

UNITED STATES COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS

United States v. Grady

15 M.J. 275 (1983) · Decided April 25, 1983

SUMMARY

The court held that repeated references during sentencing to Strategic Air Command drug policies improperly influenced the members and that the military judge had a sua sponte duty to interrupt the argument and provide limiting instructions. Because the military judge failed to do so and the accused was prejudiced, the court reversed the lower court’s decision as to sentence and set aside the sentence, authorizing a rehearing.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States Court of Military Appeals
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Cook; Everett; Fletcher
JURISDICTION	USA
DECIDED	April 25, 1983
DISPOSITION	reversed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	The accused petitioned the United States Court of Military Appeals for review after a special court-martial conviction and sentence were affirmed by the convening and supervisory authorities and by the Court of Military Review.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The court reviewed whether the military judge had a sua sponte duty to restrict counsel's argument concerning command policy and whether the judge's failure to do so caused prejudicial error under Article 59(a), UCMJ.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Published precedential opinion of the United States Court of Military Appeals
PARTIES	Grady v. United States

TOPICS

- court martial
- military law
- sentencing
- criminal procedure
- appellate procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether a military judge has a sua sponte duty to restrict counsel's argument before sentencing members when counsel refer to command policy.
2. Whether the military judge's failure to interrupt repeated references to SAC drug policy and give appropriate limiting instructions constituted prejudicial error requiring the sentence to be set aside.

HOLDINGS

1. A military judge has a sua sponte duty to interrupt and restrict counsel's references to departmental or command policies before sentencing members and to provide appropriate limiting instructions.
2. The repeated references to SAC command policy, combined with the military judge's failure to interrupt and give timely limiting instructions, were prejudicial error; the sentence therefore had to be set aside.

KEY QUOTATIONS

"The concluding advice as to the members' responsibilities to independently determine an appropriate sentence was too little and too late." (276)

"What is improper is the reference to such policies before members in a manner which in effect brings the commander into the deliberation room." (276)

"Hence, whether it was trial counsel or defense counsel who first broached the subject of command policy, the mention of such policy before the members improperly invades the province of their sentencing deliberations." (277)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

During sentencing, both trial and defense counsel repeatedly referred to Strategic Air Command drug policies and asserted that those policies affected the severity of the accused's sentence. Trial counsel suggested that the members were bound to adhere to SAC policies and that rehabilitation was unavailable for persons convicted of transferring marijuana. The military judge did not interrupt the arguments or give contemporaneous limiting instructions, and his later instruction that the members independently determine the sentence was deemed inadequate.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Grady pleaded guilty and was convicted by a special court-martial of transferring and using marijuana in violation of Article 134, UCMJ. He received a bad-conduct discharge, three months' confinement, forfeitures, and reduction in grade. The convening and supervisory authorities approved the sentence, and the Court of Military Review affirmed. The Court of Military Appeals granted review, reversed as to the sentence, and set the sentence aside, permitting a rehearing.

DISPOSITION

reversed

REMAND INSTRUCTIONS

The decision of the United States Air Force Court of Military Review was reversed as to the sentence, and the sentence was set aside. The record of trial was returned to the Judge Advocate General of the Air Force, and a rehearing could be ordered.

CASES CITED

- United States v. Rivas, 3 M.J. 282, 286 (C.M.A. 1977)
- United States v. Estrada, 7 U.S.C.M.A. 635, 638, 23 C.M.R. 99, 102 (1957)
- United States v. Fowle, 7 U.S.C.M.A. 349, 352, 22 C.M.R. 139, 142 (1956)
- United States v. Silva, 8 U.S.C.M.A. 105, 23 C.M.R. 329 (1957)
- United States v. Davis, 8 U.S.C.M.A. 425, 24 C.M.R. 235 (1957)
- United States v. Hawthorne, 7 U.S.C.M.A. 293, 297, 22 C.M.R. 83, 87 (1956)
- United States v. Stringer, 5 U.S.C.M.A. 122, 17 C.M.R. 122
- United States v. Graves, 1 M.J. 50, 53 (C.M.A. 1975)

OPINION

COOK, J.

Opinion of the Court COOK, Judge: Pursuant to his pleas, the accused was convicted by a special court-martial of transferring and using marijuana, in violation of Article 134, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 10 U.S.C. § 934. He was sentenced by members to a bad-conduct discharge, confinement at hard labor for 3 months, forfeiture of \$330.00 pay per month for 3 months, and reduction to airman basic.

The convening and supervisory authorities approved the sentence as adjudged, and the Court of Military Review affirmed. We granted the accused's petition for review on the following issue: DOES THE MILITARY JUDGE HAVE A DUTY SUA SPONTE TO RESTRICT ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL UNDER MANUAL PARAGRAPH 72c WHERE COUNSEL ARGUE COMMAND POLICY?

