

Department of Defense INSTRUCTION
NUMBER 1332.30

SUBJECT: Separation of Regular and Reserve Commissioned Officers

ENCLOSURE 2

REASON FOR SEPARATION

3. HOMOSEXUAL CONDUCT. Homosexual conduct is grounds for separation from the Military Services under the terms set forth in paragraph 3.a.(2) of this enclosure.

Homosexual conduct ~~is includes engaging in, attempting to engage in, or soliciting another to engage in a~~ homosexual act or acts, a statement by a member that he or she is a homosexual or bisexual, or words to that effect~~demonstrates a propensity or intent to engage in homosexual acts~~, or marriage or attempted marriage to a person known to be of the same biological sex~~a homosexual marriage or attempted marriage~~. ~~A statement by a member that demonstrates a propensity or intent to engage in homosexual acts is grounds for separation not because it reflects the member's sexual orientation, but because the statement indicates a likelihood that the member engages in or will engage in homosexual acts.~~ A member's sexual orientation is considered a personal and private matter, and is not a bar to continued military service under this paragraph, unless manifested by homosexual conduct in the manner described in paragraph 3.a. of this enclosure.

a. A commissioned officer shall be separated under this paragraph if one or more of the following approved findings ~~are~~is made:

(1) The officer has engaged in, attempted to engage in, or solicited another to engage in a homosexual act or acts, unless there are approved further findings that the officer has demonstrated that:

(a) Such acts are a departure from the officer's usual and customary behavior;

(b) Such acts under all the circumstances are unlikely to recur;

(c) Such acts were not accomplished by use of force, coercion, or intimidation;

(d) Under the particular circumstances of the case, the officer's continued presence in the Armed Forces is consistent with the interests of the Armed Forces in proper discipline, good order, and morale of the military service; and,

(e) The officer does not have a propensity or intent to engage in homosexual

acts.

(2) The officer has made a statement that he or she is a homosexual or bisexual, or words to that effect, unless there is a further approved finding that the officer has demonstrated that he or she is not a person who engages in, attempts to engage in, has a propensity to engage in, or intends to engage in homosexual acts. A statement by an officer that he or she is a homosexual or bisexual, or words to that effect, creates a rebuttable presumption that the officer is a person who engages in, attempts to engage in, has a propensity to engage in, or intends to engage in homosexual acts. The officer shall be advised of that presumption and given the opportunity to rebut the presumption by presenting evidence demonstrating that he or she ~~does not~~ is not a person who engages in, attempts to engage in, has ~~ve~~ a propensity to engage in, or intends to engage in homosexual acts. “Propensity to engage in homosexual acts” means more than an abstract preference or desire to engage in homosexual acts; it indicates a likelihood that a person engages in or will engage in homosexual acts. In determining whether an officer has successfully rebutted the presumption that he or she is a person who engages in, attempts to engage in, or has a propensity or intent to engage in homosexual acts, some or all of the following may be considered:

(a) A statement under oath by the officer that he or she is not a person who engages in, attempts to engage in, has a propensity to engage in, or intends to engage in homosexual acts;

~~(ba)~~ Whether the officer has engaged in homosexual acts;

~~(b) The officer’s credibility;~~

(c) Testimony from others about the officer’s past conduct, character, and credibility;

(d) The nature and circumstances of the officer’s statement;

(e) Any other evidence relevant to whether the officer is likely to engage in homosexual acts.

(3) The officer has married or attempted to marry a person known to be of the same sex (as evidenced by the external anatomy of the persons involved).

(4) The list in paragraphs 3.a.(2)(a) through 3.a.(2)(e) of this enclosure is not exhaustive; any other relevant evidence may also be considered.

b. The commissioned officer shall bear the burden of proving throughout the proceedings, by a preponderance of the evidence, that retention is warranted under the

~~limited~~ circumstances described in paragraphs 3.a.(1) and 3.a.(2) of this enclosure.

c. Nothing in this Instruction or the Service implementing regulations requires that an officer be processed for separation when a determination is made as follows, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Military Departments concerned, that:

(1) The officer engaged in acts, made statements, or married or attempted to marry a person known to be of the same biological sex for the purpose of avoiding or terminating military service, and

(2) Separation of the officer would not be in the best interest of the Armed Forces.

ENCLOSURE 3

PROCEDURES FOR NONPROBATIONARY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1. INITIATION OF ACTION. The Secretary of each Military Department shall prescribe procedures for the initiation of separation recommendations.

