

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED].

- a. **Application Date:** 18 December 2020
- b. **Date Received:** 28 December 2020
- c. **Counsel:** None

2. REQUEST, ISSUES, BOARD TYPE, AND DECISION:

a. **Applicant's Requests and Issues:** The current characterization of service for the period under review is General (Under Honorable Conditions). The applicant requests an upgrade to Honorable.

b. The applicant contends in the last 2 years of service, they consumed alcohol as an attempt at rehabilitation of their disabilities, from the effects of multiple deployments. As a commissioned officer, they were conditioned not to show weakness. They were discharged because they were charged with multiple Driving Under the Influence (DUIs). Now, they are receiving treatment from Veterans Affairs (VA) medical for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Anxiety, and drinking alcohol. Through all of their mental health assistance, they have found their normal self. Since their release, they have earned their master's degree, and have been teaching, coaching at a High School, taking the opportunity to share their story with the youth, in order to prevent them from taking the same path.

c. **Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 15 March 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's length and quality of service, to include combat service, the circumstances surrounding the discharge (Other Specified Anxiety DO), and post- service accomplishments. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed the separation authority to AR 15-180, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Miscellaneous/General Reasons), with a corresponding separation code of JND.

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

a. **Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization:** Unacceptable Conduct / AR 600-8-24, Chapter 4-2B / JNC / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

b. **Date of Discharge:** 22 July 2016

c. Separation Facts:

- (1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** NIF
- (2) **Basis for Separation:** multiple arrests for driving under the influence (DUI)
- (3) **Recommended Characterization:** NIF
- (4) **Board of Inquiry (BOI):** NIF
- (5) **GOSCA Recommendation Date / Characterization:** NIF
- (6) **DASA Review Board Decision Date / Characterization:** NIF

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

- a. Date / Period of Appointment:** 7 July 2011 / Indefinite
- b. Age at Appointment / Education:** 34 / Bachelor's Degree
- c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** O-3 / Quartermaster, General / 5 years, 1 month
- d. Prior Service / Characterizations:** RA, 20 October 2010 – 6 July 2011 / HD
(Concurrent Service)
- e. Overseas Service / Combat Service:**
- SWA / Afghanistan (5 February – 4 November 2013)
 - Honduras / None (28 December 2014 – 26 June 2015)
- f. Awards and Decorations:** ACM-CS, JSCOM, ARCOM-2, AAM, NDSM, GWOTSM, ASR, OSR, NATOMDL
- g. Performance Ratings:** 27 June 2015 – 18 November 2016 / Not Qualified
- h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:**
- (1) On 7 July 2011, the applicant was appointed to 2LT in the Regular Army indefinitely.
- (2) The Officer Record Brief provides the applicant was deployed to Afghanistan for 9 months and served in Honduras for 6 months; they promoted to CPT on 1 July 2015, earned their bachelor's degree (2009); their awards include a Joint Service Commendation Medal, 2 Army Commendation Medals, an Army Achievement Medal, and the Afghanistan Campaign Medal with a campaign star.
- (3) On 24 October 2015, the applicant was arrested and charged for DUI; the officer provides there was a disturbance at the business (club) earlier in the evening and believed the vehicle parked outside was involved. The officer identified the applicant and observed they had blood shot, watery, glassy eyes, and could detect a faint odor of an unknown alcoholic beverage on their person. The applicant stated they were parked in the parking lot so they could sober up, although they seemed a little confused on how they were still there. They stated a friend was supposed to pick them up because they did not have a license. The applicant stated they could not get in trouble and exited the vehicle with their pants undone in the front along with their belt, falling down from their waste. The officer asked if they would participate in some voluntary roadside maneuvers, however, the applicant declined. The officer took the applicant into custody and with the applicant's consent, took them to the hospital for a blood test; after the blood test, they were transported to the County Detox Facility, served a summons for the two charges received and released with the promise to appear in court.
- (4) On 2 December 2015, the applicant responded to their memorandum of reprimand, dated 24 November 2015 [although, not in the record], for drunken operation of a vehicle in violation of Article 111, UCMJ and then for driving on a suspended license. They failed to maintain the standards expected of a Commissioned Officer in the U.S. Army and apologized for to their chain of command, the Soldiers they let down, and the citizens they jeopardized on the roadway. They have taken many steps to grow personally and professionally since these incidents. The applicant is continuing their education, working on their Masters in Secondary

