

Army Regulation 600–8–4

Personnel-General

**Line of Duty
Policy,
Procedures,
and
Investigations**

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
15 March 2019**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 600–8–4

Line of Duty Policy, Procedures, and Investigations

This major revision, dated 15 March 2019—

- o Changes Special Court Martial Convening Authority to Appointing Authority (para 1–15).
- o Incorporates DODI 1300.18 requirements for 30-day investigative updates (paras 1–13c and 3–2).
- o Changes the final approval authority to approval authority (para 1–14).
- o Defines specific criteria for initiating a line of duty determination, formal line of duty investigation and restricted line of duty (para 2–2).
- o Expands presumptive line of duty determinations to be made by U.S. Army Human Resources Command for passengers in military vehicles as well as aircraft (para 2–5).
- o Expands total number of line of duty determinations to eight (para 2–5).
- o Adds time restrictions for initiating a line of duty and amends the timeline to complete and process a formal line of duty investigation (chap 3).
- o Incorporates guidance from Army Directive 2017–17 (Incapacitation of Reserve Component Soldiers) (paras 3–2 and 3–10).
- o Removes table 3–1 (Processing Informal Investigations) and table 3–2 (Processing Formal Investigations).
- o Changes procedures for existed prior to service related line of duty determinations, including determinations in death cases (para 4–8).
- o Allows qualified survivors of Soldiers who die on active duty to appeal a not in line of duty determination (para 4–17).
- o Implements the Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve Electronic Medical Management Processing System (chap 5).
- o Incorporates DODI 1241.01 (Reserve Component (RC) Line of Duty Determination for Medical and Dental Treatments and Incapacitation Pay Entitlements) (para 5–4).
- o Incorporates DODI 6495.02 (Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures) (para 5–5).
- o Eliminates the term “willful negligence” and replaces it with “gross negligence” (throughout).
- o Defines misconduct to include acts of gross negligence.

Personnel-General

Line of Duty Policy, Procedures, and Investigations

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation prescribes policies, procedures, and mandated tasks governing line of duty determinations of Soldiers who die or sustain certain injuries, illnesses, or diseases. It implements Titles 5, 10, and 32, United States Code. It takes precedence over all other publications relating to line of duty. The definition of "line of duty" in this regulation is confined to the purpose of this regulation and is completely distinct from usage under Section 2671, Title 28, United States Code, (Definitions). It has no bearing on the meaning or application of the phrase "acting within the scope of his office or employment" as used in the context of Section 2671, Title 28, United States Code.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless stated otherwise. It also applies to Individual Ready Reserves Individual Mobilization Augmentee; members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Simultaneous Membership Program; cadets of the U.S. Military Academy; and cadets and students enrolled in Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps and applicants for enrollment while engaged in a flight or in flight instruction authorized by Section 2110, Title 10, United States Code, or while performing authorized travel to, from, or while attending training or a practice cruise under Section 2109, Title 10, United States Code, Title 10, United States Code. During mobilization the proponent may modify chapters and policies in this regulation.

Proponent and exception authority. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1 is the proponent of the regulation. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and

must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Army internal control process. This regulation contains internal control provisions in accordance with AR 11–2 and identifies key internal controls that must be evaluated (see appendix E).

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1 (DAPE–HR), 300 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0300.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1 (DAPE–HR), 300 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0300.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels for the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Contents (Listed by paragraph and page number)

Chapter 1
Introduction, page 1

- Section I*
- Information, page 1*
- Purpose • 1–1, page 1*
- References and forms • 1–2, page 1*
- Explanation of abbreviations and terms • 1–3, page 1*
- Responsibilities • 1–4, page 1*
- Records management (recordkeeping) requirements • 1–5, page 1*

*This regulation supersedes AR 600–8–4, dated 4 September 2008.

Contents—Continued

Section II

Responsibilities, page 1

Chief, National Guard Bureau • 1–6, *page 1*

Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1 • 1–7, *page 2*

Chief, Army Reserve • 1–8, *page 2*

The Surgeon General • 1–9, *page 3*

Commanders of Army commands, Army service component commands, and direct reporting units • 1–10, *page 3*

Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces Command • 1–11, *page 4*

Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command • 1–12, *page 4*

Commanding General, U.S. Army Installation Management Command • 1–13, *page 4*

Immediate commanders • 1–14, *page 4*

Appointing authority • 1–15, *page 5*

The approval authority • 1–16, *page 6*

Chapter 2

Program Elements, page 6

Overview • 2–1, *page 6*

Requirements for line of duty investigations • 2–2, *page 6*

Benefits affected by line of duty Investigation • 2–3, *page 7*

Standards applicable to line of duty determinations • 2–4, *page 8*

Line of duty determination(s) • 2–5, *page 8*

Chapter 3

The Line of Duty Investigation Process, page 9

Section I

Informal Line of Duty Investigations, page 9

General • 3–1, *page 9*

Timeline • 3–2, *page 9*

Evidence collection • 3–3, *page 9*

Line of duty determination • 3–4, *page 10*

Forwarding the investigation • 3–5, *page 10*

Actions by appointing authority • 3–6, *page 10*

General • 3–7, *page 10*

Investigating officer • 3–8, *page 11*

Section II

Formal Line of Duty Investigations, page 11

Reviewing authority • 3–9, *page 11*

Timeline • 3–10, *page 11*

Evidence collection • 3–11, *page 11*

Formal investigation finding • 3–12, *page 12*

Chapter 4

Special Considerations and Other Matters Affecting Line of Duty Investigations, page 13

Relationship to disciplinary actions • 4–1, *page 13*

Criminal Investigation Division and safety investigations • 4–2, *page 13*

Combining investigations • 4–3, *page 13*

Time limitations for processing and initiating • 4–4, *page 13*

Legal • 4–5, *page 13*

Civilian reports and records • 4–6, *page 14*

Absent without leave • 4–7, *page 14*

Medical treatment or evaluation • 4–8, *page 14*

Traveling • 4–9, *page 15*

Intoxication and drug abuse • 4–10, *page 15*

General rule regarding mental responsibility • 4–11, *page 15*

Contents—Continued

Suicide or attempted suicide • 4–12, *page 16*
Vehicle accidents • 4–13, *page 16*
Firearm incidents • 4–14, *page 17*
Statements • 4–15, *page 17*
Warrior Transition Unit • 4–16, *page 17*
Appeals • 4–17, *page 17*
Revision or correction of line of duty determinations • 4–18, *page 18*
Processing cases for physical disability separation • 4–19, *page 18*
Members of other Armed Services • 4–20, *page 19*
Limits on use of a line of duty investigation • 4–21, *page 19*

Chapter 5

Line of Duty Determination Procedures for Soldiers of the Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve, *page 19*

Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve procedures • 5–1, *page 19*
Prompt and accurate processing • 5–2, *page 19*
Responsibilities • 5–3, *page 19*
Entitlement to medical care, pay and allowances for Soldiers who incur an injury, illness, disease, or incur aggravation in the line of duty • 5–4, *page 20*
Reserve Component line of duty procedures for sexual assault • 5–5, *page 20*
Military medical officer's review • 5–6, *page 21*
Unit administrative review • 5–7, *page 21*
Unit commander's review • 5–8, *page 22*
The appointing authority • 5–9, *page 22*
Reviewing a completed formal line of duty investigation • 5–10, *page 22*
Investigating officer • 5–11, *page 22*
Reviewing authority • 5–12, *page 22*
Army National Guard health services specialist and deputy services specialist • 5–13, *page 23*
U. S. Army Reserve Command G–1 and Reserve support command • 5–14, *page 23*
State surgeon's office review • 5–15, *page 23*
Staff judge advocate review • 5–16, *page 23*
National Guard Bureau analyst/Readiness Division Administrator • 5–17, *page 23*
The approval authority • 5–18, *page 24*
Notification to Soldier after the investigation for Army National Guard • 5–19, *page 24*
Notification to Soldier after the investigation for U.S. Army Reserve • 5–20, *page 24*

Appendixes

- A. References, *page 25*
- B. Guide for Investigating Officers, *page 29*
- C. Procedures for Proposed Not in the Line of Duty Finding, *page 32*
- D. Rules Governing Line of Duty and Misconduct Determinations, *page 33*
- E. Internal Control Evaluation, *page 36*

Figure List

Figure C–1: Sample letter of not in the line of duty action, *page 32*

Glossary

Chapter 1 Introduction

Section I Information

1–1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes policies and procedures for investigating the circumstances of injury, illness, disease, or death of a Soldier. It provides standards and considerations used in making line of duty (LOD) determinations.

1–2. References and forms

See appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

See the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities

Responsibilities are listed in section II of chapter 1.

1–5. Records management (recordkeeping) requirements

The records management requirement for all record numbers, associated forms and reports required by this regulation are addressed in the Records Retention Schedule-Army (RRS-A). Detailed information for all related record numbers, forms and reports are located in ARIMS/RRS-A at <https://www.arims.army.mil>. If any record numbers, forms, and reports are not current, addressed and/or published correctly in Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)/RRS-A, see DA Pam 25-403 for guidance.

Section II

Responsibilities

1–6. Chief, National Guard Bureau

The CNGB will—

a. Be responsible for LOD investigation and determination process for all non-mobilized Army National Guard (ARNG) Soldiers.

b. Act as approval authority for formal and informal LOD investigations for non-mobilized ARNG Soldiers. The Chief, NGB may delegate this authority, but not lower than to field grade officers or DA Civilians in the grade of GS-12 or above within the NGB Medical Administrative Action Branch. These delegations will not be further delegated, will be in writing, and will remain valid until revoked in writing. A copy of the delegation of authority memorandum will be included when exercised.

c. Ensure State/Territory TAGs provide a white cell for all demobilizing units (company-size or larger) from the unit's organic command. An individual of the white cell will be designated to officially complete and sign section II of the DA Form 2173 (Statement of Medical Examination and Duty Status) for informal LODs.

d. Ensure all death investigations are forwarded to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-C), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405.

e. Ensure all Not in Line of Duty (NLD) findings are forwarded to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-C), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405.

f. Ensure all LOD appeals are forwarded to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-P), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405.

g. For all investigations involving the death of an ARNG Soldier, provide 30-day investigative updates, until the investigation is complete, to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-C), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405.

h. Based on findings from an informal investigation, may request that a formal investigation be conducted to confirm that the findings are legally sufficient, through the supporting legal office.

i. Ensure each state administrator is responsible for all ARNG Emergency Military Manpower Procurement System (eMMPS) operations in their state or territory. Their duties include, but are not limited to—

- (1) Monitoring all state users requesting access to the eMMPS.
- (2) Granting access approval to all authorized State users.
- (3) Conducting annual training/certification for all State users on the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) core.
- (4) Training in the use of the eMMPS operations.
- (5) Training the chain of command role users in their state.
- (6) Monitoring all LOD information inputted by their state users.
- (7) Verifying all LOD information for accuracy, completeness, and timeliness prior to submission to state or NGB for approval.

j. Provide quarterly update listings by name of all personnel delegated by the Chief, NGB as approval authorities for formal and informal line of duty investigations are provided to the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-P), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405.

1-7. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1

The DCS, G-1 will—

- a.* Publish policies and procedures related to LOD determinations.
- b.* Provide oversight throughout the LOD process, ensuring all LOD determinations are made in accordance with applicable published laws, regulations, directives, and policies.
- c.* Maintain functional responsibility for LOD determinations. The following specific tasks may be delegated, but not below The Adjutant General (TAG):
 - (1) Have functional responsibility for LOD determinations and act for the Secretary of the Army (SECARMY) on all LOD determinations and appeals referred to Headquarters, Department of the Army and all exceptions to provisions described in this regulation.
 - (2) Take final action on all death investigations, to include overturning the approving authority recommendation.
 - (3) Take final action on all injury, illness, or disease LOD investigations with a not in line of duty finding to include overturning the approving authority recommendation. Forward all NLD findings to: Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-C), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405.
 - (4) Take final action on all LOD appeals to include overturning the approving authority recommendation. Forward all LOD appeals to: Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-P), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405.
 - (5) If the TAG has previously reviewed a case and rendered or overturned a finding and that case is appealed or relooked, the Final Approval Authority will be the Commanding General (CG), HRC.
 - (6) Act as the appointing authority for individual ready reserve (IRR)/ drilling individual mobilization augmentee (DIMA) Soldiers.
 - (7) Act on behalf of the SECARMY as the final approval authority for LOD determinations for IRR and DIMA or delegated authority. LOD investigations for IRR and DIMA Soldiers will be forwarded to: Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-SG), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405.

1-8. Chief, Army Reserve

The CAR will—

- a.* Be responsible for the oversight of LOD investigation and determination process within the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) for Select Reserve Soldiers assigned to Troop Program Units (TPU) excluding DIMAs (see AR 140-1 for assignment status).
- b.* Act as the approval authority for formal and informal LOD investigations for non-mobilized U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) Soldiers. The CAR may delegate this authority, but not lower than to field grade officers or Department of the Army (DA) civilians in the grade of general schedule (GS)-12 or above within USARC G-1 and/or Office of the Chief Army Reserves. These delegations will not be further delegated, will be in writing and will remain valid until revoked in writing. A copy of the delegation document will be included in all cases where delegated approval authority has been exercised.
- c.* Ensure all death investigations are forwarded to: Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-C), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405.
- d.* Ensure all NLD findings are forwarded to: Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-C), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405.

- e.* Ensure all LOD appeals are forwarded to: Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-P), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405.
- f.* Provide 30-day investigative updates on all death investigations for USAR Soldiers until complete to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-C), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405.
- g.* Based on findings from an informal investigation, may request that the Deputy, Health Services Branch ensure a formal investigation be conducted to confirm that the findings are legally sufficient, through the supporting legal office.
- h.* Ensure the Readiness Division (RD) assign administrative roles to be responsible for USAR electronic Medical Management Processing System (eMMPS) operations in their RD.
 - (1) Monitor all users requesting access to the eMMPS.
 - (2) Grant access approval to all major subordinate command (MSC) users.
 - (3) Responsible for HIPAA core and annual training/certification for all users.
 - (4) Responsible for training in the use of the eMMPS operations.
 - (5) Responsible for training the chain of command role users.
 - (6) Monitor unit level of LOD information.
 - (7) Ensure all LOD information is accurate, complete, and timely before submission to USARC G-1 for approval.
- i.* Provide quarterly update listings by name of all personnel delegated by the CG, USARC as approval authorities for formal and informal line of duty investigations to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-P), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405.

1-9. The Surgeon General

TSG will—

- a.* Provide oversight of the LOD investigation and determination process within the U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM).
- b.* Ensure medical treatment facility (MTF) commanders, military medical authorities (MMAs), or an authorized representative (attending physician, patient administrator, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner)—
 - (1) Complete section 1 of DA Form 2173 and forward to the Soldier's unit commander. (An autopsy or death certificate is not required to initiate section 1 of DA Form 2173.)
 - (2) Make determinations that involve—
 - a.* Total physical incapacitation of a Soldier for more than 24 hours because of abuse of alcohol or other drugs.
 - b.* Determining whether medical conditions, to include diseases, existed prior to service (EPTS), whether the disease was aggravated by service, whether the disease was related to misconduct or negligence and how the condition was incurred.
- c.* Ensure a medical provider (physician, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner) reviews the medical condition and records of the Soldier to determine whether the condition EPTS and if so, determine service aggravation as defined in DODI 1332.18. Attach the provider's memorandum to the DA Form 2173 and forward to the unit commander.
- d.* Direct a military behavioral health expert to prepare mental health assessments for suicides and attempted suicides.
- e.* Assist the investigating officer with obtaining the medical records of the Soldier/subject of the LOD investigation.

1-10. Commanders of Army commands, Army service component commands, and direct reporting units

The Commanders, ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs will—

- a.* Supervise the LOD investigation process under their area of operation as defined in AR 638-8, and will—
 - (1) Facilitate the LOD investigation process within their jurisdiction, ensuring all NLD injury, illness, or disease LOD investigations are routed through the assigned CAC.
 - (2) Ensure LOD investigations are initiated within the timelines specified in this regulation.
 - (3) Ensure LOD investigations are submitted in the proper format.
 - (4) Ensure DA Forms 2173 are initiated at the initial point of care when Soldiers are treated for a condition requiring an LOD.
 - (5) Train subordinate commanders on the purpose of LODs and how to complete DA Form 2173 and DD Form 261 (Report of Investigation, Line of Duty and Misconduct Status).
- b.* Ensure all subordinate commanders have access and are trained on how to complete DA Form 2173 and DD Form 261 in the eMMPS module where Reserve Component (RC) Soldiers are assigned and/or attached.