2. SHOW-CAUSE AUTHORITY (SCA)

a. The SCA shall determine whether an officer shall be required to show cause for retention in the military service for one or more of the reasons listed in Enclosure 2, and as further defined by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned.

b. The SCA shall:

(1) Evaluate all information presented about the case under consideration.

(2) Determine whether the record is sufficient to require the officer to show cause for retention in the military service.

(3) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned, close the case if the authority determines that the officer should not be required to show cause for retention in the military service.

(4) Refer the case to a Board of Inquiry if the authority determines that the officer should be required to show cause for retention in the military service. The reasons for making such a show-cause determination shall be provided to the officer in writing.

(5) Refer the case to a Board of Inquiry if the record supports a finding of homosexual conduct under Enclosure 2. For purposes of making this determination, the standards set forth in subparagraphs 2.c-f of Enclosure 8 are applicable.

(6) Consider the initiation of separation action if the record supports a finding of drug abuse under Enclosure 2.

c. In accordance with sections 618(c)(2) or 14109(c) of Reference (d), the Secretary of the Military Department concerned may require an officer to show cause for retention on active duty or in an active status based on the recommendation of a promotion selection board.

d. The SCA shall appoint members of Boards of Inquiry unless regulations of the Service Secretary concerned reserve that authority to another official.

3. BOARD OF INQUIRY

a. Composition. See Enclosure 4.

b. Convening. A Board of Inquiry shall be convened under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned.

c. Function. A Board of Inquiry shall give a fair and impartial hearing to an officer required to show cause for retention on active duty. The Board of Inquiry is an administrative board that shall consider all relevant and material evidence about the case and shall function under rules and procedures established by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned. The Board of Inquiry shall make findings on each reason for separation and a recommendation as to whether a respondent should be retained in the military service. The board also shall recommend the character of discharge, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned, if it recommends discharge. Its findings must be supported by a preponderance of the evidence. The proceedings and hearing before a Board of Inquiry are intended to give the officer an opportunity to respond to, and rebut, the basis for the contemplated separation, after having been informed of the contemplated separation and the reasons therefore. The hearing shall provide a forum for why the officer concerned thinks the contemplated action should not be taken.

d. Determinations

(1) If a Board of Inquiry determines that the officer has established that he should be retained on active duty, the case will be closed by the initiating SCA. In the case of homosexual conduct, the board shall make specific findings of the reasons warranting retention in accordance with Enclosure 2.

(2) If a Board of Inquiry determines that an officer has failed to establish that he or she should be retained on active duty, the SCA shall forward the case, including its recommendations regarding characterization of discharge, to the Secretary of the Military Department concerned in accordance with regulations prescribed by that Secretary.

(3) For officers on the RASL, the Board of Inquiry shall refer the case to the Secretary of the Military Department concerned for disposition under section 14903(d) of Reference (d).

4. RETIREMENT OR DISCHARGE

a. Retirement. A commissioned officer separated from active duty or from an active status, in accordance with this Instruction, if eligible for voluntary retirement under any

law on the date of such separation, may request and shall be retired in the grade and with the retired pay for which eligible if retired under such provision.

b. Discharge. A commissioned officer separated from the military service in accordance with this Instruction, if ineligible for retirement under any law on the date of such separation, shall be discharged:

(1) Honorably in the grade then held if separated only for substandard performance of duty; or,

(2) In the grade then held if separated for misconduct, for moral or professional dereliction, homosexual conduct, or in the interest of national security. The character of discharge shall be determined by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned, but in no case shall it be less favorable than that recommended by the Board of Inquiry.

5. APPLICATION FOR RETIREMENT OR DISCHARGE

a. At any time before final action in the case, the Secretary of the Military Department concerned may grant a request by the commissioned officer concerned for the following:

(1) Voluntary retirement.

(2) Transfer to the Retired Reserve (when the officer is a reservist).

(3) Discharge.

b. The action, under this paragraph, of the Secretary of the Military Department concerned is final.

