

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]**a. Application Date:** 7 November 2021**b. Date Received:** 7 November 2021**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 under honorable conditions (general). The applicant requests an upgrade to honorable, and a narrative reason change.

The applicant seeks relief contending, in effect, that they started having behavioral health issues when they returned from Afghanistan in 2012. When they attended military school at Fort Leonard Wood their drinking became an issue, and they were hospitalized and referred to ASAP. They did not complete the program at Fort Leonard Wood, they moved to Germany, and they were transferred into an ASAP program.

Their friend committed suicide, and they were separated from their spouse. They were met by unsupportive leadership and a lack of mental health care. They were discharged from ASAP against the providers advice and received a DUI the following weekend. While waiting to be separated they were harassed by leadership, and their destructive behavior continued. They were caught with marijuana that they purchased from another soldier, afterwards they reenrolled in ASAP and sought mental health treatment. They continued to receive treatment until the end of their service and resumed treatment with the Department of Veteran Affairs (VA).

During their separation mental health review, the provider stated they did not exhibit any criteria for PTSD that would preclude them from a misconduct separation. Their VA rating contradicts that as they received a 70 percent rating for PTSD with alcoholism.

b. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 15 October 2025, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined that the discharge was inequitable because the applicant's diagnoses of PTSD and Major Depressive Disorder outweighed the offenses of wrongful possession of a controlled substance, driving under the influence, multiple violations of orders, overindulgence in alcohol, and refusal of treatment under the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP). Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable. The Board determined both the narrative reason for separation and the RE code were proper and equitable, and therefore, no changes were warranted.

*Please see **Board Discussion and Determination** section for more detail regarding the Board's decision.*

(Board member names available upon request)

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

a. Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization: Misconduct (Drug Abuse) / AR 635-200 / JKK / RE-4 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

b. Date of Discharge: 1 February 2014

c. Separation Facts: AMHRR

(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate: On or around 17 December 2013

(2) Basis for Separation: The applicant was informed of the following reasons:

- Wrongful possession of a controlled substance
- Driving under the influence
- Multiple violations of orders
- Overindulgence in alcohol
- Refusal of treatment under the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP).

(3) Recommended Characterization: General, under honorable conditions.

(4) Legal Consultation Date: 19 December 2013

(5) Administrative Separation Board: N/A

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 13 January 2014 / GD

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment: 16 March 2012 / 5 years.

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 20 / GED / 121

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-4 (Specialist) / 31B10 00 Military Police, 92Y10 Unit Supply Specialist / 3 years, 9 months, 3 days.

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: USAR; 20081004 – 20100428 / Honorable
RA; 20100429 – 20120315 / Continuous Honorable

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: Germany / Afghanistan; 20110729 – 20120716

f. Awards and Decorations: ACM-2CS, ARCOM, AAM-2, AGCM, NDSM, GWTSM, ASR, OSR

g. Performance Ratings: N/A

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) An Enlistment/ Reenlistment Document indicates that the applicant reenlisted in the Army at the pay grade of E-4 with an active duty obligation of 5 years on 16 March 2012.

(2) A Military Police Report indicates that the applicant was detained and charged with Drunken Driving on 20 July 2013 at 0720. Their BAC was .084.

(3) On 31 July 2013 the applicant provided notice that they were refusing additional treatment from the ASAP outpatient treatment program.

(4) On 31 July the ASAP clinical director informed the applicant's chain of command of the applicant's rehabilitation activities.

- The applicant officially enrolled in ASAP 31 January 2013 due to public intoxication at Fort Leonard Wood. Their case was transferred on 6 May 2013 (Germany) for continued care.
- They did not fully cooperate at the treatment center in Fort Leonard Wood, and they received a "fair" progress rating.
- During their treatment in Germany, they had no serious involvement in treatment and received a "Fair" progress rating. They were discharged from the program on 17 July 2013 after reaching maximum benefit from the ASAP.
- They were involved in another alcohol related incident three days after being discharged from the ASAP program. They were referred to ASAP again on 24 July 2013 and refused any additional services.
- Due to having two alcohol related incidents within a 12 month period, their Fair progress at both installations, and their refusal of additional services they were recommended for a Chapter 9 separation. Their progress was rated poor.

(5) A Unit Commander Request for Mental Health Evaluation document indicates that the applicant arrived in Europe on 24 April 2013 and failed a record APFT within 90 days of arriving to their unit. They were flagged, received a bar to reenlistment and they were offered to retake the APFT, the applicant declined the offer.

(6) On 9 August 2013 the applicant received a mental status evaluation. They were screened for PTSD and TBI their results were negative.

(7) On 22 August 2013 the applicant failed to report to their appointed place of duty.