1–11. Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces Command

The CG, FORSCOM will—

- a.* Provide oversight of the LOD investigation and determination process during demobilization of RC Soldiers (USAR and ARNG).
- b.* Initiate and complete informal LODs at DEMOB sites that were not initiated and completed on RC Soldiers for injuries, illness, or disease sustained during mobilization or deployment, prior to the Soldier being released from active duty (REFRAD).
- c.* Complete and sign section II of the DA Form 2173 and the approval memorandum for RC Soldiers who DEMOB as individual augmentees or Soldiers returning not as a part of a company or larger size element. The report will be entered into the eMMPS.
- d.* Ensure RC Soldiers are evaluated by a medical provider (physician, physician's assistant or nurse practitioner) during the completion of a DD Form 2796 (Post Deployment Health Assessment (PDHA)), upon return from deployment. A DA Form 2173 is required for all conditions that require further medical consultation as a result of the Post Deployment Health Assessment.
- e.* The eMMPS module is the only approved mechanism for generating LODs for RC Soldiers. Hardcopy DA Form 2173, if generated in theater, will be scanned and used as supporting documentation for electronic version of the DA Form 2173 (see para 1–14*d* for other guidance).

1–12. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

The CG, TRADOC will—

- a.* Ensure LODs are initiated and completed for injury, illness, disease, or death on all initial entry training, advanced training, or reclassification Soldiers (officers or enlisted) in the One Army School System (OASS). Ensure all EPTS conditions are considered before the LOD is completed.
- b.* Ensure all death investigations are forwarded to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDC–C), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5405.
- c.* Ensure all NLD findings are forwarded to: Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDC–C), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5405.
- d.* Ensure all LOD appeals are forwarded to: Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDC–P), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5405; or
- e.* Ensure a 30-day investigative update is provided on all LOD's until complete to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDC–C), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5405.

1–13. Commanding General, U.S. Army Installation Management Command

The CG, IMCOM will—

- a.* Ensure Casualty Assistance Centers (CACs)—
 - (1) Process LOD investigations within the timelines specified in this regulation.
 - (2) Ensure LODs are initiated, reported, and submitted in the proper format for any injury, illness, disease, or death of a Soldier that requires an LOD investigation within their area of responsibility and in accordance with this regulation.
 - (3) Electronically submit detailed 30-day investigative updates to AHRC–PDC–C, until the investigation is completed and approved by the reviewing authority.
 - (4) Ensure all death investigations are forwarded to: Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDC–C), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5405.
 - (5) Ensure all NLD findings are forwarded to: Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDC–C), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5405.
- b.* Ensures garrison commanders with demobilization (DEMOB) sites sign the DA Form 2173 and provide an approval memorandum for informal LODs at the DEMOB sites. These approvals may be delegated to field grade officers only.

1–14. Immediate commanders

Immediate commander will—

- a.* Verify Soldier's duty status at the time of incident. Attach a DA Form 31 (Request and Authority for Leave) or DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action), as applicable.
- b.* Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the injury, illness, disease, or death and determine if a formal investigation is required in accordance with paragraph 2–2.
- c.* Collect initial evidence to include serious incident report, casualty report, police, or Criminal Investigation Division (CID) report.

- d. Ensure section II of DA Form 2173 is completed and forwarded through channels to the appointing authority.
- e. Forward completed DA Form 2173 along with all available evidence to the appointing authority for approval of an informal recommendation or appointment order for a formal investigation.
- f. In informal injury, illness, or disease cases, informs Soldier of action taken by the appointing authority.
- g. In informal death cases, provide a 30-day investigative update until investigation is complete and submitted to the approval authority for approval. The update will include evidence obtained to date, delays encountered, expected completion date and any other relevant issues or delays that is foreseen.
- h. Ensure unit administrator or adjutant/S-1 uploads informal or formal investigation documents (DA Form 2173, DD Form 261, approval memorandum for informal LOD, investigating officer's (IO's) appointment order, IO's findings for an injury, illness, or disease investigation) which results in an in line of duty (ILD) finding into the Soldier's interactive Personnel Electronic Records Management System (iPERMS). Medical records and CID reports are not to be uploaded.

1-15. Appointing authority

- a. Generally, the LOD appointing authority is the SPCMCA for the subject Soldier at the time the incident is reported.
 - (1) For Soldiers assigned to USAR TPU units and ARNG Soldiers not Federalized and/or not attending in OASS, the appointing authority is the first commander, in the grade of O-6 (or above), who exercises Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) authority over the Soldier.
 - (2) For individual mobilized Reserve Soldiers (IRR, DIMA, TPU, ARNG) the current unit of assignment is responsible for the investigation.
 - (3) When the subject Soldier is away from his or her unit (for example, leave, absent without leave (AWOL)), a SPCMCA aligned with the host CAC with responsibility for the area in which the incident occurred will be responsible for appointing the investigating officer and conducting the line of duty investigation.
 - (a) In the event that the Soldier's unit of assignment wishes to assume responsibility for and conduct the investigation the unit will contact and coordinate with the CAC and command with responsibility for the area in which the incident occurred in order to assume responsibility for the investigation.
 - (b) Once it is agreed that the unit of assignment will be responsible, the unit of assignment will appoint an IO and provide a copy of the IO appointment orders to the CAC with area of responsibility and host CAC.
 - (4) During a period when the Soldier and his/her unit are training or otherwise away from their assigned installation, the unit commander and the assigned installation remain responsible for conducting the LOD investigation. The host CAC and MTF commander will provide supporting documents as requested.
 - b. For formal LOD investigations, the appointing authority will—
 - (1) Appoint an IO to conduct an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the Soldier's injury, illness, disease, or death; the appointment must be in writing, cite this regulation as authority, state the reason for the appointment and designate a suspense date for submission of the report. The IO must be a disinterested (neutral, unbiased, impartial person who has nothing to gain or lose in the outcome of the investigation and is not in the Soldier's chain of command) commissioned or warrant officer senior by date of rank to the Soldier being investigated.
 - (a) Consider appointing the same officer to complete the AR 15-6 and LOD investigations, if both are required and the Soldier is at his home station at the time of incident.
 - (b) If the Soldier is outside of his home station; the IO can only be dual appointed if prior coordination between CACs/appointing authorities are complete.
 - (2) Require 30-day investigative updates from IO until the investigation is complete.
 - (3) Require a written legal review prior to approving or disapproving the IO findings. The servicing Judge Advocate or legal advisor's review will-
 - (a) Determine whether the investigation is in compliance with legal requirements.
 - (b) Identify if any errors exist and if so, whether such error(s) has a material or adverse effect on any individual's rights.
 - (c) Determine whether the determination for the investigation is supported by substantial evidence or if there is a lack of evidence.
 - (4) Complete block 13 on the DD Form 261 and approve or disapprove the IO findings. Mandatory comments are required in block 19 on the DD Form 261 when disapproving the IO findings.
- c. Delegation Authority. For formal LOD investigations, the appointing authority may delegate duties and responsibilities to other appropriate field grade staff officers who have demonstrated the appropriate line of duty training. All delegations will be:
 - (1) In writing;
 - (2) Valid until revoked in writing;
 - (3) Not permit further delegation; and
 - (4) Included with the LOD investigation report.

d. For informal LOD investigations (to include assigned mobilized USAR and ARNG Soldiers prior to DEMOB) the Appointing Authority is also the Approving Authority. Duties and responsibilities with respect to informal LOD investigations may not be delegated. An informal investigation also requires a written legal review before approval.

1–16. The approval authority

The first General Court-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA) in the chain of command will—

a. Act as approval authority for formal LOD investigations with an ILD finding, NLD finding, or a death case, except as specified in paragraphs 1–6 and 1–8 through 1–12. Review LOD investigations for compliance with this regulation.

b. If desired, delegate approval authority in writing to a field grade officer or a DA civilian in the grade of GS–13 or above. This delegation will not be further delegated. A copy of the delegation document will be included in all cases where delegated authority has been exercised.

c. Provide mandatory comments in block 21 on the DD Form 261 when disapproving the previous authority’s finding.

d. In injury, illness, or disease cases that result in a finding of ILD, retain a copy and forward the original investigation to the unit commander who will inform the Soldier.

e. Forward all death cases and NLD recommendations to: Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDC–C), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5405 for final review and notification to the Soldier.

Chapter 2 Program Elements

2–1. Overview

The Army LOD Program is a commander’s program which essentially protects the interest of both the Soldier and the U.S. Government where service is interrupted by injury, illness, disease, or death.

2–2. Requirements for line of duty investigations

LOD investigations determine: duty status at the time of incident and whether misconduct was involved and, if so, to what degree. Additionally, LOD investigations may be required to determine an EPTS condition, and, if so, determine service aggravation.

a. An LOD investigation will be conducted for all Soldiers, regardless of Component if the Soldier experiences a loss of duty time for a period of more than 24 hours and—

(1) The injury, illness, or disease is of lasting significance (to be determined by a physician, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner) (see para 5–4*b* for other guidance);

(2) There is a likelihood that the injury, illness, or disease will result in a permanent disability;

(3) If an RC Soldier requires follow-on care for an injury, illness, or disease incurred during a period of active duty.

b. An injury, illness, or disease diagnosed while serving on active duty or in a duty status as outlined in AR 638–8 does not mean that the injury, illness, or disease was incurred while serving on active duty or that an EPTS condition was service aggravated. An expert medical opinion from an appropriate provider is required and must address when the condition was incurred, if the condition existed prior to the current military service and whether the condition was service aggravated (see para 4–8). If an LOD determination has been made during a period of prior military service and the same condition arises in a subsequent period of military service, the prior determination will remain unchanged unless intervening events exist.

c. Depending on the circumstances of the case, an LOD investigation may or may not be required to make this determination. Only AHRC can make a presumptive in line of duty (PILD) finding, with the exception of identifying service connection for RC Soldiers who were previous members of one compo and transfers to another compo for which clear evidence is documented in the active duty medical records. In the situation described above (RA to RC: ARNG to USAR; USAR to ARNG), the only individuals authorized to approve a PILD for the RC are individuals specified from the Delegation of Authority memorandum signed by the TAG may initiate a PILD memorandum with proper medical documentation and a medical review from a physician, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner from the active duty medical records to support the injury, illness, or disease that may have been diagnosed and/or treated while on active duty. AHRC is the only organization authorized to render a PILD finding in the following situations:

(1) In the case of injuries clearly incurred as a result of enemy action or attack by terrorists.

(2) In the case of death due to natural causes.

(3) Injury or death as a passenger in a common commercial carrier or military aircraft or vehicle.

d. In all other cases of injury, illness, disease, or death, except minor injuries that will not result in a permanent disability (for example, sprain, contusion, or minor fracture), an LOD investigation must be conducted.

(1) Conduct an informal LOD investigation in cases where no misconduct or gross negligence is suspected.

(2) Conduct a formal LOD investigation in the following circumstances:

(a) Injury, illness, disease, or death that occurs under strange or doubtful circumstances or is apparently due to misconduct or gross negligence.

(b) Injury, illness, or death involving the abuse of alcohol or other drugs.

(c) Self-inflicted injuries or suspected suicide.

(d) Injury, illness, or death incurred while AWOL.

(e) Injury or death that occurs while an individual was enroute to final acceptance in the Army.

(f) When a USAR or ARNG Soldier serving on orders for less than 30 days who becomes disabled due to injury, illness, disease, or death.

(g) When directed by higher authority (AHRC, approval authority, or appointing authority).

(h) Conditions that the MTF commander or other medical provider determine EPTS.

(i) Injury or death of a USAR or ARNG Soldier while traveling to or from authorized training or duty.

(j) Death of a USAR or ARNG Soldier while participating in authorized training or duty.

(k) Under any circumstances the commander believes should be fully investigated.

(3) Currently a restricted LOD is authorized by the Army for sexual assault related cases: Victims of sexual assault will receive medical care for sexually related assaults through a restricted or unrestricted LOD investigation. Only the unit sexual assault response coordinator (SARC) is authorized to process restricted LODs.

e. At no time will an LOD be initiated, regardless the circumstance(s), for a Soldier not in an authorized duty status at the time of injury, illness, disease, or death. A Soldier must be in an authorized duty status before an LOD can be initiated.

f. Any Soldier, retired or separated from Service and requesting a Line of Duty investigation be initiated and/or adjudicated, must submit a request and proper documentation to the Army Review Boards Agency.

2–3. Benefits affected by line of duty Investigation

The following are possible consequences of an LOD investigation:

a. *Extension of enlistment.* An enlisted Soldier who is unable to perform duties for more than one day because of his or her intemperate use of drugs or alcohol or because of disease or injury resulting from the Soldier's misconduct is liable after returning to duty to serve for a period that, when added to the period that he or she served before the absence from duty, amounts to the term for which he or she was enlisted or inducted (see Title 10, United States Code, 972 (10 USC 972)).

b. *Longevity and retirement multiplier.* Eligibility for increases in pay because of longevity and the amount of retirement pay to which a Soldier may be entitled depends on the Soldier's cumulative years of creditable service. An enlisted Soldier who is unable to perform duties for more than one day because of his or her intemperate use of drugs or alcohol or because of disease or injury resulting from misconduct is not entitled to include such periods in computing creditable service, in accordance with the DOD Financial Management Regulation.

c. *Forfeiture of pay.* Pay is forfeited for any Soldier on active duty who is absent from regular duties for a continuous period of more than one day because of disease that is directly caused by and immediately following his or her intemperate use of drugs or alcohol. Pay is not forfeited for absence from duty caused by injuries or a disease not directly caused by and immediately following the intemperate use of drugs and alcohol. Forward, in a timely manner, pay adjustment document(s) to the Soldier's supporting military pay office (see 10 USC 972 and 37 USC 205).

d. *Disability retirement and severance pay.* Soldiers who sustain permanent disabilities while on active duty must meet requirements of the applicable statutes to be eligible to receive certain retirement and severance pay benefits. One of these requirements is that the disability must not have resulted from the Soldier's misconduct or gross negligence and must not have been incurred during a period of AWOL (see 10 USC 1201, 1203, 1204, 1206, and 1207).

e. *Medical and Dental care for Soldiers on duty other than active duty.* A Soldier of the ARNG/USAR is entitled to hospital benefits, pensions, and other compensation, similar to that for Soldiers of the Regular Army for injury, illness, or disease incurred ILD, under the following conditions prescribed by law (see 10 USC 1074a):

(1) While performing active duty for a period of 30 days or less,

(2) While performing inactive duty training,

(3) While performing duty or service on funeral honors duty under 10 USC 12503 or 32 USC 115,

(4) While traveling directly to or from the place at which that Soldier is to perform or has performed—

(a) Active duty for a period of 30 days or less,

(b) Inactive duty training,

(c) Service on funeral honors duty under 10 USC 12503 or 32 USC 115.

(5) While remaining overnight immediately before the commencement of inactive duty training, or while remaining overnight, between successive periods of inactive duty training, at, or in the vicinity of the site of the inactive duty training.

(6) While remaining overnight immediately before serving on funeral honors duty under 10 USC 12503 or 32 USC 115, at or in the vicinity of the place at which the Soldier was to serve, if the place is outside reasonable commuting distance from the Soldier's residence.

f. Benefits administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs. In determining whether a veteran or his or her survivors or Family members are eligible for certain benefits, the Veterans Administration will make an independent decision with respect to benefit eligibility.

2-4. Standards applicable to line of duty determinations

a. A Soldier's injury, illness, disease, or death is presumed to have occurred ILD unless rebutted by the evidence.

(1) Injury, illness, disease, or death proximately caused by the Soldier's misconduct or gross negligence is "not in line of duty-due to own misconduct (NLD-DOM)."

(2) Simple negligence, alone, does not constitute misconduct and is, therefore, still considered to be ILD.

b. Standard of proof. Unless another regulation or directive, or an instruction of the appointing authority, establishes a different standard, the findings of investigations governed by this regulation must be supported by a greater weight of evidence than supports a contrary conclusion (such as, by a preponderance of the evidence). The weight of the evidence is not determined by the number of witnesses or volume of exhibits, but by considering all the evidence and evaluating factors, which as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not.

