



Phantom Justice: January 2021



Misconduct Separations

- A PFC (E-3) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with an Other Than Honorable (OTH) discharge for sexual assault.
- A SSG (E-6) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge for two DWI offenses and assault upon his spouse.
- A PV1 (E-1) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with an Other Than Honorable (OTH) discharge for the wrongful use and possession of drugs.
- A PV2 (E-2) was separated from the Army under Chapter 10 with an Other Than Honorable (OTH) discharge for being AWOL on two occasions and the wrongful use of illegal drugs.
- *NOTE: Cases involving Soldiers accused of committing sexual assault or sexual contact offenses may be disposed of through administrative separation process for a number of reasons. For example, survivors sometimes prefer the administrative separation process over participating in a court-martial.*

A Chapter 10 is in Lieu of Trial by Court Martial.

Courts-Martial

- On 14 January 2021, at a general court-martial convened at Fort Hood, Texas, a SSG (E-6) was convicted by a military judge, pursuant to his pleas, of six specifications of attempted indecent visual recording and three specifications of indecent visual recording in violation of Articles 80 and 120c, UCMJ. The accused video recorded other male Soldiers in latrines at Fort Hood and Kuwait. The military judge sentenced the accused to be reduced to the grade of E-1, to forfeit all pay and allowances, to be confined for 125 days, and to be discharged from the service with a dishonorable discharge. The sentence was in accordance with the terms of a plea agreement.
- On 22 January 2021, at a special court-martial convened at Fort Hood, Texas, a SPC (E-4) was convicted by a military panel, contrary to his pleas, of one specification of abusive sexual contact (touching the survivor's breast without her consent) in violation of Article 120, UCMJ, and one specification of false official statement (lying to law enforcement) in violation of Article 107, UCMJ. The accused was acquitted of one specification of abusive sexual contact in violation of Article 120, UCMJ. The military judge sentenced the accused to be reduced to the grade of E-3, to be restricted to the confines of Fort Hood for 30 days, and to perform 30 days of hard labor without confinement.
- *NOTE: These cases were previously reported individually close in time to the court-martial result.*

Other III Corps Military Justice Actions:

- DUI GOMORs: 5
- MISCONDUCT GOMORs: 7
- ARTICLE 15s: 36



Phantom Justice: February 2021



Misconduct Separations

- A PV2 (E-2) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with an Other Than Honorable (OTH) discharge for sexual assault, DWI, threats, and use of illegal drugs.
- A SGT (E-5) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge for assault.
- A SPC (E-4) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with an Other Than Honorable (OTH) discharge for false statements, disobeying NCO, disrespect to commissioned officer, FTRs, and altering documents.
- A PV1 (E-1) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c(2) with a General discharge for use of illegal drugs, missing movement, false statement, theft, and violating the shelter in place order.
- A PV2 (E-2) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c(2) with a General discharge for the wrongful use of illegal drugs
- A CPT (O-3) was recommended for separation with a General discharge for DWI
- A 1LT (O-2) was recommended for separation with an Other Than Honorable (OTH) discharge for sexual harassment, disrespect, creating a hostile work environment, and attempting to engage in multiple extramarital relationships.

NOTE: Soldiers being separated administratively may receive one of three characterizations of service: Honorable, General, or Other Than Honorable (OTH). Anything less than an Honorable discharge may result in the loss of certain benefits and negatively affect employment and educational opportunities.

Officer eliminations are approved at Human Resources Command, whereas enlisted separations are approved at the location installation

Courts-Martial

- On 10 February 2021, at a special court-martial convened at Fort Hood, Texas, a PFC (E-3) was convicted by a military judge, contrary to his plea, of one specification of assault consummated by a battery upon his spouse in violation of Article 128, UCMJ. The military judge sentenced the accused to be discharged from the service with a bad-conduct discharge
- On 12 February 2021, at a general court-martial convened at Fort Hood, Texas, a SPC (E-4) was convicted by a military judge, contrary to his pleas, of four specifications of sexual assault in violation of Articles 120, UCMJ. The military judge sentenced the accused to be reduced to the grade of E-1, to be confined for four years, and to be discharged from the service with a dishonorable discharge.

