

IMPEACHMENT PRIMER



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An overview of the impeachment
process, events leading up to the
Ukraine investigation, key events in the
impeachment proceedings, and public
opinion on impeaching President Trump

January 16, 2020

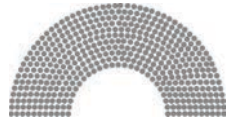


Roadmap

- Impeachment process
- Key players and events
- The impeachment inquiry and public hearings
- The House impeachment vote
- The Senate impeachment trial

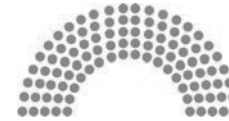


The impeachment process has six steps



The House conducts the investigation

- 1 Resolution is submitted**
The impeachment process begins in the House of Representatives. A member must submit a resolution of impeachment to the House Judiciary Committee, which will then decide if an investigation is warranted.
- 2 Investigation**
The House Judiciary Committee typically leads the initial investigation to examine the charges. If the Judiciary Committee determines that grounds for impeachment exist by a majority vote, one or more articles of impeachment will be reported to the full House.
- 3 House Vote**
Upon receiving the articles of impeachment, the House can consider the resolution as a whole or may vote on each article separately. A vote to impeach by the House requires a simple majority of those present. The House may vote to impeach even if the House Judiciary Committee does not recommend impeachment.

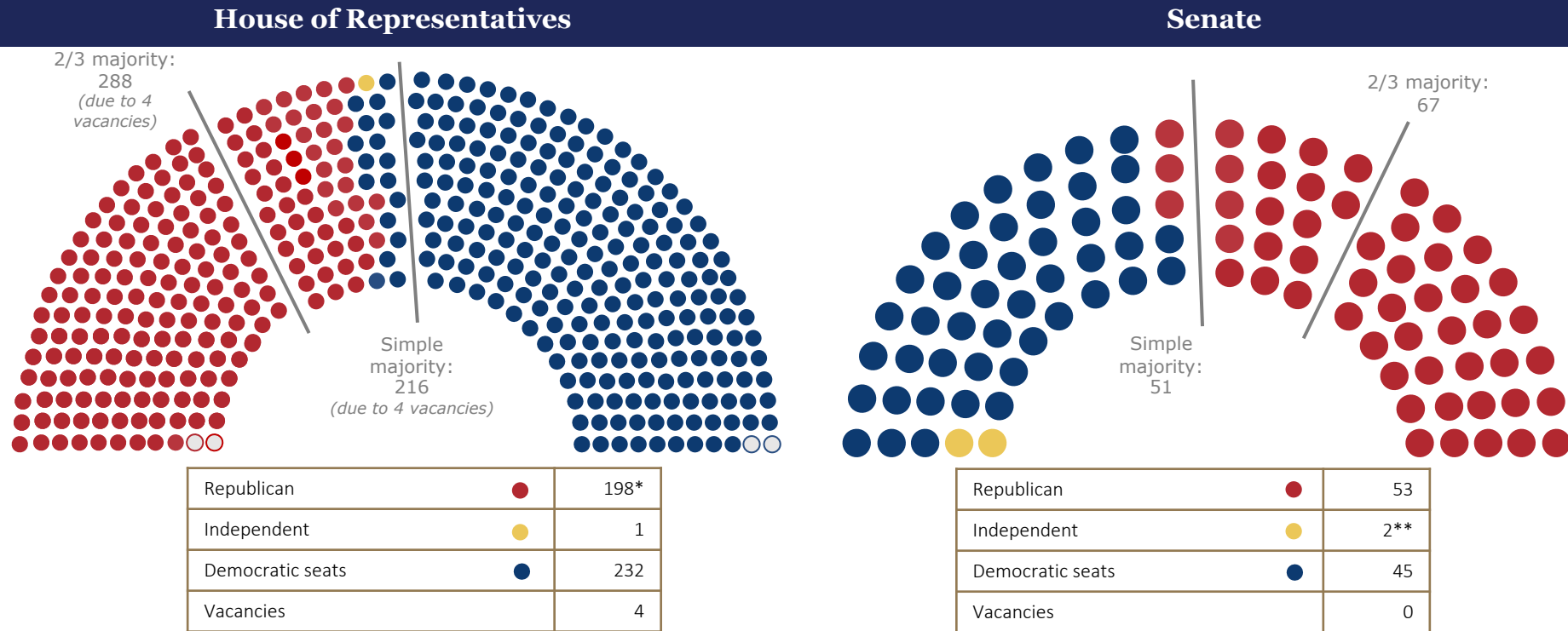


The Senate holds the trial

- 4 Senate is notified**
The House will adopt a resolution notifying the Senate of its action. The Senate holds the sole power to try all impeachments and is responsible for setting a trial date.
- 5 Senate holds trial**
The full Senate may receive evidence, take testimony and determine questions in the trial. The Senate has not adopted standard rules of evidence to be used and any such questions can be put to a vote before the Senate.
- 6 Senate holds vote**
At the conclusion of the trial, the Senate votes on each article of impeachment separately, with a two-thirds majority needed to convict. If the respondent is convicted on one or more articles, they will be removed from office.



Democrats are far from the threshold at which they would have enough votes to impeach and convict President Trump



Impeachment process

- Simple majority vote in House to indict president for “treason, bribery, or other high crimes & misdemeanors”
- 2/3 vote in the Senate to convict president and remove from office

25th Amendment process

- VP and a majority of the cabinet tell Congress the president is “unable to discharge the powers & duties of his office”
- If the president appeals, 2/3 vote in both House and Senate removes president from office

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*Rep. Jeff Van Drew announced that he will join the Republican Party. **The two independent senators (Sanders - VT and King - ME) caucus with the Democrats.

Sources: New York Times, Ballotpedia, Roll Call.

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Key people related to the Trump-Ukraine investigation



Whistleblowers

A whistleblower filed a report that described Trump and his communication efforts with Ukraine. The original whistleblower's lawyers have since stated that they are representing multiple officials.



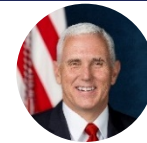
Rudy Giuliani*

Trump's personal lawyer
Multiple reports have discussed the former NYC mayor's involvement with Ukraine and efforts to pressure Zelensky to investigate the Bidens.



Donald Trump

US President
Impeachment support has increased after the release of the whistleblower report, which details the Trump administration's pressure campaign on Ukraine and its withholding of aid.



Mike Pence*

US Vice President
Pence met with Zelensky in Sept. and discussed Ukrainian aid. He has stated he will not cooperate with impeachment inquiry.



Volodymyr Zelensky

Ukraine President
According to the whistleblower, Zelensky was pressured by the Trump administration and associates to investigate Joe Biden and his son, Hunter Biden.