Education from Liberty University, with one class remaining. They have a lot to come back from but their goal is to one day be a role model for others. They were by themselves for five months and was missing their family support system and turned to alcohol as their solution, which made matters worse. They should have reached out for the depression and alcohol but avoided reaching out to anyone because of their embarrassment and did not seek the help they needed. They have been deployed twice to Afghanistan and Honduras and enjoy their Army career, requesting another opportunity to remain on active duty.

(5) Although the record is void of the document, on 19 January 2016, their status changed from present for duty (PDY) to confined by civilian authorities (CCA).

(6) On 19 February 2016, the applicant received an Administrative Reprimand for drunken operation of a vehicle (24 October 2015) in violation of Article 111, UCMJ. They failed to maintain the standards expected of a commissioned officer in the U.S. Army. This reprimand is imposed under the provisions of AR 600-37 and is not punishment under Article 15, UCMJ, which was being considered for filing in their OMPF. The applicant was advised they may submit matters to convince the command such filing in unwarranted within ten calendar days from receipt of this memorandum.

(a) On 29 February 2016, the applicant acknowledged receipt and elected to submit written matters on their behalf.

(b) On 14 March 2016, at the applicant's request, SFC (NCOIC, Client Services) requested an extension for the applicant until 21 March 2016 due to their civilian confinement in County Jail. They had an appointment scheduled with a legal assistance attorney on this day and needed adequate time to prepare their rebuttal matters.

(c) On 15 March 2016, the applicant provided in their rebuttal, requesting the administrative reprimand be filed, locally. they were engaged in legal proceedings in connection with the allegations and believed they would be exonerated at trial, since they did not commit the crime alleged as they were not operating the vehicle. They were hesitant to discuss the facts of the case as litigation was pending. Despite the applicant's innocence, they do understand their involvement in this incident failed to meet the stand to which an officer should hold themselves. They have been dealing with a stressful period of their life, in the past relying on family and friends for support; however, most of their family lives on the east coast. They have recently come to terms with the reality of them having an alcohol problem and made great progress prior to this incident. Without the emotional support of their family, they had a relapse and this occurred. Since the incident, they stopped drinking and sincerely want to overcome their issues with alcohol, while seeking the support needed. They request their career be considered, as they have deployed twice to Afghanistan (February to November 2013) and to Honduras (December 2014 – July 2015) in a Joint Task Force – Bravo (JTF-B). They consider their service to be a great honor and requested this reprimand be considered for local filing as filing it in their OMPF could potentially terminate their future service.

(d) The same day, and email from their defense counsel provides they visited the applicant at the detention facility and discussed the letter; the applicant read the entire letter and would have signed it, had they been able to. Also, the applicant had responded to the 24 November 2015 GOMOR with help.

(e) On 17 March 2016, after considering all matters available, the commander directed the administrative reprimand be filed in the applicant's OMPF.

(7) On 14 July 2016, separation orders were issued. On 17 July 2016, their status changed from “confined by civil authorities (CCA)” to “present for duty (PDY)”, after having been released from the detention facility. A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflects the applicant was discharged accordingly on 22 July 2016, with 6 years, 3 months, and 4 days of service; they have completed their first full term of service.

i. **Lost Time / Mode of Return:** 179 days; 19 January – 17 July 2016 / CCA

j. **Behavioral Health Condition(s):**

(1) **Applicant provided:**

(a) On 18 December 2020, the applicant provides a VA Summary of Benefits indicating they have a service-connected disability with 80 percent rating; however, the letter does not include the diagnoses/disabilities for the applicant.