III Corps Military Justice Actions:

- DUI GOMORs: 5
- MISCONDUCT GOMORs: 3
- Article 15s: 46
- DV Administrative Separations: 1
- Sex Crimes Administrative Separations: 2
- Sex Crimes Courts-Martial: 1
- Total Courts-Martial: 2



Phantom Justice: March 2021



Misconduct Separations

- A PV2 (E-2) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-5 with an Other Than Honorable (OTH) discharge for a conviction by civil authorities of lewd molestation.
- A PFC (E-3) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c(2) with a General discharge for the wrongful use of illegal drugs.
- A PFC (E-3) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with an Other Than Honorable (OTH) discharge for aggravated robbery.
- A SPC (E-4) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with an Other Than Honorable (OTH) discharge for aggravated bodily assault with a deadly weapon.
- A SGT (E-5) was separated from the Army under Chapter 10 with an Other Than Honorable (OTH) discharge for sexual harassment and abusive sexual conduct.
- A CPT (O-3) was recommended for separation with a General discharge for insubordination, disrespect, disobeying orders, and lack of military bearing.

NOTE: Soldiers being separated administratively may receive one of three characterizations of service: Honorable, General, or Other Than Honorable (OTH). Anything less than an Honorable discharge may result in the loss of certain benefits and negatively affect employment and educational opportunities.

NOTE: Cases involving Soldiers accused of committing sexual assault or sexual contact offenses may be disposed of through administrative separation process for a number of reasons. For example, survivors sometimes prefer the administrative separation process over participating in a court-martial.

A Chapter 10 is in Lieu of Trial by Court Martial.

Officer eliminations are approved at Human Resources Command, whereas enlisted separations are approved at the location installation

Courts-Martial

- On 11 March 2021, at a general court-martial convened at Fort Hood, Texas, a SPC (E-3) was acquitted by a military panel composed of officer and enlisted members of two specifications of sexual assault and one specification of assault consummated by a battery, in violation of Articles 120 and 128, UCMJ.

III Corps Military Justice Actions:

- DUI GOMORs: 7
- MISCONDUCT GOMORs: 2
- Article 15s: 43
- DV Administrative Separations: 0
- Sex Crimes Administrative Separations: 2
- Sex Crimes Courts-Martial: 1
- Total Courts-Martial: 1



Phantom Justice: April 2021



Misconduct Separations

- A PV2 (E-2) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for wrongful use of illegal drugs, tampering, stealing, and obstruction of justice.
- A PV1 (E-1) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for AWOL, false official statement, damage to another Soldier's personal items, and wrongfully entering a barrack's room.
- A PFC (E-3) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for sexual assault. The survivor supported accepting a conditional waiver for a General Discharge.
- A PFC (E-3) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for sexual assault. The survivor supported accepting a conditional waiver for a General Discharge.
- A PV1 (E-1) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c(2) with a General Discharge for the wrongful use of drugs.
- A SPC (E-4) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with an Other Than Honorable (OTH) Discharge for murder. The Service member is pending prosecution by the civil authorities.
- A PFC (E-3) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c(2) with a General Discharge for wrongful use of drugs.
- A SPC (E-4) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with an Other Than Honorable (OTH) Discharge for stealing unit funds and making false statements.
- A SSG (E-6) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-5 with an Other Than Honorable (OTH) Discharge for aggravated assault/threatened Bodily Injury with a deadly weapon. The Service member was prosecuted by the civil authorities.

NOTE: Soldiers being separated administratively may receive one of three characterizations of service: Honorable, General, or Other Than Honorable (OTH). Anything less than an Honorable discharge may result in the loss of certain benefits and negatively affect employment and educational opportunities.

NOTE: Cases involving Soldiers accused of committing sexual assault or sexual contact offenses may be disposed of through administrative separation process for a number of reasons. For example, survivors sometimes prefer the administrative separation process over participating in a court-martial.