Mick Mulvaney*

Trump's Acting Chief of Staff
He was instructed to withhold Ukrainian aid in July. Mulvaney has stated that the aid was tied to Trump's interest in Ukraine investigating the 2016 election.



Joseph Maguire*

Director of National Intelligence (acting)
Maguire originally withheld the whistleblower complaint from Congress but briefed Congress on the complaint on Sept. 26.



Mike Pompeo*

US Secretary of State
He stated that he was on the July 25th call between Trump and Zelensky. Pompeo has refused to turn over documents that he was subpoenaed for.



Kurt Volker*

Former US Special envoy for Ukraine
He is seen as a key witness to the communications between the Trump administration and Ukrainian officials. He left his position on Sept. 27 and cooperated in the investigation.

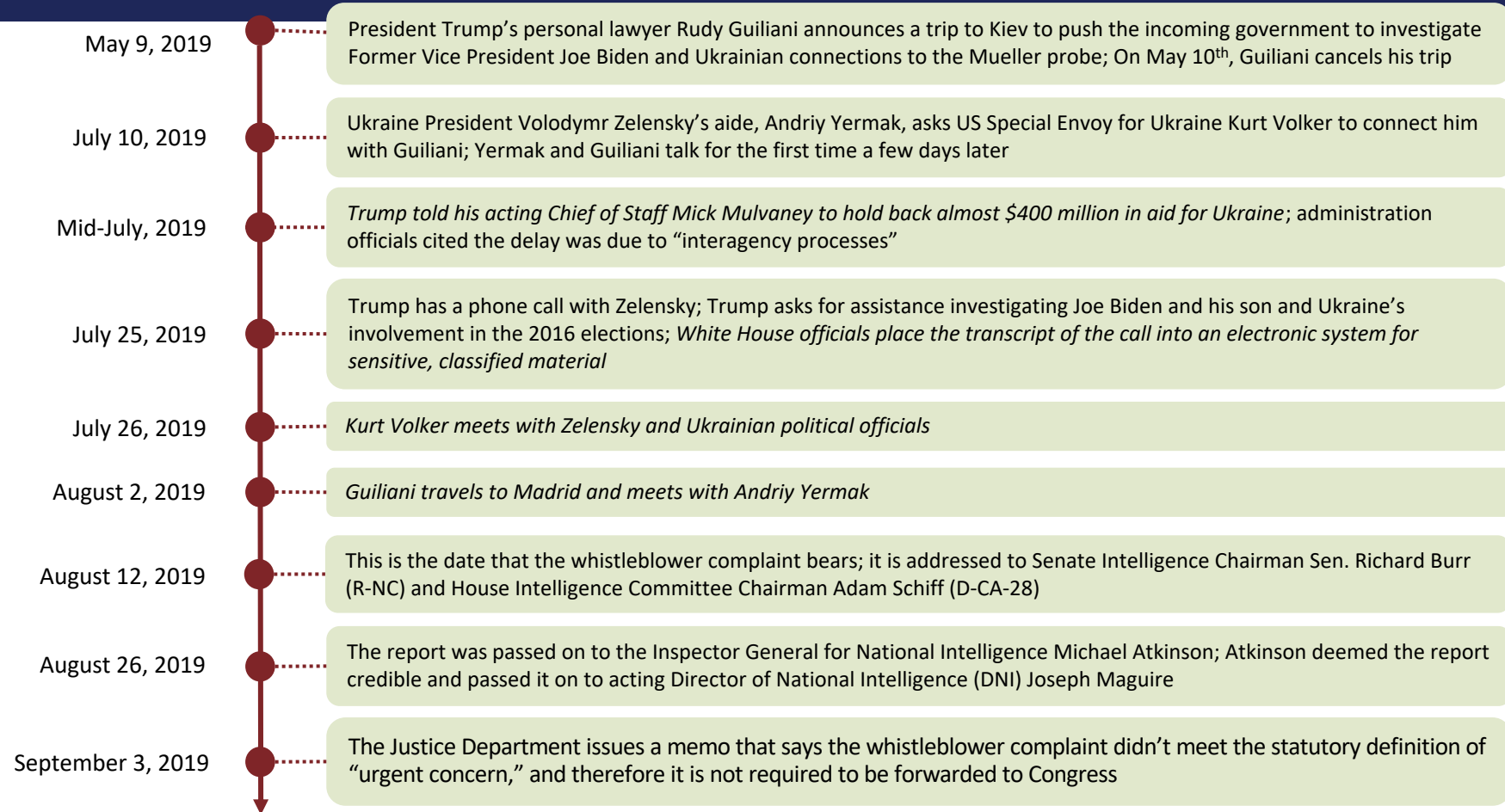


Joe Biden

Former Vice President
President Trump requested that Ukraine's presidents investigate Joe Biden and his son, Hunter Biden. Hunter Biden served on the board of one of Ukraine's largest natural gas companies.



Events leading up to the impeachment inquiry (1/2)



Information in italics was provided in the whistleblower complaint

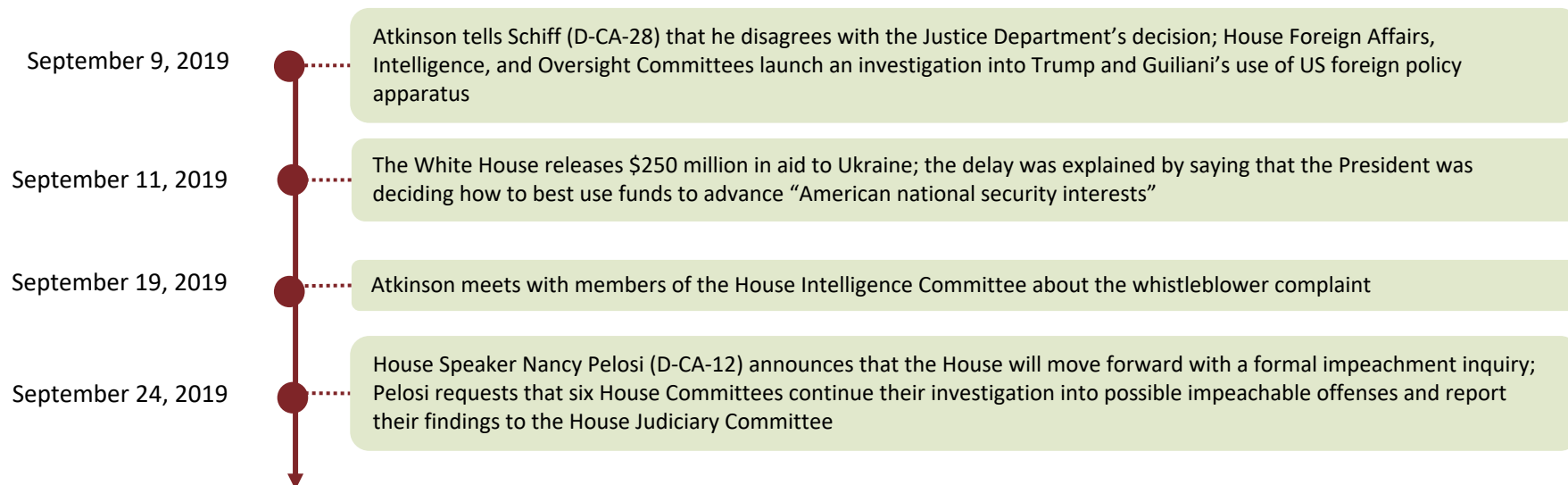
Sources: Quartz, New York Times

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Events leading up to the impeachment inquiry (2/2)



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Key people and committees related to the Trump-Ukraine investigation in the 116th Congress



Nancy Pelosi

House Speaker (D-CA-12)

- Pelosi called for a formal impeachment inquiry on Sept. 24th; her announcement led to a significant increase in impeachment support among House Democrats
- She directed the chairs of six House committees that had been investigating Trump to report impeachable offenses to the House Judiciary Committee; she passed a House resolution formalizing the impeachment inquiry on Oct 31

House Judiciary Committee

Chair: **Jerrold Nadler** (D-NY-10)

Ranking member: **Doug Collins** (R-GA-9)

- The five other committees that Speaker Pelosi called upon to investigate Trump will report their findings to this committee
- Nadler has stated the committee is investigating constitutional violations, corruption, obstruction of justice, and abuse of power

House Intelligence Committee

Chair: **Adam Schiff** (D-CA-28)

Ranking member: **Devin Nunes** (R-CA-22)

- Schiff learned about the existence of the whistleblower on Sept. 9th
- He then announced that committees will make impeachment inquiry transcripts from closed-door meetings public when possible
- The committee began conducting public hearings for the inquiry on Nov. 13

House Oversight and Reform Committee

Chair: **Carolyn Maloney** (D-NY-12)*

Ranking member: **Jim Jordan** (R-OH-4)

- There has not been a formal announcement for when a vote will occur to elect a chair following Representative Cummings's passing
- Jordan has voiced his opposition to the inquiry

House Financial Services Committee

Chair: **Maxine Waters** (D-CA-43)

Ranking member: **Patrick McHenry** (D-NC-10)

- Waters has called for President Trump's impeachment since 2017

House Foreign Affairs Committee

Chair: **Eliot Engel** (D-NY-16)

Ranking member: **Michael McCaul** (R-TX-10)

- One of the committees that subpoenaed Energy Sec. Rick Perry for documents related to Perry's involvement with Ukraine leadership

House Ways and Means Committee

Chair: **Richard Neal** (D-MA-1)

Ranking member: **Kevin Brady** (R-TX-8)

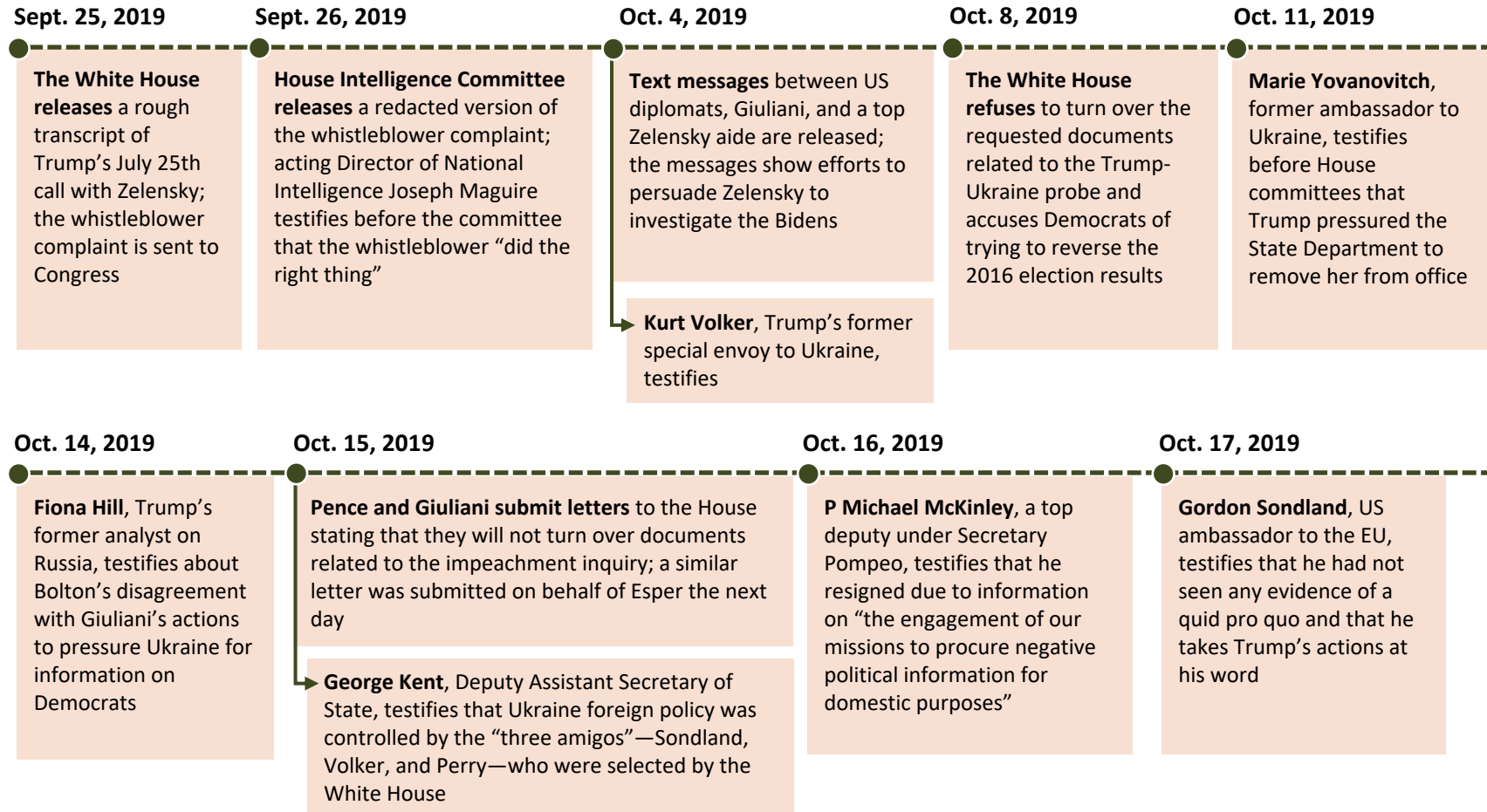
- This committee has been attempting to obtain Trump's tax returns since April and Neal has stated the impeachment inquiry will make his case stronger

*Rep. Maloney is acting House Oversight Chair following the death of Rep. Cummings on October 17, 2019.
Sources: Vox, New York Times, Los Angeles Times, CNN, WJLA, The Hill, Roll Call, Washington Post, Boston Globe, AP News.



