Fort Knox Supplement to Army Regulation 27-10

Legal Services

Military Justice

Department of the Army
Fort Knox Installation
Fort Knox, Kentucky 40121

Summary of Changes

Fort Knox Supplement to Army Regulation 27-10
Military Justice

This administrative revision dated, 5 March 2026 -

- Includes changes due to the implementation of the Office of the Special Trial Counsel (OSTC)
- Updates SVL to align with OSTC
- Includes realignment of Trial Counsel to Brigades and the elimination of the Military Justice Advisor Position
- Updates GCMCA Authorities with the standing up of the United States Army Recruiting Division
- Updates the Combined Military Justice Office (CMJO) with respect to 1 TSC
- Reduces redundancies with AR 27-10 (e.g., removed sections 1-3 a-d)
- Clarifies command requirements to contact confined soldiers in paragraph 3-1
- Removes requirement that the bailiff be at least in the rank of E-5
- Clarifies the Judge Advocate who may grant an exception to the requirement that an Accused adjudged confinement be within the sight of escorts at all times
- Updates References
- Removes 1 BDE, USACC, as a SPCMCA and moves to 7 BDE, USACC, in Appendix B
- Adds Medical Recruiting Brigade as a SPCMCA pending realignment under USACC
- Makes administrative changes throughout
- Removes Jurisdiction over 19th Engineering Battalion

Fort Knox Supplement to Army Regulation 27-10

Department of the Army
Fort Knox Installation
Fort Knox, Kentucky 40121
5 March 2026

Legal Services

Military Justice

Summary. This regulation prescribes policies and procedures governing the administration of military justice for all units and personnel assigned, attached, or otherwise within the confines of Fort Knox. The policies and limitations set forth herein are for local application only and are not intended to be procedural prerequisites in cases involving non-judicial punishment or trial by court-martial. Nothing in this regulation creates additional rights for any Soldier facing adverse action.

Applicability. This regulation applies to all units, organizations, personnel assigned or attached to, or otherwise falling under the Senior Commander, Fort Knox for Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) authority and/or adverse administrative actions.

Supplementation. Organizations will not supplement this regulation without prior approval by the Staff Judge Advocate of the Senior Commander, Fort Knox. Subordinate units retain the authority to draft their own military justice policies. In the event of a conflict between those policies and this supplement as it relates to UCMJ or other adverse action occurring at Fort Knox, this regulation controls.

Proponent and Exception Authority. The proponent and exception authority for this supplement is the Staff Judge Advocate of the Senior Commander, Fort Knox.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) through command or technical channels to the Combined Military Justice Office, 50 Third Avenue, Suite 321, Fort Knox, Kentucky 40121.

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Chapter 1
Introduction

1-1. Purpose.

This supplement implements the Manual for Courts-Martial, 2024 Edition (MCM) and Army Regulation (AR) 27-10, Military Justice, dated 8 January 2025, and prescribes policies and procedures pertaining to the administration of military justice for commands at Fort Knox, including United States Army Cadet Command (USACC), United States Army Recruiting Division (USARD), United States Army Recruiting Command (USAREC), First Theater Sustainment Command (1TSC), V Corps, and tenant units for which the Senior Commander, Fort Knox serves as the GCMCA.

1-2. Responsibilities.

a. The Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) for the Senior Commander, Fort Knox is responsible for overall supervision and administration of military justice specifically within his or her command and generally at Fort Knox. Additionally, the SJAs of all other General Court-Martial Convening Authorities (GCMCAs) are responsible for the supervision and administration of military justice within their commands. Each SJA will manage the judge advocates, legal administrators, court reporters, paralegal noncommissioned officers (NCOs), and paralegal specialists assigned or attached to their commands. The term SJA, as used in this supplement, refers to a position specifically selected and recommended for assignment by The Judge Advocate General of the US Army, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. §§ 806 and 7037.

b. The Office of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC) is responsible for supervision and oversight of special trial counsel assigned to Fort Knox. OSTC is an independent organization reporting to the supervisory chain established by law and regulation. All personnel assigned to the OSTC are rated solely by personnel assigned to OSTC.

c. The SJAs from United States Army Cadet Command (USACC) and United States Army Recruiting Division (USARD) will provide support to the Combined Military Justice Office (CMJO). The form of this support will be delineated in a separate memorandum of understanding executed by these SJAs. As used in this supplement, unless noted otherwise, the term "CoJ" references the Chief of Justice for the CMJO. Because of the consolidation of major military justice operations across these two GCMCAs, many of the specific provisions of this supplement will apply only to cases arising under those GCMCAs.

