

“(1) *Military law enforcement officials.* Persons designated by proper authorities to perform military criminal investigative, guard, or police duties, whether subject to the UCMJ or not, when in each of the foregoing instances, the official making the apprehension is in the execution of law enforcement duties;”

(j) R.C.M. 302(c) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) *Grounds for apprehension.* A person subject to the UCMJ or trial thereunder may be apprehended for an offense triable by court-martial upon probable cause to apprehend. Probable cause to apprehend exists when there is a reasonable belief that an offense has been or is being committed and the person to be apprehended committed or is committing it. Persons authorized to apprehend under R.C.M. 302(b)(2) may also apprehend persons subject to the UCMJ who take part in quarrels, frays, or disorders, wherever they occur.”

(k) R.C.M. 303 is amended to read as follows:

“Rule 303. Preliminary inquiry into reported offenses

Except for covered offenses as defined by Article 1(17), upon receipt of information that a member of the command is accused or suspected of committing an offense or offenses triable by court-martial, the immediate commander shall make or cause to be made a preliminary inquiry into the charges or suspected offenses. A commander who receives a report of a covered offense shall promptly forward the report to a special trial counsel in accordance with R.C.M. 301(c) and regulations prescribed by the Secretary concerned.”

(l) A new R.C.M. 303A is inserted immediately after R.C.M. 303 to read as follows:

“Rule 303A. Determination by special trial counsel to exercise authority

(a) *Initial determination.* A special trial counsel has the exclusive authority to determine if a reported offense is a covered offense.

(b) *Covered offense.* If a special trial counsel determines that a reported offense is a covered offense or receives a preferred charge alleging a covered offense, a special trial counsel shall exercise authority over that covered offense.

(c) *Related offenses.* If a special trial counsel exercises authority pursuant to R.C.M. 303A(b), the special trial counsel may also exercise authority over any reported offense or charge related to a covered offense, whether alleged to have been committed by the suspect of the covered offense or by anyone else subject to the UCMJ.

(d) *Known offenses.* If a special trial counsel exercises authority pursuant to R.C.M. 303A(b), the special trial counsel may also exercise authority over any offense or charge alleged to have been committed by the suspect of the covered offense.

(e) *Notification to command.* When a special trial counsel exercises authority over any reported offense, the special trial counsel shall notify the officer exercising special court-martial convening authority over the suspect.”

(m) R.C.M. 305 is amended to read as follows:

“Rule 305. Pretrial confinement

(a) *In general.* Pretrial confinement is physical restraint, imposed by order of competent authority, depriving a person of freedom pending disposition of charges.

(b) *Who may be confined.* Any person who is subject to trial by court-martial may be confined if the requirements of this rule are met.

(c) *Who may order confinement.* See R.C.M. 304(b).

(d) *When a person may be confined.* No person may be ordered into pretrial confinement except for probable cause. Probable cause to order pretrial confinement exists when there is a reasonable belief that: