in subsection (a) is:

4 (1) A foreign government;

5 (2) A faction or party or military or naval force within a
6 foreign country, whether recognized or unrecognized by
7 the United States; or

8 (3) A representative, officer, agent, employee, subject,
9 or citizen of a government, faction, party, or force.

10 (c) A thing referred to in subsection (a) is a document,
11 writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph,
12 photographic negative, blueprint, plan, map, model, note,
13 instrument, appliance, or information relating to the State or
14 national defense.

15 § -163 Aiding the enemy. Any person who:

16 (1) Aids, or attempts to aid, the enemy with arms,
17 ammunition, supplies, money, or other things; or

18 (2) Without proper authority, knowingly harbors or
19 protects, gives intelligence to, communicates or
20 corresponds with, or holds any intercourse with the
21 enemy, either directly or indirectly,



1 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

2 § -164 Public record offenses. Any person subject to
3 this chapter who, wilfully and unlawfully:

4 (1) Alters, conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or
5 destroys a public record; or

6 (2) Takes a public record with the intent to alter,
7 conceal, remove, mutilate, obliterate, or destroy the
8 public record,

9 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

10 § -165 Fraudulent enlistment, appointment, or
11 separation. Any person who:

12 (1) Procures for that person's own enlistment or
13 appointment in the state military forces by knowingly
14 false representation or deliberate concealment as to
15 that person's qualifications for that enlistment or
16 appointment and receives pay or allowances thereunder;
17 or

18 (2) Procures for that person's own separation from the
19 state military forces by knowingly false
20 representation or deliberate concealment as to that
21 person's eligibility for that separation,



1 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

2 § -166 Unlawful enlistment, appointment, or separation.

3 Any person subject to this chapter who effects an enlistment or
4 appointment in or a separation from the state military forces of
5 any person who is known to that person to be ineligible for that
6 enlistment, appointment, or separation because it is prohibited
7 by law, regulation, rule, or order shall be punished as directed
8 by a court-martial.

9 § -167 Forgery. Any person subject to this chapter who,
10 with intent to defraud:

11 (1) Falsely makes or alters any signature to, or any part
12 of, any writing that would, if genuine, impose a legal
13 liability on another or change the person's legal
14 right or liability to the person's prejudice; or

15 (2) Utters, offers, issues, or transfers the writing,
16 known by the person to be falsely made or altered,
17 shall be guilty of forgery and shall be punished as directed by
18 a court-martial.

19 § -168 False or unauthorized pass offenses. (a) Any
20 person subject to this chapter who, wrongfully and falsely,
21 makes, alters, counterfeits, or tampers with a military or



1 official pass, permit, discharge certificate, or identification
2 card shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

3 (b) Any person subject to this chapter who wrongfully
4 sells, gives, lends, or disposes of a false or unauthorized
5 military or official pass, permit, discharge certificate, or
6 identification card, knowing that the pass, permit, discharge
7 certificate, or identification card is false or unauthorized,
8 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

9 (c) Any person subject to this chapter who wrongfully uses
10 or possesses a false or unauthorized military or official pass,
11 permit, discharge certificate, or identification card, knowing
12 that the pass, permit, discharge certificate, or identification
13 card is false or unauthorized, shall be punished as directed by
14 a court-martial.

15 § -169 Impersonation of officer, noncommissioned or
16 petty officer, or agent or official. (a) Any person subject to
17 this chapter who, wrongfully and wilfully, impersonates:

18 (1) An officer, a noncommissioned officer, or a petty
19 officer;

20 (2) An agent of superior authority of one of the armed
21 forces; or



1 (3) An official of a government,
2 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

3 (b) Any person subject to this chapter who, wrongfully and
4 wilfully, and with intent to defraud, impersonates any person
5 referred to in subsection (a)(1), (2), or (3) shall be punished
6 as directed by a court-martial.

7 (c) Any person subject to this chapter who, wrongfully and
8 wilfully, and without intent to defraud, impersonates an
9 official of a government by committing an act that exercises or
10 asserts the authority of the office that the person claims to
11 have shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

12 § -170 Wearing unauthorized insignia, decoration, badge,
13 ribbon, device, or lapel button. Any person subject to this
14 chapter who:

15 (1) Is not authorized to wear an insignia, decoration,
16 badge, ribbon, device, or lapel button; and

17 (2) Wrongfully wears any insignia, decoration, badge,
18 ribbon, device, or lapel button upon the person's
19 uniform or civilian clothing,

20 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.