Impeachment in the House: key events (1/2)

Timeline of events during the impeachment inquiry



Sources: Axios; CNN; The Guardian; Congress.gov; NPR.

Madeline Hanson | Slide last updated on: November 13, 2019

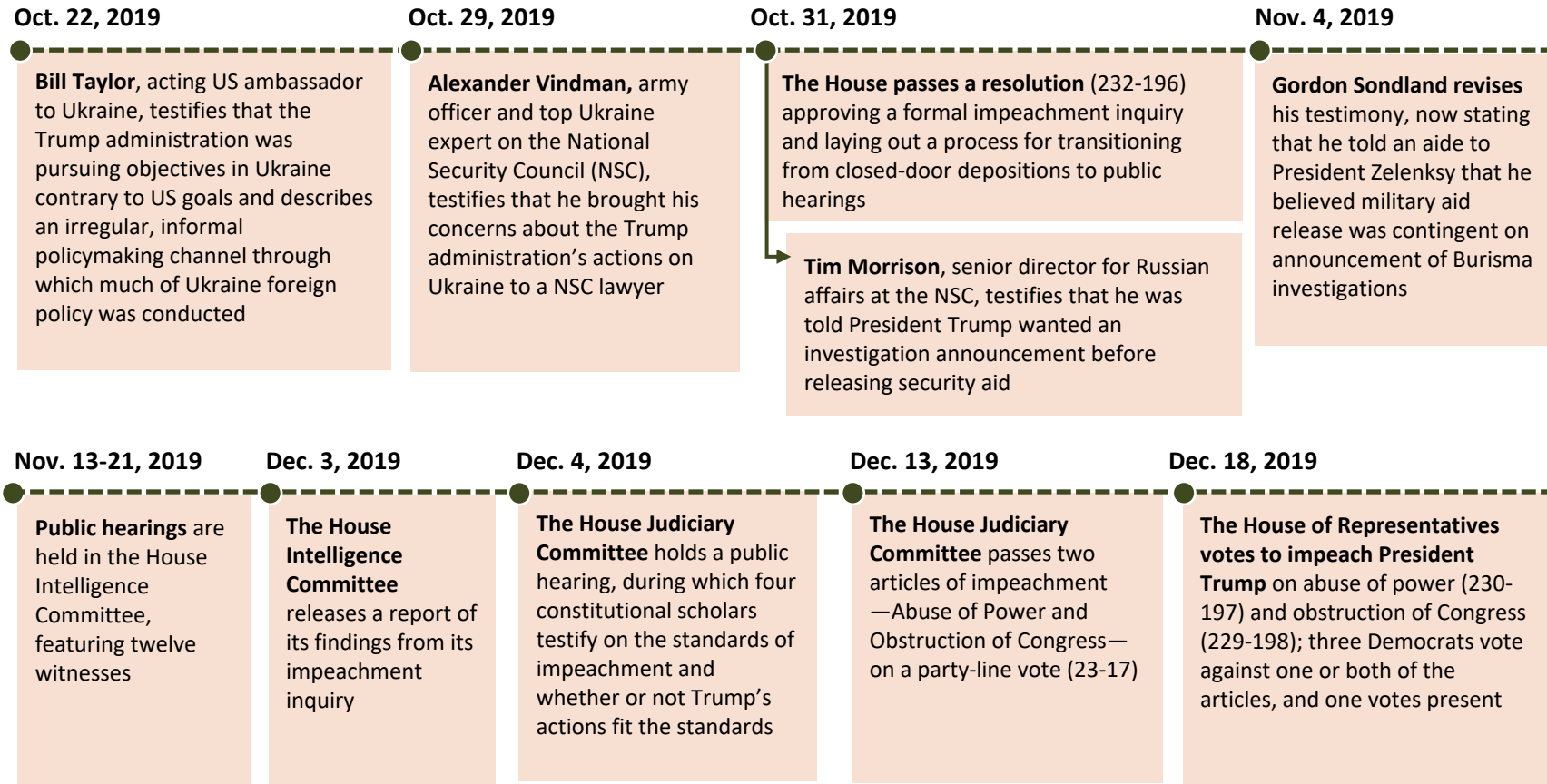
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Impeachment in the House: key events (2/2)

Timeline of events during the impeachment inquiry



Sources: Washington Post; Vox; House Judiciary Committee; New York Times; Axios; CNN; The Guardian; Congress.gov.

Madeline Hanson | Slide last updated on: December 20, 2019

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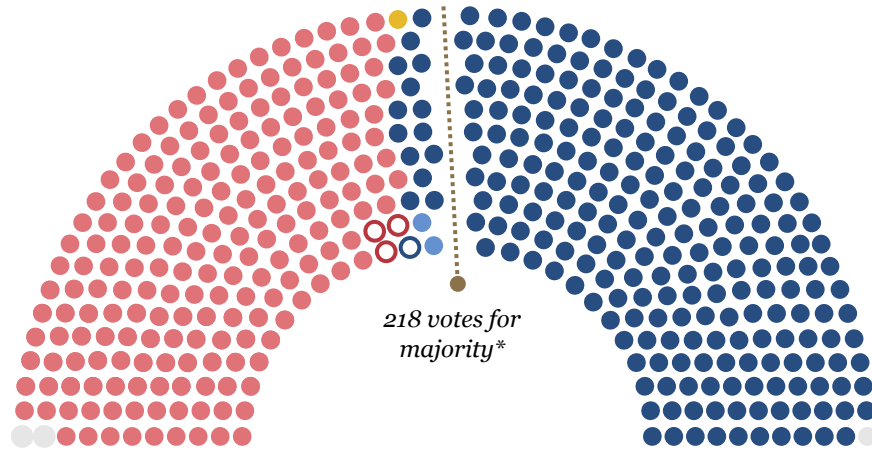
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The House resolution to start a formal impeachment inquiry passed along party lines

H.Res.660 - Directing certain committees to continue their ongoing investigations as part of the existing House of Representatives inquiry into whether sufficient grounds exist for the House of Representatives to exercise its Constitutional power to impeach Donald John Trump, President of the United States of America, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep. James McGovern (D-MA-2)

Cosponsors: 8 D



House votes by party	Yea	Nay	Not voting
Republican	0	194	3
Independent	1	0	0
Democratic	231	2	1
Total	232	196	4

As designated by the resolution:

- House Intelligence Chair Adam Schiff (D-CA-22) will preside over any public hearings; House Intelligence Committee Ranking Member Devin Nunes (R-CA-28) will also be leading the questioning in hearings
- The House Intelligence Committee will send a report on its findings to the House Judiciary Committee
- The House Judiciary Committee can then decide to draft articles of impeachment, which can lead to a committee markup and a House vote

If the House passes the articles, the Senate holds a trial and then votes on whether to acquit or remove the president.