6. LIMITATIONS

a. A commissioned officer required to show cause for retention in the military service because of substandard performance of duty and who is retained on active duty or in an active status by a Board of Inquiry may not again be required to show cause for retention for the same reasons within the year period beginning on the date of the determination to retain.

b. Subject to paragraph 6.c. of this enclosure, a commissioned officer required to show cause for retention in the military service because of misconduct, moral or professional dereliction, homosexual conduct, or in the interest of national security, and who is retained on active duty or in an active status by a Board of Inquiry, may again be required to show cause for retention at any time.

c. A commissioned officer may not again be required to show cause for retention in the military service solely because of conduct that was the subject of the previous proceedings, unless the findings and recommendations of the Board of Inquiry that considered the case are determined to have been the result of fraud or collusion.

d. Acquittal or not-guilty findings in military or criminal proceedings, conviction or punishment by civilian or military court, and military Nonjudicial Punishment under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice, do not constitute a bar to administrative discharge action.

ENCLOSURE 8

GUIDELINES FOR FACT-FINDING INQUIRIES INTO HOMOSEXUAL CONDUCT

1. RESPONSIBILITY

a. Only a commander senior to the member in the member's chain of command, in the grade of O-7 or higher, commander is authorized to initiate fact-finding inquiries involving homosexual conduct. A commander may initiate a fact-finding inquiry only when he or she has received credible information that there is basis for discharge. Commanders are responsible for ensuring that inquiries are conducted properly and that no abuse of authority occurs.

b. A fact-finding inquiry may be conducted by the commander personally or by a person he or she appoints, but the appointee must be senior to the member and in the grade of O-5 or higher, or civilian equivalent. ~~The inquiry~~ may consist of an examination of the information reported or a more extensive investigation, as necessary.

c. The inquiry should gather all credible information that directly relates to the grounds for possible separation. Inquiries shall be limited to the factual circumstances directly relevant to the specific allegations.

d. If a commander has credible evidence of possible criminal conduct, he or she shall follow the procedures in the Manual for Courts-Martial (Reference (h)) and implementing regulations issued by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned.

e. The guidelines in this enclosure do not apply to activities of Defense Criminal Investigative Organizations and other DoD law enforcement organizations, which are governed by DoD Instruction 5505.8 (Reference (i)).

2. BASIS FOR CONDUCTING INQUIRIES

a. A commander will initiate an inquiry only if he or she has credible information that there is a basis for discharge. Credible information exists when the information, considering its source and the surrounding circumstances, supports a reasonable belief that there is a basis for discharge. It requires a determination based on articulable facts, not just a belief or suspicion.

b. A basis for discharge exists if, as follows:

(1) The member has engaged in, attempted to engage in, or solicited another to

engage in a homosexual act or acts;

(2) The member has ~~said~~ made a statement that he or she is a homosexual or bisexual, or ~~made some other statement that indicates a propensity or intent to engage in homosexual acts~~ words to that effect; or

(3) The member has married or attempted to marry a person known to be of the same biological sex.

c. Credible information does not exist, for example, when as follows:

(1) The individual is suspected of engaging in homosexual conduct, but there is no credible information, as described, to support that suspicion; or

(2) The only information is the opinions of others that a member is a homosexual;
or

(3) The inquiry would be based on rumor, suspicion, or capricious claims concerning a member's sexual orientation; or

(4) The only information known is an associational activity such as going to a gay bar, possessing or reading homosexual publications, associating with known homosexuals, or marching in a gay rights rally in civilian clothes. Such activity, in and of itself, does not provide evidence of homosexual conduct; ~~or~~

(5) The information does not come from a reliable person.

d. Credible information exists, for example, when as follows:

(1) A member states to a person of senior grade and authority within his or her chain of command that he or she is a homosexual or bisexual, or words to that effect; or

~~(2)~~ A reliable person states, under oath, that he or she observed ~~or heard~~ a Service member ~~engaging-engage in, attempt to engage in, or solicit another to engage in~~ a homosexual act or acts, ~~or saying that he or she is a homosexual or bisexual or is married to a member of the same sex; or~~

~~(3)~~ A reliable person states, under oath, that he or she was told by ~~heard, observed, or discovered~~ a member that he or she is a homosexual or bisexual, or words to that effect ~~make a spoken or written statement that a reasonable person would believe was intended to convey the fact that he or she engages in, attempts to engage in, or has a propensity or intent to engage in homosexual acts; or,~~

(4) A reliable person states, under oath, that a Service member has married or attempted to marry a person known to be of the same biological sex.