1 § -171 False official statements; false swearing. (a)

2 Any person subject to this chapter who, with intent to deceive:

3 (1) Signs any false record, return, regulation, order, or
4 other official document, knowing it to be false; or

5 (2) Makes any other false official statement knowing it to
6 be false,

7 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

8 (b) Any person subject to this chapter:

9 (1) Who takes an oath or affirmation that:

10 (A) Is administered in a matter in which the oath or
11 affirmation is required or authorized by law; and

12 (B) Is administered by a person with authority to do
13 so; and

14 (2) Who, upon the oath or affirmation, makes or subscribes
15 to a statement,

16 if the statement is false and at the time of taking the oath
17 affirmation, the person does not believe the statement to be
18 true, shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

19 § -172 Military property; loss, damage, destruction, or
20 wrongful disposition. Any person subject to this chapter who,
21 without proper authority:



1 (1) Sells or otherwise disposes of;

2 (2) Wilfully or through neglect damages, destroys, or
3 loses; or

4 (3) Wilfully or through neglect suffers to be lost,
5 damaged, destroyed, sold, or wrongfully disposed of,
6 any military property of the State, the United States, or any of
7 its states, territories, or commonwealths shall be punished as
8 directed by a court-martial.

9 § -173 Captured or abandoned property. (a) All persons
10 subject to this chapter shall secure all public property taken
11 from the enemy for the service of the United States or the State
12 and shall give notice and turn over to the proper authority
13 without delay all captured or abandoned property in their
14 possession, custody, or control.

15 (b) Any person subject to this chapter who:

16 (1) Fails to carry out the duties prescribed in subsection
17 (a);

18 (2) Buys, sells, trades, or in any way deals in or
19 disposes of captured or abandoned property, whereby
20 the person receives or expects any profit, benefit, or



1 advantage to the person's self, or another directly or
2 indirectly connected with the person's self; or
3 (3) Engages in looting or pillaging,
4 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

5 § -174 Property other than military property; waste,
6 spoilage, or destruction. Any person subject to this chapter
7 who wilfully or recklessly wastes, spoils, or otherwise wilfully
8 and wrongfully destroys or damages any property other than
9 military property of the United States or of the State shall be
10 punished as directed by a court-martial.

11 § -175 Mail matter; wrongful taking; opening. (a) Any
12 person subject to this chapter who, with the intent to obstruct
13 the correspondence of, or to pry into the business or secrets
14 of, any person or organization, wrongfully takes mail matter
15 before the mail matter is delivered to or received by the
16 addressee shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

17 (b) Any person subject to this chapter who wrongfully
18 opens, secrets, destroys, or steals mail matter before the
19 matter is delivered to or received by the addressee shall be
20 punished as directed by a court-martial.



1 § -176 Improper hazarding of vessel or aircraft. (a)

2 Any person subject to this chapter who, wilfully and wrongfully,
3 hazards or suffers to be hazarded any vessel or aircraft of the
4 armed forces of the United States or any state military force
5 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

6 (b) Any person subject to this chapter who negligently
7 hazards or suffers to be hazarded any vessel or aircraft of the
8 armed forces of the United States or any state military force
9 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

10 § -177 Drunkenness and other incapacitation offenses.

11 (a) Any person subject to this chapter who is drunk on duty
12 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

13 (b) Any person subject to this chapter who, as a result of
14 indulgence in any alcoholic beverage or any drug, is
15 incapacitated for the proper performance of duty shall be
16 punished as directed by a court-martial.

17 (c) Any person subject to this chapter who is a prisoner
18 and is drunk while the person is a prisoner shall be punished as
19 directed by a court-martial.