d. Judge Advocates, legal administrators, court reporters, paralegal NCOs, and paralegal specialists assigned or attached to any unit at Fort Knox will not be assigned regular duties inconsistent with their MOS when such duties will delay the processing of legal actions or may create a potential conflict of interest. Such duties include assignment to long-term details. Additionally, the Judge Advocates, legal administrators, court reporters, paralegal NCOs, and paralegal specialists assigned or attached to any

unit at Fort Knox are exempt from all unit detail rosters because of the probable conflicts of interest such details could create with their legal duties. Any exception to this prohibition must be approved by the SJA of the relevant command. All requests for exception to this policy should be directed through the relevant Deputy Staff Judge Advocate (DSJA) to the appropriate SJA.

e. Notwithstanding the responsibilities outlined in paragraph 1-2a, the CoJ is responsible for the supervision of trial counsel, assignment of individual cases, processing of courts-martial for USACC and USARD, administrative-separation boards and boards of inquiry within USACC, and general administration of military justice for those actions that fall under the jurisdiction of the Senior Commander, Fort Knox.

1-3. Policy.

Unlawful command influence corrupts the military judicial process and is expressly prohibited by Article 37, UCMJ. At every level of command, a commander's action on NJP or recommendation regarding court-martial charges must represent the commander's independent judgment based on the seriousness of the allegation, the evidence presented, and the service record of the accused Soldier, subject to the rules and limitations of AR 27-10, paragraph 3-19. Senior commanders will not take any action, directly or indirectly, that attempts or could reasonably be perceived as an attempt to influence a subordinate commander's opinion regarding a military justice matter; nor will anyone in the chain of command attempt to influence the testimony of a potential witness in any proceeding. Furthermore, commanders must not predetermine punishments prior to adjudicating each individual case. This includes creating policies listing punishment levels for specific UCMJ violations.

1-4. Court-Martial Convening Authorities.

a. GCMCAs. The Commanders of Fort Knox, USACC, USARD[1], USAREC, 1TSC and V Corps are all designated as GCMCAs per Article 22(a)(5), UCMJ; Army General Order 2022-25; Army General Order 1994-18; and Army General Order 2010-10, respectively. The commanders of USACC, USARD, USAREC, 1TSC and V Corps will exercise UCMJ and adverse administrative action authority over all units, organizations, and personnel assigned or attached to their commands. Additionally, units within each command that, through agreement or understanding, assume an authority within the jurisdiction of another command shall fulfill their responsibilities in accordance with applicable agreements (e.g., 4th Cavalry Brigade has agreed to act as the SPCMCA for 1TSC's Special Troops Battalion). The Senior Commander, Fort Knox, as the GCMCA for Fort Knox, shall also retain concurrent GCMCA jurisdiction for all Soldiers who commit misconduct within the boundaries of Fort Knox, regardless of their parent GCMCA, to include those units that have GCMCAs that are not located at Fort Knox (Soldiers who are TDY to Fort Knox).

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[1] Pending Designation as a GCMCA from the Secretary of the Army.

b. Jurisdictional Alignments. The GCMCAs for USACC, USARD, USAREC, 1TSC and V Corps shall be responsible for the jurisdictional alignments of all their organic units. Non-GCMCA tenant units that are not organic to any of the previously listed GCMCAs (e.g., Human Resources Command, Fort Knox Garrison, etc.) will continue to be aligned under USACC's GCMCA as shown in Appendix B for all GCMCA purposes. All matters requiring GCMCA authority over reserve component units as part of Fort Knox's military justice area support responsibilities as delineated in Appendix K of AR 27-10 shall be the responsibility of USACC's GCMCA. Any Fort Knox tenant unit not listed in one of the jurisdictional alignments shall fall under the following jurisdiction:

(1) Commander, USACC: GCMCA

(2) Commander, Fort Knox Garrison: SPCMCA

1-5. Supporting Counsel.

Support for military justice actions being processed at Fort Knox will be assigned by the CoJs of the CMJO, 1TSC and V Corps, or the OSTC as appropriate and will be based on the type of misconduct involved.