(1) Consider all the evidence.

(a) All direct evidence, that is, evidence based on actual knowledge or observation of witnesses.

(b) All indirect evidence, that is, facts or statements from which reasonable inferences, deductions, and conclusions may be drawn to establish an unobserved fact, knowledge, or state of mind.

(c) No distinction will be made between the relative value of direct and indirect evidence. In some cases, direct evidence may be more convincing than indirect evidence. In other cases, indirect evidence may be more convincing than direct evidence (for example, statement of a witness).

(2) Evaluate factors such as a witness's demeanor, opportunity for knowledge, information possessed, ability to recall and relate events, and relationship to the matter to be decided.

c. The rules in appendix D and the terms in section II of the glossary will be considered when making an LOD finding. The rules elaborate upon, but do not modify, the standards for making LOD determinations.

2-5. Line of duty determination(s)

One of the following 8 determinations will be applied to the Soldier's injury, illness, disease, or death. On the DA Form 2173 or DD Form 261; if the finding is not listed on the current form, annotate the finding in block 30 of the DA Form 2173 and block 10-g on the DD Form 261. Any NLD finding of an LOD investigation must be forwarded to: Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-C), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405.

a. In line of duty. The injury, illness, disease, or death did not occur while the Soldier was AWOL and was not due to the Soldier's own misconduct or gross negligence. For USAR/ARNG Soldiers, the injury, illness, disease, or death occurred while the Soldier was in a duty status, as defined in AR 638-8 or direct travel status. This finding also applies in suicide cases when Soldiers are AWOL and considered mentally unsound at both the inception of AWOL and at time of death (mental soundness can only be determined by a behavioral Health expert).

b. Not in line of duty-not due to own misconduct (NLD-NDOM). A formal investigation with supporting evidence, that the injury, illness, disease, or death occurred during a period when a Soldier was AWOL, was mentally sound at the inception of AWOL, and which was not directly caused by Soldier's own misconduct or gross negligence (mental soundness can only be determined by a behavioral Health expert). EPTS conditions typically falls under this determination.

c. Not in line of duty-due to own misconduct (NLD-DOM). A formal investigation determined that the Soldier's injury, illness, disease, or death was proximately caused by the Soldier's own misconduct or gross negligence. Mental soundness can only be determined by a behavioral Health expert.

d. In line of duty-existed prior to service-service aggravated (ILD-EPTS-SA). This finding is made when there is clear and unmistakable evidence the Soldier's injury, illness, or disease existed prior to service and the condition has been service aggravated. Aggravation will be determined by an appropriate provider in accordance with DODI 1332.18. (Annotate in remarks section of DD Form 261, ILD-EPTS-SA). Mental soundness can only be determined by a behavioral Health expert.

e. Not in line of duty-EPTS-not service aggravated (NLD-EPTS-NSA). This finding is made when there is clear and unmistakable evidence the member's injury, illness, or disease EPTS and the condition has not been service aggravated.

Aggravation will be determined by an appropriate military provider in accordance with DODI 1332.18. (Annotate in remarks section of DD Form 261, NLD–EPTS–NSA). Mental soundness can only be determined by a behavioral Health expert.

f. In Line of Duty-This Episode Only (ILD-This Episode Only). This determination relates to a one-time event, where no serious injury or illness has occurred, but warranted the Soldier be attended to by a medical physician. This incident occurred while the Soldier was in an authorized duty status at the time of the episode. Treatment should be limited for this particular episode only. A Reserve Component Soldier is not authorized military treatment if episode occurs while not in an authorized duty status. A Formal LOD should be conducted to determine the cause of episode.

g. Presumptive in line of duty (PILD)-Reserved for AHRC and Reserve Component for purposes of Soldiers transferring components only. AHRC uses this determination in cases of hostile action, death of natural causes, or death of passengers in a commercial carrier or military vehicles (see para 2–2c (1–3)). Specific Reserve Component personnel (specified in the Delegation of Authority memorandum from the TAG) can use this determination in cases of Soldiers transferring between components with the proper medical documentation. (See paragraph 2–2c for eligible RC personnel and who is responsible within the RC and guidelines for issuing a PILD finding).

h. No Finding-Reserved for AHRC purposes only. Used in cases where an LOD investigation was completed but was not required in accordance with paragraph 2–2. If the RC has an LOD case and feels that a No Finding is necessary, the RC can send the case to AHRC–PDC–P, AHRC will review and grant approval/ disapproval on a case-by-case basis.

Chapter 3

The Line of Duty Investigation Process

Section I

Informal Line of Duty Investigations

3–1. General

The unit commander may, if approved by the appointing authority, elect to conduct an informal investigation so long as misconduct or gross negligence is not suspected on the part of the Soldier and a formal investigation is not required in accordance with paragraph 2–2d(2). The unit commander will complete a DA Form 2173 as outlined in paragraph 1–13. A DD Form 261 is not to be used for informal investigations. By signing in block 35, the unit commander indicates that he or she has read this regulation, verified the Soldier’s duty status, and confirmed that all information contained in the investigation is accurate.

3–2. Timeline

All informal line of duty investigations must be initiated within 5 calendar days of the command’s discovery of the injury, illness, disease, or death. When an informal investigation is not completed within the given time, the reasons the report is late should be included in the remarks section of DA Form 2173 (Statement of Medical Examination and Duty Status). The timeline for completing an informal investigation is no more than 60 days. If evidence required to support an ILD determination is not available within the prescribed time frame, the unit commander must provide the reason(s) in the 30-day investigative update to the appointing authority.

3–3. Evidence collection

The investigation will establish dates, places, persons, and events conclusively and accurately. It is essential to provide the approving authority with an accurate understanding or “word picture” of the incident. The commander must ensure that the investigation contains all relevant information to enable subsequent reviews, if required.

a. All findings of fact will be supported by exhibits. Copies of DA Form 31, military and/or civilian police reports, pertinent medical records to include prescription lists, toxicology reports, military orders, unit training schedule, medical opinions and autopsy reports, must be attached as exhibits (labeled A, B, C, and so forth), when appropriate.

b. If there is reason to believe the Soldier who is the subject of the LOD investigation has received medical treatment, for a condition related to the investigation, from a civilian doctor, the Immediate Commander must do the following:

(1) Request the Soldier present those applicable medical documents to the commander for consideration during the investigation; and

(2) Advise the Soldier that failure to comply with the request could result in: a finding of insufficient evidence, the initiation of a formal investigation, or a NLD finding.

c. Warning from the Immediate Commander to Soldiers before requesting statements regarding injury or disease.

(1) A Soldier may not be required to sign a statement relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of his or her injury or disease. Any involuntary signed statement against a Soldier's interests, is invalid (see 10 USC 1219).

(2) Prior to requesting statements regarding injury or disease, the Immediate Commander must provide Soldiers with a rights warning in writing, and the Soldier must read and sign acknowledging that they understand their rights. A Soldier will be allowed to ratify a previously made statement once properly advised of his or her rights.

(3) If any such information is obtained directly from the Soldier, written or verbal, the statement attesting that the above warning was given to the Soldier must be attached to the DA Form 2173. Any written correspondence requesting information from the Soldier will also contain the above warning and be attached to the DA Form 2173.

d. If the Soldier is also suspected or accused of any offense under the UCMJ, the Soldier must be advised of his or her rights under Art. 31, UCMJ and their right to counsel. A DA Form 3881 (Rights Warning Procedure/Waiver Certificate) should be used for such advice.

e. The commander will review chapters 2, 3, and 4 for any additional procedures or special considerations before conducting and completing the investigation.

3-4. Line of duty determination

a. The final determination of an informal LOD investigation will only result in a determination of "ILD" with the exception of EPTS.

b. The mere fact that the Soldier was in an "authorized status" (duty, pass, leave, and so forth) does not necessarily support a determination of ILD in and of itself. (Also see para 2-4*b*).

3-5. Forwarding the investigation

The commander will forward the investigation to the appointing authority for review and approval. The investigation should contain the following:

a. DA Form 2173.

b. Supporting evidence, as applicable.

(1) Statement or written correspondence indicating that the Soldier was warned of his or her applicable right not to make a statement.

(2) Police and/or CID report.

(3) Medical documents (toxicology, emergency room records, and so forth).

(4) Expert medical opinion addressing progression or aggravation of disease.

(5) USAR/ARNG: Proof of duty status to include: copy of military orders, DA Form 1380 (Record of Individual Performance of Reserve Duty Training), sign-in/sign-out rosters, leave and earning statements, DD 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty), and so forth.

(6) Other documentation pertinent to the investigation (Serious Incident Report, Post Deployment Health Assessment, and Post Deployment Health Reassessment).

3-6. Actions by appointing authority

a. If the appointing authority concurs with unit commander's finding(s):

(1) Obtains a legal review from the servicing Office of the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) or other designated legal advisor;

(2) Prepares and submits an approval memorandum which at a minimum contains the wording "REVIEWED FOR COMPLETENESS," and appropriate line of duty determination in accordance with paragraph 2-5.

(3) For injury, illness, or disease cases return to S1 for final processing (iPERMS and filing in accordance with AR 25-400-2).

(4) For death cases forward to responsible CAC for final processing.

b. Non-concurs with unit commander's finding(s): Appoint IO to conduct formal LOD investigation (see sec II of this chapter).

3-7. General

A formal LOD investigation is required in cases outlined in paragraph 2-2 *d*(2). An IO is appointed, by the appointing authority, in writing to investigate the circumstances and collect all available evidence of an incident (refer to paragraph 1-13*b*). The finding will be submitted on DD Form 261 through the responsible chain of command to the GCMCA as the approval authority.

3–8. Investigating officer

An IO will be a commissioned or warrant officer who is senior in rank to the Soldier being investigated. Commanders will not assign Chaplains as investigating officer, member, or advisor to investigative boards of officers. The IO will be familiar with the Investigating Officers Guide in appendix C. A legal advisor to the IO will be assigned in the appointment order. Once appointed, the IO will complete the investigation and forward to the appointing authority.

Section II

Formal Line of Duty Investigations

3–9. Reviewing authority

For Regular Army Soldiers, the reviewing authority is the same as the approving authority. The reviewing authority will—

a. Review the investigation for completeness and accuracy. The report of investigation may be returned through review channels for corrective action, if necessary.

b. Complete block 14 on the DD Form 261, approve or disapprove the appointing authority findings. Mandatory comments are required in block 20 on the DD Form 261 when disapproving the appointing authority's recommendation. The reviewing authority will state the reasoning for disapproval and state the new findings. The identity of the headquarters must be clear and include a complete address.

c. Attach delegation of authority documents, if applicable, and forward the report of investigation to the final approval authority.

3–10. Timeline

All formal line of duty investigations must be initiated within 5 calendar days of the command's discovery of the injury, illness, disease, or death. When a formal investigation is not completed within the given time, the reason(s) the report is late should be included in the remarks section on DD Form 261 (Report of Investigation Line of Duty and Misconduct Status) and as part of the investigating officer's comments. The timeline for completing a formal investigation; to include the approving authority finding, is no more than 180 days. If evidence required to support a determination is not available within the prescribed time frame, the IO must provide the reason(s) in the 30-day investigative update to the appointing authority, CAC, GCMCA, and Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDC–C), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5405. If evidence required to support a determination is not available within the prescribed time frame, the IO must request in writing, a request for an extension from the appointing authority.

3–11. Evidence collection

The IO will ascertain dates, places, persons, and events definitively and accurately. It is essential to provide the approving, reviewing, and approval authority with an accurate understanding or "word picture" of the incident. The IO must ensure that the investigation contains all available and pertinent evidence to support his or her finding.

a. Prior to requesting statements regarding injury or disease, the IO must provide Soldiers with a rights warning in writing, and the Soldier must read and sign acknowledging that they understand their rights.

(1) A Soldier may not be required to sign a statement relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of his or her injury or disease. Any involuntary signed statement against a Soldier's interests, is invalid (see 10 USC 1219). Any Soldier, prior to being asked to sign any statements relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of any injury or disease that the Soldier has suffered must be advised of his or her right to not sign such a statement. A Soldier will be allowed to ratify a previously made statement once the Soldier has been properly advised of his or her rights.

(2) If the IO obtains any such information directly from the Soldier, written or verbal, the statement attesting that the above warning was given must be attached to the case file as supporting evidence. Any written correspondence requesting information from the Soldier will also contain the above warning and be attached to the case file.

b. If the Soldier is also suspected or accused of any offense under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), the Soldier must be advised of his or her rights under UCMJ, Art. 31 and their right to counsel. A DA Form 3881 (Rights Warning Procedure/Waiver Certificate) should be used for such advice.

c. All findings of fact should be supported by exhibits and documented on a separate, detailed memorandum of findings.

d. The following is a non-exclusive list of evidence that should be included (as applicable) in formal reports of investigation conducted under the provisions of this regulation.

(1) *Law enforcement reports.* Civilian and/or military police reports provide an unbiased summary of the incident. The reports should contain any charges against the Soldier and should be considered when determining if misconduct or gross negligence is present. In most cases, HRC does not require a final CID report when taking action.

(2) *Pertinent medical records.* Medical records are critical in many cases to determine if simple negligence, misconduct, or gross negligence is present. A prescription list is essential evidence to consider. If there is reason to believe the Soldier who is the subject of the LOD investigation has received medical treatment, for a condition related to the investigation, from a civilian doctor, the Immediate Commander must do the following:

(a) Request the Soldier present those applicable medical documents to the commander for consideration during the investigation; and

(b) Advise the Soldier that failure to comply with the request could result in a finding of insufficient evidence or a NLD finding.

(3) *Autopsy and/or toxicology reports.* Required if conducted.

(4) *Death certificates.* Particular attention should be given to the “manner of death.” “Accident” as manner of death does not imply, nor should be interpreted as an absence of misconduct or gross negligence. If the IO questions the manner of death, military, and/or civilian authorities should be consulted for final resolution.

(5) *Sworn witness statements.*

(a) Statements from leadership concerning the military background of the Soldier (that is, pending legal, negative counseling, any command directed programs).

(b) Statements pertaining to Soldier’s social background will be attached as exhibits (labeled A, B, C, and so forth), when appropriate.

(6) *Mental health assessments.* In cases of suicide or attempted suicide, the responsible MTF (nearest place of incident) behavioral health officer will review the evidence collected by the IO and render an opinion as to the Soldier’s mental soundness at the time of the incident. The IO is not bound by the behavioral health opinion. When investigating a suicide or attempted suicide, the IO must consider the provisions of paragraph 4–12 of this regulation, and collect relevant evidence accordingly.

(7) *State of intoxication and extent of impairment of faculties.* Evidence regarding the state of intoxication and the extent of impairment of the physical or mental faculties of any person involved and connected with the incident, when relevant. Evidence as to the general appearance and behavior, clear and rational speech, coordination of muscular effort, and all other facts, observations, and opinions of others bearing on the question of actual impairment will be made to determine the quantity and nature of the intoxication agent used and the period of time over which used by the person. Results of any blood, breathe, urine, or tissue tests for the intoxicating agent should also be obtained and submitted (actual lab results if possible).

(8) *Miscellaneous.* Collect any information concerning the site and terrain where the incident occurred and also include any photographs, maps, charts, diagrams, or any other information that may be deemed helpful to obtain a complete understanding of the incident.

3–12. Formal investigation finding

The finding will be marked in block 11 on DD Form 261. Disregard the comment on DD Form 261 that states, “Do Not Mark in Death Cases.”

a. All terms (see glossary, sec II) and rules (see app E) listed in this regulation must be considered along with the evidence when making this finding.

b. The first time a NLD finding is being contemplated against a Soldier in an injury, illness, or disease case, at any level that individual (IO, appointing authority, or approving authority) will notify the Soldier in writing of the proposed NLD finding and provide a copy of any supporting documents before the approval authority makes the official NLD finding.

(1) Once the initial notification has been made, the Soldier must be given ample time to rebut, normally 30 days, but the time period allowed is at the discretion of the individual providing the notification (IO, appointing authority, or approving authority). The 30-day response period will only be reduced after consultation with the legal advisor. If a Soldier is incapacitated, the notification will go to the next of kin.