20 § -178 Wrongful use, possession, etc., of controlled
21 substances. (a) Any person subject to this chapter who



1 wrongfully uses, possesses, manufactures, distributes, imports
2 into the customs territory of the United States, exports from
3 the United States, or introduces into an installation, vessel,
4 vehicle, or aircraft used by or under the control of the armed
5 forces or any state military force a substance described in
6 subsection (b) shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

7 (b) The substances referred to in subsection (a) are the
8 following:

9 (1) Opium, heroin, cocaine, amphetamine, lysergic acid
10 diethylamide, methamphetamine, phencyclidine,
11 barbituric acid, and marijuana, and any compound or
12 derivative of the substance;

13 (2) Any substance not specified in paragraph (1) that is
14 listed on a schedule of controlled substances
15 prescribed by the President of the United States for
16 the purposes of the Uniform Code of Military Justice
17 of the armed forces of the United States as provided
18 in title 10 United States Code sections 801 et. seq.;
19 and

20 (3) Any other substance not specified in paragraph (1) or
21 contained on a list prescribed by the President of the



1 United States under paragraph (2) that is listed in
2 schedules I through V of section 202 of the Controlled
3 Substances Act as contained in title 21 United States
4 Code section 812.

5 § -179 Drunken or reckless operation of a vehicle,
6 aircraft, or vessel. (a) Any person subject to this chapter
7 who:

8 (1) Operates or physically controls a vehicle, aircraft,
9 or vessel in a reckless or wanton manner or while
10 impaired by a substance described in section -178;
11 or

12 (2) Operates or is in actual physical control of any
13 vehicle, aircraft, or vessel while drunk or when the
14 alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath
15 is equal to or exceeds the applicable limit under
16 subsection (b),

17 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

18 (b) For purposes of subsection (a), the applicable limit
19 on the alcohol concentration in a person's blood or breath is
20 the lesser of:



1 (1) The blood alcohol content limit under the law of the
2 State, district, territory, or commonwealth of the
3 United States in which the conduct occurred; except as
4 provided under paragraph (3) for conduct on a military
5 installation that is in more than one state, district,
6 territory, or commonwealth;

7 (2) The blood alcohol content limit specified in
8 subsection (c); or

9 (3) In the case of a military installation that is in more
10 than one state, district, territory, or commonwealth,
11 if those states, districts, territories, or
12 commonwealths have different blood alcohol content
13 limits under their respective state laws, the limit
14 specified for the installation.

15 (c) For purposes of subsection (b), the blood alcohol
16 content limit with respect to alcohol concentration in a
17 person's blood is 0.08 grams of alcohol per one hundred
18 milliliters of blood and with respect to alcohol concentration
19 in a person's breath is 0.08 grams of alcohol per two hundred
20 ten liters of breath, as shown by chemical analysis.



1 § -180 Endangerment offenses. (a) Any person subject
2 to this chapter who engages in conduct that:

3 (1) Is wrongful and reckless or is wanton; and

4 (2) Is likely to produce death or grievous bodily harm to
5 another person,

6 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

7 (b) Any person subject to this chapter who:

8 (1) Fights or promotes a fight, or is concerned in or
9 connives a fight; or

10 (2) Having knowledge of a challenge to fight sent or about
11 to be sent, fails to report the facts promptly to the
12 proper authority,

13 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

14 (c) Any person subject to this chapter who, wilfully and
15 wrongly, discharges a firearm under circumstances as to endanger
16 human life shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

17 (d) Any person subject to this chapter who unlawfully
18 carries a dangerous weapon concealed on or about their person
19 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

20 § -181 Communicating threats. (a) Any person subject
21 to this chapter who wrongfully communicates a threat to injure



1 the person, property, or reputation of another shall be punished
2 as directed by a court-martial.

3 (b) Any person subject to this chapter who wrongfully
4 communicates a threat to injure the person or property of
5 another by use of:

6 (1) An explosive;

7 (2) A weapon of mass destruction;

8 (3) A biological or chemical agent, substance, or weapon;

9 or

10 (4) A hazardous material,

11 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

12 (c) Any person subject to this chapter who maliciously
13 communicates a false threat concerning injury to the person or
14 property of another by use of:

15 (1) An explosive;

16 (2) A weapon of mass destruction;

17 (3) A biological or chemical agent, substance, or weapon;

18 or

19 (4) A hazardous material,

20 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.