1-6. Disposition of Senior Leader Misconduct and Notification Requirements.

a. Authority to dispose of UCMJ offenses allegedly committed by Senior Leaders assigned to or physically located on Fort Knox is withheld to the GCMCA to which the Soldier is assigned or attached, or to the Senior Commander, Fort Knox. Senior Leaders, for purposes of this paragraph include non-commissioned officers in the grade of E-8 or E-9, warrant officers, and commissioned officers. Additionally, any GCMCA may delegate this authority to any General Officer within his or her command. This authority does not relieve commanders of the obligation to comply with the notification requirements below in Paragraph 1-6(b) and shall not be interpreted as superseding the withholding of authority detailed in Paragraph 2-1, Limitations on NJP Authority.

b. Any credible allegation of misconduct by a Senior Leader assigned to or physically present at Fort Knox shall be reported to the Senior Commander of Fort Knox and the Senior Commander's SJA within 48 hours of discovery. Misconduct is defined as an offense punishable under the UCMJ. Notification may be through email and should include all known relevant details about the Senior Leader and the alleged misconduct. The requirement applies to all tenant units located on Fort Knox. This report does not affect jurisdiction or any additional requirements to transmit an operations report or serious incident report regarding such misconduct to another higher headquarters.

1-7. Military Justice Instruction.

Unless otherwise directed by appropriate training guidance from United States Army Transformation and Training Command (T2COM) or another superior command,

commanders and supervisors will not conduct instruction on military justice matters. Commanders or supervisors desiring to schedule military justice instruction should contact their supporting legal advisor who will either conduct the training or identify judge advocate to do so.

Chapter 2
Nonjudicial Punishment

2-1. Limitation of NJP Authority - Traffic Offenses

a. Traffic Offenses. Except in specific cases approved by the Commander, Fort Knox Garrison, authority to impose NJP or initiate UCMJ charges for minor traffic offenses or certain aggravated traffic offenses occurring on Fort Knox is withheld from all commanders who are not GCMCAs. These traffic offenses will be processed on DD Form 1805 (Violation Notice) and handled by the U.S. District Court at Fort Knox (Magistrate Court) (see chapter 5 for further detailed information).

b. The certain aggravated traffic offenses that will be handled by the Magistrate Court include the following:

(1) Driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol or drugs;

(2) Driving with revoked or suspended post driving privileges;

(3) Offenses committed under circumstances amounting to reckless driving if committed in a civilian vehicle; and

(4) Driving without a license, registration, or insurance.

c. Requests for exception. Written requests for exception to the withholding policy (paragraphs 2-1a or 2-1b) shall be made through the chain of command to the Commander, Fort Knox Garrison, after first coordinating with the CoJ of the CMJO, 1TSC or V Corps as appropriate.

d. Traffic offenses that occur in conjunction with other violations under the UCMJ, and would typically be addressed through NJP or a court-martial, are exempt from the withholding policy. These offenses may be adjudicated by the Commander as part of NJP or court-martial proceedings alongside the related non-traffic offenses:

(1) Cases involving multiple offenses in which a traffic offense is incidental to certain non-traffic offenses, which are otherwise not appropriate for disposition in Magistrate Court. Commanders must seek trial counsel or Brigade Judge Advocate advice prior to proceeding with UCMJ action.

(2) Offenses involving the misuse of a government vehicle.

e. Trial of an offense in U.S. District Court precludes UCMJ punishment (NJP or court-martial) for the same act. It does not, however, prevent a commander from responding to the same act with an administrative action (e.g., a memorandum of reprimand or an administrative separation).

(1) Reprimand. Upon the arrest or citation of a Soldier for a DUI or analogous offense, the Soldier's chain of command shall provide all supporting documentation to their servicing legal advisor for the initiation of a General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand (GOMOR) in accordance with ARs 190-5 and 600-37. The Soldier's unit will have the responsibilities of serving the Soldier with and receiving acknowledgment of the GOMOR and its associated filing determination.

(2) Administrative Reduction. An enlisted Soldier convicted of a DUI offense, or any other civil crime, may be administratively reduced in grade. Commanders will adhere to AR 600-8-19 and consider grade reduction when a Soldier is convicted of a qualifying offense.

2-2. Correctional Custody.

At this time, Fort Knox does not have an approved correctional custody facility. Accordingly, commanders may not adjudge correctional custody as a punishment under Article 15, UCMJ.

2-3. Judge Advocate Review of Article 15 Appeals.

a. Appeals which require review by a Judge Advocate under the provisions of AR 27-10, prior to the appellate authority's action, must be forwarded to the supporting trial counsel for consideration and advice. All supporting evidence/documents, along with the Soldier's written appeal, must be included. The trial counsel will annotate in Block 7, DA Form 2627 with his or her legal conclusions on the appeal. In all cases where the GCMCA is the appellate authority, the case will be referred to the appropriate SJA for consideration and advice, and the SJA or their delegate will annotate Block 7.

b. When the accused or defense counsel submits matters for consideration by the appellate authority regarding the merits or appropriateness of the punishment, the imposing commander may submit a comment on any point raised in the accused's appeal. In all cases where the Commander of USACC, USARD, USAREC, or 1 TSC is the appellate authority, the imposing commander will provide a comment regarding the appeal.