(b) On 18 December 2020, the applicant provides a printout from their Rated Disabilities from the VA.gov EBenefits, indicating the applicant’s total combined disability rating is 80 percent; they awarded 70 percent Other Specified Anxiety Disorder (Claimed as Anxiety Condition); 10 percent for Patellar Tendonitis (left knee); 0 percent for facial scar, s/p cyst excision; 0 percent for Asthma; 0 percent for Erectile Dysfunction; 10 percent for left ankle Tendonitis (status post tear repair); 0 percent for scar, left ankle; 0 percent right knee limitation of flexion; 0 percent for Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease; 10 percent for Tendonitis (right knee with painful motion); 0 percent for Allergic Rhinitis (claimed as respiratory condition).

(2) **AMHRR Listed:** None

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: DD Form 293 (Application for Correction of Military Record); VA Summary of Benefits Letter; Rated Disabilities VA.gov EBenefits Printout

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The applicant is under the care of the VA for their PTSD, has completed their master’s degree and is a high school teacher and coach.

7. STATUTORY, REGULATORY AND POLICY REFERENCE(S):

a. Section 1553, Title 10, United States Code (Review of Discharge or Dismissal) provides for the creation, composition, and scope of review conducted by a Discharge Review Board(s) within established governing standards. As amended by Sections 521 and 525 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, 10 USC 1553 provides specific guidance to the Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records and Discharge Review Boards when considering discharge upgrade requests by Veterans claiming Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), sexual trauma, intimate partner violence (IPV), or spousal abuse, as a basis for discharge review. The amended guidance provides that Boards will include, as a voting board member, a physician trained in mental health disorders, a clinical psychologist, or a psychiatrist when the discharge upgrade claim asserts a mental health condition, including PTSD, TBI, sexual trauma, IPV, or spousal abuse, as a basis for the discharge. Further, the guidance provides that Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records and Discharge Review Boards will develop and provide specialized training specific to sexual trauma, IPV, spousal abuse, as well as the various responses of individuals to trauma.

b. Multiple Department of Defense Policy Guidance Memoranda published between 2014 and 2018. The documents are commonly referred to by the signatory authorities’ last names (2014 Secretary of Defense Guidance [Hagel memo], 2016 Acting Principal Deputy Under

Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness [Carson memo], 2017 Official Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness [Kurta memo], and 2018 Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness [Wilkie memo].

(1) Individually and collectively, these documents provide further clarification to the Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records when considering requests by Veterans for modification of their discharge due to mental health conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Liberal consideration will be given to Veterans petitioning for discharge relief when the application for relief is based in whole or in part on matters relating to mental health conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Special consideration will be given to Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) determinations that document a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment potentially contributed to the circumstances resulting in a less than honorable discharge characterization. Special consideration will also be given in cases where a civilian provider confers diagnoses of a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment if the case records contain narratives supporting symptomatology at the time of service or when any other evidence which may reasonably indicate that a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment existed at the time of discharge might have mitigated the misconduct that caused a discharge of lesser characterization.

(2) Conditions documented in the service record that can reasonably be determined to have existed at the time of discharge will be considered to have existed at the time of discharge. In cases in which a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment may be reasonably determined to have existed at the time of discharge, those conditions will be considered potential mitigating factors in the misconduct that caused the characterization of service in question. All Boards will exercise caution in weighing evidence of mitigation in cases in which serious misconduct precipitated a discharge with a less than Honorable characterization of service. Potentially mitigating evidence of the existence of undiagnosed combat related PTSD, PTSD-related conditions due to TBI or sexual assault/harassment as causative factors in the misconduct resulting in discharge will be carefully weighed against the severity of the misconduct. PTSD is not a likely cause of premeditated misconduct. Caution shall be exercised in weighing evidence of mitigation in all cases of misconduct by carefully considering the likely causal relationship of symptoms to the misconduct.

c. Army Regulation 15-180 (Army Discharge Review Board), dated 25 September 2019, sets forth the policies and procedures under which the Army Discharge Review Board is authorized to review the character, reason, and authority of any Servicemember discharged from active military service within 15 years of the Servicemember's date of discharge. Additionally, it prescribes actions and composition of the Army Discharge Review Board under Public Law 95-126; Section 1553, Title 10 United States Code; and Department of Defense Directive 1332.41 and Instruction 1332.28.

d. Army Regulation 600-8-24, Officer Transfers and Discharges, sets forth the basic authority for the separation of commissioned and warrant officers; provides the authorized types of characterization of service or description of separation.

