Omitting Child Pornography from Guilty Pleas

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The Issue

- The problem introducing evidence of child pornography to the record is
 - Harmful to all the practitioners required to review the material in the review chain,
 - Harmful to victims, and
 - Complicates handling and transporting the record.
- So why does evidence of child pornography continue to be introduced in guilty dives?

Case Law

CAAF – Evidence at Guilty Plea

- There is no requirement that any witness be called or any independent evidence be produced to establish the factual predicate for a guilty plea. *See, e.g.,* United States v. Ferguson, 68 M.J. 431, 434 (C.A.A.F. 2010); United States v. Faircloth, 45 M.J. 172, 174 (C.A.A.F. 1996); United States v. Davenport, 9 M.J. 364, 366 (C.M.A. 1980).
- At a guilty plea, the Gov't does not have to introduce evidence to prove the elements of the charged offense beyond a reasonable doubt; instead, there need only be 'factual circumstances' on the record 'which "objectively" support' the guilty pleas ..." United States v. James, 55 M.J. 297, 300 (C.A.A.F. 2001).

Service Appellate Courts

Court	Position on CP at Guilty Plea	Case Law
Army CCA	Has repeatedly "remind[ed] counsel that admission of child pornography into the record during a guilty plea is not necessary."	United States v. Britt, ARMY 20190290, 2020 CCA LEXIS 127, at *5 n.3 (A. Ct. Crim. App. Apr. 17, 2020). See, e.g., United States v. Guy, ARMY 20180292, 2019 CCA LEXIS 129, at *1 (A. Ct. Crim. App. Mar. 21, 2019) (per curiam); United States v. Simon, ARMY 20160312, 2017 CCA LEXIS 405, at *6–8 (A. Ct. Crim. App. June 16, 2017) (summary disposition), petition denied, USCA Dkt. No. 17-0472/AR (C.A.A.F. July 28, 2017); United States v. Rominger, 2009 CCA LEXIS 315, at *4–5 (A. Ct. Crim. App. June 8, 2009).
Air Force CCA	CP in the record is not necessary in a guilty plea, recommends using a stipulation of fact.	See, e.g., United States v. Monarch, ACM 38585, 2015 CCA LEXIS 428, at *18 & *18 n.5 (A.F. Ct. Crim. App. Oct. 14, 2015).
Navy and Marine Corps CCA	Has affirmed guilty pleas without evidence of CP in cases where the military judge 1) considers a descriptive stip of fact; and/or 2) elicits sufficient providence inquiry, and 3) stip of fact/providence inquiry make clear images depict actual identifiable minors engaging in sexually explicit conduct	United States v. Santarini, No. 200201454, 2004 CCA LEXIS 103, at *14–15, *24 (N-M. Ct. Crim. App. Apr. 30, 2004). See, e.g., United States v. McTigue, No. 202100052, 2021 CCA LEXIS 316 (N-M. Ct. Crim. App. June 29, 2021) (per curiam); United States v. Mestuzzi, No. 202000004, 2021 CCA LEXIS 189 (N-M. Ct. Crim. App. Apr. 21, 2021) (per curiam); United States v. Kuhns, No. 202000203 (N-M. Ct. Crim. App. Feb. 19, 2021) (per curiam).

Practical Application

Charging Decision

- Specificity > Generalities
- Ex. A sampling of file names that contain the most aggravating images or videos
- Specificity in the charge sheet is best achieved after an investigation is complete.

Drafting the Plea Agreement

Well-drafted Plea Agreements Include:

- An unconditional guilty plea
- A "waive all waivable motions" provision
- A written stipulation of fact Optional:
 - A minimum period of confinement

Detailed Stipulation of Fact May Include:

- Total # of images and videos
- Total length of videos
- Total # of victims
- Location of videos (synced across multiple devices/uploaded to the internet)
- Whether the accused was viewing, sharing, and/or storing the images
- General description of the images/videos

Protect the Record

- Conduct a Thorough Providence Inquiry
 - While the MJ bears ultimate responsibility for accepting a guilty plea, the trial and defense counsel are active participants in ensuring a successful guilty plea.
- Resolve Inconsistencies and Address Possible Defenses
- Opportunity for Defense Counsel to Review the Evidence

Questions?