Courts-Martial

- On 6 April 2021, at a general court-martial convened at Fort Hood, Texas, a Private (E-1), was convicted by a military judge, contrary to his pleas, of two specifications of abusive sexual contact in violation of Article 120, UCMJ. The military judge sentenced the accused to be discharged from the service with a bad-conduct discharge.
- On 30 April 2021, at a general court-martial convened at Fort Hood, Texas, a Specialist was convicted by a military judge, contrary to his plea, of one specification of sexual assault in violation of Article 120, UCMJ. The accused was found not guilty of two specifications of sexual assault, and one specification of abusive sexual contact in violation of Article 120, UCMJ. The military judge sentenced the accused to be reduced to the grade of E-1, to be confined for 32 months, and to be discharged from the service with a dishonorable discharge.

III Corps Military Justice Actions:

- DUI GOMORs: 11
- MISCONDUCT GOMORs: 5
- Article 15s: 64
- DV Administrative Separations: 0
- Sex Crimes Administrative Separations: 2
- Sex Crimes Courts-Martial: 2
- Total Courts-Martial: 2



Phantom Justice: May 2021



Misconduct Separations

- A SGT (E-5) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH Discharge for assault of his spouse and child neglect and endangerment.
- A SSG (E-6) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for the wrongful use of illegal drugs.
- A SPC (E-4) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH Discharge for assault of his spouse.
- A PV2 (E-2) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH Discharge for abusive sexual contact and wrongful discharge of a weapon.
- A SFC (E-7) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH Discharge for prohibited relationship, fraternization, extramarital sexual conduct, maltreatment, and disobeying orders.
- A 2LT (O-1) was recommended for elimination with a General Discharge for bullying, sexual harassment, and discrimination.
- A 1LT (O-2) was recommended for elimination with a General Discharge for assault.
- A 1LT (O-2) was recommended for elimination with an Honorable Discharge for violating General Order policy letter #8 by transporting an unregistered firearm onto Fort Hood.

NOTE: Soldiers being separated administratively may receive one of three characterizations of service: Honorable, General, or Other Than Honorable (OTH). Anything less than an Honorable discharge may result in the loss of certain benefits and negatively affect employment and educational opportunities.

NOTE: Cases involving Soldiers accused of committing sexual assault or sexual contact offenses may be disposed of through administrative separation process for a number of reasons. For example, survivors sometimes prefer the administrative separation process over participating in a court-martial.

NOTE: Officer eliminations are approved at Human Resources Command, whereas enlisted separations are approved at the location installation.

Courts-Martial

- On 22 May 2021, at a general court-martial convened at Fort Hood, Texas, a Chief Warrant Officer (CW3), was convicted by a military panel composed of officers, contrary to his plea, of one specification of sexual assault in violation of Article 120, UCMJ. The military judge sentenced the accused to be confined for 18 months and to be dismissed from the service.

NOTE: Soldiers may be punitively discharged at court-martial. Authorized punitive discharges are Bad Conduct Discharge and Dishonorable Discharge for enlisted Soldiers, and Dismissal for Officers. A Dismissal is the equivalent of a Dishonorable Discharge.

III Corps Military Justice Actions:

- DUI GOMORs: 8
- MISCONDUCT GOMORs: 0
- Article 15s: 58
- DV Administrative Separations: 2
- Sex Crimes Administrative Separations: 1
- Sex Crimes Courts-Martial: 1
- Total Courts-Martial: 1



Phantom Justice: June 2021



Misconduct Separations

- A SPC (E-4) was separated from the Army under Chapter 10 with an OTH Discharge for abusive sexual contact. The survivor supported accepting a discharge in lieu of trial by court martial.
- A SPC (E-4) was separated from the Army under Chapter 10 with an OTH Discharge for sexual assault of a child. The survivor supported accepting a discharge in lieu of trial by court martial.
- A SGT (E-5) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH Discharge for soliciting a minor for sexual acts.
- A SPC (E-4) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH Discharge for assault on a family member.
- A SPC (E-4) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH Discharge for wrongfully discharging a firearm and endangering family members.
- A SPC (E-4) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for wrongfully broadcasting intimate visual images of a Soldier.
- A SPC (E-4) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for assault.
- A SGT (E-5) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH Discharge for strangulation of a junior enlisted Soldier.
- A SSG (E-6) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for an unregistered firearm and assault on a family member.
- 1LT (O-2) was recommended for elimination with a General Discharge for failure to attend scheduled appointments and for failure to be at place of duty.
- A PV2 (E-2) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH Discharge for assault on a family member.