(2) If there is no evidence that the Soldier has been notified in writing, any subsequent reviewer will assume the Soldier was not notified and proceed with initial notification.

(3) If the Soldier is unavailable for any reason, certified mail should be used and the mailing and/or return receipt (if any) will be attached to the LOD investigation.

(4) If no response is received in the given time period, the IO or subsequent reviewer may conclude the investigation and finalize his or her findings.

(5) If a response is received, the IO or subsequent reviewer will consider the response along with all evidence collected prior to making his or her finding.

Chapter 4

Special Considerations and Other Matters Affecting Line of Duty Investigations

4–1. Relationship to disciplinary actions

An LOD determination is an administrative action and is not to be used for punitive/judicial action. The LOD determination does not prohibit a commander from pursuing disciplinary and/or administrative actions.

4–2. Criminal Investigation Division and safety investigations

CID and reports of investigations conducted under the provisions of AR 15–6 may be used as evidence when making LOD determinations. Accident and Safety Investigations conducted under AR 385–10 and DA Pam 385–40 may not be used in order to safeguard privileged information; however, access to factual information is authorized under the provisions of AR 385–10.

4–3. Combining investigations

For efficiency, it is recommended that the same IO be used to conduct—

- a. An LOD investigation for more than one person involved in the same incident, however, a “separate” LOD investigation must be conducted for each Soldier involved.
- b. An AR 15–6 investigation when also required (see para 1–13b(1)(a-b)).

4–4. Time limitations for processing and initiating

LOD actions must be completed within the time limits given in paragraphs 3–2 and 3–10.

- a. In death cases, significant benefits to the survivors are pending until unit leadership has reviewed the investigation and final action has been taken by HRC.
- b. In injury, illness, or disease cases, final action by the medical evaluation board, physical evaluation board, and the U.S. Army Physical Disability Agency (USAPDA) may be pending an LOD determination.
- c. In general, an RC Soldier has 180 calendar days from the end of the qualified duty status to request a LOD determination, for the purpose of determining eligibility for medical and dental treatments and incapacitation pay entitlements, absent special circumstances. See DODI 1241.01. Submission of AGR LOD investigations, solely for the purpose of retirement, is not authorized. Exceptions to the 180-day timeline include: (1) A Behavioral Health diagnosis which may occur at some point beyond the 180 day period; (2) A Soldier is currently enrolled in the Integrated Disability Evaluation System (medical evaluation board (MEB)/physical evaluation board (PEB)) and a line of duty is directed by the Physical Disability Agency; (3) The covered condition pre-dated the 180 day period (such as with latent onset symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder).
- d. In general, a Soldier who transfers from RA to RC has 180 calendar days from their separation date from RA to request an LOD determination, for the purpose of determining eligibility for medical and dental treatments and incapacitation pay entitlements, absent special circumstances. The accepting RC will initiate and/or adjudicate an LOD provided the Soldier can provide substantiating medical documentation to support an LOD determination. In RA–RC transfers, the Soldier can seek medical attention directly through the Veterans Administration using all current medical documentation.
- e. Sexual assault related incidents. Medical entitlements for Reserve Component Soldiers are dependent on a LOD determination as to whether or not the sexual assault incident occurred in an active service or inactive duty training status (see DODI 6495.02, Encl. 5, Para 5b).

4–5. Legal

- a. *Support.* Although LOD investigations result in administrative findings, the unit commander (in informal investigations) and IO (in formal investigations) must obtain legal advice from the supporting Staff Judge Advocate’s (SJA’s) office. Legal support must be provided if the IO experiences difficulties in obtaining reports and records from various civilian agencies. The purpose of legal advice is to protect both the rights of the Soldier and the interest of the Government during the conduct of the investigation.
- b. *Due Process Rights.* Sworn statements, formal hearings, and verbatim transcripts are not required, and the Soldier has no right to cross-examine witnesses. However, prior to recommending or approving any finding other than “ILD,” evidence against the Soldier must be presented to him or her as prescribed in paragraph 3–12b. Soldiers under LOD investigation may also seek legal advice from the servicing legal assistance office.

4–6. Civilian reports and records

During the course of the investigation, it may be necessary to obtain civilian police reports, medical records, coroner's reports, and so forth. This information is normally provided to the Provost Marshal's office or the MTF's patient administrator. The IO should request that military authorities obtain this information for him or her if the IO is experiencing difficulties. Assistance and legal support may be sought from the servicing SJA.

4–7. Absent without leave

For any injury, illness, disease, or death incurred during a period of AWOL the finding will be NLD unless a behavioral health provider has determined that the Soldier was mentally unsound, such that the Soldier did not possess the ability to form the intent to go AWOL. In cases of suicide or attempted suicide or suspected mental unsoundness, a behavioral health provider will render an opinion of the Soldier's mental soundness at both the inception of AWOL as well as at the time of incident. Any Soldier that is found not mentally sound at the time of inception and at the time of the incident will be handled as ILD. In cases of suicide or attempted suicide, a behavioral health provider assigned to the nearest military treatment facility will render an opinion as to the Soldier's mental soundness at both the inception of AWOL as well as at the time of incident.

a. To establish that a Soldier was AWOL for LOD purposes, it must be shown that at the time of the incident causing injury, illness, disease, or death, the Soldier—

- (1) Was mentally sound;
- (2) Voluntarily left his or her unit/organization or other place of duty without proper authority or;
- (3) Was absent from a scheduled duty or restriction at the time of injury or disease.

b. A requirement that a person be present at a specific time and place is an administrative restriction for LOD purposes. To confirm this, documentary or testimonial evidence to establish this requirement should be attached to the report of investigation.

c. If the driver of a Government vehicle on an authorized trip is injured during an unjustified deviation from his or her assigned route, the driver should be considered AWOL for LOD purposes. A DA Form 4187 is not a requirement to be considered AWOL for line of duty purposes but unit commanders should generate the forms when prescribed by other Army regulations.

d. The immediate commander reports absent Soldiers in accordance with AR 630–10.

e. Absences that are initially considered AWOL may only be changed by proper authority (see AR 630–10 for guidance).

f. If a Soldier has been granted leave or special pass, he or she will not be considered AWOL if he or she fails to sign out. Additionally, if a Soldier travels outside the authorized pass radius authorized by unit leadership, this in and of itself is not considered AWOL.

4–8. Medical treatment or evaluation

The following information addresses medical evaluations, operations, and treatment, elective surgeries, and EPTS conditions:

a. Medical evaluation. A medical evaluation solely to determine if the condition, which causes injury, illness, disease, or death, existed prior to service is required to determine service aggravation or service connection.

b. Operations and treatment.

(1) The LOD determination for surgery or treatment of an injury or disease generally will be the same as that required for the initial injury or disease.

(2) Any ill effect directly caused by treatment, anesthetic, or surgery will be considered "ILD" if such treatment, anesthetic, or surgery was not a criminal offense under Federal or State law and was administered or performed by an authorized person.

(3) In accordance with AR 40–400, elective care in civilian medical treatment facilities or from other civilian sources is not authorized at Army expense. Individuals choosing to seek medical/dental care outside the military health system, without prior approval of the MTF responsible for providing their primary medical care, do so at their own risk. An injury, illness, disease, or death caused by elective care provided by civilian sources could result in an NLD finding and preclude the Soldier from receiving disability benefits from the Disability Evaluation System.

(4) Elective cosmetic procedures are not a tri-service medical care (TRICARE) covered benefits. However, a limited number of cosmetic surgery cases are permitted in the military. Personnel serving on active duty that undergo cosmetic surgery procedures must have written permission from their unit commander prior to scheduling the procedure. An injury, illness, disease, or death caused by cosmetic surgery provided by civilian sources could result in a NLD finding and preclude the Soldier from receiving disability benefits from the Disability Evaluation System.

(a) A Soldier is presumed to have been in sound physical and mental condition upon entering active service except for medical defects and physical disabilities noted and recorded at the time of entrance.

1. The term "EPTS" may be added to a medical diagnosis if there is a preponderance of evidence the injury, illness, or disease or underlying condition existed prior to the current period of military service or it happened between periods of active service. Included in this category are chronic diseases with an incubation period that clearly prevents a conclusion that the injury, illness, or disease started during short tours of authorized training or duty.

2. During an examination, treatment, or diagnosis of the Soldier, a medical provider (physician that is a cardiologist for cardiac-related conditions) will determine an EPTS condition. These providers will state on the DA Form 2173 whether the condition EPTS. The specialized physician will prepare a separate memorandum and attach to the DA Form 2173 explaining the Soldier's diagnosis, natural progression, and service aggravation of the condition. When determining service aggravation, the opinion of the medical provider, using medical records and all-inclusive periods of military orders will be used to support a conclusion that an EPTS condition was or was not aggravated by military service. If an EPTS condition was aggravated by military service, the determination will be "ILD." If an EPTS condition is not aggravated by military service, the determination will be "NLD-EPTS-NSA."

3. Specific findings of natural progress of the pre-existing injury or disease based upon well-established medical principles alone are enough to overcome the presumption of service aggravation.

4. Service aggravation is defined as a permanent worsening of a pre-service medical condition over and above the natural progression caused by trauma or the nature of military service. A permanent worsening of a condition, as a result of the performance of military duties, is required to find there is service aggravation.

(b) Eight Year Rule states an injury, illness, or disease is not considered to be EPTS for the following (see 10 USC 1207a):

1. The Soldier has 8 years of total cumulative active Federal military service and;
2. The Soldier must have been on active duty orders of greater than 30 days at the time the condition became unfitting as subsequently determined by the PEB.

4-9. Traveling

In determining whether an injury, illness, or death of an RC Soldier was caused by any incident while traveling to or from an active duty order, or duties defined in paragraph 2-3e, consider-

- a. Whether training was authorized or required, that is, complying with orders.
- b. The hour travel began.
- c. The time when the Soldier was scheduled to arrive for duty, or when the Soldier ceased to perform such duty.
- d. The method of travel.
- e. The travel time authorized.
- f. Whether the best or most direct route was used.
- g. The immediate cause of injury, illness, or death.
- h. If death was due to disease, whether it existed before discharge or release, or whether it was contracted on or aggravated by AD or duties defined in paragraph 2-3e.

4-10. Intoxication and drug abuse

A Soldier who voluntarily becomes intoxicated is held to the same standards of conduct as one who is sober. While merely drinking alcohol is not misconduct, intoxication does not excuse misconduct.

a. If an injury is incurred as the proximate cause of voluntary intoxication, it is incurred as the result of misconduct. For intoxication alone to be the basis for determining misconduct with respect to a related injury there must be a clear showing that the Soldier's physical or mental faculties were impaired due to intoxication at the time of the injury, that the impairment was voluntary, and that the impairment was the proximate cause of the injury.

b. Development of a disease (cirrhosis of liver) that may be a result of the abuse of alcohol or other drugs is not misconduct within the meaning of 10 USC 1207. It would be considered as "ILD."

4-11. General rule regarding mental responsibility

A Soldier may not be held responsible for his or her acts and their foreseeable consequences if, at the time of commission of such acts, as the result of mental defect, disease, or derangement, the Soldier was unable to comprehend the nature of such acts or to control his or her actions. That is, if the Soldier does not have the ability to form the intent to undertake the underlying conduct, then the Soldier is mentally unsound, and therefore not mentally responsible, for the purposes of LOD investigations.

4–12. Suicide or attempted suicide

a. Suicide refers to a death resulting from purposeful action to result in one's own death. In order for suicide to constitute misconduct, the act of self-destruction must be intentional. A Soldier who is not mentally sound is incapable of forming intent, which is an essential element of intentional misconduct.

b. Due to the strong human instinct for self-preservation, suicide and bona fide suicide attempts create a rebuttable presumption that a Soldier who committed or attempted suicide lacked mental responsibility and was unable to comprehend the nature of or to control his or her actions. The presumption can be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence establishing a reasonably adequate motive for suicide. A reasonably adequate motive for suicide exists when evidence establishes circumstances which could lead a rational person to self-destruction. A failure to rebut the presumption shall support a finding of ILD.

c. In the event of a suicide or attempted suicide, the MTF must identify, evaluate, and document mental and emotional disorders. A Soldier may not be held responsible for his or her acts if the Soldier was unable to comprehend the nature and quality or wrongfulness of his or her actions as a result of mental defect, disease, or derangement. Self-inflicted injuries or death arising from a Soldier's actions during such time that the Soldier lacked the mental capacity to appreciate the nature and quality or wrongfulness of the Soldier's self-inflicted injury or death is considered "ILD." This rule does not apply if the mental defect, disease, or derangement existed prior to service and was not aggravated by military service.

d. When conducting a line of duty investigations for a suicide or attempted suicide, the IO must request a behavioral health opinion to determine whether the Soldier was mentally sound (capable of forming intent) at the time of the incident, to be determined by all available evidence. The question of mental soundness can only be resolved by inquiring into and obtaining evidence of the Soldier's social background, actions, and mood immediately prior to the suicide or suicide attempt, to include troubles that might have motivated the incident and examinations or counseling by specially experienced or trained personnel. (Personal notes or diaries of a deceased Soldier are valuable evidence). The IO must consider the Soldier's deployment history and assigned duties while deployed when investigating suicide cases. In all cases of suicide or suicide attempts, a behavioral health officer will review the evidence collected to determine the bio-psychosocial factors that contributed to the Soldier's desire to end his or her life. The behavioral health officer will render an opinion as to the probable causes of the self-destructive behavior and whether the Soldier was mentally sound at the time of the incident.

e. If the Soldier is found mentally unsound, the behavioral health officer should determine whether the Soldier's mental condition was an EPTS condition aggravated by military service or was due to the Soldier's own misconduct. Those conditions occurring during the first 6 months of active duty may be considered as EPTS, depending on history.

f. In cases of suicide or attempted suicide during AWOL, mental soundness at the inception of the absence must be determined.

g. *An injury or disease intentionally self-inflicted or an ill effect that results from the attempt(s).* When manner of death cannot be determined by local or military medical authorities (for example, manner of death is "undetermined" but evidence suggests or supports suicide) further investigation or action may be required. This normally includes a coordinated effort by law enforcement and medical examiners to amend a previously issued death certificate. In some cases, the Armed Forces Medical Examiner may be asked to complete a full forensic psychological autopsy to assist in the process. This report is a thorough investigation into the Soldier's life history and may take in excess of one year to complete. This request is made through CID.

4–13. Vehicle accidents

A Soldier who operates a motor vehicle in a wrongful or grossly negligent manner that was the proximate cause of an injury, illness, or death may be found to have engaged in misconduct. Some factors when considering the reasonableness of behavior while operating a motor vehicle include, but are not limited to:

a. Speed of vehicle involved, as evidenced by testimony of witnesses, skid marks, condition of roads, and the damage to the vehicle.

b. Road factors, including all road characteristics, natural obstructions to the driver's vision, and traffic signs.

c. Distracted driving, the practice of driving a motor vehicle while engaged in another activity to include, but not limited to: non-hands free cell phone usage, texting, eating, reading, and personal hygiene.

d. Other vehicles, including any part played by them in creating the conditions that resulted in the accident.

e. Traffic conditions at the scene of the accident and their effect on the accident.

f. Traffic laws and regulations in force pertinent to the accident, including speed limits and required safety devices.

g. Light and weather conditions and their effect on driving conditions.

h. Mechanical condition of the vehicles involved.

i. Physical condition of the driver or drivers, including sobriety, fatigue, and exhaustion, and the effect of their physical condition on the accident.

j. Driving experience of the driver or drivers.

- k.* Whether safety devices, when installed, were being used at the time of the accident.
- l.* Whether the driver or drivers had a valid license and related endorsements (commercial, motorcycle, and so forth) and whether any restrictions (corrective lenses, day only, and so forth) were complied with.
- m.* The following information should be provided with respect to passengers:
 - (1) Conduct of passengers and their effect on the driver.
 - (2) Knowledge of driver impairment at the time the passenger entered the vehicle or had a reasonable opportunity to leave the vehicle once the impairment became known; (medications, sleep, alcohol, illicit drugs, and so forth).
 - (3) Installation of safety devices and whether they were being used at the time of the accident.
- n.* Some factors to consider when determining negligence are, but not limited to: experience, licensing, learning permit, safety measures, safety classes, age, physical condition, and whether the ability to drive safely was influenced by voluntary intoxication or use of drugs.

