

both the conspiracy and any related offense may be charged, tried, and punished separately. Conspiracy should be charged separately from the related substantive offense. It is not a lesser-included offense of the substantive offense.

(7) *Attempt*—(i) *Elements*. (A) The accused committed an act;

(B) The accused intended to commit one or more substantive offenses triable by military commission;

(C) The act amounted to more than mere preparation; and

(D) The act apparently tended to effect the commission of the intended offense.

(ii) *Comments*. (A) To constitute an attempt there must be a specific intent to commit the offense accompanied by an act that tends to accomplish the unlawful purpose. This intent need not involve knowledge that the offense is in fact “triable by military commission.”

(B) Preparation consists of devising or arranging means or measures apparently necessary for the commission of the offense. The act need not be the last act essential to the consummation of the offense. The combination of specific intent to commit an offense, plus the commission of an act apparently tending to further its accomplishment, constitutes the offense of attempt. Failure to complete the offense, whatever the cause, is not a defense.

(C) A person who purposely engages in conduct that would constitute the offense if the attendant circumstances were as that person believed them to be is guilty of an attempt.

(D) It is a defense to an attempt offense that the person voluntarily and completely abandoned the intended offense, solely because of the person’s own sense that it was wrong, prior to the completion of the substantive offense. The voluntary abandonment defense is not allowed if the abandonment results, in whole or in part, from other reasons, for example, the person feared detection or apprehension, decided to await a better opportunity for success, was unable to complete the crime, or encountered unanticipated difficulties or unexpected resistance.

(E) Attempt is a lesser-included offense of any substantive offense triable by military commission and need not

be charged separately. An accused may be charged with attempt without being charged with the substantive offense.

## PART 12—RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CHIEF PROSECUTOR, PROSECUTORS, AND ASSISTANT PROSECUTORS

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AUTHORITY: 10 U.S.C. 113(d) and 140(b).

SOURCE: 68 FR 39388, July 1, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

### § 12.1 Purpose.

This part establishes the responsibilities of the Office of the Chief Prosecutor and components thereof.

### § 12.2 Authority.

This part is issued pursuant to 32 CFR 9.7(a) and in accordance with Military Order of November 13, 2001, “Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism,” (3 CFR, 2001 comp., p. 918, 66 FR 57833) and 10 U.S.C. 113(d) and 140(b). The provisions of 32 CFR part 10 are applicable to this part.

### § 12.3 Office of the Chief Prosecutor.

(a) *General*. The Office of the Chief Prosecutor shall be a component of the Office of Military Commissions and shall be comprised of the Chief Prosecutor, Prosecutors, and other persons properly under the supervision of the Chief Prosecutor.

(b) *Chief Prosecutor*. (1) The Chief Prosecutor shall be a judge advocate of any United States armed force and shall be designated by the General Counsel of the Department of Defense.

(2) The Chief Prosecutor shall report directly to the Deputy General Counsel (Legal Counsel) of the Department of Defense.

(3) The Chief Prosecutor shall have authority to subpoena any individual to appear as a witness, to testify, or to produce any evidence in a case referred to military commissions or in a criminal investigation associated with a