Courts-Martial

There were no Courts-Martial held for III Corps in June 2021.

III Corps Military Justice Actions:

- DUI GOMORs: 7
- MISCONDUCT GOMORs: 11
- Article 15s: 51
- DV Administrative Separations: 3
- Sex Crimes Administrative Separations: 3
- Sex Crimes Courts-Martial: 0
- Total Courts-Martial: 0

NOTE: Soldiers being separated administratively may receive one of three characterizations of service: Honorable, General, or Other Than Honorable (OTH). Anything less than an Honorable discharge may result in the loss of certain benefits and negatively affect employment and educational opportunities.

NOTE: Cases involving Soldiers accused of committing sexual assault or sexual contact offenses may be disposed of through administrative separation process for a number of reasons. For example, survivors sometimes prefer the administrative separation process over participating in a court-martial.

NOTE: Officer eliminations are approved at Human Resources Command, whereas enlisted separations are approved at the location installation.

NOTE: A Chapter 10 is an administrative separation in lieu of trial by court martial



Phantom Justice: July 2021



Misconduct Separations

- A SPC (E-4) was separated from the Army under Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge for solicitation of a minor.
- A PV2 (E-2) was separated under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH discharge for sexual assault and a threat.
- A PFC (E-3) was separated under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH discharge for sexual assault.
- A PV1 (E-1) was separated under Chapter 14-12c(2) with a General discharge for wrongful use of drugs.
- A SGT (E-5) was separated under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH discharge for assault of a family member.
- A 1LT (O-2) was recommended for elimination with a General Discharge for an inappropriate relationship with a junior Soldier.
- A 1LT (O-2) was recommended for elimination with an Honorable Discharge for making a false statement and violating a General Order.
- A PV2 (E-2) was retained by an Administrative Separation Board following its consideration, under Chapter 14-12c, of sexual assault allegations.
- A PV1 (E-1) was retained by an Administrative Separation Board for continuance in the IDES process following its consideration, under Chapter 14-12c, of wrongful drug use allegations.
- A PV1 (E-1) was retained by an Administrative Separation Board for continuance in the IDES process following its consideration, under Chapter 14-12c, of wrongful drug use allegations.

Courts-Martial

On 30 July 2021, at a general court-martial convened at Fort Hood, Texas, a Specialist (E-4) was acquitted by a military panel composed of officer and enlisted members of one specification of sexual assault and one specification of abusive sexual contact in violation of Article 120, UCMJ.

III Corps Military Justice Actions:

- DUI GOMORs: 6
- MISCONDUCT GOMORs: 2
- Article 15s: 82
- DV Administrative Separations: 1
- Sex Crimes Administrative Separations: 3
- Sex Crimes Courts-Martial: 1
- Total Courts-Martial: 1

NOTE: Soldiers being separated administratively may receive one of three characterizations of service: Honorable, General, or Other Than Honorable (OTH). Anything less than an Honorable discharge may result in the loss of certain benefits and negatively affect employment and educational opportunities. References to "Chapter 14-12c" are to specific provisions within Army Regulation 635-200, Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations, related to separation for commission of a serious offense.

NOTE: Cases involving Soldiers accused of committing sexual assault or sexual contact offenses may be disposed of through administrative separation process for a number of reasons. For example, survivors sometimes prefer the administrative separation process over participating in a court-martial.

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Phantom Justice: August 2021