Chapter 3
Civilian Confinement

3-1. General.

All commands will ensure proper accountability of Soldiers and support their welfare while they are in civilian confinement. Unless significant mission requirements prevent it, a member of the command team shall make contact with any Soldier in confinement at least once a week. Contact may be telephonic when mission requirements prevent in person contact. However, unless significant mission requirements prevent it, a member of the command team shall make in person contact with any Soldier in confinement at least once a month.

3-2. Responsibilities.

a. Commanders will immediately report the confinement of members of their commands by civilian authorities to the appropriate CoJ through their servicing trial counsel. This report may be made via Email by forwarding an internal SIR or CCIR. This report will, at a minimum, include the Soldier's unit, place of confinement, charge(s) on which the Soldier is being held, and status of the case. Thereafter, a follow-up report will be submitted every 30 days (or upon change in status of the case) until the Soldier is released, acquitted, or sentenced.

b. Following any civil conviction, whether or not it results in confinement, the responsible commander will consult supporting trial counsel to determine what action, if any, to take based on the conviction. In cases where a Soldier has been convicted of a civil offense that results in a sentence of more than 120 days of confinement, the unit will consider having the Soldier assigned to the Personnel Control Facility pursuant to AR 600-62, which has the mission of managing Soldiers who have been confined by civilian authorities as a result of a criminal conviction.

Chapter 4
Courts-Martial

4-1. Pretrial Confinement.

a. General.

(1) An accused pending charges should ordinarily continue to perform normal duties commensurate with their grade and experience within the accused's organization while awaiting trial. If a commander is contemplating placing a Soldier in pretrial confinement (PTC), he or she must consider the facts and standards set forth in Rule for Court-Martial (RCM) 305(h)(2)(B) and consult with their servicing trial counsel. Commanders shall notify the CMJO, 1 TSC or V Corps' CoJ as appropriate through their servicing Judge Advocate if considering ordering a Soldier into PTC. If pretrial restraint is ordered for a Soldier alleged to have committed an offense over which the OSTC has exercised authority and has not deferred, the command must also notify a local Special Trial Counsel within 24 hours of the imposition of pretrial restraint.

(2) Commander's Responsibilities. The unit commander maintains

responsibility for the health and welfare of military personnel, even while in PTC. Commanders shall, at a minimum, coordinate with the PTC facility to call or visit Soldiers in PTC at least once a week. The purpose of this visit or contact will be to ensure the health and welfare of the Soldier.

b. PTC Procedure.

(1) The commander ordering PTC IAW RCM 305 must inform the trial counsel of the alleged offenses and complete a DA Form 5112-R, Checklist for Pretrial confinement, including the following information:

(A) The specific offenses allegedly committed by the accused;

(B) Why confinement is necessary to ensure the-accused's presence at trial or other proceedings;

(C) How confinement will prevent foreseeable serious misconduct by the accused; and

(D) Why less severe forms of restraint are not sufficient.

(2) At the time of initial PTC, the commander ordering PTC will comply with AR 190-47, and give the corrections facility commander, the military magistrate, and the defense counsel the following:

(A) Completed DA Form 5112-R;

(B) Two completed copies of DD Form 2707 (indicate name, grade, and position of the person approving the PTC as well as the name and grade of the SJA notified);

(C) All statements of witnesses and military police, CID reports, or other evidence establishing probable cause that the accused committed an offense triable by court-martial and that confinement is required by the circumstances;

(D) A copy of DD Form 458, if already prepared; and

(E) Proper clothing and equipment for the accused and a completed personal property inventory signed by the accused and his or her commander as required by AR 190-47.

(3) When any Soldier assigned within one of the CMJO's GCMCA jurisdictions is placed into PTC while CONUS, the CoJ will promptly notify the Fort Knox Senior Defense Counsel (SDC) and coordinate to provide the confined Soldier with representation.

c. The imposition of PTC, as well as certain lesser forms of pretrial restraint, requires the government to bring an accused Soldier to trial within a set time period, as prescribed by the speedy trial rules of RCM 707 (see also, RCM 304(a)). The time frame may vary depending upon when PTC or other pretrial restraint was imposed.

d. Because some forms of pretrial restraint trigger the speedy trial provisions, commanders will not impose any form of pretrial restraint without making prior coordination with their supporting Judge Advocate. All pretrial restraint imposed by a commander should be done in writing. When due to exceptional circumstances it is not possible for a commander to immediately reduce the parameters of restraint to writing, the commander shall create a memorandum for record as soon as possible detailing the form of restraint and the reason for delay in issuing the directive. Common forms of pretrial restraint that require coordination with a supporting trial counsel include conditions on liberty, restriction in lieu of arrest, arrest, and PTC as defined in RCM 304.