(3) A reliable person states that he or she observed behavior that amounts to a nonverbal statement by a member that he or she is a homosexual or bisexual; i.e., behavior that a reasonable person would believe was intended to convey the statement that the member engages in, attempts to engage in, or has a propensity or intent to engage in homosexual acts.

e. A “reliable person” is someone who would be expected, under the circumstances, to provide accurate information. Examples of a person who may not be a “reliable person” are:

(1) A person with a prior history of untruthfulness or unreliability; or

(2) A person with a motive to seek revenge against or to cause personal or professional harm to the Service member specifically, or to cause personal or professional harm to persons suspected of being homosexual generally; or

(3) A person with a prior history of conflict with the Service member.

f. The following information shall not be considered evidence of or be used for purposes of fact-finding inquiries or separation proceedings regarding homosexual conduct, unless the Service member consents in writing that the information may be used:

(1) Information considered privileged pursuant to Rule 502 (“Lawyer-client privilege”), Rule 503 (“Communications to Clergy”), or Rule 513 (“Psychotherapist-patient privilege”) of the Military Rules of Evidence;

(2) Information provided by a Service member to a medical professional in furtherance of medical treatment, or to a public health official in the course of a public health inquiry;

(3) Information provided by a Service member in the course of seeking professional assistance for domestic or physical abuse sustained by the Service member or by a member of his or her household;

(4) Information about a Service member’s sexual orientation or conduct obtained in the course of a personnel security investigation, in accordance with and to the extent protected by DoD 5200.2-R (“Department of Defense Personnel Security Program”).

3. PROCEDURES

a. Informal fact-finding inquiries and administrative separation procedures are the preferred method of addressing homosexual conduct. This does not prevent disciplinary action or trial by courts-martial, when appropriate.

b. Commanders shall exercise sound discretion regarding when credible information exists. They shall examine the information, the source of the information, and the circumstances under which the information was obtained and decide whether an inquiry is warranted or whether no action should be taken.

c. Commanders or appointed inquiry officials shall not ask, and members shall not be required to reveal, whether a member is a heterosexual, a homosexual, or a bisexual. However, upon receipt of credible information of homosexual conduct (as described in paragraph 2 of this enclosure), commanders or appointed inquiry officials may ask members if they engaged in such conduct. But the member shall first be advised of the DoD policy on homosexual conduct (and rights under section 831 of Reference (d), if applicable). Should the member choose not to discuss the matter further, the commander should consider other available information. No negative inference may be drawn from a Service member's decision not to discuss the matter. Nothing in this provision precludes questioning a member about any information provided by the member in the course of the fact-finding inquiry or any related proceeding, nor does it provide the member with any basis for challenging the validity of any proceeding or the use of any evidence, including a statement by the member in any proceeding.

d. At any given point in the inquiry, the commander or appointed inquiry official must be able to clearly and specifically explain which grounds for separation he or she is attempting to verify and how the information being collected relates to those specific separation grounds.

~~e. A statement by a Service member that he or she is a homosexual or bisexual creates a rebuttable presumption that the Service member engages in, attempts to engage in, has a propensity to engage in, or intends to engage in homosexual acts. The Service member shall be given the opportunity to present evidence demonstrating that he or she does not engage in, attempt to engage in, or have a propensity or intent to engage in homosexual acts.~~

~~f. The Service member bears the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that he or she is not a person who engages in, attempts to engage in, has a propensity to engage in, or intends to engage in homosexual acts.~~

4. LEGAL EFFECT. The procedures in this enclosure create no substantive or procedural rights.

GLOSSARY

active commissioned service. Service on active duty or full-time National Guard duty as a commissioned officer in a grade above warrant officer.

active duty. Defined in Joint Publication 1-02 (Reference (j)).

ADL. A single list for the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps required to be maintained by each Service under section 620 of Reference (d) that contains the names of all officers of that Military Service other than officers described in section 641 of Reference (d) who are serving on active duty.

active status. Defined in Reference (j).

bisexual. A person who engages in, attempts to engage in, has a propensity to engage in, or intends to engage in homosexual and heterosexual acts.

commander. A commissioned or warrant officer who, by virtue of rank and assignment, exercises primary command authority over a military organization or prescribed territorial area that under pertinent official directives is recognized as a “command.”

commissioned officer. An officer in any of the Military Services who holds a grade and office under a commission signed by the President, and who is appointed as a Regular or Reserve officer. The term “commissioned officer” does not include a commissioned warrant officer or a retired commissioned officer.

convening authority. The Secretary of the Military Department concerned who may delegate that responsibility, as appropriate.