Key takeaways from closed-door impeachment depositions

After weeks of closed-door testimonies were released, several common storylines have emerged

1

Ukraine foreign policy was largely conducted by the “three amigos” via an irregular, unofficial second channel

- Three officials—Ambassador to the EU Gordon Sondland, former Special Envoy to Ukraine Kurt Volker, and Energy Secretary Rick Perry—were chosen by the White House to circumvent normal foreign policy procedures and control the Trump Administration’s policy priorities in Ukraine

2

Allegations leading to the removal of former Ukraine Ambassador Marie Yovanovitch are considered a “baseless smear campaign”

- Yovanovitch was removed from her post this spring, an act which officials say was a “top priority” for the president
- The order came amidst accusations by Trump’s personal lawyer, Rudy Giuliani, that she was undermining his efforts abroad, particularly the effort to get Ukraine officials to investigate Biden’s son

3

There appeared to be a quid pro quo in which a White House visit for President Zelensky was conditioned on the announcement of investigations into Trump’s political opponents

- The Ukrainians were repeatedly told that President Zelensky would be invited to the White House for a meeting if the investigations Trump requested were pursued
- In August, Trump’s team pressed Ukraine to release a public statement committing to the investigations, which Ukrainian officials said they would agree to if a date for a visit to the White House was confirmed

Key point of dispute: Testimonies differed on whether holding the military aid to Ukraine was used as leverage, though some key diplomats stated they believe it was

- Though he originally denied any knowledge of withholding military aid to Ukraine, Sondland amended his original testimony in early November
- Sondland’s revised testimony includes details about an interaction between him and a Ukrainian official, in which he admitted that halted military aid would “likely not resume” unless Ukraine released the requested statement on the investigations



House Intelligence Committee public hearings (1/2)

A schedule of and key takeaways from the hearings

November						
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Public hearing held
 Closed-door deposition held

- **Nov. 13: Bill Taylor** (Acting US Ambassador to Ukraine)
George Kent (Deputy Assistant Secretary of State)

 - Key Takeaways: Taylor testified that a member of his staff—David Holmes—overheard a phone call between Trump and Sondland on July 26, in which Trump questioned Sondland about the investigations; the staff member then asked Sondland about Trump’s thoughts on Ukraine, to which Sondland responded that Trump’s priority was securing the investigation into Biden

- **Nov. 15: Marie Yovanovitch** (Former US Ambassador to Ukraine)

 - Key Takeaways: Yovanovitch’s testimony highlighted the declining stability of the Department of State and her own experience being recalled from her post based on knowingly false accusations, many of which were circulated by Rudy Giuliani

- **Nov. 15: David Holmes** (Official at the US Embassy in Ukraine)

 - Key Takeaways: Holmes’ deposition focused on a July 26 call between Ambassador Sondland and President Trump, which he overheard in Kiev the day after the July 25 call between Trump & Zelensky

- **Nov. 16: Mark Sandy** (Official at the Office of Management and Budget)

 - Key Takeaways: Sandy testified that the White House’s decision to freeze military aid to Ukraine was not only highly irregular but also could not be explained by senior political appointees at the OMB

- **Nov. 19: Jennifer Williams** (Aide to Vice President Pence)
Alexander Vindman (Army officer and top Ukraine expert at the NSC)

 - Key Takeaways: Both Williams and Vindman testified about the irregular and improper nature of the July 25 phone call, which they both listened in on; Vindman said he found it “improper for the president of the United States to demand a foreign government investigate a U.S. citizen and political opponent”

- **Nov. 19: Kurt Volker** (Former Special Envoy to Ukraine)
Tim Morrison (Former Senior Director for Russian affairs at the NSC)

 - Key Takeaways: Volker corrected his previous testimony regarding a July 10 meeting with Ukrainian officials, now stating that the investigations Trump sought had been brought up at the meeting, whereas he previously stated they had not

Sources: Axios; NPR; New York Times; Washington Post; ABC News; Ballotpedia

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House Intelligence Committee public hearings (2/2)

A schedule of and key takeaways from the hearings

November						
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Public hearing held
 Closed-door deposition held

■ **Nov. 20: Gordon Sondland** (US Ambassador to the EU)

- **Key Takeaways:** Sondland’s testimony was one of the most important, diverging significantly from his initial closed-door deposition testimony. At his hearing, he testified the following:
 - There was a quid pro quo in which investigations into Burisma—and a public announcement that such investigations were occurring—would be exchanged for a White House visit for President Zelinsky, and “everyone knew it”
 - He believed—and expressed to a Ukrainian official—that security aid to Ukraine was being held up until a public announcement of investigations into Burisma was made; however, he admits he was never explicitly told that was the reason
 - He discussed the quid pro quo with all relevant officials, including Secretary of State Pompeo, Chief of Staff Mulvaney, and Vice President Pence, the latter to whom he even expressed concerns regarding the purpose for the delay in aid

■ **Nov. 20: Laura Cooper** (Defense Department official)

David Hale (Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs)

- **Key Takeaways:** Cooper testified that she was aware of multiple communications between Ukrainian officials and members of her staff in which the halting of security aid was discussed; she cited both meetings between members of her staff and members of the Ukrainian embassy in which the matter was discussed and emails between her staff and State Department officials

■ **Nov. 21: Fiona Hill** (Trump’s former analyst on Russia)

David Holmes (Official at the US Embassy in Ukraine)

- **Key Takeaways:** Hill’s testimony included an outright rejection and dismantling of the Trump administration’s theories of Ukraine election meddling; she also testified that, whereas she previously thought Sondland’s Ukraine involvement was related to matters of foreign policy, he was involved in a “domestic political errand” sought after by the Trump administration
- Holmes, who was stationed in Kiev, testified that Ukrainian officials were confused both by their inability to get a promised White House meeting and the halting of military aid



The Dec. 4 House Judiciary Committee hearing involved testimony from four constitutional scholars

Key takeaways from each scholar

Noah Feldman

- Professor at Harvard Law School
- **Stance:** Trump's actions are impeachable
- **Key points:** Based on the evidence collected by the House, Feldman stated that President Trump has committed impeachable "high crimes and misdemeanors" through his corrupt abuse of the office of the president

Pamela S. Karlan

- Professor at Stanford Law School
- **Stance:** Trump's actions are impeachable
- **Key points:** Based on the evidence collected by the House, Karlan stated that the president explicitly violated his oath of office and committed an "especially serious abuse of power"