4-2. Processing Court-Martial Charges.

a. The OSTC is the initial disposition authority for covered offenses. Covered offenses include, but are not limited to: sexual assault, domestic violence, murder, kidnapping, and child abuse.[2] If OSTC defers a case to the command, the command may not pursue non-judicial punishment without consulting their legal advisor.

b. For non-covered offenses, no charges will be preferred until they are reviewed by the CoJ (or his or her delegee) for the accused's immediate GCMCA. An accuser will coordinate potential court-martial charges with the supporting trial counsel prior to the drafting and preferral of charges. Commanders and other leaders are strictly prohibited from preferring charges at Fort Knox without the prior approval of an SJA, the CoJ of the CMJO, the CoJ of 1 TSC or the CoJ of V Corps. For cases from reserve commands that fall under Fort Knox area jurisdiction, the CoJ of the CMJO specifically reserves the right to refuse to support court-martial proceedings in cases not coordinated with the CoJ before the preferral of charges.

4-3. Preliminary Hearings.

a. For cases requiring a preliminary hearing pursuant to Article 32, UCMJ and RCM 405 the following processes will be followed: the SPCMCA will order the preliminary hearing and appoint a preliminary hearing officer (PHO), who has not been previously exposed to the facts of the case. For cases involving Soldiers at Fort Knox, with the exception of V Corps and 1 TSC Soldiers, the PHO will be selected from a DA 6 Duty Roster maintained by the CMJO CoJ. The CoJ, V Corps and 1 TSC, will select a PHO for cases arising out of V Corps and 1 TSC. In creating the duty roster, the CoJ will solicit potential PHOs from SJAs at Fort Knox. The CoJ reserves the right to skip potential PHOs on the DA 6 when the complexity or difficulty of a case requires a more experienced or senior PHO, but this fact will, in all cases, be disclosed to defense counsel before the preliminary hearing.

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[2] See Article 1(17), U.C.M.J. for a complete list of covered offenses.

b. To facilitate timely processing of each case, all PHOs at Fort Knox will be relieved of all other duties that would otherwise interfere with conducting the hearing. Serving as a PHO will be the primary duty and take precedence over all other duties and leave. The appropriate CoJ will assign personnel who will provide all administrative support necessary to complete the hearing without undue delay.

c. Conduct of the Preliminary Hearing. The hearing will be conducted IAW Article 32, UCMJ; RCM 405; and DA Pam 27-17. The PHO will not ordinarily be provided a legal advisor; however, one shall be provided upon request. In all cases, the PHO will include a brief chronology of the hearing in item 21, DD Form 457, to include an explanation of any periods of delay. Each period of delay shall be documented in writing, including in emails among the parties, and will be attributable to either the government or the defense.

d. When a PHO determines a civilian witness is necessary to the limited scope and purpose of the preliminary hearing and is reasonably available, the PHO will submit a request for payment of transportation expenses and allowances to the appropriate CoJ. Pursuant to AR 27-10, paragraph 5-25, the authority to determine the means by which a witness testifies and, when appropriate, to approve the payment of transportation expenses and allowances for civilian witnesses at Article 32 preliminary hearings is delegated to the appropriate SJA for the unit of the convening authority who appointed the preliminary hearing. The appropriate GCMCAs retain authority to disapprove such payments.

4-4. Court Reporters.

a. The Senior Court Reporter at the CMJO will assign court reporters to all referred cases outside the jurisdiction of V Corps. The CoJ reserves the right to designate any court reporter as the Senior Court Reporter, regardless of rank or time in grade.

b. Any request for a court reporter to prepare a verbatim transcript of the testimony of a witness at an Article 32 preliminary hearing or other proceeding will be forwarded to the CoJ for approval or disapproval based on current staffing.

4-5. Witness Attendance.

a. Subpoenas, invitational travel orders, payment vouchers, travel arrangements, and anything else necessary for witness attendance at a court-martial hearing originating from USACC, USAREC, USARD, and Fort Knox will be processed by the CMJO, with the support of the appropriate legal administrator.

b. Unit commanders will release military witnesses, and any Soldiers identified as bailiffs or escorts (see paragraph 4-6b) from all other military duties and will provide adequate transportation where necessary for attendance at trial. Unit commanders will ensure that all designated witnesses under their command appear to

testify in a serviceable and approved service uniform.

c. Commanders will not issue passes, ordinary leave, or temporary duty (TDY) orders to potential court-martial witnesses, defendants scheduled to appear in U.S. District Court, or accused Soldiers without prior coordination with the supporting trial counsel. Whenever practical, emergency leave should not be granted to these individuals without first coordinating with the supporting trial counsel.

d. If the permanent change of station or extended TDY of a witness appears likely before trial, the unit commander shall notify the appropriate CoJ through their servicing trial counsel. If it appears that a military witness will terminate active service before trial (e.g., retirement, ETS, demobilization, etc.) the witness's commander will immediately notify the appropriate CoJ through their servicing trial counsel.

