

Inspector General Policy

In accordance with AR 20-1, each Inspector General will determine the state of the morale, efficiency, economy, training and readiness of the command that he/she serves. This Army regulation governs the development and conduct of IG inspections. The IG tailors inspections to meet the needs of the commander. Since IGs are exposed to a wider range of units than most other inspectors, they are trained to execute the following tasks.

- Identify substandard performance, determine the magnitude of the deficiency and seek out the root cause for the substandard performance or deficiency.
- Pursue systemic issues
- Teach systems, processes and procedures.
- Identify responsibility for corrective action.
- Spread innovative ideas.

IG Assistance Function: AR 20-1

Anyone may submit a complaint, allegation, or request for assistance to any Army IG concerning matters of Army interest. When processing a request for assistance or conducting an IG inquiry or IG investigation to resolve an alleged concern, IGs will give priority attention to the need to protect confidentiality.

- IGs will encourage Soldiers to first discuss complaints, allegations or requests for assistance with their commander or chain of command, as provided in AR 600-20. If a soldier does not wish to do so, the IG will accept the Inspector General Action Request (IGAR) unless specific redress procedures are available.
- Although a requester may submit an IGAR in any form, for example, by DA Form 1559-R, letter, or telephone, use of a DA Form 1559-R is preferred. The DA Form 1559-R provides the requester PA information and the purpose of the form.
- An IG inquiry is the most common means used by IGs to gather the information needed to respond to a requester. It is an informal fact-finding process, it is timely and thorough.
- An IG inquiry must provide the basis for responding to the IGAR and for correcting underlying deficiencies in Army procedures and systems.
- There are many situations for which law or regulation provides soldiers a remedy or means of redress. Soldiers must seek the redress or remedy before an IG can provide assistance. Once the soldier has used the available redress procedures, IG assistance is limited to a review of the situation to determine if the soldier was afforded due process provided by law or regulation. Listed below are examples of situations where specific redress, remedy, or appeals procedures are applicable.

1. Court Martial Actions: See chap XII, Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1984 (chapter XII, MCM, 1984); AR 27-10; AR 15-180; and AR 15-185. Referral to a military lawyer for advice and assistance normally is appropriate.
2. Nonjudicial Punishment: See UCMJ, Art. 15; part V, MCM 1984; AR 27-10. Referral to a military lawyer for advice and assistance normally is appropriate.
3. Officer Evaluation Reports: See UCMJ, Art. 15; part V, MCM 1984; AR 27-10. Referral to a military lawyer for advice and assistance normally is appropriate.

4. NCO Evaluation Reports: See UCMJ, Art. 15; part V, MCM 1984; AR 27-10. Referral to a military lawyer for advice and assistance normally is appropriate.
5. Enlisted Reductions: See AR 600-200 and NGR 600-200 for ARNG personnel.
6. Type of Discharge Received: See AR 15-180 and AR 15-185.
7. Pending or Requested Discharge: See AR 635-100, AR 635-120, AR 635-200, AR 135-178, and NGR 600-200 and NGR 635-100 for ARNG personnel.
8. Complaints that a Soldier has been wronged by the Commanding Officer: See UCMJ, Art 138, and AR 27-10. Referral to a military lawyer for advice and assistance normally is appropriate.
9. Reports of Survey: See AR 735-5.
10. Relief for Cause: See AR 735-5.
11. Adverse Information filed in Personnel Records: See AR 600-37.
12. Claims: See AR 27-20 and NGR 27-20 for ARNG personnel. If the claim is for redress of injuries to property, i.e., willful damage or wrongful taking, see UCMJ, Article 139. Referral to a military lawyer for advice and assistance normally is appropriate.

IG Investigative Function: AR 20-1

Inspectors General May investigate or conduct investigative IG inquiries into allegations that involve violations of policy, regulation, law, or mismanagement, unethical behavior, misconduct that may be of concern to the directing authority. The IGs will **not** normally investigate or conduct investigative IG inquiries in the following situations.

- The alleged impropriety is of a nature that, if substantiated, would likely constitute criminal misconduct.
- Substantiation of allegations is likely to result in adverse action against individuals.
- The Army has established means of redress, as noted in the Assistance Function information above.
- The allegations involve professional misconduct by an Army lawyer, military or civilian.
- The allegations involve mismanagement by a member of the Judge Advocate Legal Service serving in a supervisory capacity.

IG Teaching and Training Function: AR 20-1

Since the time of General Washington's IG, Major General von Steuben, training has been an integral part of all IG activities. While IGs are no longer the primary trainers of soldiers, they possess a reservoir of experience and knowledge to assist commanders in achieving disciplined and combat-ready units. The IGs teach skills, provide information, and assess attitudes while assisting, investigating, and inspecting. Through their example, IGs aid commanders in setting standards of behavior and appearance. IGs pass on lessons learned to enable others to benefit from past experiences.