Misconduct Separations

- A PV1 (E-1) was separated under Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge for sexual harassment.
- A PFC (E-3) was separated from the Army under Chapter 5-17 with an Honorable discharge.
- A PFC (E-3) was separated under Chapter 9 with an Honorable discharge for Alcohol or Other Drug Abuse Rehabilitation Failure.
- A SPC (E-4) was separated under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH discharge for assault and sexual assault.
- A SPC (E-4) was separated under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH discharge for failing to obey a lawful order and assault of a family member.
- A SPC (E-4) was separated under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH discharge for failing to obey a general regulation and engaging in extramarital conduct.
- A SSG (E-6) was separated under Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge for fleeing the scene after DWI crash.
- A SSG (E-6) was separated under Chapter 14-12c(2) with a General discharge for the wrongful use of an illegal drug.
- A SSG (E-6) was separated under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH discharge for DWI, assault, and communicating a threat.
- A SSG (E-6) was recommended for separation with an OTH discharge under Chapter 14 -12c for solicitation of a minor and lying to senior noncommissioned officers.
- A CW2 was recommended for elimination with an OTH discharge for assault of a family member.
- A 1LT (O-2) was recommended for elimination with a General discharge for extra marital sexual conduct and fraternization.
- A SPC (E-4) was retained by an Administrative Separation Board following its consideration, under Chapter 14-12c(2), of wrongful drug use allegations.

Courts-Martial

On 24 August 2021 at a general court-martial convened at Fort Hood, Texas, a Sergeant was convicted by a military judge, pursuant to his pleas, of one specification of violating a lawful general regulation, one specification of abusive sexual contact, and one specification of adultery in violation of Articles 92, 120, and 134, UCMJ. Two specifications of sexual assault, in violation of Article 120 UCMJ, were dismissed without prejudice after arraignment and prior to findings in accordance with a plea agreement. The military judge sentenced the accused to be reduced to the grade of E-1, to be confined for 3 months, and to be discharged from the service with a bad-conduct discharge. The sentence was consistent with the terms of a plea agreement.

III Corps Military Justice Actions:

- DUI GOMORs: 3
- MISCONDUCT GOMORs: 4
- Article 15s: 54
- DV Administrative Separations: 2
- Sex Crimes Administrative Separations: 1
- Sex Crimes Courts-Martial: 1
- Total Courts-Martial: 1

NOTE: Soldiers/Officers being separated/eliminated administratively may receive one of three characterizations of service: Honorable, General, or Other Than Honorable (OTH). Anything less than an Honorable discharge may result in the loss of certain benefits and negatively affect employment and educational opportunities. References to "Chapter 14-12c" are to specific provisions within Army Regulation 635-200, Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations, related to separation for commission of a serious offense.

NOTE: Cases involving Soldiers accused of committing sexual assault or sexual contact offenses may be disposed of through administrative separation process for a number of reasons. For example, survivors sometimes prefer the administrative separation process over participating in a court-martial.

NOTE: Officer eliminations are approved at Human Resources Command, whereas enlisted separations are approved at the location installation.

NOTE: A Chapter 10 is an administrative separation in lieu of trial by court martial.



Phantom Justice: September 2021



Misconduct Separations

- A PFC (E-3) was separated under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH discharge for sexual assault.
- A SPC (E-4) was separated under Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge for domestic assault and resisting arrest.
- A PV1 (E-1) was separated under Chapter 14-12c(2) with an Honorable discharge for the wrongful use of illegal drugs.
- A SSG (E-6) was retained by an Administrative Separation Board after considering separation under Chapter 14-12c for domestic assault.

Courts-Martial

On 22 September 2021, at a general court-martial convened at Fort Hood, Texas, a Staff Sergeant, was convicted by a military judge, pursuant to his pleas, of one specification of murder, one specification of stalking, one specification of disobeying a Warrant Officer, three specifications of attempted premeditated murder, and one specification of conspiracy to commit murder, in violation of Articles 118, 120a, 91, 80, and 81, UCMJ (all prior to 1 Jan 2019). The military judge sentenced the accused to be confined for life with the eligibility for parole and to be discharged from the service with a dishonorable discharge. As part of an offer to plead guilty, a plea agreement limited confinement to 70 years.

III Corps Military Justice Actions:

- DUI GOMORs: 2
- MISCONDUCT GOMORs: 1
- Article 15s: 64
- DV Administrative Separations: 2
- Sex Crimes Administrative Separations: 1
- Sex Crimes Courts-Martial: 0
- Total Courts-Martial: 1

NOTE: Soldiers being separated administratively may receive one of three characterizations of service: Honorable, General, or Other Than Honorable (OTH). Anything less than an Honorable discharge may result in the loss of certain benefits and negatively affect employment and educational opportunities. References to "Chapter 14-12c" are to specific provisions within Army Regulation 635-200, Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations, related to separation for commission of a serious offense.