4-6. Accused Attendance.

a. It is the responsibility of the appropriate unit commander to ensure the accused is present for consultation with defense counsel and for all court-martial proceedings including arraignment, Article 39a sessions, and trial. The unit commander of an accused in PTC will provide guards and transportation to escort the accused from the place of confinement to all court-martial proceedings. The unit commander will also ensure, in all cases, that the accused adheres to AR 670-1 grooming standards, and that the accused has a clean and well-fitting Army Service Uniform or Army Green Service Uniform with the appropriate awards and decorations for all such proceedings, unless otherwise excused from the responsibility by order of the military judge.

b. The unit commander will provide two escorts to accompany an accused during trial who will be the same rank or senior to the accused . Escorts will wear their normal duty uniform. The unit commander will also provide a bailiff who will be in a uniform designated by the military judge for all court-martial proceedings. If the court-martial involves a panel, the unit commander will provide two bailiffs. The Soldiers assigned escort and bailiff duty will report to the CMJO for the briefing required by the Rules of Practice Before Army Courts-Martial no later than one week prior to trial.

c. When an accused is adjudged confinement, the escorts will not allow the Soldier out of sight and will maintain custody until the Soldier is delivered to the appropriate confinement authority unless an exception is granted by the trial counsel, special trial counsel, or the Soldier's military defense counsel.

4-7. Witness Transportation.

a. The accused's unit is responsible for adequate transportation for witnesses during court-martial proceedings, to include providing a sufficient number of rental cars to witnesses traveling from outside the Fort Knox area.

b. When a unit chooses to provide transportation using government-owned vehicles

and assigned drivers, a representative from the CMJO will notify the responsible unit of all pertinent scheduling information at least two weeks prior to any proceeding. This scheduling information will include when witnesses need to be available before trial to meet with trial and defense counsel. Units will provide the CMJO with the names and contact information of any Soldiers identified as drivers. These drivers will receive a mandatory brief no later than one week prior to trial from a CMJO representative. Drivers will be responsible for:

(1) Transporting witnesses to and from the airport before and after trial;

(2) Transporting witnesses to and from lodging to location of trial each day; and

(3) Transporting witnesses to and from the DFAC or other designated locations for meals and the purchase of any necessary incidentals.

4-8. Combined Fort Knox Panel

a. Nomination of Panel Members. NLT 1 August every year, the Senior Commander will publish an OPORD requesting all Fort Knox GCMCAs provide an alpha roster of all personnel physically present at Fort Knox and nominations from that population. The nominations will be made by the Senior Commander for each unit. The number of nominations in each grade will be determined by the SJA for the Senior Commander, Fort Knox, in consultation with the SJAs of each responding unit. The nominees will be selected according the criteria in Article 25(e)(2), UCMJ, and screened for availability, meaning that the nominees will not be a known loss or in a duty that requires them to spend significant amount of time away from Fort Knox. Each unit will provide a current Soldier Talent Profile for all Soldiers nominated. The Senior Commander, Fort Knox retains the authority to excuse any unit of these requirements based on operational or other prudential considerations.

b. Panel Selection. The alpha rosters and nominations submitted by tenant units will then be used by the Senior Commander, Fort Knox to select two panels consisting of one special court-martial panel and one general court-martial panel. The panel selection advice will be drafted in consultation with the SJAs of each responding unit, but the final version will be approved and signed by the Senior Commander's SJA. The CoJ will publish appropriate court-martial convening orders based on the Senior Commander's selections.

c. Court-Martial Availability. The GCMCAs of USACC, USARD, USAREC, 1TSC, and Fort Knox may adopt the aforementioned court-martial convening orders to convene courts-martial at Fort Knox, provided those GCMCAs find the selected panel members are the best qualified under Article 25(e)(2), UCMJ. These GCMCAs specifically retain their convening authorities when adopting and convening courts-martial under these court-martial convening orders. This includes, but is not limited to, the authority to excuse members as they deem necessary or to supplement the existing courts-martial with additional panel members.

d. Reservation of Rights. Nothing in this paragraph prevents any of the aforementioned GCMCAs from selecting their own panels and publishing their own court-martial convening orders as they see fit.