4–14. Firearm incidents

The IO should document all of the relevant circumstances surrounding an incident involving self-inflicted gunshot wounds.

a. Since many firearm incidents/accidents occur with no witnesses other than the victim, it is imperative that advisement concerning the Soldier's rights set forth in accordance with paragraph 3–11 (formal investigation, if applicable), be given and documented before a Soldier is interviewed in the course of the investigation.

b. The following information should be included in the report of investigation:

- (1) Date, time, place, and name of witnesses.
- (2) Description of the physical location of the incident and the physical injuries sustained, including entry and exit wounds, if applicable.
- (3) Description of the firearm and its mechanical condition, especially safety mechanisms and whether the safety mechanisms were used by the firearm handler.
- (4) Description of firearm handler's formal training, experience, and familiarity with the firearm's mechanical condition, safety mechanisms, and proper use.
- (5) Full discussion of any psychological problems, discussion of any mental impairment due to drugs or alcohol use, and, if applicable, statement of mental responsibility.

4–15. Statements

Oral or written accounts of matters within the personal knowledge of individuals usually constitute an indispensable part of the evidence considered in an investigation. The Soldier's statement, if any (and subject to an appropriate rights advisement), as well as statements by witnesses, will be recorded on DA Form 2823 (Sworn Statement) when possible. Sworn statements carry more weight than unsworn statements and are the preferred form of evidence; however, persons making statements may be sworn at the discretion of the IO. An IO is authorized to administer oaths under UCMJ, Art.136 in the performance of their duty.

4–16. Warrior Transition Unit

For Soldiers who are assigned to the Warrior Transition Unit without an approved or initiated LOD, it is the responsibility of the Soldier's parent command of which the Soldier was assigned at the time of the injury, illness, or disease to conduct and/or forward the LOD investigation to the Warrior Transition Unit commander within the timeframe outlined in this regulation. The WTU commander will initiate informal LODs once reasonable attempts have been made to obtain the LOD from the parent unit without action.

a. For RC Soldiers medically evacuated (MEDEVAC) from outside the continental United States (OCONUS) operations the WTU Commander will complete the LOD investigation within the timeframe outlined in this regulation.

b. For RC Soldiers not medically evacuated from OCONUS operations and require a completed LOD investigation for any injury, illness, or disease that occurred during a current activation of Federal Service, the Soldier will assist the WTU Commander, by providing medical evidence and incident report(s) in completing the LOD investigation within the timeframe outlined in this publication.

c. For RC Soldiers requesting additional LODs for injuries/illnesses not associated with their medically evacuated condition or prior to the current activation of Federal Service, the Soldier's parent command of which the Soldier was assigned at the time of the injury, illness, or disease will conduct and/or forward the LOD investigation to the Warrior Transition Unit commander within the timeframe outlined in this regulation.

4–17. Appeals

The following information addresses policy and procedures concerning appeals to NLD determinations:

a. The Soldier may appeal, in writing, within 30 days after receipt of the notice of the LOD determination to the approval authority of his or her unit. For appeals not submitted within the 30-day time limit, the reason for delay must be fully explained and a request for exception to the time limit justified. The appeal must be personally signed by the Soldier unless the Soldier is physically unable to sign or is mentally incompetent. In such cases, the appeal will include evidence of the condition that prevented the Soldier from personally signing. Appeals will be submitted as follows:

(1) If a Soldier is assigned within the geographic area of responsibility of the original approval authority or is a Soldier of the ARNG, the appeal will be sent through channels to the approval authority. The approval authority may change his previous determination of NLD to ILD if there is substantial new evidence to warrant it. If the approval authority determines that there is no basis for a change in the determination, it will be so stated by endorsement and the appeal will be sent to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-P), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405, for final review and determination.

(2) If a Soldier is no longer assigned in the geographic area of responsibility of the original approval authority, the Soldier may send the appeal directly to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-P), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405. To appeal, new evidence must be submitted.

(3) A Soldier with injury, illness, or disease has 1 year from date of notification from Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-P) to appeal an LOD determination to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-P), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405. To appeal, new evidence must be submitted.

b. Qualified survivors of a deceased Soldier who passes away while serving on active duty before becoming eligible to receive retirement pay, may on behalf of the Soldier and for the same basis for which a Soldier could, appeal an NLD determination in a death case under the provisions of paragraph 4-17. The appeal must be submitted within 3 years from the date final action was taken by AHRC. (See 10 USC 1448 for an explanation of who is a qualified survivor.)

c. A Soldier who incurs an injury, illness, or disease while serving on active duty may appeal an NLD determination under the provisions of paragraph 4-17. The appeal must be submitted within 18 months from the date final action was taken by AHRC.

d. Any change made to the LOD finding requires notification of intent to overturn a finding to the Soldier or individual appealing on behalf of the Soldier by the approval authority or HRC.

e. Assistance with appeals may be obtained from the Soldier's supporting legal assistance office.

f. If the AHRC Casualty and Mortuary Affairs Operations Division, Plans, Policy, and Programs branch agrees with NLD determination, the Soldier or next of kin may appeal to Army Review Board Agency, 251 18th Street South, Suite 385, Arlington, VA 22202-3531. The Army Review Board Agency can only address issues after all administrative recourse or appeals available to the applicant have been exhausted.

4-18. Revision or correction of line of duty determinations

The Adjutant General of the Army, acting on behalf of the CG, HRC and acting for the SECARMY as delegated, may change a determination made under this regulation. The correct conclusion based on the facts must be shown. However, if the change is from ILD to NLD or, if other evidence is considered which supports a NLD determination, the Soldier must be informed of the proposed change, its basis, and his or her rights under paragraph 3-3*b*, and be given a chance to respond in writing in accordance with paragraph 3-12*b*. Any statement or evidence that the Soldier submits must be considered before taking corrective action. When a determination is changed after final action has been taken to award statutory benefits (such as entitlement to physical disability pay), it does not necessarily change the determination on the statutory award. Final statutory determinations, which are otherwise regular and approved by competent authority, may not normally be reopened or revoked. Exceptions may be considered with one of the following conditions:

a. In cases of fraud, mistake of law, mathematical miscalculations, or pertinent new evidence that was not considered at the time of original determination.

b. When reopening or revocation is permitted by the law granting the authority for the statutory determination in question.

4-19. Processing cases for physical disability separation

The U.S. Army Physical Disability Agency (USAPDA) or PEB processing cases for physical disability separation are not bound by prior LOD determinations. When the USAPDA or PEB believes that a prior LOD finding may be incorrect, a request for review should be sent to: Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-P), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405, clearly detailing the reason for such action. If the USAPDA or PEB determines a LOD investigation has been submitted improperly (Informal versus Formal), the USAPDA or PEB has the authority to return that LOD to the component level (NGB G-1 or USARC G-1 for RC or the GCMCA/Approval Authority for RA) and request the proper investigation be conducted.

4–20. Members of other Armed Services

When a member of an Armed Service other than the Army is injured, dies, or incurs a disease under circumstances that would warrant an investigation under this regulation, and it would be appropriate to conduct an investigation (for example, the individual is attached to an Army unit/command or is being treated in an Army MTF), the nearest command of the parent Service of the individual will be notified by the MTF commander or CAC. If requested, an appropriate investigation will be conducted and the report of investigation forwarded in accordance with the request. No further action need be taken within the Department of the Army.

4–21. Limits on use of a line of duty investigation

An LOD determination will not be used for the following purposes:

a. Disciplinary action and other administrative action. A NLD determination is an administrative determination and not a punitive or judicial action. Disciplinary and other administrative actions, if warranted, will be taken independently of any LOD determination. A determination of ILD does not preclude separate disciplinary or administrative actions. An LOD determination is not binding on the issue of guilt or innocence of the Soldier in a separate disciplinary action, the issue of pecuniary liability in a financial liability investigation of property loss, or any other administrative determination.

b. Reimbursement of medical expenses. An LOD determination does not authorize the U.S. Government to recoup the cost of medical care from a Soldier. Soldiers on active duty for a period of more than 30 days cannot be denied treatment based on an LOD determination. However, future access to care may be limited by the LOD determination.

Chapter 5

Line of Duty Determination Procedures for Soldiers of the Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve

5–1. Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve procedures

This chapter governs the processing of LOD determinations for Soldiers in the USAR and ARNG.

5–2. Prompt and accurate processing

All LODs for RC Soldiers will be processed by using the electronic website eMMPS. An LOD must be completed promptly, to include 10 USC and 32 USC AGR RC Soldiers, as the determination will impact the Soldier's eligibility for benefits, such as access to medical care, compensation, and disability entitlements. The LOD will not be entered into eMMPS until all required documentation is received, except in emergent care. A Soldier will not be separated or retire, without the Soldiers consent, while an LOD determination, medical evaluation board, or physical evaluation board is pending unless otherwise permitted by law. A formal LOD is required for disease incurred while performing annual training, inactive duty training, or ordered to active duty for less than 30 days.

5–3. Responsibilities

Commanders, medical officers, S1s, SJAs, unit administrators, noncommissioned officers, and RC Soldiers who learn of a Soldier's injury, illness, disease, or death that occurred under circumstances that warrant an LOD investigation/determination must take an active role in ensuring that an investigation/determination is initiated, completed, and uploaded into eMMPS in a timely manner.

a. Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs) will be processed by the Regular Army command to which they are assigned or attached. When an IMA Soldier dies or incurs an injury, illness, or disease that warrants an LOD determination, the IMA coordinator or RC liaison officer will initiate and coordinate with the Regular Army command to ensure the LOD is completed and forwarded to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–SG), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5405.

b. IRR Soldiers are processed by the Regular Army command to which they are assigned or attached when in an active status. The LOD for an injury, illness, or disease incurred while on active duty is the responsibility of the Regular Army command to which the Soldier is assigned to include Warrior Transition Units. The LOD will be initiated and completed before the IRR Soldier REFRADs. An LOD will be completed for any injury, illness, or disease for which the IRR Soldier is receiving treatment while assigned to a Warrior Transition Unit that warrants an LOD. In exceptional cases the AHRC Surgeon General's office (AHRC–SG) will complete an LOD after REFRAD (for example, post-traumatic stress disorder).

c. For RA Soldiers who have transferred or transitioned to the RC whose medical conditions are reported after the Soldier is a member of the RC, only the named personnel from the Delegation of Authority memorandum signed by the

TAG may initiate a PILD memorandum with proper medical documentation and a medical review from a physician, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner from the active duty medical records to support the injury, illness, or disease that may have been diagnosed and/or treated while serving on active duty. This does not include RC Soldiers who are/were mobilized or who are/were in a federalized duty status.

d. The S1 has overall responsibility for the management and processing of LOD's as outlined in this regulation.

e. For Soldiers assigned to the IRR and ordered to perform muster duty; an LOD will be initiated by the muster officer in charge or authorized representative. DA Form 2173 and all supporting medical documents will be forwarded to: Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-SG), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405 for processing and completion.

f. For USAR, the Army Reserve Medical Management Center, the MSC or RD surgeon's office are responsible for assisting commanders in understanding the diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment plan for the Soldier and whether the injury, illness, or disease was caused or aggravated through military service while in a duty status or was EPTS. This responsibility includes making a definitive diagnosis that has not been accomplished by the initial treating MTF, initial civilian treatment facility, or Veterans Administration MTF.

g. For ARNG, the State surgeon's office is responsible for assisting commanders in understanding the diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment plan for the Soldier and whether the injury, illness, or disease was caused or aggravated through military service while in a duty status or was EPTS. This responsibility includes making a definitive diagnosis that has not been accomplished by the initial treating MTF, initial civilian treatment facility or Veterans Administration MTF. The State health services specialist (HSS) or State administrator has access to forward LOD to the State surgeon's office through eMMPS. Unit commanders who require assistance will need to forward LOD to the State HSS or State administrator in order to receive a State surgeon opinion.

5-4. Entitlement to medical care, pay and allowances for Soldiers who incur an injury, illness, disease, or incur aggravation in the line of duty

This guidance establishes criteria for initiating and processing LODs to ensure access to care and a timely resolution of their medical condition(s).

a. Soldiers will have up to 180 days following the completion of their qualified duty to request consideration for a line of duty determination, absent special circumstances. Special circumstances are those in which the covered condition pre-dates the 180 day period, for example, latent onset symptoms of post-traumatic stress and unreported Sexual Assault in accordance with AR 600-8-4, paragraph 4-4c.

b. LOD determinations for injury, illness, or disease that have no lasting effect, defined as not requiring follow on care ultimately affecting a Soldier's overall health or career will not be accepted in accordance with AR 600-8-4, paragraph 2-2 (a)(1). LODs where the diagnoses are listed as, abrasions, scratches, pain, headache (not associated with BH), hernia, and pregnancy, are injuries or illness that leave no lasting effect on the Soldier or require hospitalization for further treatment.

c. A Soldier requiring treatment for an emergency medical or dental condition while in a qualified duty status is authorized an interim line of duty determination for initial medical care only. This authorizes emergent care, unless clear and unmistakable evidence shows the condition was the result of the member's gross negligence or misconduct. An interim LOD must be initiated within 10 days following completion of qualified duty to continue treatment, if indicated, for covered conditions. The appropriate Defense Health Agency (DHA) office will serve as the MMA for approval and authorization of emergency medical and dental treatment with a civilian provider. The interim LOD will be adjudicated within 30 days of completion of the qualified duty status to continue further medical and/or dental treatment.

d. The LOD determination is required to authorize immediate medical and dental treatment for the covered condition(s). Under no circumstances, will care be authorized after one year from diagnosis without being identified for referral to the Disability Evaluation System (DES). A Soldier must be referred to the DES when the criteria for referral is met in accordance with DODI 1332.18.

e. Should the approval authority, at any time, find that the injury, illness, or disease was not incurred or aggravated in a qualified duty status or was the result of gross negligence or misconduct, all authorizations for medical and dental treatment, incapacitation pay, travel and transportation allowances provided related to in line of duty determination must be terminated immediately. The Soldier is financially responsible for all treatment to include emergency treatment for non-covered condition(s), if a finding such as described above is rendered.

5-5. Reserve Component line of duty procedures for sexual assault

Members of the RCs, whether they file a restricted or unrestricted report, shall have access to medical treatment and counseling for injuries, illness, and/or diseases incurred from a sexual assault inflicted upon a Soldier when performing active service, as defined in 10 USC section 101(d)(3), and inactive duty training.

a. Medical entitlements remain dependent on a LOD determination as to whether or not the sexual assault incident occurred in an active service or inactive duty training status. However, regardless of their duty status at the time that the sexual assault incident occurred, or at the time that they are seeking SAPR services, Soldiers can elect either the Restricted or Unrestricted Reporting options and have access to the SAPR services of a SARC and a SAPR VA.

b. Any alleged collateral misconduct by a Soldier victim associated with the sexual assault incident will be excluded from consideration as intentional misconduct or gross negligence under the analysis required by 10 USC section 1074a(c) in LOD findings for healthcare to ensure sexual assault victims are able to access medical treatment and mental health services.

c. The following LOD procedures shall be followed by Reserve Component commanders.

(1) To safeguard the confidentiality of Restricted Reports, LOD determinations may be made without the victim being identified to Department of Defense law enforcement or command, solely for the purpose of enabling the victim to access medical care and psychological counseling, and without identifying injuries from sexual assault as the cause.

(2) For LOD determinations for sexual assault victims, the Chief, Army National Guard and Chief, Army Reserve shall designate individuals within their respective organizations to process LODs for victims of sexual assault when performing active service, as defined in 10 USC section 101(d)(3) and inactive duty training.

(a) Designated individuals shall possess the maturity and experience to assist in a sensitive situation, will have SAPR training, so they can appropriately interact with sexual assault victims, and if dealing with a Restricted Report, to safeguard confidential communications and preserve a Restricted Report (for example, SARCs and healthcare personnel). These individuals are specifically authorized to receive confidential communications for the purpose of determining LOD status.