Michael Gerhardt

- Professor at UNC-Chapel Hill Law School
- **Stance:** Trump's actions are impeachable
- **Key points:** Based on the "record compiled thus far," Gerhardt states that the president committed several impeachable offenses, including bribery, abuse of power, and obstruction of justice

Jonathan Turley

- Professor at UNC-Chapel Hill Law School
- **Stance:** Trump's actions are not impeachable
- **Key points:** Turley's primary objection is to the pace of the inquiry, which he argues was too short and resulted in insufficient evidence for impeachment; he also argues the record does not establish the crime of obstruction



Roadmap

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On Dec. 10, Chairman Nadler of the House Judiciary Committee introduced two articles of impeachment

H.Res.755: Impeaching Donald John Trump, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors



Article I: Abuse of Power

“Using the powers of his high office, President Trump solicited the interference of a foreign government, Ukraine, in the 2020 United States Presidential election”

Article I alleges that President Trump, “acting directly and indirectly”:

- **Solicited Ukraine to publicly announce investigations** into former VP Joe Biden and a discredited theory regarding 2016 election interference for his personal political gain
- **Conditioned the release of \$391M in congressionally-approved military aid and a White House visit** on the public announcement of the investigations
- **Ultimately released the aid after his actions were publicly revealed** and has persisted in the solicitation of the investigations



Article II: Obstruction of Congress

“Donald J. Trump has directed the unprecedented, categorical, and indiscriminate defiance of subpoenas issued by the House of Representatives”

Article II alleges that President Trump, “without lawful cause or excuse”:

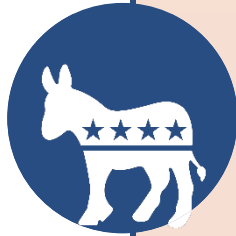
- **Directed Executive Branch officials** not to comply with congressional subpoenas and to withhold the production of documents and records
- **Interposed the powers of the presidency** against the lawful subpoenas of the House
- **Assumed to himself the functions and judgments necessary to conduct impeachment proceedings**, which are solely vested in the House by the Constitution



On Dec. 13, the House Judiciary Committee passed both articles of impeachment

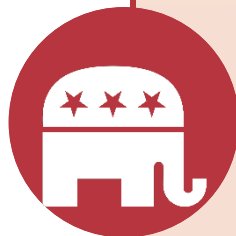
Following fourteen hours of committee debate on the measure, the Judiciary Committee voted along party lines to send the resolution to the House (23-17)

Democrats' argument for impeachment



- President Trump **abused the powers of the Presidency by ignoring and injuring national security** and other national interests to obtain personal political benefit
- He **abused his office by enlisting foreign interference** in democratic elections, compromising US democratic processes, and thereby has betrayed the nation
- He **has demonstrated that he will remain a threat** to national security and the Constitution if allowed to remain in office
- His **actions are consistent** with his previous invitations of foreign interference in US elections
- He **attempted to cover up his misconduct** and seize control of the impeachment process, thereby obstructing Congress

Republicans' argument against impeachment



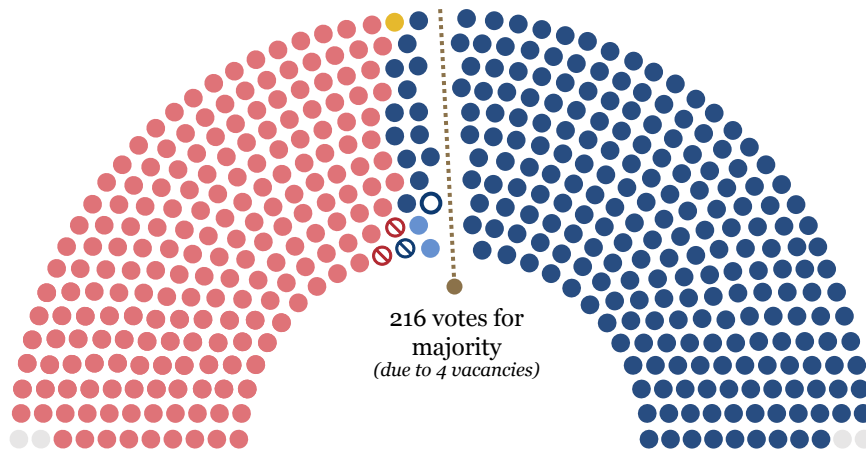
- Democrats are **pursuing impeachment not based on evidence** but in an effort to undo the results of the 2016 election
- **President Zelensky himself stated there was no pressure** on him to open an investigation, and the transcripts of the July 25 call show no conditionality
- Though the Ukrainians did not open investigations, **the aid was eventually still released** and a meeting with President Trump did occur
- The **first charge**—Abuse of Power—does not “cite any crime or facts on improper actions taken by President Trump”
- The **second charge**—Obstruction of Congress—“ignores longstanding constitutional privileges exercised by the President”



On Dec. 18, the House voted to impeach President Donald Trump on both articles of impeachment

Article I: Abuse of Power

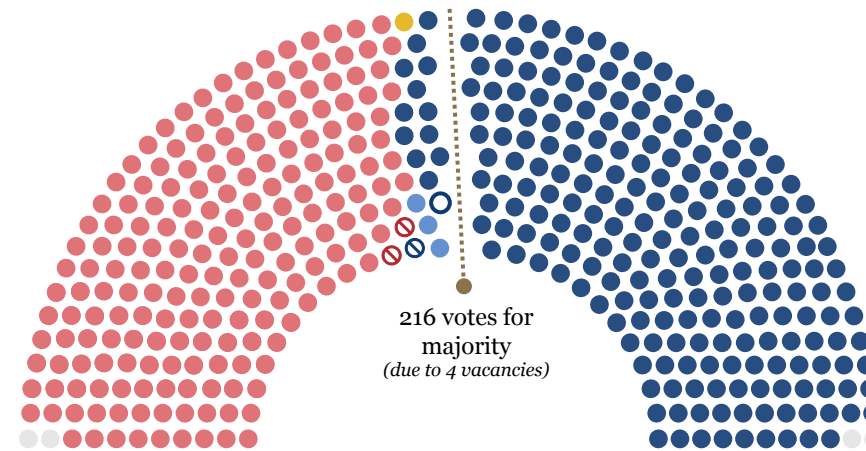
Vote: 230-197



House votes by party	Yea	Nay	Not voting	Present
Republican	0	195	2	0
Independent	1*	0	0	0
Democratic	229	2**	1	1
Total	230	197	3	1

Article II: Obstruction of Congress

Vote: 229-198



House votes by party	Yea	Nay	Not voting	Present
Republican	0	195	2	0
Independent	1*	0	0	0
Democratic	228	3**	1	1
Total	229	198	3	1

*Rep. Justin Amash (MI-3) recently left the Republican Party and is not a part of the GOP caucus.

**Rep. Jeff Van Drew (D-NJ-2) announced prior to the vote that he would be joining the GOP, but voted as a registered Democrat.