1 (d) For purposes of this section, "false threat" means a
2 threat that, at the time the threat is communicated, is known to
3 be false by the person communicating the threat.

4 § -182 Riot or breach of peace. Any person subject to
5 this chapter who causes or participates in any riot or breach of
6 the peace shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

7 § -183 Provoking speeches or gestures. Any person
8 subject to this chapter who uses provoking or reproachful words
9 or gestures towards any other person subject to this chapter
10 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

11 § -184 Offenses concerning government computers. (a)
12 Any person subject to this chapter who:

- 13 (1) Knowingly accesses a government computer, with an
14 unauthorized purpose, and by doing so obtains
15 classified information, with reason to believe the
16 information could be used to the injury of the United
17 States or State, or to the advantage of any foreign
18 nation, and intentionally communicates, delivers,
19 transmits, or causes to be communicated, delivered, or
20 transmitted the information to any person not entitled
21 to receive it;



(2) Intentionally accesses a government computer, with an unauthorized purpose, and thereby obtains classified or other protected information from any government computer; or

(3) Knowingly causes the transmission of a program, information, code, or command, and as a result of the conduct, intentionally causes damage without authorization to a government computer, shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

(b) For purposes of this section:

"Computer" shall have the same meaning given that term as provided in title 18 United States Code section 1030.

"Damage" shall have the same meaning given that term as provided in title 18 United States Code section 1030.

"Government computer" means a computer owned or operated by or on behalf of the United States government or State, including the state military forces.

§ -185 Fraud against the government. Any person subject to this chapter:

(1) Who, knowing it to be false or fraudulent:



1 (A) Makes any claim against the United States, the
2 State, or any officer thereof; or

3 (B) Presents to any person in the civil or military
4 service thereof, for approval or payment, any
5 claim against the United States, the State, or
6 any officer thereof;

7 (2) Who, for the purpose of obtaining the approval,
8 allowance, or payment of any claim against the United
9 States, the State, or any officer thereof:

10 (A) Makes or uses any writing or other paper knowing
11 it to contain any false or fraudulent statements;

12 (B) Makes any oath or affirmation to any fact or to
13 any writing or other paper knowing the oath or
14 affirmation to be false; or

15 (C) Forges or counterfeits any signature upon any
16 writing or other paper, or uses any signature
17 knowing it to be forged or counterfeited;

18 (3) Who, having charge, possession, custody or control of
19 any money, or other property of the United States or
20 the State, furnished or intended for the armed forces
21 of the United States or the state military forces,



1 knowingly delivers to any person having authority to
2 receive it, an amount thereof less than that for which
3 a certificate or receipt is received; or

4 (4) Who, being authorized to make or deliver any paper
5 certifying the receipt of any property of the United
6 States or State furnished or intended for the armed
7 forces thereof, makes or delivers to any person
8 writing without having full knowledge of the truth of
9 the statements therein contained and with intent to
10 defraud the United States or State,

11 shall upon conviction be punished as directed by a court-
12 martial.

13 § -186 Perjury. Any person subject to this chapter who
14 in a judicial proceeding or in a course of justice conducted
15 under this chapter wilfully and corruptly:

16 (1) Upon a lawful oath or affirmation, or in any form
17 allowed by law to be substituted for an oath or
18 affirmation, gives any false testimony material to the
19 issue or matter of inquiry; or

20 (2) In any declaration, certificate, verification, or
21 statement under penalty of perjury as permitted under



1 title 28 United States Code section 1746, subscribes
2 any false statement material to the issue or matter of
3 inquiry,
4 shall be guilty of perjury and shall be punished as directed by
5 a court-martial.

6 § -187 Subornation of perjury. (a) Any person subject
7 to this chapter who induces and procures another person to:

8 (1) Take an oath or affirmation; and

9 (2) Falsely testify, depose, or state upon the oath or

10 affirmation,

11 shall, if the conditions specified in subsection (b) are
12 satisfied, be punished as directed by a court-martial.