(8) An Agent's Investigation Report indicates that the applicant purchased marijuana on 20 September 2013. They smoked marijuana at a nightclub and stored the rest in the freezer of their refrigerator.

(9) On 18 September 2013 the applicant received a General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand (GOMOR) for driving under the influence of alcohol on 20 July 2013.

(10) On 23 September 2013 the applicant was counseled after they attempted to distribute a controlled substance to three soldiers in their unit. Due to the incident their Chapter 9 discharge was recommended being changed to a Chapter 14 separation.

(11) On 7 October 2013 the applicant violated a verbal no drinking order after they were seen with a bottle of alcohol.

(12) A Record of Proceedings UCMJ dated 9 December 2013 indicates the applicant received a NJP for violating two specification of Article 112a, and for violating Article 134 of the UCMJ. They wrongfully possessed and used marijuana on 20 September 2013. Additionally, they wrongfully solicit SPC___ to use marijuana by pulling them into a bathroom stall.

Punishment consisted of reduction in rank to E-1, forfeiture of \$500 pay, oral reprimand, extra duty, and restriction for 30 days.

i. **Lost Time / Mode of Return:** None.

j. **Behavioral Health Condition(s):** PTSD, other mental health

(1) **Applicant provided:** 790 pages of medical records from the Department of Veteran Affairs.

(2) **AMHRR Listed:** Other mental health.

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: An online DD Form 293 (Record Review) application, two DD Form 214, ERB, letter of reprimand, USAR discharge orders, Department of Veteran Affairs summary of benefits letter, NJP, and 790 pages of Department of Veteran affairs medical records in support of their application.

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The applicant has continued receiving treatment with the Department of Veteran Affairs (VA).

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 635-200 provides the basic authority for the separation of enlisted personnel provides the authorized types of characterization of service or description of separation.

(1) An Honorable discharge is a separation with honor and is appropriate when the quality of the Soldier's service generally has met the standards of acceptable conduct and performance of duty for Army personnel or is otherwise so meritorious that any other characterization would be clearly inappropriate.

(2) A General discharge is a separation from the Army under honorable conditions and is issued to a Soldier whose military record is satisfactory but not sufficiently meritorious to warrant an honorable discharge.

(3) An Under other-than-honorable-conditions discharge is an administrative separation from the Service under conditions other than honorable and it may be issued for misconduct, fraudulent entry, security reasons, or in lieu of trial by court martial based on certain circumstances or patterns of behavior or acts or omissions that constitute a significant departure from the conduct expected of Soldiers in the Army.

(4) Except as otherwise indicated in this regulation, commanders must make maximum use of counseling and rehabilitation before determining that a Soldier has no potential for further useful service and, therefore, should be separated. In this regard, commanders will ensure that adequate counseling and rehabilitative measures are taken before initiating separation proceedings for the following reasons:

- Involuntary separation due to parenthood
- Personality disorder
- Other designated physical or mental conditions
- Entry-level performance and conduct
- Unsatisfactory performance
- Minor disciplinary infractions or a pattern of misconduct
- Failure to meet body fat standards.

(5) Chapter 14 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for separating members for misconduct. Specific categories include minor disciplinary infractions, a pattern of misconduct, and commission of a serious offense, to include abuse of illegal drugs, convictions by civil authorities and desertion or being absent without leave. Action will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impractical or unlikely to succeed. A discharge under other than honorable conditions is normally appropriate for a Soldier discharged under this chapter. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record. A soldier subject to this discharge under this regulation will be considered and processed for discharge even though he/she has filed an appeal or has stated his/her intention to do so. Paragraph 14-12c, states a Soldier is subject to action per this section for commission of a serious military or civilian offense, if the specific circumstances of the offense warrant separation and a punitive discharge is, or would be, authorized for the same or a closely related offense under the Manual for Courts-Martial.

e. 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.

f. 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 "JKK" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14, paragraph 12c, misconduct (drug abuse).

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.

h. Army Regulation 601-210, Regular Army, and Reserve Components Enlistment Program, governs eligibility criteria, policies, and procedures for enlistment and processing of persons into the Regular Army, the U.S. Army Reserve, and Army National Guard for enlistment per DODI 1304.26. It also prescribes the appointment, reassignment, management, and mobilization of Reserve Officers' Training Corps cadets under the Simultaneous Membership

Program. Chapter 4 provides the criteria and procedures for waiverable and nonwaiverable separations. Table 3-1, defines reentry eligibility (RE) codes:

- RE-1 Applies to: Person completing his or her term of active service who is considered qualified to reenter the U.S. Army. Eligibility: Qualified for enlistment if all other criteria are met
- RE-3 Applies to: Person who is not considered fully qualified for reentry or continuous service at time of separation, but disqualification is waiverable. Eligibility: Ineligible unless a waiver is granted
- RE-4 Applies to: Person separated from last period of service with a nonwaiverable disqualification. This includes anyone with a DA imposed bar to reenlistment in effect at time of separation or separated for any reason (except length of service retirement) with 18 or more years active Federal service. Eligibility: Ineligible for enlistment

i. Army Regulation 600-85 (Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)) governs the program and identifies Army policy on alcohol and other drug abuse, and responsibilities. The ASAP is a command program that emphasizes readiness and personal responsibility. It provides 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 missions. Individuals who do not self-refer for treatment and are subsequently identified as positive for controlled substances for which they do not have a valid prescription may be considered in violation of the UCMJ for drug misuse/abuse.