(b) The appropriate SARC will brief the designated individuals on Restricted Reporting policies, exceptions to Restricted Reporting, and the limitations of disclosure of confidential communications as specified in DODI 6495.02, section 5 of Enclosure 4. The SARC and these individuals, or the healthcare provider may consult with their servicing legal office, in the same manner as other recipients of privileged information for assistance, exercising due care to protect confidential communications in Restricted Reports by disclosing only non-identifying information. Unauthorized disclosure may result in disciplinary action.

(3) For LOD purposes, the victim's SARC may provide documentation that substantiates the victim's duty status as well as the filing of the Restricted Report to the designated official.

(4) If medical or mental healthcare is required beyond initial treatment and follow-up, a licensed medical or mental health provider must recommend a continued treatment plan.

(5) Reserve Component members who are victims of sexual assault may be retained or returned to active duty in accordance with DODI 6495.02, Table 1 and 10 USC Section 12323.

(a) A request described in DODI 6495.02, Table 1 submitted by a Soldier must be answered with a decision within 30 days from the date of the request. .

(b) If the request is denied, the Soldier may appeal to the first General Officer in his or her chain of command. A decision must be made on that appeal within 15 days from the date of the appeal.

5-6. Military medical officer's review

The LOD determination process for Reserve Component Soldiers in a duty status is initiated with a medical provider's review of the Soldier's injury, illness, or disease. For death cases, the LOD determination process for Soldiers serving on active duty is initiated at the time of death. The medical provider conducting the review should be the medical provider that first provided treatment.

a. Based on the examination of the patient by the physician and medical documentation received, the provider will render a medical opinion that the Soldier's injury, illness, or disease was incurred ILD by completing block 11 of the DA Form 2173.

b. The provider will provide medical documentation and a hand-written copy of Section 1 of DA Form 2173 to the patient administrator for the purpose of initiating the LOD in eMMPS.

c. Upon completing the LOD in eMMPS, the patient administrator will forward the LOD to the Soldier's assigned command S1 for processing. The patient administrator will also file one copy of the LOD in the Soldier's medical records.

d. The USARC or ARNG surgeon's office health care provider will review formal LODs and may review informal LODs as required/requested.

5-7. Unit administrative review

The S-1 will process LOD and upload documentation provided by the patient administrator into eMMPS. The LOD will be forwarded to unit commander.

a. *Informal determination.* The S-1 will initiate the LOD investigation as an informal LOD unless a formal LOD is required by chapter 2. The S-1 reviews the circumstances of the case to ascertain if the Soldier's injury, illness, disease,

or cause of death requires a formal investigation. The S-1 completes the electronic DA Form 2173 in eMMPS using the hard copy provided by patient administrator.

b. Formal determination. The S-1 will initiate the LOD determination as a formal LOD if Soldier's injury, illness, disease, or death occurred in accordance with paragraph 2-2d. The S-1 will complete electronic DA Form 2173 and initiate a military medical support office (MMSO) pre-authorization.

5-8. Unit commander's review

The unit commander must determine the purpose and which course of action to take regarding LOD investigations using the following:

a. Line of duty for access to care. The LOD is comprised of the completed medical portion of sections I and II of DA Form 2173. Section I must contain a description and preliminary diagnosis of the Soldier's injury, illness, or disease, and the date it occurred. The commander's finding of the Soldier's duty status at the time the medical condition occurred, as well as the commander's signature will be annotated in section II. Once the unit commander completes and signs section II of the DA Form 2173, the Soldier is authorized to receive medical care at government expense with authorization from the Defense Health Agency-Great Lakes, a military treatment facility, or the Veterans Administration and may initiate request for other benefits and compensation as authorized by law or regulation.

b. Informal finding. Commanders will process the LOD determination as an informal LOD unless a formal LOD is required by paragraph 2-2. The commander reviews the circumstances of the case to determine if the Soldier's injury, illness, disease, or cause of death requires a formal investigation. The commander's recommendation regarding the injury, illness, disease, or death will be ILD if supported by a preponderance of the evidence. The commander will indicate this on the DA Form 2173, section II, block 32 and the findings must be supported by factual evidence and/or documentation (see app B).

c. Formal determination. A formal determination is made by higher authorities based upon a thorough investigation conducted by an appointed IO. DD Form 261 is used to supplement DA Form 2173. If a formal LOD investigation is required or if the commander believes an investigation should be conducted due to misconduct, negligence, or strange and unusual circumstances of a Soldier's injury, illness, disease, or death, the commander recommends on the DA Form 2173, section II, block 31, that a formal investigation be conducted (see app B). A formal investigation is required to support a determination of NLD. The commander will recommend a formal investigation if the Soldier's injury, illness, disease, or death occurred pursuant to paragraph 2-2d(2).

5-9. The appointing authority

Use paragraph 1-13 to determine the appointing authority. The appointing authority should be consistent throughout each case, initiating a formal LOD determination. If the appointing authority determines the case should be formally investigated, an IO is—

a. Appointed to conduct an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the Soldier's injury, illness, disease, or death.

b. Appointment must be in writing, citing this regulation as authority, stating the reason for the appointment and designating a suspense date for submission of the report.

c. The IO must be a disinterested (person who has nothing to gain or lose in the outcome of the investigation) commissioned or warrant officer senior by date of rank to the Soldier being investigated.

5-10. Reviewing a completed formal line of duty investigation

The appointing authority reviews the complete LOD investigation file and may—

a. Return the file to the IO for further investigation or reinvestigation.

b. Complete DD Form 261, block 13, and if applicable block 19.

c. Forward the file to the State HSS (ARNG only).

5-11. Investigating officer

The IO conducts the investigation in accordance with the rules set forth in appendix C, and forwards the investigation report and supporting appendices to the appointing authority.

5-12. Reviewing authority

The reviewing authorities for the ARNG and USAR are stated below in a-b.

a. For ARNG Soldiers, the reviewing authority is the State AG. The State AG may delegate this authority to a field grade officer or a DA civilian in the grade of GS-12 or above on his or her staff.

b. For USAR Soldiers, the reviewing authority is the RD CG. The RD CG may delegate this authority to a field grade officer or a DA civilian in the grade of GS-12 or above on his or her staff.

c. The reviewing authority will—

(1) Review the investigation for completeness and accuracy. The report of investigation may be returned through review channels for corrective action, if necessary.

(2) Complete block 14 on the DD Form 261, approve or disapprove the appointing authority findings. Mandatory comments are required in block 20 on the DD Form 261 when disapproving the appointing authority's recommendation. The reviewing authority will state the reasoning for disapproval and state the new findings. The identity of the headquarters must be clear and include a complete address.

(3) Attach delegation of authority documents, if applicable, and forward the report of investigation to the approval authority.

5-13. Army National Guard health services specialist and deputy services specialist

ARNG State administrator HSS and deputy services specialist are responsible for—

a. Training the state authorized users on roles and responsibilities within eMMPS.

b. Monitoring all LOD cases input by users of their state.

c. Ensuring that all LOD cases are complete and accurate before submission to State approval or NGB.

d. Monitoring all users requesting access to eMMPS in their respective State.

e. Granting access approval for all State users.

f. Ensuring users are HIPAA compliant.

g. Correcting unit identification code for users.

h. Training users.

i. Corresponding LOD cases with State surgeon's office through eMMPS.

j. Corresponding LOD cases with State SJA through eMMPS.

5-14. U. S. Army Reserve Command G-1 and Reserve support command

The USARC G-1 and reserve support commands are responsible for—

a. Training the RD and operational and functional command level authorized users on roles and responsibilities within eMMPS.

b. Monitoring all LOD cases input by users.

c. Ensuring that all LOD cases are complete and accurate before submission to the health services branch within the respective RD's.

d. Monitoring all users requesting access to eMMPS in their respective commands.

e. Granting access approval for all users.

f. Ensuring users are HIPAA compliant.

g. Correcting unit identification code for users.

h. Training users.

5-15. State surgeon's office review

In the case of ARNG soldiers, the state surgeon will review the LODs supporting medical documentation and render a medical opinion with a definitive diagnosis based on the preponderance of medical evidence provided and forward it to the State HSS.

5-16. Staff judge advocate review

The SJA will review the IO's findings and recommendations for legal sufficiency and forward to the State HSS for ARNG or the RSC administrator for USAR.

5-17. National Guard Bureau analyst/Readiness Division Administrator

The National Guard Bureau analyst and RD Administrator will use chapter 2 for analyst actions.

a. *Informal determination.* The NGB analyst/RSC Administrator will process the LOD determination as an informal LOD unless a formal LOD is required in chapter 2. The NGB Analyst/RD Administrator reviews the circumstances of the case to determine if the Soldier's injury, illness, disease, or cause of death requires a formal investigation. The NGB Analyst/RD Administrator will create an ILD findings memorandum.

b. Formal determination. The NGB Analyst/RD Administrator will process the LOD determination as a formal LOD if Soldier's injury, illness, disease, or death occurred in accordance with chapter 2. The NGB Analyst/RD Administrator creates a memorandum for formal LODs requiring a NLD finding.

5-18. The approval authority

See paragraph 1-14 to determine the approval authority. The approval authority reviews the complete investigation file and may—

- a.* Return the file to the reviewing authority for additional action or missing documents, or;
- b.* Approve determination for an LOD with a finding of ILD.
- c.* Recommend a finding for an LOD with a finding of NLD to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-C), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405.
- d.* Recommend a finding for any death case to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-C), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405.
- e.* Forward all death investigations and all NLD findings to: Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDC-C), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405.

5-19. Notification to Soldier after the investigation for Army National Guard

The S1/HSS servicing the Soldier's unit commander will provide the Soldier a copy of the LOD determination. If the finding is NLD, inform the Soldier of the appeal process. AHRC-PDC-C will provide a determination for all NLD findings.

5-20. Notification to Soldier after the investigation for U.S. Army Reserve

The Soldier's unit commander or the intermediate commander will provide the Soldier with a copy of the LOD determination. If the finding is NLD, inform the Soldier of the appeal process. AHRC-PDC-C will provide a determination for all NLD findings.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

DOD publications are available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>. UCMJ articles are available at <http://www.ucmj.us>. USCs are available at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionuscode.action?collectioncode=uscode>.

AR 15–6

Procedures for Administrative Investigations and Boards of Officers (Cited in para 1–15*b*(1)(*a*).)

AR 40–58

Warrior Care and Transition Program (Cited in para 4–16.)

AR 40–400

Patient Administration (Cited in para 4–8*b*(3).)

AR 40–501

Standards of Medical Fitness (Cited in para 2–2*a*(4).)

AR 140–1

Mission, Organization and Training (Cited in para 1–8*a*.)

AR 630–10

Absence without Leave, Desertion, and Administration of Personnel Involved in Civilian Court Proceedings (Cited in para 4–7*d*.)

AR 638–8

Army Casualty Program (Cited in para 1–9*a*.)

DODI 1300.18

DOD Personnel Casualty Matters, Policies and Procedures (Cited in para B–1*b*.)

DODI 1332.18

Disability Evaluation System (Cited in para 1–8*c*.)

DODI 6495.02

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (Cited in para 4–4*e*.)

UCMJ, Art. 31

Compulsory Self-Incrimination Prohibited (Cited in para 3–11*b*.)

UCMJ, Art. 136

Authority to administer oaths and to act as notary (Cited in para 4–15.)

10 USC 972

Members: effect of time lost (Cited in para 2–3*a*.)

10 USC 1074a

Medical and dental care: members on duty other than active duty for a period of more than 30 days (Cited in para 2–3*e*.)

10 USC 1201

Regulars and members on active duty for more than 30 days: retirement (Cited in para 2–3*d*.)

10 USC 1203

Regulars and members on active duty for more than 30 days: separation (Cited in para 2–3*d*.)

10 USC 1204

Members on active duty for 30 days or less or on inactive-duty training: retirement (Cited in para 2–3*d*.)

10 USC 1206

Members on active duty for 30 days or less or on inactive-duty training: separation (Cited in para 2–3*d*.)

10 USC 1207

Disability from intentional misconduct or willful neglect: separation (Cited in para 4–10*b*.)

10 USC 1219

Statement of origin of disease or injury: limitations (Cited in para 3–3c(1).)

10 USC 1481

Recovery, care, and disposition of remains: decedents covered (Cited in para 4–9.)

21 USC 812

Schedules of controlled substances (Cited in para 3–2.)

28 USC 2671

Definitions (Cited in terms section.)

Section II

Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this publication. DOD publications are available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>. USC material is available at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionuscode.action?collectioncode=uscode>.

AR 11–2

Managers' Internal Control Program

AR 15–185

Army Board for Correction of Military Records

AR 25–22

The Army Privacy Program

AR 25–30

Army Publishing Program

AR 25–55

The Department of the Army Freedom of Information Act Program (FOIA)

AR 25–400–2

The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)

AR 27–20

Claims

AR 40–3

Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Care

AR 40–66

Medical Record Administration and Health Care Documentation

AR 135–2

Full-Time Support Program

AR 135–18

The Active Guard Reserve (AGR) Program

AR 135–200

Active Duty for Missions, Projects, and Training for Reserve Component Soldiers

AR 135–210

Order to Active Duty as Individuals for Other than a Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up, Partial or Full Mobilization

AR 190–45

Law Enforcement Reporting

AR 385–10

The Army Safety Program

AR 600–8–104

Army Military Human Resources Records Management

AR 600–20

Army Command Policy

AR 600–110

Identification, Surveillance, and Administration of Personnel Infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

AR 635–40

Physical Evaluation for Retention, Retirement, or Separation

DA Pam 25–403

Guide to Recordkeeping in the Army

DODI 1241.01

Reserve Component (RC) Line of Duty Determination for Medical and Dental Treatments and Incapacitation Pay Entitlements

DODI 6490.04

Mental Health Evaluations of Members of the Military Services

DODI 6945.02

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures

UCMJ, Art. 15

Commanding Officer's Non-Judicial Punishment

5 USC 8140

Members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps

10 USC 101(d)(1)

Definitions

10 USC 115

Personnel strengths: requirement for annual authorizations

10 USC 1074

Medical and dental care for members and certain former members

10 USC 2109

Practical military training

10 USC 2110

Logistical Support

32 USC 503

Participation in field exercises

32 USC 504

National Guard schools and small arms competitions

32 USC 505

Army and Air Force schools and field exercises

38 USC 105

Line of Duty and Misconduct

Section III

Prescribed Forms

Unless otherwise indicated, DA Forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate (APD) website at <http://www.armypubs.army.mil>; DD Forms are available on the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Web site at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm>.

DA Form 2173

Statement of Medical Examination and Duty Status

DD Form 261

Investigation, Report of - Line of Duty and Misconduct Status

Section IV

Referenced Forms

Unless otherwise indicated, DA Forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate (APD) website at <http://www.armypubs.army.mil>; DD Forms are available on the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Web site at www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm.

DA Form 11-2

Internal Control Evaluation Certification

DA Form 31

Request and Authority for Leave

DA Form 1379

U.S. Army Reserve Components Unit Record of Reserve Training

DA Form 1380

Record of Individual Performance of Reserve Duty Training

DA Form 2028

Recommend Changes to Publication and Blank Forms

DA Form 2823

Sworn Statement

DA Form 3881

Rights Warning Procedure/Waiver Certificate

DA Form 4037

Officer Record Brief

DA Form 4187

Personnel Action

DD Form 214

Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty

DD Form 2796

Post Deployment Health Assessment (PDHA)

Appendix B

Guide for Investigating Officers

B–1. Duty

a. The IO must be a disinterested (neutral, unbiased, impartial) person who has nothing to gain or lose in the outcome of the investigation and not in the Soldiers chain of command) commissioned or warrant officer senior by date of rank to the Soldier being investigated. Requests for exceptions must be submitted to and approved by AHRC–PDC–P. The IO will determine all the facts leading up to and connected with a death, injury, illness, or disease. After a review of all documents the IO will render a comprehensive detailed report, which will include recommended findings of whether or not the injury, illness, disease, or death occurred ILD or not. The report must contain enough pertinent data to enable subsequent reviews to be made without additional information.

b. In accordance with DODI 1300.18, an investigative update is required every 30 days until complete. The 30-day update will be submitted to the appointing authority and the reporting CAC. The update will include evidence obtained to date, delays encountered, expected completion date and any other relevant issues or delays that is foreseen.