13 (b) The conditions referred to in subsection (a) are the
14 following:

15 (1) The oath or affirmation is administered with respect
16 to a matter for which the oath or affirmation is
17 required or authorized by law;

18 (2) The oath or affirmation is administered by a person
19 having authority to do so;

20 (3) Upon the oath or affirmation, the other person
21 wilfully makes or subscribes a statement;



1 (4) The statement is material;

2 (5) The statement is false; and

3 (6) When the statement is made or subscribed, the person
4 subject to this chapter and the other person do not
5 believe that the statement is true.

6 § -188 **Obstructing justice.** Any person subject to this
7 chapter who engages in conduct in the case of a certain person
8 against whom the accused had reason to believe there were or
9 would be criminal or disciplinary proceedings pending, with
10 intent to influence, impede, or otherwise obstruct due
11 administration of justice shall be punished as directed by a
12 court-martial.

13 § -189 **Misprision of serious offense.** Any person
14 subject to this chapter:

15 (1) Who knows that another person has committed a serious
16 offense; and

17 (2) Wrongfully conceals the commission of the offense and
18 fails to make the commission of the offense known to
19 civilian or military authorities as soon as possible,
20 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.



1 § -190 Wrongful refusal to testify. Any person subject
2 to this chapter who, in the presence of a court-martial, a board
3 of officers, a court of inquiry, preliminary hearing, or an
4 officer taking a deposition, of or for the State or for the
5 United States, wrongfully refuses to qualify as a witness or to
6 answer a question after having been directed to do so by the
7 person presiding shall be punished as directed by a court-
8 martial.

9 § -191 Prevention of authorized seizure of property.
10 Any person subject to this chapter who, knowing that one or more
11 persons authorized to make searches and seizures are seizing,
12 are about to seize, or are endeavoring to seize property,
13 destroys, removes, or otherwise disposes of the property with
14 intent to prevent the seizure thereof shall be punished as
15 directed by a court-martial.

16 § -192 Noncompliance with procedural rules. Any person
17 subject to this chapter who:

- 18 (1) Is responsible for unnecessary delay in the
19 disposition of any case of a person accused of an
20 offense under this chapter; or



1 (2) Knowingly and intentionally fails to enforce or comply
2 with any provision of this chapter regulating the
3 proceedings before, during, or after trial of an
4 accused,
5 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

6 § -193 Wrongful interference with adverse administrative
7 proceeding. Any person subject to this chapter who, having
8 reason to believe that an adverse administrative proceeding is
9 pending against any person subject to this chapter, wrongfully
10 acts with the intent to:

11 (1) Influence, impede, or obstruct the conduct of the
12 proceeding; or

13 (2) Otherwise obstruct the due administration of justice,
14 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

15 § -194 Retaliation. (a) Any person subject to this
16 chapter who, with the intent to retaliate against any person for
17 reporting or planning to report a criminal offense, or making or
18 planning to make a protected communication, or with the intent
19 to discourage any person from reporting a criminal offense or
20 making or planning to make a protected communication wrongfully:



1 (1) Takes or threatens to take an adverse personnel action
2 against any person; or

3 (2) Withholds or threatens to withhold a favorable
4 personnel action with respect to any person,
5 shall be punished as directed by a court-martial.

6 (b) For purposes of this section:

7 "Covered individual or organization" means any recipient of
8 a communication specified in title 10 United States Code section
9 1034(b)(1)(B)(i) through (vi).

10 "Inspector General" shall have the same meaning given that
11 term in title 10 United States Code section 1034(j).

12 "Protected communication" means the following:

13 (1) A lawful communication to a member of the United
14 States Congress or an Inspector General; or

15 (2) A communication to a covered individual or
16 organization in which a member of the state military
17 forces or the Armed Forces of the United States
18 complains of, or discloses information that the member
19 reasonably believes constitutes evidence of, any of
20 the following:



1 (A) A violation of law or regulation, including a law
2 or regulation prohibiting sexual harassment or
3 unlawful discrimination; or

4 (B) Gross mismanagement, a gross waste of funds, an
5 abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific
6 danger to public health or safety.

7 § -195 **Conduct unbecoming an officer.** Any commissioned
8 officer who is convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer shall
9 be punished as directed by a court-martial.

