Defendants.

Complaint Filed: September 27, 2022

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Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP

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## SUPPLEMENTAL DECLARATION OF MEGAN ROSE

I, Megan Rose, hereby declare as follows:

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- I am an investigative reporter for Pro Publica, Inc. ("ProPublica"). I submit this declaration in support of ProPublica's Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment. This declaration is based on my personal knowledge and, if called upon as a witness, I could and would competently testify hereto.
- On December 11, 2024, I received a decision from the Department of the 2. Navy's Office of the Judge Advocate General ("OJAG"), denying my appeal from May 8, 2024, which challenged OJAG's denial of my requests for court records and docket information from March 30, 2023, April 10, 2023, and May 2, 2023. See Dkt. 90-1 at 1, 14, 29, 37, 89 (Rose Dec., Exs. 1, 3, 5a, 5b, 15). OJAG had issued a final denial of those requests via email on April 11, 2024. See Dkt. 90-1 at 84 (Rose Dec., Ex. 14). Attached as **Exhibit A** is a true and correct copy of OJAG's December 11, 2024 decision. That decision concluded that I had not "shown that the public's interest in the fair administration of justice would outweigh the privacy interests" in the requested court records and cited the Privacy Act, FOIA exemptions, the Department of Defense's 2023 guidance regarding Article 140a, and JAG Instruction 5813.2A as the bases for denying my requests. *Id.* at 7-8.
- 3. On December 23, 2024, I received a decision from Deanna Daly at OJAG, notifying me that OJAG was generally denying my request from March 6, 2024, except that it had publicly posted some records to its website for seven cases I had previously requested. A true and correct copy of Ms. Daly's decision is attached as **Exhibit B.** I had requested six of these case files more than a year earlier on July 13, 2023. See Dkt. 90-1 at 62-63 (Rose Dec., Ex. 9) (requesting records for *United States* v. Flores, United States v. Lemus, United States v. Neal, United States v. Steele, United States v. Weber, and United States v. Whiteman). I had requested the remaining case more than nine months earlier on March 6, 2024. See Dkt. 90-1 at 74 (Rose Dec., Ex. 12) (requesting records for *United States v. Montejo*). A review of the posted

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"certified records of trial" indicates that all of these cases ended in conviction and their respective courts-martial had ended more than a year earlier in most cases. See United States v. Flores, https://stjececmsdusgva001.blob.core.usgovcloudapi.net/public/ documents/Flores S..pdf (court-martial ended July 29, 2023); United States v. LemusTundidor, https://stjececmsdusgva001.blob.core.usgovcloudapi.net/public/ documents/us v lemustundidor daniel usmc.pdf (Feb. 9, 2021); United States v. Montejo, https://stjececmsdusgva001.blob.core.usgovcloudapi.net/public/documents/ Montejo C..pdf (Aug. 24, 2024); *United States v. Neal*, https://stjececmsdusgva001. blob.core.usgovcloudapi.net/public/documents/Neal P..pdf (Jan. 16, 2024); United States v. Steele, https://stjececmsdusgva001.blob.core.usgovcloudapi.net/public/ documents/Steele A..pdf (Aug. 24, 2023); United States v. Weber, https:// stjececmsdusgva001.blob.core.usgovcloudapi.net/public/documents/Weber Jr. M..pdf (July 20, 2023); United States v. Whiteman, https://stjececmsdusgva001.blob.core. usgovcloudapi.net/public/documents/Whiteman B..pdf (March 15, 2023).

- 4. On January 8, 2025, I filed an appeal challenging Ms. Daly's decision from December 23, 2024. Attached as Exhibit C is a true and correct copy of the email I sent to OJAG on January 8, attaching my appeal and her December 23 decision.
- 5. OJAG denied my appeal on January 13, 2025. A true and correct copy of that appeal is attached as Exhibit D.
- 6. On December 30, 2024, I received a decision from OJAG denying my appeal from July 3, 2024, which had challenged OJAG's earlier denial of my March 6, 2024 request for court records and docket information. See Dkt. 90-1 at 96 (Rose Dec., Ex. 16). A true and correct copy of OJAG's decision is attached as **Exhibit E**. That decision stated that I had not "shown that the public's interest in the fair administration of justice would outweigh the privacy interests" in the requested court records and cited the Privacy Act, FOIA exemptions, the Department of Defense's

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2023 guidance regarding Article 140a, and JAG Instruction 5813.2A as the bases for denying my requests. *Id.* at 7.

- In my experience, access and protocol varies by military base, which can make the time needed to acquire permission to attend a hearing on a base unpredictable. If the base is prompt in granting access, I need at least a week's notice before an Article 32 hearing occurs in order to try to determine if the case is newsworthy, obtain permission from the base and travel to the base, which is typically far from my home in Washington, D.C. However, in some cases, it takes two weeks or more, depending on the base's background vetting procedures and responsiveness. For example, in August 2022, when I was trying to attend a hearing in the arson case against Ryan Mays, a week elapsed before someone even responded to my request to start the process for applying for base access, despite multiple emails and phone calls. I only received a response after the defense counsel called on my behalf. Attached as **Exhibit F** is a true and correct copy of this written correspondence. In August 2018, I tried to attend the Surface Navy Association West Coast Symposium at the Naval Base San Diego and was told the base "requires a two week vetting process to ensure all personnel entering the installation are cleared through a back ground [sic] check." Attached as **Exhibit G** is a true and correct copy of this correspondence.
- 8. Even if the Navy did provide sufficient notice of an Article 32 hearing, since the Navy provides almost no other information about the hearing—not even the full name of the accused or any of the factual allegations—I would likely not have sufficient information to assess whether the hearing warrants the significant amount of time and resources that traveling to a base would entail. In my experience, the Navy often does not publicly release the charge sheet until months after the case has concluded. See Dkt. 90 ¶ 18. Therefore, the only publicly available information about the hearing is often the limited information provided on the Navy-Marine Corps Trial Docket and Preliminary Hearing Schedule—such as the accused's last name, first initial, rank, and charges. See https://www.jag.navy.mil/military-justice/filings-

SUPPLEMENTAL DECLARATION OF MEGAN ROSE