NOTE: Cases involving Soldiers accused of committing sexual assault or sexual contact offenses may be disposed of through administrative separation process for a number of reasons. For example, survivors sometimes prefer the administrative separation process over participating in a court-martial.

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NOTE: A Chapter 10 is an administrative separation in lieu of trial by court martial.



Phantom Justice: October 2021



Misconduct Separations

- A PV1 was separated under Chapter 14-12c(2) with a General discharge for wrongful use of illegal drugs
- A PV2 was separated under Chapter 14-12c(2) with a General discharge for wrongful use of illegal drugs
- A SPC was separated under Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge for stealing and drunk driving
- A PFC (Reservist) had a Chapter 14-12c(2) withdrawn and was directed for REFRAD for wrongful use of drugs
- A SSG was separated under Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge for domestic assault and threat
- A SGT was separated under Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge for sexual assault
- A SPC received a suspended separation for 12 months under Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge for domestic assault
- A SPC was separated under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH discharge for robbery
- A PFC was separated under Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge for AWOL and domestic assault
- A PV2 was separated under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH discharge for sexual assault
- A PV2 was separated under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH discharge for sexual assault
- A PV1 was separated under Chapter 14-12b with an OTH discharge for failure to report

Courts-Martial

On 1 October 2021 at a general court-martial convened at Fort Hood, Texas, a Sergeant was convicted by a military panel composed of officers and enlisted members, contrary to his pleas, of one specification of sexual assault, in violation of Article 120 UCMJ. The military judge sentenced the accused to be confined for 46 months and to be discharged from the service with a dishonorable discharge.

On 8 October 2021, at a general court-martial convened at Fort Hood, Texas, a Private E-2 was acquitted by a military panel composed of officer and enlisted members of one specification of sexual assault and one specification of rape, in violation of Article 120, UCMJ.

On 27 October 2021, at a general court-martial convened at Fort Hood, Texas, a Specialist was convicted by a military judge, pursuant to his pleas, of one specification of solicitation of the production of child pornography, three specifications of sexual assault of a child, five specifications of sexual abuse of a child, and one specification of possession of child pornography in violation of Articles 82, 120b, and 134, UCMJ. The military judge dismissed one specification of sexual assault of a child in violation of Article 120b, UCMJ without prejudice to ripen into prejudice upon appellate review pursuant to a pretrial agreement. The military judge sentenced the accused to be confined for 14 months and to be discharged from the service with a dishonorable discharge. As part of an offer to plead guilty, a pretrial agreement limited confinement to 20 months.

III Corps Military Justice Actions:

- DUI GOMORS: 5
- MISCONDUCT GOMORS: 4
- Article 15s: 69
- DV Administrative Separations: 3
- Sex Crimes Administrative Separations: 4
- Sex Crimes Courts-Martial: 3
- Total Courts-Martial: 3

NOTE: Soldiers being separated administratively may receive one of three characterizations of service: Honorable, General, or Other Than Honorable (OTH). Anything less than an Honorable discharge may result in the loss of certain benefits and negatively affect employment and educational opportunities. References to "Chapter 14-12c" are to specific provisions within Army Regulation 635-200, Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations, related to separation for commission of a serious offense.

NOTE: Cases involving Soldiers accused of committing sexual assault or sexual contact offenses may be disposed of through administrative separation process for a number of reasons. For example, survivors sometimes prefer the administrative separation process over participating in a court-martial.

NOTE: Officer eliminations are approved at Human Resources Command, whereas enlisted separations are approved at the location installation.

NOTE: A Chapter 10 is an administrative separation in lieu of trial by court martial.