10 § -196 **General article.** Though not specifically
11 mentioned in this chapter, all disorders and neglects to the
12 prejudice of good order and discipline in the state military
13 forces, all conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the
14 state military forces, offenses prescribed by the governor or
15 adjutant general by rule, and crimes and offenses not capital,
16 of which persons subject to this chapter may be guilty, shall be
17 taken cognizance of by a general, special, or summary court-
18 martial according to the nature and degree of the offense and
19 shall be punished at the discretion of that court. Where a
20 crime constitutes an offense that violates both this chapter and
21 the criminal laws of the state where the offense occurs or



1 criminal laws of the United States, jurisdiction of the military
2 court shall be determined in accordance with section -2(b).

3 PART XI. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

4 § -231 Courts of inquiry. (a) Courts of inquiry to
5 investigate any matter may be convened by any person authorized
6 to convene a general court-martial or by any other person
7 designated by the governor or adjutant general for that purpose,
8 regardless of whether the persons involved have requested an
9 inquiry.

10 (b) A court of inquiry shall consist of three or more
11 commissioned officers. For each court of inquiry, the convening
12 authority shall also appoint counsel for the court.

13 (c) Any person subject to this chapter whose conduct is
14 subject to inquiry shall be designated as a party.

15 (d) Any person who is subject to this chapter or employed
16 by the state department of defense, and who has a direct
17 interest in the subject of the inquiry, shall have the right to
18 be designated as a party upon request to the court.

19 (e) Any person designated as a party shall be given due
20 notice and have the right to be present, to be represented by
21 counsel, to cross examine witnesses, and to introduce evidence.



1 (f) Members of a court of inquiry may be challenged by a
2 party only for cause stated to the court.

3 (g) The members, counsel, reporter, and interpreters of
4 courts of inquiry shall take an oath or affirmation to
5 faithfully perform their duties.

6 (h) Witnesses may be summoned to appear and testify and be
7 examined before courts of inquiry, as provided for courts-
8 martial.

9 (i) Courts of inquiry shall make findings of fact but
10 shall not express opinions or make recommendations unless
11 required to do so by the convening authority.

12 (j) Each court of inquiry shall keep a record of its
13 proceedings, which shall be authenticated by the signatures of
14 the president and counsel for the court and forwarded to the
15 convening authority. If the record cannot be authenticated by
16 the president, it shall be signed by a member in lieu of the
17 president. If the record cannot be authenticated by the counsel
18 for the court, it shall be signed by a member in lieu of the
19 counsel.

20 § -232 Authority to administer oaths or affirmations.

21 (a) The following members of the state military forces may



1 administer oaths or affirmations for the purposes of military
2 administration, including military justice, and affidavits may
3 be taken for those purposes before persons having the general
4 powers of a notary public:

5 (1) All judge advocates;

6 (2) All summary courts-martial;

7 (3) All adjutants, assistant adjutants, acting adjutants,
8 and personnel adjutants;

9 (4) All commanding officers;

10 (5) All staff judge advocates and legal officers, and
11 acting or assistant staff judge advocates and legal
12 officers;

13 (6) The president, military judge, trial counsel, and
14 assistant trial counsel for all general and special
15 courts-martial;

16 (7) The president and counsel for the court of any court
17 of inquiry;

18 (8) All officers designated to take a deposition;

19 (9) All persons detailed to conduct an investigation; and



1 (10) All other persons designated by regulations of the
2 armed forces, rules adopted by the governor or
3 adjutant general, or by law.

4 (b) Officers of the state military forces shall not be
5 authorized to administer oaths or affirmations as provided in
6 this section unless they are on active duty in or with those
7 forces under orders of the governor as prescribed in this
8 chapter.

9 (c) The signature without seal of any person, together
10 with the title of the person's office, is prima facie evidence
11 of the person's authority.

12 § -233 Articles to be explained. (a) The procedures
13 and provisions of this chapter shall be explained at least once
14 every three years to each unit of the state military forces.

15 (b) The procedures and provisions of this chapter shall be
16 carefully explained to every enlisted member at the time of the
17 member's enlistment or transfer or induction into, or at the
18 time of the member's order to duty in or with any of the state
19 military forces or within ninety days thereafter.

20 (c) In accordance with rules adopted by the governor or
21 adjutant general, officers with the authority to convene courts-



1 martial or to impose nonjudicial punishment shall receive
2 periodic training regarding the purposes and administration of
3 this chapter.

4 (d) A complete text of this chapter and of the rules
5 adopted by the governor or adjutant general thereunder shall be
6 made available in either hard copy or in an electronic format to
7 any member of the state military forces by the member's
8 commander, upon the member's request, for the member's personal
9 examination.

10 § -234 Complaints of wrongs. Any member of the state
11 military forces who has a complaint against the member's
12 commanding officer, and who, upon due application to that
13 commanding officer, is refused redress, may complain to any
14 superior commissioned officer, who shall forward the complaint
15 to the officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction
16 over the officer against whom the complaint is made. The
17 officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction shall
18 examine into the complaint and take proper measures for
19 redressing the wrong complained of, and shall, as soon as
20 possible, send to the governor or adjutant general a true
21 statement of that complaint, with the proceedings had thereon.



1 § -235 Redress of injuries to property. (a) Whenever a
2 complaint is made to any commanding officer that wilful damage
3 has been done to the property of any person or that the person's
4 property has been wrongfully taken by members of the state
5 military forces, the commanding officer may, in accordance with
6 rules adopted by the governor or adjutant general, convene a
7 board to investigate the complaint. The board shall consist of
8 one to three commissioned officers, and, for the purpose of that
9 investigation, shall have the power to summon witnesses and
10 examine them upon oath or affirmation, to receive depositions or
11 other documentary evidence, and to assess the damages sustained
12 against the responsible parties. The assessment of damages made
13 by the board is subject to the approval of the commanding
14 officer, and the amount approved by the commanding officer shall
15 be charged against the pay of the offenders. The order of the
16 commanding officer directing charges herein authorized is
17 conclusive, except as provided in subsection (c), on any
18 disbursing officer for the payment by the disbursing officer to
19 the injured parties of the damages so assessed and approved.

20 (b) If the offenders cannot be ascertained but the
21 organization or detachment to which they belong is known,



1 charges totaling the amount of damages assessed and approved may
2 be made in a proportion as is considered just upon the
3 individual members thereof who are shown to have been present at
4 the scene at the time the damages complained of were inflicted,
5 as determined by the approved findings of the board.

6 Alternatively, if the offenders cannot be ascertained but the
7 organization or detachment to which they belong is known,
8 charges totaling the amount of damages assessed and approved may
9 be paid to the injured parties from the military funds of the
10 units of the state military forces to which the offenders
11 belonged.

12 (c) Any person subject to this chapter who is accused of
13 causing wilful damage to property shall have the right to be
14 represented by counsel, to summon witnesses on the person's
15 behalf, and to cross-examine those appearing against the person.
16 The person shall have the right of appeal to the next higher
17 commander.

18 § -236 Delegation of authority by the governor;
19 rulemaking authority of the governor. (a) The governor may
20 delegate any authority vested in the governor under this chapter



1 to the adjutant general and may provide for the sub-delegation
2 of any authority as appropriate.

3 (b) The governor or adjutant general shall adopt rules in
4 accordance with chapter 91 necessary to administer and implement
5 this chapter. Chapter 91 shall apply notwithstanding section
6 121-5 or any other provision of law to the contrary.

7 § -237 Case management; data collection and
8 accessibility. The adjutant general shall prescribe uniform
9 standards and criteria for conduct of each of the following
10 functions at all stages of the military justice system,
11 including pretrial, trial, post-trial, and appellate processes,
12 using, insofar as practicable, the best practices of federal and
13 state courts:

14 (1) Collection and analysis of data concerning substantive
15 offenses and procedural matters in a manner that
16 facilitates case management and decision making within
17 the military justice system, and that enhances the
18 quality of periodic reviews;

19 (2) Case processing and management;



(3) Timely, efficient, and accurate production and distribution of records of trial within the military justice system; and

(4) Facilitation of access to docket information, filings, and records, taking into consideration restrictions appropriate to judicial proceedings and military records.

§ -238 Execution of process and sentence. In the state military forces not in federal service, the processes and sentences of its courts-martial shall be executed by the civil officers prescribed by the laws of the State.