(1) An officer will normally receive an Honorable characterization of service when the quality of the officer's service has met the standards of acceptable conduct and performance of duty, or the final revocation of a security clearance under DODI 5200.02 and AR 380-67 for reasons that do not involve acts of misconduct for an officer.

(2) An officer will normally receive a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service when the officer's military record is satisfactory but not sufficiently

meritorious to warrant an Honorable discharge. A separation under General (Under Honorable Conditions) normally appropriate when an officer: Submits an unqualified resignation; Separated based on misconduct; discharged for physical disability resulting from intentional misconduct or neglect; and, for final revocation of a security clearance.

(3) An officer will normally receive a Under Other than Honorable Conditions when the officer: Resigns for the good of the Service; is dropped from the rolls (DFR) of the Army in accordance with paragraph 5-9; (3) is involuntarily separated due to misconduct, moral or professional dereliction, or for the final revocation of a security clearance under DODI 5200.02 and AR 380-67 as a result of an act or acts of misconduct, including misconduct for which punishment was imposed; and, is discharged following conviction by civilian authorities.

(4) Chapter 4 outlines the policy and procedure for the elimination of officers from the active Army for substandard performance of duty. The elimination of an officer for misconduct, moral or professional dereliction, or in the interests of national security. An officer identified for elimination may, at any time during or prior to the final action in the elimination case elect one of the following options: (1) Submit a resignation in lieu of elimination; (2) request a discharge in lieu of elimination; and (3) Apply for retirement in lieu of elimination if otherwise eligible.

(5) Chapter 15 provides explicitly for separation under the prerogative of the Secretary of the Army. Secretarial plenary separation authority is exercised sparingly and seldom delegated. Ordinarily, it is used when no other provision of this regulation applies, and early separation is clearly in the Army's best interest. Separations under this paragraph are effective only if approved in writing by the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary's approved designee as announced in updated memoranda. Secretarial separation authority is normally exercised on a case-by-case basis.

e. Army Regulation 635-5-1 (Separation Program Designator (SPD) Codes) provides the specific authorities (regulatory or directive), reasons for separating Soldiers from active duty, and the SPD codes to be entered on the DD Form 214. It identifies the SPD code of "JNC" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 600-8-24, Chapter 4-2b, Unacceptable Conduct.

f. Army Regulation 600-85 (Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)), provided a comprehensive alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control policies, procedures, and responsibilities for Soldiers for ASAP services. The ASAP is a command program that emphasizes readiness and personal responsibility. The ultimate decision regarding separation or retention of abusers is the responsibility of the Soldier's chain of command. Abuse of alcohol or the use of illicit drugs by military personnel is inconsistent with Army values and the standards of performance, discipline, and readiness necessary to accomplish the Army's mission.

(1) Unit commanders must intervene early and refer all Soldiers suspected or identified as alcohol and/or drug abusers to the ASAP. The unit commander should recommend enrollment based on the Soldier's potential for continued military service in terms of professional skills, behavior, and potential for advancement.

(2) ASAP participation is mandatory for all Soldiers who are command referred. Failure to attend a mandatory counseling session may constitute a violation of Article 86 (Absence Without Leave) of the UCMJ.

(3) Alcohol and/or other drug abusers, and in some cases dependent alcohol users, may be enrolled in the ASAP when such enrollment is clinically recommended. Soldiers who fail

to participate adequately in, or to respond successfully to, rehabilitation will be processed for administrative separation and not be provided another opportunity for rehabilitation except under the most extraordinary circumstances, as determined by the Clinical Director in consultation with the unit commander.