Four Democrats defected from the party-line impeachment vote

Vote: Nay on both articles



"I'm not a lawyer and am not sure what 'high crimes and misdemeanors' are, but I do know that this process has not convinced the people in my district we have impeachable offenses and that the president needs to be removed."

– Rep. Collin Peterson (D-MN-7)



"I had long said that I was against impeachment because I think it was used inappropriately in this case. This isn't about liking or not liking Donald Trump. This is about the proper and appropriate use of one of the most serious actions to be taken in the United States of America."

– Rep. Jeff Van Drew (D-NJ-2)*

Vote: Nay on Article II



"While the president's resistance toward our investigative efforts has been frustrating, it has not yet, in my view, reached the threshold of 'high crime or misdemeanor' that the Constitution demands. For that reason, I will vote against Article II of the House resolution regarding obstruction of Congress."

– Rep. Jared Golden (D-ME-2)

Vote: Present



"I am standing in the center and have decided to vote Present. I could not in good conscience vote against impeachment because I believe President Trump is guilty of wrongdoing. I also could not in good conscience vote for impeachment because removal of a sitting President must not be the culmination of a partisan process, fueled by tribal animosities that have so gravely divided our country."

– Rep. Tulsi Gabbard (D-HI-2)

**Before the impeachment vote, Rep. Van Drew (D-NJ-2) announced he would be leaving the Democratic Party and joining the GOP*

Sources: Washington Post; The Office of US Representative Jared Golden; The Office of US Representative Collin Peterson; Tulsi 2020.

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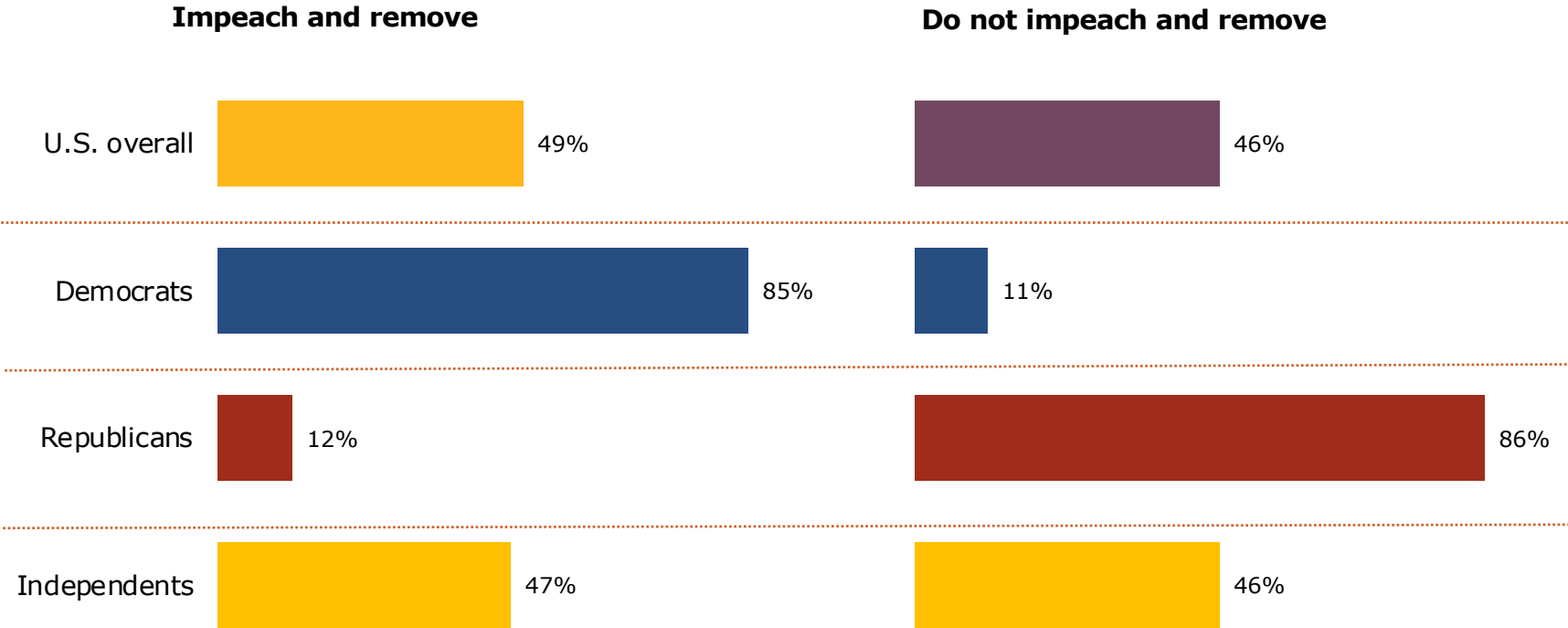
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Prior to the impeachment vote, polling showed a deep partisan divide over impeachment

Public opinion on impeachment of President Trump



WASHINGTON POST-ABC NEWS POLL OF 1,003 PEOPLE, DECEMBER 10-15, 2019

Sources: Washington Post/ABC News Poll



US adults are divided over whether Trump obstructed Congress

Poll: Do you think Trump...

■ Trump did ■ Trump did not ■ No opinion

Improperly pressured Ukraine to investigate Joe Biden and his son?



Obstructed Congress by trying to interfere with impeachment?



Sources: Washington Post/ABC News Poll

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The impeachment proceedings reached a brief impasse due to debate over Senate trial rules

How rules are decided



- Rules for a Senate impeachment trial **must pass the Senate by a simple majority** (51 votes) to begin the trial
- **The GOP has enough seats (53)** to pass rules and begin a trial without support from the Democrats
- However, **not all rules regarding trial proceedings**, including details on witness testimony, **must be decided upon before the trial begins**

Debate over witness inclusion



- Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) has demanded that the trial include **testimony from new witnesses** and the **production of new documents** from federal agencies
- Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) and many GOP senators are **against opening the trial to witnesses**; Sen. McConnell said he will run the trial “in total coordination” with the White House

New evidence since impeachment



- Because of the lapse in proceedings, **new evidence has emerged in the Ukraine scandal**, increasing Democrats’ demands for witness inclusion
- The new evidence includes **emails from White House officials regarding the Ukraine aid freeze** and **dozens of notes, text messages, and other records** provided by Lev Parnas, an associate of Rudy Giuliani

Potential swing-vote Republicans in the Senate

- **4 GOP Senators would have to vote with all 47 Senate Democrats** in order to subpoena a witness in the impeachment trial
- On Jan. 6, former national security advisor **John Bolton announced he would testify** in the trial if subpoenaed by the Senate, which could persuade some Republicans to vote in favor of allowing witnesses



Sen. Mitt Romney (R-UT)



Sen. Susan Collins (R-ME)



Sen. Martha McSally (R-AZ)



Sen. Cory Gardner (R-CO)



Sen. Lisa Murkowski (R-AK)



Sen. Lamar Alexander (R-TN)



On Jan. 10, the White House announced the leadership of President Trump's legal team

Current members of Trump's defense team

Name	Position	Key facts
Pat Cipollone	White House counsel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Served as an outside adviser during the Mueller investigation and replaced Don McGahn as White House counsel in Oct. 2018
Jay Sekulow	Private attorney	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Played a key role in Trump's defense during the investigation into Russia's interference in the 2016 electionHas also represented Trump during the fight over his tax returns
Pat Philbin	Deputy White House counsel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Clerked for Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas and served in senior positions at the Justice Department during George W. Bush's presidency
Mike Purpura	Deputy White House counsel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Served under the Justice Department and as a federal prosecutorNegotiated with witnesses who testified during the impeachment inquiry, including Fiona Hill

Will House Republicans be involved?