B–2. Investigating the circumstances

The IO will ascertain dates, places, persons, and events definitively and accurately. The IO will also consult with the appointed legal advisor. The IO will consult with the legal advisor before beginning the investigation and as often as necessary during the investigation, especially regarding sensitive reports.

a. *Obtainment of pertinent records.* The IO will obtain copies of all pertinent records including—

(1) *All relevant facts with respect to the duty, leave, pass, or AWOL status of the Soldier at the time of the incident resulting in death, injury, illness, or disease.* When the Soldier is a member of the USAR or ARNG, include a copy of the current military orders (DA Form 1379 (U.S. Army Reserve Components Unit Record of Reserve Training) Active Guard Reserve, annual training orders, and so forth).

(2) *All relevant military police reports, including extracts of summaries of the CID.* The release of military police and/or CID reports or information may not be immediately available or releasable to the LOD IO when there is a concern that the release could interfere with ongoing investigative or prosecutorial efforts.

(3) *All relevant civilian police reports.* While civilian agencies will make traffic investigations available to an IO, CID assistance may be necessary to obtain civilian reports of criminal investigations.

(4) *All relevant medical reports including autopsy, toxicology, and analysis of blood (to include legal blood alcohol test, prescription lists, emergency room, death certificate (if applicable)).*

(5) *When relevant, information concerning the site and terrain at the place of incident to include photographs, maps, charts, diagrams, or other exhibits which may be helpful in order to completely understand the incident.*

(6) *Witness statements from—*

(a) *Soldier's unit leadership.* Any facts concerning the Soldier which may be relevant (Army Substance Abuse Program history, favorable or unfavorable developmental counseling, administrative actions, Art 15 and UCMJ actions and so forth) to complete the investigation.

(b) *Any other witnesses to the incident itself.*

b. *Obtaining mental soundness opinions.* For cases involving a suicide attempt or suicide, obtain a mental soundness opinion from a behavioral health expert (see para 4–12). The following responsibilities apply:

(1) *General rule.* A Soldier may not be held responsible for his or her acts and their foreseeable consequences if, as the result of mental defect, disease, or derangement, the Soldier was unable to comprehend the nature of such acts or to control his or her actions. That is, if the Soldier does not have the ability to form the intent to undertake the underlying conduct, then the Soldier is mentally unsound for purposes of LOD investigations.

(2) *Presumption.* In the absence of evidence to the contrary, all Soldiers are presumed to be mentally responsible for their acts. The presumption may be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence. The Soldier's mental soundness must be established before a NLD determination can be made.

(3) *Suicide or attempted suicide.* Suicide and bona fide suicide attempts create a rebuttable presumption that a Soldier who committed or attempted suicide lacked mental responsibility and was unable to comprehend the nature of or to control his or her actions. The presumption can be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence establishing a reasonably adequate motive for suicide. (See para. 4–12). Self-inflicted injury, not prompted by a serious suicidal intent, is at most a suicidal gesture, and such injury, unless lack of mental responsibility is otherwise shown, is deemed to be incurred as the result of the Soldier's own misconduct.

c. *Obtaining a statement by subject (formal injury, illness, or disease cases).* The IO will attempt to obtain a sworn statement by the subject of the investigation in injury cases. If the subject is unable or unwilling to make a statement, the

IO must include an explanation in the report as to why there is no such statement included in the report in accordance with appendix C-2, (c), (4a), and (4b). The IO must be familiar with:

(1) *Section 1219 rights.* In all cases, the subject of the investigation must be advised before being interviewed that: “A member of an armed force may not be required to sign a statement relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of a disease or injury that (he or she) has. Any such statement against his interest, signed by a member, is invalid.” (10 USC 1219).

(2) *Article 31 rights.* Advise the subject of his or her rights under Article 31, UCMJ, only if you suspect the commission of an offense. Consult with the appointed legal advisor on the form of the advice.

(3) *Witness statements.* Obtain statements of witnesses with relevant information. If witnesses are not available for personal interview, obtain copies of available sworn or unsworn statements made by those witnesses to other investigators. If no such statements are available, arrange where possible, for others to take the statements.

(4) *Advising witnesses.*

(a) Section 1219 rights do not apply to witnesses.

(b) Article 31 rights do not apply to civilian witnesses. Advise a military witness of his or her rights under Article 31, UCMJ only when you suspect the commission of an offense. Consult with the appointed legal advisor on the form of the advice.

(d) *Analysis of evidence.* When the use of alcohol or drugs are relevant to an investigation, thoroughly explore their contribution to the injury, illness, disease, or death under investigation. Relevant inquiries may include the amount and type of liquor consumed, the period of time during which it was consumed, and the outward appearance and/or observable behavior of the person before the incident (staggering, bellicose, and unable to speak rationally). The results of any blood alcohol content testing must be included in the IO report, if available.

B-3. Duty status

The duty status reported by the unit commander on DA Form 2173 is binding. If the IO believes the duty status is in question, consult with the legal advisor.

a. A Soldier being mentally unsound at the inception of AWOL and considered mentally unsound at the time of the incident will be found ILD, barring mental unsoundness being a direct result of his or her own misconduct. If a Soldier's mental unsoundness is a direct result of his or her own misconduct, the correct consideration will be NLD.

b. A Soldier being mentally unsound at the inception of AWOL and mentally sound at the time of the incident will be considered NLD-DOM.

c. A Soldier being mentally sound at the inception of AWOL and mentally unsound at the time of the incident will be considered NLD-NDOM.

d. A Soldier being mentally sound at the inception of AWOL and mentally sound at the time of the incident will be considered NLD-DOM.

e. In cases of suicide or attempted suicide while AWOL, mental soundness and/or mental unsoundness can only be determined by a licensed DOD behavioral/mental health specialist.

B-4. Compiling the report

DD Form 261 serves as a cover sheet and forwarding document. Complete lines 1-12 of the form.

a. *Investigating officer report.* At the conclusion of the investigation, the IO prepares a memorandum of findings. The report will include an appointment memorandum of the authority under which the investigation was conducted, identification of any duty time lost by the Soldier being investigated, the matter investigated, the facts, a discussion of those facts as they relate to the issues under investigation, conclusions, and a statement of findings as they relate to the findings within this regulation (reference chapter/rule and paragraph used to support the findings). The IO will clarify any discrepancy in the date and place of death, injury, illness, or disease or in the evidence as to the duty status of the Soldier. When relevant, comment on the credibility of statements of witnesses.

b. *Supporting documents.* All documents in the report must be of good quality. Original documents will be in the report if at all possible, scanned and fax copies of readable quality are acceptable.

(1) The applicable documents will be assembled as follows, using DD Form 261 as a cover sheet for two copies:

(a) Tab A - DA Form 2173.

(b) Tab B - Index of exhibits.

(c) Tab C - IO report of findings.

(d) Tab D - IO appointment orders.

(e) Tab E - Subject's sworn statement or IO statement explaining why subject's statement is unavailable. This will include the Soldier's rights and warning statement in injury and illness cases. (Not applicable in death cases).

(f) Tab F - Statements of witnesses.

- (g) Tab G - Copies of orders or other documents relating to duty status.
 - (h) Tab H - Copies of other investigative reports, to include police reports, prepared by military or civilian authorities.
 - (i) Tab I - Maps, photographs or sketches.
 - (j) Tab J - Medical records relevant to the LOD determination. (That is. autopsy, death certificate, toxicology, emergency room records, prescription list).
 - (k) Tab K - Legal review(s).
 - (l) Tab L - Post mortem mental health assessment (suicide/attempted suicide ONLY).
 - (m) Tab M - DA Form 4037 (Enlisted records brief/Officer records brief).
- (2) The IO may add additional tabs as needed. If more than one exhibit appears under a given tab, label the exhibits separately; for example, paragraphs F-1, F-2, and F-3.
- (3) Misconduct determination. Determine whether misconduct or gross negligence was present on the part of the Soldier (see app E and section II (terms)).

Appendix C


Procedures for Proposed Not in the Line of Duty Finding

C-1. Initial not in the line of duty notification

As addressed in paragraph 3-12, any authority (investigating officer, appointing authority, reviewing authority, approval authority, or HRC) contemplating an initial NLD finding against a Soldier must provide notification in writing and allow ample time to rebut the proposed action. Normally this is between 10 and 30 days.

C-2. Sample format of proposed notification of not in the line of duty finding

The following is a sample letter of proposed NLD action to the Soldier.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ORGANIZATION
STREET ADDRESS
CITY STATE ZIP

AHRC-PDC 18 June 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR SFC John D. Doe, 000-00-0000, Medical Holding Detachment,
Dewitt Army Hospital, Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060

SUBJECT: Notice of proposed Not in Line of Duty (NLD) finding

1. As you are aware, I have been appointed as the investigating officer (or higher authority) to conduct a Line of Duty Investigation for the purpose of obtaining details surrounding the circumstances of your injuries which occurred on (DATE).

2. Based upon the attached evidence that I have collected, I believe your injuries were incurred "NOT IN LINE OF DUTY - DUE TO YOUR OWN MISCONDUCT". This evidence is attached for your review.

3. Due to the adverse impact this determination may have, you are invited to make a statement on your own behalf; however, as you were informed previously, you have the right to not make any statement relative to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of your injuries. [If you were required to advise the Soldier of his or her Article 31 rights earlier, then you should also remind him or her of that previous rights warning.]

4. If you desire to make a statement, it will be taken into consideration before my finding is made. Your statement must be completed and forwarded to me within 10 business days after receipt of this notification. If your rebuttal is not received within the time frame allotted my finding will be made and forwarded for approval.

Signature Block

Encls

All evidence collected

Figure C-1. Sample letter of not in the line of duty action

Appendix D

Rules Governing Line of Duty and Misconduct Determinations

Soldiers training and professional values must be considered in all LOD determinations. In every formal investigation, the purpose is to find out whether there is evidence of misconduct or gross negligence and if so, whether the preponderance of the evidence rebuts the presumption of ILD. To arrive at such decisions, the following rules will be applied and considered when making LOD findings or determinations.

D–1. Rule 1

Injury, illness, disease, or death directly caused by the individual's misconduct or gross negligence is NLD.

D–2. Rule 2

Violation of military regulation, orders, or instructions, or of civil laws, if there is no further sign of misconduct, may be no more than simple negligence. Simple negligence is not misconduct. Therefore, a violation as described under this rule alone may not be enough to determine that the injury, illness, disease, or death resulted from misconduct. However, the violation is one circumstance to be examined and weighed with all the other circumstances. Depending on the facts of a particular case, a combination of multiple (two or more) violations may be considered gross negligence.

D–3. Rule 3

a. Incapacitation because of the abuse of alcohol or other drugs (see glossary; drugs is a broad term that includes such intoxicants as Difluorothane Toxicity and synthetic marijuana) that results in injury, illness, disease, or death is due to misconduct and is NLD. This rule applies to the effect of the drug on the Soldier's conduct, as well as to the physical effect on the Soldier's body. Any actions that are induced by voluntary ingestion of alcohol or drugs that cause injury, illness, disease, or death are misconduct and are NLD. That the Soldier may have had a pre-existing physical condition that caused increased susceptibility to the effects of the drug does not excuse the misconduct. Abuse of alcohol or drugs must be proven as the proximate cause for the injury, illness, aggravation, or death. While merely drinking alcoholic beverages is not misconduct, one who voluntarily becomes intoxicated is held to the same standard of conduct as one who is sober. Intoxication does not excuse misconduct.

b. In accordance with medical command regulations, prescribed medications have a 6-month expiration date. Voluntarily ingesting prescription medication that has expired is misconduct.

D–4. Rule 4

Injury or death incurred while knowingly resisting or avoiding a lawful arrest, or while attempting to escape from a guard or other lawful custody, is due to misconduct and is NLD. One who resists arrest, or who attempts to escape from custody, can reasonably expect that necessary force, even which may be excessive under the circumstances, will be used to restrain him or her and, is acting with gross negligence.

D–5. Rule 5

Injury or death incurred while tampering with, attempting to ignite, or otherwise handling an explosive, firearm, or highly flammable liquid in disregard of its dangerous qualities is incurred NLD. It is due to misconduct. Unexploded ammunition, highly flammable liquids, and firearms are inherently dangerous. Their handling and use require a high degree of care. A Soldier who voluntarily or willfully handles or tampers with these items in disregard of their dangerous qualities is acting with gross negligence. All Soldiers will be held to a higher standard regarding firearm safety than an average person. Incidents involving firearms will be considered negligence. This rule does not apply when a Soldier is required by assigned duties or authorized by appropriate authority to handle the explosive, firearm, or liquid and reasonable precautions have been taken.

D–6. Rule 6

Injury or death caused by wrongful aggression or voluntarily taking part in a fight or similar conflict, in which one is equally at fault in starting or continuing the conflict when one could have withdrawn or fled, is due to misconduct and is NLD. An injury received or death suffered by a Soldier in a fight in which he or she is the aggressor is caused by his own misconduct. The Soldier's provocative actions or language, for which a reasonable person would expect retaliation, is a willful disregard for personal safety, and injuries or death directly resulting from them are due to misconduct. When an adversary uses excessive force or means that could not have been reasonably foreseen in the incident, the resulting injury or death is not considered to have been caused by misconduct. Except for self-defense, a Soldier who persists in a fight or similar conflict after a combatant produces a dangerous weapon is acting in willful disregard for safety and is therefore

grossly negligent. This rule does not apply when a Soldier is the victim of an unprovoked assault and sustains injuries or dies while acting in self-defense.

D-7. Rule 7

A Soldier who operates a motor vehicle in a negligent manner that was the proximate cause of an injury, illness, disease, or death may be found to have engaged in misconduct depending on the circumstances as a whole. Simple negligence alone does not constitute misconduct.

a. A Soldier who knew or should have reasonably known he or she was unfit to drive, and who is injured or deceased as a result of driving a motor vehicle when unfit to do so, may be found to have engaged in misconduct. Voluntary intoxication, use of drugs or other circumstances that affect the Soldier's mental or physical faculties may cause a Soldier to be unfit.

b. It is not necessarily misconduct when a Soldier has a motor vehicle accident because he or she fell asleep while driving. Injury, illness, or death incurred while not wearing safety devices such as seat belts or safety helmets is one factor to consider. The violation must, under the circumstances, amount to gross negligence to constitute misconduct. For example, in motorcycle accident investigations, the IO should determine whether the motorcycle operator took the required safety course prior to the accident and obeyed traffic laws in determining the proximate cause of the accident.

c. The failure to use safety devices may have nothing to do with the proximate cause of the injury, illness, disease, or death. For example, the failure to wear a safety helmet may have nothing to do with a motorcyclist who breaks a leg.

d. Failure to use safety devices can aggravate the illness, injuries, or disease but will not be the proximate cause of the illness, injuries, disease, or death. Do not focus solely upon whether or not the Soldier was wearing seat belts or other protective devices at the time of the accident, instead carefully examine the facts and circumstances of each case.

D-8. Rule 8

Injury or death because of erratic or reckless conduct, without regard for personal safety or the safety of others, is due to misconduct and is NLD. This rule may be applied with any reckless conduct that risks the safety of self or others. "Thrill" or "dare-devil" type activities may be considered gross negligence. All circumstances will be considered, including the Soldier's training and experience. This rule may be applied to any reckless conduct, thrill, or dare-devil type activity.

D-9. Rule 9

a. For purposes of making LOD findings, there is a presumption that a mentally sound person will not commit suicide (or make a bona fide attempt to commit suicide). This presumption prevails until rebutted by a greater weight of the evidence than supports any different conclusion (see para 4-12b).

b. In all cases of suicide or suicide attempts, a behavioral health officer will review the evidence collected to determine the bio-psychosocial factors that contributed to the Soldier's desire to end his or her life. If the Soldier is found mentally unsound, the behavioral health officer should determine whether the Soldier's mental condition was service connected, EPTS or EPTS-SA. The behavioral health officer will render an opinion as to the probable causes of the self-destructive behavior and whether the Soldier was mentally sound at the time of the incident.

c. The MTF must identify, evaluate, and document mental and emotional disorders. A Soldier may not be held responsible for his or her acts if, as the result of mental defect, disease, or derangement, the Soldier was unable to comprehend the nature of such acts or to control his or her actions. Therefore, these disorders are considered "ILD" unless they existed before entering the Service and were not aggravated by military service. Personality disorders by their nature are considered as EPTS.