(4) All Soldiers who are identified as drug abusers, without exception, will be referred to the ASAP counseling center for screening; be considered for disciplinary action under the UCMJ, as appropriate; and be processed for administrative separation in accordance with Army Regulation 635-200.

g. Title 38, U.S. Code, Sections 1110 and 1131, permits the VA to award compensation for a medical condition which was incurred in or aggravated by active military service. The VA, however, is not required by law to determine medical unfitness for further military service. The VA, in accordance with its own policies and regulations, awards compensation solely on the basis that a medical condition exists and that said medical condition reduces or impairs the social or industrial adaptability of the individual concerned. Consequently, due to the two concepts involved, an individual's medical condition, although not considered, medically unfitting for military service at the time of processing for separation, discharge, or retirement, may be sufficient to qualify the individual for VA benefits based on an evaluation by the agency.

8. SUMMARY OF FACT(S): The Army Discharge Review Board considers applications for upgrade as instructed by Department of Defense Instruction 1332.28.

a. The applicant requests an upgrade to Honorable. The applicant's Army Military Human Resources Record (AMHRR), the issues, and documents submitted with the application were carefully reviewed. A review of the record provides administrative irregularity in the proper retention of required records, specifically, the AMHRR is void of the GOMOR imposed, dated 24 November 2015.

b. A review of the available records provides the applicant enlisted with their bachelor's degree and completed 1 year, 4 months, and 21 days of active service; they were appointed to 2LT in the Regular Army. They deployed to Afghanistan for 9 months (2013), Honduras for 6 months in (2015), and promoted to CPT; their awards include a JS Commendation Medal, 2 Army Commendation Medals, and Army Achievement Medal, and the Afghanistan Campaign Medal with campaign star.

(1) In October 2015, the applicant was arrested for a DUI and driving on a suspended license. Notwithstanding the 24 November 2015 GOMOR missing from the record, they submitted a rebuttal, although, it is unknown whether the GOMOR was directed for local or OMPF filing. The applicant was placed in civilian confinement on 19 January 2016.

(2) In February 2016, the applicant received an administrative reprimand for the October 2015 DUI, with a blood alcohol content (BAC) of 0.171. Imposed under provisions of AR 600-37, the applicant had ten calendar days to rebuttal; because of their civilian confinement, their representative requested additional time. The rebuttal was submitted; however, the commander directed the reprimand be filed in their OMPF.

(3) They were released from confinement on 17 July 2016 and separated IAW AR 600-8-24, Chapter 4-2B, Unacceptable Conduct, with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service.

c. The applicant provides a VA Summary of Benefits indicating they have a service-connected disability with 80 percent rating; they awarded 70 percent Other Specified Anxiety

Disorder (Claimed as Anxiety Condition); 10 percent for Patellar Tendonitis (left knee); 0 percent for facial scar, s/p cyst excision; 0 percent for Asthma; 0 percent for Erectile Dysfunction; 10 percent for left ankle Tendonitis (status post tear repair); 0 percent for scar, left ankle; 0 percent right knee limitation of flexion; 0 percent for Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease; 10 percent for Tendonitis (right knee with painful motion); 0 percent for Allergic Rhinitis (claimed as respiratory condition).

d. Chapter 4 outlines the policy and procedure for the elimination of officers from the active Army for substandard performance of duty. The elimination of an officer for misconduct, moral or professional dereliction, or in the interests of national security. An officer identified for elimination may, at any time during or prior to the final action in the elimination case elect one of the following options: (1) Submit a resignation in lieu of elimination; (2) request a discharge in lieu of elimination; and (3) Apply for retirement in lieu of elimination if otherwise eligible.

e. Published Department of Defense guidance indicates that the guidance is not intended to interfere or impede on the Board's statutory independence. The Board will determine the relative weight of the action that led to the discharge and whether it supports relief or not. In reaching its determination, the Board shall consider the applicant's petition, available records and/or submitted documents in support of the petition.