We answer in the affirmative and reterse. The subject of command policy was first raised by defense counsel during his voir dire of the members empaneled to sentence the accused. He ascertained that each member of the court-martial knew "what the SAC [Strategic Air Command] Drug Rehab Program" was. Subsequently during closing arguments on sentence, the assistant trial counsel contended that drug "activity cannot under any circumstances be tolerated, especially in SAC." In response, defense counsel asserted that the drug policy in the Air Force varied from

command to command, but that it was most strictly enforced against members of the Strategic Air Command.

Numerous times he stated that the penalties for discovered drug offenses were most severe in SAC, and asserted that had the accused been assigned to some other command, he would not face such strict treatment. He concluded that imposition of “[a] BCD I think is ridiculous [sic]. It’s the knee-jerk SAC, and I don’t say Air Force, SAC reaction to this offense.” The assistant trial counsel responded: *276You all, though, in this court, at this base, are members of SAC.

You know what the SAC policies are, and I think you are somewhat bound to adhere to those policies in deciding on a sentence. ***** As you know, in SAC, under the Rehabilitation Program, persons convicted of transferring marijuana or any drug are not eligible for rehabilitation. So to even consider that would be foolish, out of the question. There were no objections to these comments and the military judge was silent.

At the conclusion of his sentencing instructions (which contained no limiting instructions referring to counsel’s comments) the following ensued: MJ: Major Billings asks, “Reference has been made several times to SAC policy on drug abuse. Has that policy been admitted as evidence for us to review?” The answer to your question is no, it has not. Does that satisfy you, sir?

MEMBER (...): It must. MJ: The fact is, that regardless of what SAC policy is, or any other policy is, it is your independent determination of what is an appropriate sentence in this case which should determine what sentence you vote for or impose. Regardless of our conclusions as to the wisdom and propriety of defense counsel’s tactics, see *United States v. Rivas*, 3 M.J.

282, 286 (C.M.A.1977), the repeated references to SAC command policy as to the disposition of drug offenders was prejudicial error, and the military judge’s failure to interrupt at first mention and give appropriate limiting instructions exacerbated the error.

The concluding advice as to the members’ responsibilities to independently determine an appropriate sentence was too little and too late. See *United States v. Estrada*, 7 U.S.C.M.A. 635, 638, 23 C.M.R. 99, 102 (1957); *United States v. Fowle*, 7 U.S.C.M.A. 349, 352, 22 C.M.R. 139, 142 (1956). At that point the matter of command policy was obviously so fixed in the members’ minds that only comprehensive limiting instructions could have cured the error.

We have long condemned any references to departmental or command policies made before members charged with sentencing responsibilities. *United States v. Silva*, 8 U.S.C.M.A. 105, 23 C.M.R. 329 (1957); *United States v. Estrada* and *United States v. Fowle*, both *supra*; see also *United States v. Davis*, 8 U.S.C.M.A. 425, 24 C.M.R. 235 (1957). This is not in any way to intimate that there is anything wrong with the determination and promulgation of general service or command policies and pronouncements which are a proper exercise of the command function.

United States v. Estrada, *supra* at 638, 23 C.M.R. at 102. What is improper is the reference to such policies before members in a manner which in effect brings the commander into the deliberation room. United States v. Fowle, *supra* at 351, 22 C.M.R. at 141. It is the spectre of command influence which permeates such a practice and creates “the appearance of improperly influencing the court-martial proceedings” which “must be condemned.” United States v. Hawthorne, 7 U.S.C.M.A.

293, 297, 22 C.M.R. 83, 87 (1956). A trial must be kept free from substantial doubt with respect to fairness and impartiality. “A judicial system operates effectively only with public confidence—and, naturally, that trust exists only if there also exists a belief that triers of fact act fairly.” United States v. Stringer, 5 USCMA 122, 17 CMR 122. This appearance of impartiality cannot be maintained in a trial unless the members of the court are left unencumbered from powerful external influences.

United States v. Fowle, *supra* at 352, 22 C.M.R. at 142. Further, it is the fact of the reference to command policy that has been condemned and not the source of the reference. United States v. Davis, *supra*; cf. United States v. Silva, *supra* at 109, 23 C.M.R. at 333 (Ferguson, J., dissenting). Hence, whether it was trial counsel or defense counsel who first broached the subject of command policy, the mention of such policy before the members improperly invades the province of their sentencing deliberations.

Since neither counsel exhibited any awareness of our previous decisions in this *277 area, we must look to the military judge “to assure that the accused receives a fair trial.” United States v. Graves, 1 M.J. 50, 53 (C.M.A.1975) (footnote omitted). This he did not do, see para. 73c, Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1969 (Revised edition), and the accused was prejudiced by his inaction.

Article 59(a), UCMJ, 10 U.S.C. § 859(a). The decision of the United States Air Force Court of Military Review is reversed as to sentence and the sentence is set aside. The record of trial is returned to the Judge Advocate General of the Air Force. A rehearing may be ordered. Chief Judge EVERETT and Judge FLETCHER concur.