D-10. Rule 10

A third party's misconduct or grossly negligent act is attributed to the Soldier if the Soldier exercises sufficient influence over the third party's conduct or if the misconduct or gross negligence demonstrates sufficient intent or failure to exercise due care to establish misconduct by association. (For example, a Soldier willingly becomes a passenger in a motor vehicle with knowledge that the driver had been consuming alcohol or drugs prior to driving).

D-11. Rule 11

For purposes of making LOD findings, a Soldier injured or incurring disease or death while in an authorized duty status but taking part in outside activities, such as business ventures, hobbies, contests, or professional or amateur athletic activities, is determined under the same rules as other situations. To determine whether an injury or death is due to gross negligence, the nature of the outside activity should be considered, along with the training and experience of the Soldier.

D-12. Rule 12

Any illness, disease, or death that proximately results from a Soldier unreasonably refusing or failing through neglect or design, to submit to medical, surgical, or dental treatment, may be considered gross negligence, even where gross negligence did not cause the original condition. Sincerely held religious beliefs constitute a reasonable reason to refuse such treatment and do not constitute misconduct.

Appendix E

Internal Control Evaluation

E-1. Function

The function covered by this evaluation is Line of Duty Policy, Procedures, and Investigations Program.

E-3. Instructions

These key internal controls must be formally evaluated at least once every 5 years or whenever the internal control administrator changes. Certification that this evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished on DA Form 11-2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification). Evaluation test questions are outlined in paragraph E-4, below, and are intended as a starting point for each applicable level of internal control evaluation. Answers must be based on the actual testing of key internal controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, sampling, simulation, other). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and corrective action indicated in supporting documentation.

E-2. Purpose

The purpose of this evaluation is to assist the commander and internal control administrators in evaluating key internal controls. It is not intended to cover all controls.

E-4. Test questions

- a.* What is the commander's role in the LOD process?
- b.* What are the time restrictions for initiating an LOD?
- c.* What Soldiers are entitled to receive an LOD?
- d.* Why are LOD investigations conducted?
- e.* Who is the approving authority?
- f.* Is HIPAA training current for commander, and unit staff who in the performance of their duties are required to put LODs in the system?
- g.* Have selected staff personnel been familiarized with AR 600-8-4?
- h.* Is the commander informed of LODs found to be caused by misconduct on the Soldier's part?

E-5. Supersession

Not applicable.

E-6. Comments

Help to make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments to Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 (DAPE-HR), 300 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0300.

Glossary

Section I

Abbreviations

ACOM

Army command

AG

Adjutant General

ARIMS

Army Records Information Management System

ARNG

Army National Guard

ASCC

Army service component command

AWOL

absent without leave

CAC

Casualty Assistance Center

CG

commanding general

CID

Criminal Investigation Division

DA

Department of the Army

DCS

Deputy Chief of Staff

DD

Department of Defense

DHA

Defense Health Agency

DIMA

drilling individual mobilization augmentee

DOD

Department of Defense

DODI

Department of Defense instruction

DRU

direct reporting unit

eMMPS

electronic Medical Management Personnel System

EPTS

existed prior to service

FORSCOM

U.S. Army Forces Command

GCMCA

General Court-Martial Convening Authority

GS

general schedule

HIPAA

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act

HRC

U.S. Army Human Resources Command

HSS

health services specialist

ILD

in line of duty

ILD-EPTS-SA

in line of duty-existed prior to service-service aggravated

IMA

individual mobilization augmentee

IO

investigating officer

iPERMS

Interactive Personnel Electronic Records Management System

IRR

individual ready reserve

LOD

line of duty

MEB

medical evaluation board

MMSO

military medical support office

MSC

major subordinate command

MTF

medical treatment facility

NGB

National Guard Bureau

NLD

not in line of duty

NLD-DOM

not in line of duty-due to own misconduct

NLD-EPTS

not in line of duty-existed prior to service

NLD-EPTS-NSA

not in line of duty-EPTS-not service aggravated

NLD-NDOM

not in line of duty-not due to own misconduct

OCONUS

outside the continental United States

PEB

physical evaluation board

PILD

presumptive in line of duty

RC

Reserve Component

RD

Readiness |Division

REFRAD

released from active duty

RRS–A

Records Retention Schedule-Army

SECARMY

Secretary of the Army

SJA

staff judge advocate

SPCMCA

special court-martial convening authority

TRICARE

tri-service medical care

UA

unit administrator

UCMJ

Uniform Code of Military Justice

USAR

U.S. Army Reserve

USARC

U.S. Army Reserve Command

USC

United States Code

Section II**Terms****Absent without authority**

Consider member “absent without authority” if he or she is voluntarily AWOL for more than 24 hours, or was voluntarily absent from a scheduled duty or formation, a restriction or an arrest. Scheduled duty or formation means doing a specified task at a specified time and place for a specified purpose. It is not the same as regularly scheduled duty.

Active duty

The term “active duty” means full-time duty in the active military service of the United States. Such term includes full-time training duty, annual training duty, and attendance, while in the active military service, at a school designated as a service school by law or by the Secretary of the military department concerned. Such term does not include full-time National Guard duty. The term “active duty for a period of more than 30 days” means active duty under a call or order that does not specify a period of 30 days or less.

Active duty for training

A tour of active duty that is used for training members of the RCs to provide trained units and qualified persons to fill the needs of the Armed Forces in time of war or national emergency and such other times as the national security requires. The member is under orders that provide for return to non-active status when the period of active duty for training is completed. It includes annual training, special tours of active duty for training, school tours, and the initial duty for training performed by non-prior service enlistees.

Active Service

Service on Active Duty or Full-time National Guard duty.

Alcohol abuse

The illegal or improper use or possession of alcohol, on or off duty, that results in, but is not limited to, impaired duty performance, intoxicated driving, domestic disturbances, assault, aberrant behavior, altercations, underage drinking or other behavior inconsistent with Army standards.

Alcoholism

A psychological or physical dependence on alcohol.

Appointing authority

The Special Court Martial Convening Authority for the Soldier at the time the incident is reported. Also is the final approval authority for informal line of duty investigations.

Approval authority

An official with the authority to formally assume responsibility for operating a system at an acceptable level of risk. The first General Court-Martial Convening Authority in the Soldiers chain of command.

Behavioral health officer

A person in mental health settings who has achieved professional recognition and standing as defined by their respective discipline, including, but not limited to medicine, social work, psychology, nursing, occupational and recreational therapy and vocational rehabilitation and who has obtained, if applicable, license, registration, or certification.

Clear and unmistakable evidence

Undebatable information that the condition existed prior to military service or if increased in service, was not aggravated by military service. In other words, reasonable minds could only conclude that the condition existed prior to military service from a review of all of the evidence in the record.

Demobilization

Short term used for demobilization of armed forces. It is an act of changing from a war basis to a peace basis including disbanding or discharging troops; "demobilization of factories;" "immediate demobilization of the reserves."

Disease

A condition of an organ, part, structure, or system of the body in which there is incorrect function resulting from the effect of heredity, infection, diet or environment. It is the same as an illness, sickness or ailment.

Drug abuse

The illegal or improper use, possession, sale, transfer, or trafficking of any controlled substance included in schedules I, II, III, IV, and V in 21 USC 812, drug abuse paraphernalia, or any intoxicating substance, other than alcohol, that is inhaled, injected, consumed, or introduced into the body in any manner to alter mood or function. This includes prescription medications used in a manner other than prescribed by medical providers.

Drugs

Any controlled substance included in schedules I, II, III, IV, and V in 21 USC 812, including anabolic or androgenic steroids, or any intoxicating substance other than alcohol, that is inhaled, injected, consumed, or introduced into the body in any manner to alter mood or function.

Erratic or reckless conduct

Spontaneous and unpredictable behavior with lack of concern regarding personal consequences and/or safety of others.

Existing prior to service

Any injury, illness, or disease to include the underlying causative condition, which was sustained or contracted prior to the present period of active duty or authorized training, or had its inception between prior and present periods of active duty or training is considered to have EPTS. A medical condition may in fact be present or developing for some time prior to the point when it is either diagnosed or manifests symptoms. Consequently, the time at which a medical condition "exists" or is "incurred" is not dependent on the date of diagnosis or when the condition becomes symptomatic. (Examples of some conditions which may be pre-existing are slow-growing cancers, heart disease, diabetes, or mental conditions, which can all be present well before they manifest themselves by becoming symptomatic.)

Gross negligence

Failure to exercise even the slightest amount of care; it is a conscious and voluntary disregard of the need to use reasonable care. Gross negligence is likely to cause harm or injury to persons, property, or both, and includes the deliberate disregard of another person's safety. Gross negligence is considered misconduct for the purposes of this regulation.

In line of duty

A death, injury, illness, or disease suffered by a member is presumed to be in the line of duty, unless a preponderance of the evidence supports the finding that the Soldier's injury, illness, disease, or death happened while the member was absent from duty without leave or due to the member's own misconduct. Confine the meaning of "line of duty" in this instruction to the purpose of this regulation. It is completely distinct from usage under the Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 USC 2671, and has no bearing on the meaning or application of the phrase "acting within the scope of his office or employment" as used in that Act.

Inactive duty training

Authorized training performed by a member of a RC not on active duty or active duty for training and consisting of regularly scheduled unit training assemblies, additional training assemblies, periods of appropriate duty or equivalent training, and any special additional duties authorized for RC personnel by the Secretary concerned, and performed by them in connection with the prescribed activities of the organization in which they are assigned with or without pay. This does not include work or study associated with correspondence course.

Incident

The circumstances including facts, location, date, and time of the initial happenings, occurrences, or events. (For example, if a Soldier is injured in area A and is transported to area B where the Soldier later passes, area A is responsible for conducting the LOD investigation and area B is responsible for submitting a change of status in Defense Casualty Information Processing System).

Injury

Injury includes such conditions as fractures, wounds, strains, sprains, dislocations, concussions, PTSD, and compressions. In addition, it includes conditions resulting from extremes of temperature or prolonged exposure. Acute poisoning (except those due to contaminated food) resulting from exposure to toxic or poisonous substances are also injuries. This also includes non-visual injuries that might also require a Soldier to experience a loss of duty time for a period of more than 24 hours, or that may result in permanent disability and/or separation from service, such as Traumatic Brain Injuries and PTSD.

Intentional conduct

An act, by commission or omission, done deliberately.

Intoxication

Maladaptive behavior such as aggressiveness, impaired judgment, and impaired social or occupational functioning, because of recent ingestion, inhalation, or injection of any substance into the body. Signs include flushed face, slurred speech, unsteady gait, lack of coordination, impaired attention, irritability, euphoria or depression.

Line of duty investigation

An investigation which documents the circumstances regarding a Soldier's injury, illness, disease, or death, including a Soldier's duty status at the time of the incident, and whether misconduct was involved.

Lost time

Time (if more than 24 hours) which must be made up (served) by an enlisted member who is unable to perform military duties because of intemperate use of drugs or alcohol, or because of injury, illness, or disease resulting from misconduct.

MEDCHART

The Medical Electronic Data (for) Care History and Readiness Tracking system is a customizable, centralized approach to managing all aspects of a Soldier's medical readiness and care history.

Medical providers

Physician, Physician Assistant, Nurse Practitioner

Mental responsibility

Soldiers are not responsible for their misconduct and its foreseeable consequences if, as a result of mental disease or defect, they lack substantial capacity either to appreciate that their conduct is wrong or to conform the conduct to the requirements of law. Members with impaired mental faculties as a result of their own misconduct, such as by taking a hallucinogen other illegal (controlled) substance or deliberately ingesting any harmful/dangerous substance, or by voluntary intoxication, are

mentally responsible for purposes of LOD investigations. All members are presumed mentally responsible for their acts unless there is contrary evidence. This presumption usually means it is unnecessary to pursue the issue of mental responsibility unless there is credible evidence of lack of mental responsibility. Such evidence may consist of the circumstances surrounding the injury, illness, disease, or death, previous abnormal or irrational behavior, expert opinion or other evidence directly or indirectly pointing toward lack of mental responsibility.

Mental soundness

Mental soundness means that a Soldier possesses the requisite mental responsibility to intend their conduct. A Soldier may not be held responsible for his or her acts and their foreseeable consequences if, as the result of mental defect, disease, or derangement, the Soldier was unable to comprehend the nature of such acts or to control his or her actions. That is, if the Soldier does not have the ability to form the intent to undertake the underlying conduct, then the Soldier is mentally unsound for purposes of LOD investigations.

Military medical authority

A DOD credentialed medical, dental, or behavioral health provider; or, in certain instances, the appropriate office in the DHA.

Misconduct

Conduct that is wrongful, improper, illegal, or grossly negligent.

Muster duty

A gathering of military personnel for a call to duty.

Natural progression

The worsening of a pre-Service injury, illness, or disease that would have occurred within the same timeframe regardless of military service.

Not in line of duty – due to own misconduct

A determination supported by a preponderance of the evidence that the member’s injury, illness, disease, or death, was proximately caused by the member’s own misconduct, regardless of whether the member was absent without authority.

Not in line of duty – not due to own misconduct

A determination supported by a preponderance of the evidence that the member’s injury, illness, disease, or death happened while the member was absent without authority, and the injury, illness, disease, or death was not proximately caused by the member’s own misconduct. If the Soldier was AWOL at the time, only a Behavioral Health expert can determine mental soundness for that Soldier. EPTS conditions also fall under this finding unless negligence or misconduct is found.

Preponderance of evidence

Findings must be supported by a greater weight of evidence (more likely than not) than supports any different conclusion. The evidence must establish a degree of certainty so that a reasonable person is convinced of the truth or falseness of a fact. This standard of proof used in LOD determinations is more analogous to the “preponderance of the evidence” standard used in administrative proceedings than “beyond a reasonable doubt” standard used in courts-martial.

Presumption

An inference of the truth of a proposition or fact reached through a process of reasoning and based on the existence of other facts. Matters that are presumed need no proof to support them, but may be rebutted by evidence to the contrary.

Proximate cause

The cause of an action that, in a natural and continuous sequence unbroken by an independent and unforeseeable new cause, resulting in the injury, illness, disease, or death and without which the death, injury, illness, or disease would not have been incurred.

Reserve Components

The Army Reserve and the Army National Guard of the United States.

Service aggravation

The permanent worsening of a pre-service medical condition over and above the natural progression of the condition.

Simple negligence

A failure to exercise the degree of care, which a person of ordinary prudence would usually take in the same or similar circumstance(s), taking into consideration age, maturity of judgment, experience, education, and training of the Soldier. Simple negligence alone does not constitute misconduct. An injury, disease, illness, or death caused solely by simple

negligence is ILD unless it existed prior to entry into the service or occurred during a period of AWOL (except when the Soldier was mentally unsound at the inception of the AWOL).

Suicide

Refers to a death resulting from purposeful action intended to result in one's own death. In order for suicide to constitute misconduct, the act of self-destruction must be intentional. A Soldier who is not mentally sound is incapable of forming intent. Whether a person, at the time of suicide, was so unsound mentally that he or she did not realize the consequence of such an act, or was unable to resist such impulse, is a question to be determined in each individual case, based on all available lay and medical evidence pertaining to his or her mental condition at the time of suicide. The act of suicide or a bona fide attempt is, in and of itself, considered evidence of mental unsoundness. If there is no reasonable adequate motive for suicide, as shown by the evidence, the act will be considered to have resulted from mental unsoundness. A reasonable adequate motive for suicide may only be established by affirmative evidence showing circumstances which could lead a rational person to self-destruction. All instances of suicide or a bona fide attempt shall create a rebuttable presumption of lack of mental responsibility, and failure to rebut the presumption shall support a finding of ILD.

Under the influence of alcohol or drugs

Any intoxication caused by alcohol or by drugs that is sufficient to impair the rational and full exercise of the mental or physical faculties.

White Cell

A Deployment Support Cell established to assist in successfully completing Mobilization, Redeployment, Demobilization, and Reintegration activities. A white cell is established for all DEMOB units of company size or larger from the RC unit's organic command.

Wrongful aggression

An actual physical act or at least a threat to inflict real imminent injury upon a person or one's self. It presupposes actual, sudden, unexpected or imminent danger-not merely threatening and intimidating action.

Section III

Special Abbreviations and Terms

This section contains no entries.

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