Phantom Justice: November 2021



Misconduct Separations

- A PV1 was separated under Chapter 14-12c with an OTH discharge for DWI, false statements, and domestic assault
- Following an Administrative Separation Board's recommendation, a PV1 was separated under Chapter 14-12c(2) with a General discharge for abuse of illegal drugs
- A PV1 was separated under Chapter 14-12c(2) with a General discharge for abuse of illegal drugs
- A PV1 was separated under Chapter 14-12c(2) with a General discharge for abuse of illegal drugs
- A PFC was separated under Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge for indecent recording and broadcasting
- A PFC was separated under Chapter 14-5 with an OTH discharge for conviction by civil court for sexual misconduct with a minor
- A PFC was separated under Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge for domestic assault and failure to report
- A SPC was separated under Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge for possession/promotion of child pornography
- Following an Administrative Separation Board's recommendation, a SGT was separated under Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge for sexual assault
- A SGT was separated under Chapter 14-12c(2) with a General discharge for abuse of illegal drugs

Continued

- Following an Administrative Separation Board's recommendation, a SGT was separated under 14-12c(2) with a Honorable discharge for abuse of illegal drugs
- Following an Administrative Separation Board's recommendation, a SSG received a 12-month suspended separation under Chapter 14-12c(2) with an Honorable discharge for abuse of illegal drugs
- A SGT was retained by an Administrative Separation Board after considering separation under Chapter 14-12c(2) for abuse of illegal drugs
- A SSG was retained by an Administrative Separation Board after considering separation under Chapter 14-12c for abusive sexual contact
- A SSG was retained by an Administrative Separation Board after considering separation under Chapter 14-12c(2) for abuse of illegal drugs
- A MAJ was retained by a Board of Inquiry after considering elimination for false reporting

III Corps Military Justice Actions:

- DUI GOMORs: 4
- MISCONDUCT GOMORs: 2
- Article 15s: 54
- DV Administrative Separations: 2
- Sex Crimes Administrative Separations: 3
- Sex Crimes Courts-Martial: 0
- Total Courts-Martial: 0

NOTE: Soldiers being separated administratively may receive one of three characterizations of service: Honorable, General, or Other Than Honorable (OTH). Anything less than an Honorable discharge may result in the loss of certain benefits and negatively affect employment and educational opportunities. References to "Chapter 14-12c" are to specific provisions within Army Regulation 635-200, Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations, related to separation for commission of a serious offense.

NOTE: Cases involving Soldiers accused of committing sexual assault or sexual contact offenses may be disposed of through the administrative separation process for a number of reasons. For example, survivors sometimes prefer the administrative separation process over participating in a court-martial.

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NOTE: A Chapter 10 is an administrative separation in lieu of trial by court martial.



Phantom Justice: December 2021



Misconduct Separations

- Following an Administrative Separation Board's recommendation, a SPC was separated under Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge for domestic violence.

Courts-Martial

On 3 December 2021, at a general court-martial convened at Fort Hood, Texas, a PV1 was convicted by a military panel composed of officers and enlisted members, contrary to his pleas, of two specifications of disrespect toward superior noncommissioned officers, two specifications of striking noncommissioned officers, and one specification of communicating a threat generally in violation of Articles 91, and 115, UCMJ. The accused was acquitted of one specification of sexual assault without consent in violation of Article 120, UCMJ. The military judge sentenced the accused to be confined for 140 days, and to be discharged from the service with a bad-conduct discharge.

III Corps Military Justice Actions:

- DUI GOMORs: 5
- MISCONDUCT GOMORs: 3
- Article 15s: 80
- DV Administrative Separations: 1
- Sex Crimes Administrative Separations: 0
- Sex Crimes Courts-Martial: 1
- Total Courts-Martial: 1

NOTE: Soldiers being separated administratively may receive one of three characterizations of service: Honorable, General, or Other Than Honorable (OTH). Anything less than an Honorable discharge may result in the loss of certain benefits and negatively affect employment and educational opportunities. References to "Chapter 14-12c" are to specific provisions within Army Regulation 635-200, Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations, related to separation for commission of a serious offense.

NOTE: Cases involving Soldiers accused of committing sexual assault or sexual contact offenses may be disposed of through the administrative separation process for a number of reasons. For example, survivors sometimes prefer the administrative separation process over participating in a court-martial.

NOTE: Officer eliminations are approved at Human Resources Command, whereas enlisted separations are approved at the local installation.

NOTE: A Chapter 10 is an administrative separation in lieu of trial by court martial.