counsel. A lawyer qualified under section 827(b) of Reference (d) or a civilian lawyer retained at the commissioned officer’s expense.

discharge characterizations

honorable. When the quality of the Service member’s service generally has met the standards of acceptable conduct and performance of duty for military personnel, or is otherwise so meritorious that any other characterization would be clearly inappropriate.

general (under honorable conditions). When a Service member’s service has been honest and faithful, it is appropriate to characterize that service under honorable conditions. Characterization of service as general (under honorable conditions) is warranted when the negative aspects of the Service member’s conduct or performance of duty outweigh positive aspects of the Service member’s conduct or performance of duty

and the positive aspects of the Service member's conduct and performance as documented in their service record.

under other than honorable conditions. When separation is based upon a pattern of behavior that constitutes a significant departure from the conduct expected of Service members of the Military Services. Or, when separation is based upon one or more acts or omissions that constitute a significant departure from the conduct expected of Service members of the Military Services. Examples of factors that may be considered include the use of force or violence to produce serious bodily injury or death; abuse of a special position of trust; disregard by a superior of customary superior-subordinate relationships; acts or omissions that endanger the security of the United States or the health and welfare of other Service members of the Military Services; and deliberate acts or omissions that seriously endanger the health and safety of other persons.

homosexual. A person, regardless of sex, who engages in, attempts to engage in, has a propensity to engage in, or intends to engage in homosexual acts.

homosexual act. Any bodily contact, actively undertaken or passively permitted, between members of the same sex for the purpose of satisfying sexual desires and any bodily contact that a reasonable person would understand to demonstrate a propensity or intent to engage in such an act.

homosexual conduct. Engaging in, attempting to engage in, or soliciting another to engage in a homosexual act or acts; a statement by the Service member that he or she is a homosexual or bisexual, or words to that effect; or marriage or attempted marriage to a person known to be of the same biological sex. ~~A homosexual act, a statement by the member that demonstrates a propensity or intent to engage in homosexual acts, or a homosexual marriage or attempted marriage.~~

homosexual marriage or attempted marriage. When a member has married or attempted to marry a person known to be of the same biological sex.

legal advisor. A judge advocate qualified under 827(b) of Reference (d) and appointed to assist a Board of Inquiry.

non-probationary commissioned officer. A commissioned officer other than a probationary commissioned officer.

probationary commissioned officer. A commissioned officer on the ADL with fewer than 6 years of active commissioned service; or a Reserve commissioned officer with fewer than 6 years of commissioned service.

propensity to engage in homosexual acts. A likelihood that a person engages in or will

engage in homosexual acts, which is more than an abstract preference or desire to engage in homosexual acts.

release from active duty. Release from full-time duty in the active military service of the United States.

RASL. A single list for the respective Army, the Navy, the Air Force, or the Marine Corps, required to be maintained under section 14002 of Reference (d), which contains the names of all officers of that Armed Force, except warrant officers (including commissioned warrant officers) who are in an active status in a Reserve Component of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, or the Marine Corps, and are not on an ADL.

respondent. A commissioned officer required to show cause for retention on active duty.

separation. A general term that includes discharge, release from active duty, release from custody and control of the Armed Forces, transfer to the Individual Ready Reserve, and similar changes in Active or Reserve status.

sexual orientation. An abstract sexual preference for persons of a particular sex, as distinct from a propensity or intent to engage in sexual acts.

show cause. What the respondent must do by a preponderance of the evidence to justify his or her retention in the service after the government has made a prima facie showing that one or more of the reasons for discharge in the letter of notification exist.

SCA. Any of the following, as determined by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned:

The Secretary of the Military Department concerned or officers (not below the grade of Major General or Rear Admiral (upper half)) designated by the Secretaries of the Military Departments concerned to determine, based on a record review, that an officer shall be required to show cause for retention in the military service.

Commanders of reserve personnel centers, commanders exercising general court-martial authority, and all general or flag rank officers in command who have a judge advocate or legal advisor available.

statement that a member is a homosexual or bisexual, or words to that effect. Language or behavior that a reasonable person would believe was intended to convey the statement that a **the member is a** person **who** engages in, attempts to engage in, ~~or~~ has a propensity **to engage in,** or ~~intent~~ **intends** to engage in homosexual acts. This may include statements such as “I am a homosexual,” “I am gay,” “I am a lesbian,” “I have a homosexual orientation,” and the like.