- The White House has not announced whether House Republicans will be involved in Trump's defense team
- On Jan. 15, Rep. Matt Gaetz (R-FL-1) cast doubt on the idea that House Republicans would be a part of the official defense team, saying it was more likely they would serve in a "consultant" role

Does Trump's team want witnesses?

- So far, the White House has been silent on its defense strategy
- President Trump himself has gone back and forth on witness inclusion, sometimes calling for testimony from witnesses like Joe and Hunter Biden, other times urging for an outright dismissal of the charges



The Senate impeachment trial is set to begin on Jan. 21, 2020

The impeachment trial for President Trump is expected to mirror that of President Clinton



The trial will begin with opening arguments by both sides followed by a period of questioning by the senators; during the Clinton trial, each side was allotted 24 hours for opening arguments over the course of a few days, and senators had 16 hours for questions



After the opening phase, there will be a debate and vote on whether or not to subpoena additional witnesses, which Sen. Susan Collins (R-ME) claims to have secured through collaboration with Sen. Lisa Murkoswki (R-AK), Sen. Mitt Romney (R-UT), and Sen. Lamar Alexander (R-TN)



The draft resolution outlining the trial laws does not include a provision for a debate and vote on a motion to immediately dismiss the articles of impeachment, which the Clinton trial had and President Trump often has called for



Rules on decorum have also been released: senators will not be allowed to speak during the trial, having to instead write down their questions and give them to Chief Justice Roberts, and they will not be allowed to bring technology into the Senate chamber



Chief Justice John Roberts will preside over the trial

The managers are the lawmakers who act as prosecutors, presenting the case for impeachment before Senate

House impeachment managers



Rep. Adam Schiff
(D-CA-TK)



Rep. Jerrold Nadler
(D-NY-TK)



Rep. Hakeem Jeffries
(D-NY-TK)



Rep. Zoe Lofgren
(D-CA-TK)



Rep. Val Demings
(D-FL-TK)



Rep. Sylvia Garcia
(D-TX-TK)



Rep. Jason Crow
(D-CO-TK)

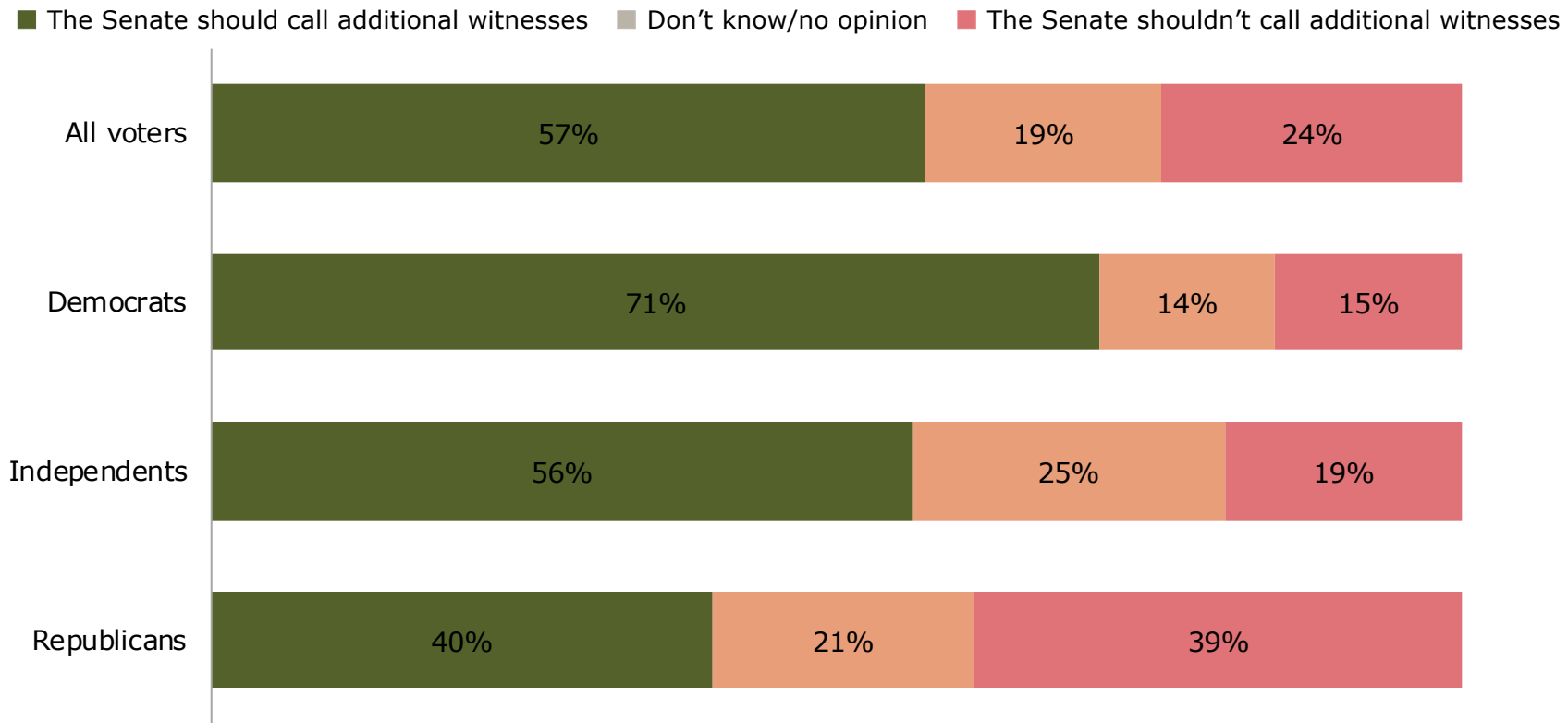


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A majority of all voters believe the Senate should call additional witnesses in its impeachment trial

Public opinion on involving new witnesses in the impeachment trial



Sources: Morning Consult.





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