§ -239 Process of military courts. (a) Military courts may issue any process or mandate necessary to carry into effect their powers. Military courts may issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum and enforce by attachment attendance of witnesses and production of books and records, when it is sitting within the State and the witnesses, books, and records sought are also located in the State.

(b) Process and mandates may be issued by summary courts-martial, military judges, or the president of other military courts and may be directed to and may be executed by the



1 marshals of the military court or any peace officer and shall be
2 in a form as prescribed by rules adopted under this chapter.

3 (c) All officers to whom process or mandates are directed
4 shall execute them and make return of their acts thereunder
5 according to the requirements of those documents. Except as
6 otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, no officer
7 shall demand or require payment of any fee or charge for
8 receiving, executing, or returning a process or mandate or for
9 any service in connection therewith.

10 § -240 Payment of fines and disposition thereof. Fines
11 imposed by a military court may be paid to it or to an officer
12 executing its process. The amount of the fine may be noted upon
13 any state roll or account for pay of the delinquent and deducted
14 from any pay or allowance due or thereafter to become due the
15 delinquent, until the fine is liquidated. Any sum deducted
16 shall be returned to the military court that imposed the fine.
17 The officer collecting a fine or penalty imposed by a military
18 court upon an officer or enlisted person shall pay it within
19 thirty days to the director of finance to the credit of the
20 state general fund.



1 § -241 Immunity for action of military courts or
2 nonjudicial punishment. No accused shall bring an action or
3 proceeding against:

4 (1) The convening authority or a member of a military
5 court or officer or person acting under its authority
6 or reviewing its proceedings because of the approval,
7 imposition, or execution of any sentence or the
8 imposition or collection of a fine or penalty, or the
9 execution of any process or mandate of a military
10 court; or

11 (2) A commanding officer for imposing any authorized
12 nonjudicial punishment.

13 § -242 Presumption of jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of
14 the military courts and boards established by this chapter shall
15 be presumed and the burden of proof rests on any person seeking
16 to oust those courts or boards of jurisdiction in any action or
17 proceeding.

18 § -243 Uniformity of interpretation. This chapter shall
19 be so construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make
20 uniform the law of those states that enact it and, so far as



1 practical, to make that law uniform with the law of the United
2 States.

3 § -244 **Severability.** If any provision of this chapter,
4 or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is
5 held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or
6 applications of the chapter that can be given effect without the
7 invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions
8 of this chapter are severable."

9 SECTION 3. Section 122A-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
10 amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

11 "(b) When in the active service of the Hawaii state
12 defense force, members of the Hawaii state defense force are
13 subject to chapter [~~124A-~~] _____. Members are deemed to be in the
14 active service of the Hawaii state defense force from the date
15 and time specified in any order lawfully calling them into such
16 service."

17 SECTION 4. Section 122A-16, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
18 amended to read as follows:

19 " [~~+~~]§122A-16[~~+~~] Courts-martial; nonjudicial punishment.
20 Any limitations in chapter [~~124A~~] ____ to the contrary
21 notwithstanding, whenever this chapter specifically authorizes



1 an act to be punished by court-martial or nonjudicial
2 punishment, the court-martial may be convened or nonjudicial
3 punishment imposed and punishment administered as though the act
4 complained of were a violation of the punitive articles of
5 chapter [~~124A.~~] ____."

6 SECTION 5. Section 657D-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
7 amended by amending the definition of "person in the military
8 service" and "persons in the military service of the State" to
9 read as follows:

10 ""Person in the military service" and "persons in the
11 military service of the State" include all members of any of the
12 state military forces, as defined in section [~~124A-1.~~] ____-1."

13 SECTION 6. Chapter 124A, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
14 repealed.

15 SECTION 7. This Act does not affect rights and duties that
16 matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were
17 begun before its effective date.

18 SECTION 8. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
19 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

20 SECTION 9. This Act shall take effect on January 1, 2023.



Report Title:

Department of Defense; Hawaii National Guard; The Hawaii Code of Military Justice

Description:

Adopts a new Hawaii Code of Military Justice to promote order and discipline in the state military forces by fostering an independent military justice system and updating nonjudicial punishment and courts-martial procedures. Effective 1/1/2023.
(CD1)

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.