9. BOARD DISCUSSION AND DETERMINATION:

a. As directed by the 2017 memo signed by A.M. Kurta, the board considered the following factors:

(1) Did the applicant have a condition or experience that may excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor, a voting member, reviewed the applicant's DOD and VA health records, applicant's statement, and/or civilian provider documentation and found that the applicant has the following potentially-mitigating diagnoses/experiences: Other Specified Anxiety DO [note-diagnosis of Adjustment DO with anxiety is subsumed under Other Specified Anxiety DO].

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found service connection for Other Specified Anxiety DO establishes it began and/or occurred during military service.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that the applicant has a mitigating BH condition, Other Specified Anxiety Disorder. As there is an association between Anxiety DO and self-medication with alcohol, there is a nexus between his diagnosis of Other Specified Anxiety DO and his history of 3 DUIs.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **Yes.** Based on liberally considering all the evidence before the Board, the ADRB determined that the condition outweighed the basis of separation.

b. Response to Contention: The applicant contends in the last 2 years of service, they consumed alcohol as an attempt at rehabilitation of their disabilities, from the effects of multiple deployments. As a commissioned officer, they were conditioned not to show weakness. They were discharged because they were charged with multiple Driving Under the Influence (DUIs). Now, they are receiving treatment from Veterans Affairs (VA) medical for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Anxiety, and drinking alcohol. Through all of their mental health assistance, they have found their normal self. Since their release, they have earned their master's degree,

and have been teaching, coaching at a High School, taking the opportunity to share their story with the youth, in order to prevent them from taking the same path. The Board acknowledged this contention during proceedings, but ultimately granted an upgrade based on the applicant's BH condition fully outweighing the applicant's multiple DUI basis for separation.

c. The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's length and quality of service, to include combat service, the circumstances surrounding the discharge (Other Specified Anxiety DO), and post- service accomplishments. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed the separation authority to AR 15-180, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Miscellaneous/General Reasons), with a corresponding separation code of JND.

d. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service based on the following reasons. The applicant is 70% service connected for Other Specified Anxiety DO. The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that the applicant has a mitigating BH condition, Other Specified Anxiety Disorder. As there is an association between Anxiety DO and self-medication with alcohol, there is a nexus between his diagnosis of Other Specified Anxiety DO and his history of 3 DUIs. The Board discussed the applicant's contentions, carefully considered the applicant's request, evidence in the records, and medical review recommendation. Based on the BH mitigation of the DUIs, length, combat and quality of service, the Board concurred the current discharge is inequitable and warranted an upgrade

(2) The Board voted to change the applicant's reason for discharge to Honorable with accompanying SPD code JND (Misconduct - Miscellaneous/General Reasons).

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE

AR20210010504

(3) As the applicant was an Officer, there is no reentry code supplied upon discharge, honorable or otherwise.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214 / Separation Order: Yes
- b. Change Characterization to: Honorable
- c. Change Reason / SPD code to: Misconduct (Miscellaneous/General Reasons)/JND
- d. Change RE Code to: N/A
- e. Change Authority to: AR 15-180

Authenticating Official:

4/29/2024



AWOL – Absent Without Leave
AMHRR – Army Military Human
Resource Record
BCD – Bad Conduct Discharge
BH – Behavioral Health
CG – Company Grade Article 15
CID – Criminal Investigation
Division
ELS – Entry Level Status
FG – Field Grade Article 15

GD – General Discharge
HS – High School
HD – Honorable Discharge
IADT – Initial Active Duty Training
MP – Military Police
MST – Military Sexual Trauma
N/A – Not applicable
NCO – Noncommissioned Officer
NIF – Not in File
NOS – Not Otherwise Specified

OAD – Ordered to Active Duty
OBH (I) – Other Behavioral
Health (Issues)
OMPF – Official Military
Personnel File
PTSD – Post-Traumatic Stress
Disorder
RE – Re-entry
SCM – Summary Court Martial
SPCM – Special Court Martial

SPD – Separation Program
Designator
TBI – Traumatic Brain Injury
UNC – Uncharacterized
Discharge
UOTHC – Under Other Than
Honorable Conditions
VA – Department of Veterans
Affairs