Chapter 5
U.S. District Court at Fort Knox (Magistrate Court).

a. The U.S. District Court, Western District of Kentucky at Fort Knox, is designated to dispose of offenses charged by the issuance of a violation notice (DA Form 1805), by the filing of an information, or a federal criminal complaint by the United States Attorney.

b. Trial counsel and other available attorneys will be detailed to act as Special Assistant United States Attorneys after recommendation by the CoJ, nomination by the SJA for the Senior Commander, Fort Knox, and approval and swearing in by the United States Attorney's Office. This is a collateral duty and no military attorney will be detailed solely for this duty.

c. If a defendant is unable to appear in U.S. District Court due to some compelling reason (e.g., emergency leave, civilian confinement, etc.), the defendant, or the defense attorney if one has been retained, must contact the Court Clerk prior to the scheduled court date to formally request a delay. The Court Clerk will assist the defendant in preparing a written request to the clerk of the U.S. District Court, Western District of Kentucky, asking that the court date be rescheduled. The Court Clerk will submit the request and notify the defendant of the new court date.

d. To ensure that Soldiers comply with court appearance notices they receive by mail, the Court Clerk at Fort Knox will provide copies of upcoming court dockets to each responsible unit's commander. Commanders will ensure their Soldiers comply with court notices. Soldier-defendants should be flagged for law enforcement investigations pending disposition of their case and they should not be placed on ordinary leave, TDY, or other duties that would interfere with their court date.

e. United States Marshals are authorized to execute warrants for the arrest of individuals who fail to appear in U.S. District Court. Commanders, when presented with a warrant for a Soldier, will ensure the Soldier is delivered into custody of the arresting officer. Military duties will not interfere with the execution of a federal warrant.

f. Commanders having administrative control over Reserve Soldiers who are prosecuted in U.S. District Court for offenses other than minor traffic offenses will notify the individual's USAR unit of the offense charged and the scheduled court appearance date.

g. A Soldier who fails to appear in U.S. District Court when lawfully ordered to do so may be punished by UCMJ or administrative action for that offense, regardless of the

outcome of their U.S. District Court case, so long as the SAUSA does not intend to pursue an action for failure to appear.

Chapter 6
Victim/Witness Assistance Program

6-1. General.

a. The Fort Knox Victim/Witness Assistance Program designates responsibility and provides guidance for the treatment of persons who are victims of offenses under the UCMJ and persons requested as witnesses in proceedings conducted pursuant to the UCMJ.

b. The Victim/Witness Assistance Program aims to reduce the physical, psychological, and financial burdens experienced by victims and witnesses of offenses investigated by Department of the Army authorities. It seeks to promote their full cooperation within the military criminal justice system, and to ensure they are informed of and granted their rights under Article 6b, UCMJ, and AR 27-10, Chapter 17, as resources permit.

c. All persons working with, and in support of, the military justice system must ensure victims of, and witnesses to, crimes under the UCMJ are treated with dignity and respect. Interference with personal privacy and personal property rights will be kept to an absolute minimum. Special consideration should be given when the victim is a child, or when the case involves domestic abuse or sexual misconduct.

6-2. Victim/Witness Liaison and Special Victim/Witness Liaison.

a. The Victim/Witness Liaison (VWL) and Special Victim Liaison (SVL) for Fort Knox are located within the CMJO. The duties of the VWL will be a collateral duty of the civilian post-trial paralegal. SVL duties will be performed by the full-time civilian paralegal within the OSTC team, as detailed by US Army Legal Services Agency or the Office of the Special Trial Counsel. The VWL is the primary point of contact for victims and witnesses of noncovered offenses and the SVL is the primary point of contact for special victims and witnesses of covered offenses. Victims and witnesses may obtain information regarding possible services and the status of a pending case from the appropriate liaison.

b. Military law enforcement and investigative personnel will promptly inform all victims about the Victim/Witness Assistance Program and provide assistance in contacting the SVL or VWL as appropriate.

6-3. Victim Services.

a. At the earliest opportunity after the detection of a crime, but no later than the

appointment of an Article 32 preliminary hearing officer or referral of charges to court-martial, the SVL or VWL will provide a Victim Information Packet to all known victims.

b. The VWL will assist victims in obtaining financial, legal, and other social services, as appropriate, by providing the victims with information concerning the sources of such services and, if necessary, by arranging for appointments with relevant service agencies.

c. Individuals eligible for legal assistance under 10 U.S.C § 1044 or Army Regulation 27-3 and report being victims of sexual assault or domestic violence may be eligible for Special Victim Counsel (SVC) representation. For SVC services, eligibility is determined in accordance with available resources and guidelines set by the Legal Assistance Policy Division and SVC Program. Eligibility will not be affected by whether the report is filed as restricted or unrestricted. Any requests for exception to this policy will be routed through the Fort Knox Legal Assistance Office to the exception authority.

6-4. Consultation with Victims.

a. Commanders of Soldiers suspected of crimes shall consult with victims of serious offenses through Trial counsel, VWL, or SVL as appropriate:

(1) Decisions not to prefer charges;

(2) Decisions concerning pretrial restraint or release from PTC of the alleged offender;

(3) Dismissal of court-martial charges; and/or

(4) Negotiation and potential terms of pretrial agreements.

b. Consultation may be postponed or limited when justified by circumstances. Nothing in this chapter limits the responsibility and authority of commanders to take action they deem appropriate for the administration of justice.



MAURICE O. BARNETT
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

Appendix A – References

1. Manual for Courts-Martial

2. Secretary of Defense Policy Memorandum, Withholding Initial Disposition Authority Under the Uniform Code of Military Justice in Certain Sexual Assault Cases

3. AR 15-6, Procedures for Investigating Officers and Boards of Officers

4. AR 27-1, Judge Advocate Legal Services

5. AR 27-10, Military Justice

6. AR 190-30, Military Police Investigations

7. AR 195-2, Criminal Investigation Activities

8. AR 600-8-2, Suspension of Favorable Personnel Actions (Flag)

9. AR 600-20, Army Command Policy

10. AR 600-37, Unfavorable Information

11. TJAG Policy Memorandum 22-01, Professional Responsibility

12. TJAG Policy Memorandum 22-03, Use of Technical Channel of Communications

13. Army Trial Judiciary Rules of Practice before Courts-Martial

14. Fort Knox Regulation 190-5, Fort Knox Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision

Appendix B - USACC Jurisdiction

Court-Martial Convening Authorities: The commanders of the units and organizations listed below are special courts-martial convening authorities (SPCMCA) and subordinate summary courts-martial convening authorities (SCMCA). Individual companies fall under their assigned battalion for exercise of summary court-martial jurisdiction and non-judicial punishment jurisdiction. SPCMCAs have UCMJ authority over their organic units, assigned subordinate units, and those units administratively attached. Battalion commanders are SCMCAs and have UCMJ authority over their organic units, assigned subordinate units, and those units administratively attached. Brigade Commanders in USACC are the SPCMCA for units within their geographic footprint absent an exception (e.g., HHD, USACC is the subordinate Company to 7th Brigade, USACC, and has jurisdiction over active duty Green-to-Gold Soldiers regardless of the geographic brigade in which they are assigned).

(1) 2d Brigade, U.S. Army Cadet Command (UCMJ, Art 23(a)(3))

(2) 3d Brigade, U.S. Army Cadet Command (UCMJ, Art 23(a)(3))

(3) 4th Brigade, U.S. Army Cadet Command (UCMJ, Art 23(a)(3))

(4) 5th Brigade, U.S. Army Cadet Command (UCMJ, Art 23(a)(3))

(5) 6th Brigade, U.S. Army Cadet Command (UCMJ, Art 23(a)(3))

(6) 7th Brigade, U.S. Army Cadet Command (UCMJ, Art 23(a)(3))

(7) 8th Brigade, U.S. Army Cadet Command (UCMJ, Art 23(a)(3))

(8) U.S. Army Human Resources Command (UCMJ, Art 23(a)(3))

(9) U.S. Army Garrison Command, Fort Knox (USAGC-FKKY) (UCMJ, Art 23(a)(2))

(10) Medical Recruiting Brigade[3] (UCMJ, Art 23(a)(3))

(11) 4th Cavalry Brigade

(a) 1st Battalion, 409th Regiment: SCMCA

(b) 1st Battalion, 410th Regiment: SCMCA

(c) 3rd Battalion, 409th Regiment: SCMCA

(d) 4th Battalion, 409th Regiment: SCMCA

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[3] Pending effective date of realignment under USACC (1 October 2026).

(e) 4th Battalion, 410th Regiment: SCMCA

(12) 157th Infantry Brigade

(13) U.S. Army MEDDAC, Fort Knox (UCMJ, Art 23(a)(3))

(a) U.S. Army Dental Activity Command: SCMCA

(b) Public Health Command District-Fort Knox: SCMCA

(14) Recruiting and Retention College, Fort Knox (UCMJ, Art 23(a)(3))[4]

[4] Pending effective date of realignment to USAREC (1 October 2026).