- Chapter 1-7c (5) Soldiers who fails to participate adequately in or respond to successfully to rehabilitation will be processed for administrative separation.
- Soldiers with subsequent alcohol or drug related incident or misconduct at any time during the 12 month period following successful completion of the ASAP or during the 12 month period following removal for any reason, will be processed for separation as a rehabilitation failure.

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 and a narrative reason change. The applicant's DD-214 indicates the applicant received a General (under honorable conditions) characterization of service, rather than an under other than honorable conditions (UOTCH) discharge, which is normally considered appropriate for a soldier discharged under CH 14 for misconduct.

b. Based on the available evidence the applicant deployed to Afghanistan for 12 months and reenlisted in the Army eight months after they returned from Afghanistan. The applicant's reenlistment included Army training for the military police MOS. While in training at Fort Leonard Wood the applicant was command enrolled in ASAP and they received a NJP for being AWOL. The applicant did a PCS to Germany and their ASAP services were resumed on 6 May 2013, twelve days after they arrived in Europe. The applicant was discharged from the ASAP after receiving the maximum benefit from the program, three days later they were detained for drunken driving. The applicant subsequently refused ASAP treatment, they were deemed a rehabilitation failure and were processed for Chapter 9 separation. While going through the

Chapter 9 separation process the applicant purchased, used, and attempted to get other service members to smoke marijuana.

c. The applicant was notified of the Intent to separate them. A DD Form 214 authenticated by the applicant's signature indicates the applicant was discharged under the provisions of AR 635-200, CH 14-12c, by reason of misconduct (Drug Abuse), with an under honorable conditions (general) characterization of service on 1 February 2014.

d. The applicant contends they started experiencing behavioral health issues after they returned from Afghanistan, evidence indicates the applicant's misconduct started after they returned from deployment.

e. The applicant contends they were discharged from ASAP against the providers advice and received a DUI the following weekend. Evidence indicates the applicant was discharged from the program after meeting maximum benefit from the program. They received a fair progress rating due to their cooperation. The applicant received a DUI three days after they were discharged from ASAP, they were seen for reenrollment and refused treatment.

f. The applicant contends during their separation mental health review the provider stated they did not exhibit criteria for PTSD which is contradicted by their VA Rating. Evidence provides the applicant had multiple alcohol related incidents after they returned from deployment, additionally a PTSD screening was conducted, and the applicant results were negative at the time of their mental health evaluation.

g. Chapter 14 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for members being separated for misconduct. Specific categories include minor disciplinary infractions, a pattern of misconduct, commission of a serious offense and convictions by civil authorities. Action will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impracticable or is unlikely to succeed. A discharge under other than honorable conditions is normally appropriate for a soldier discharged under this chapter. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the soldier's overall record.

h. 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: PTSD, Major Depressive Disorder.

(2) Did the condition exist, or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found the applicant deployed to Afghanistan from Jul 2011 to Jul 2012 and was diagnosed with Alcohol Dependence.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? Yes. The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that there is a mitigating BH conditions. In service records showed the applicant reported symptoms of PTSD during both BH and ASAP encounters, and they excessive drinking began after their deployment. The applicant was diagnosed with Alcohol Dependence, which was later changed to Alcohol Abuse, Depression, and Insomnia. The applicant is 70% service connected at the VA for PTSD. Substance abuse is a common self-medicating strategy for avoiding uncomfortable emotions and memories related to trauma exposure, and substance use can be a natural sequela to mental health conditions associated with exposure to traumatic and stressful events. Given the nexus between trauma exposure, avoidance of emotion, and substance use and in accordance with liberal consideration, the basis for separation is mitigatable.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? Yes. Based on liberally considering all the evidence before the Board, the Army Discharge Review Board (ADRB) determined that the condition or experience outweighed the basis of separation. The applicant's PTSD and Major Depressive Disorder, linked to combat exposure, mitigated the offenses of wrongful possession of a controlled substance, driving under the influence, multiple violations of orders, and refusal of treatment under the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP). Additionally, substance abuse was recognized as a self-medicating response to trauma, warranting an upgrade.

b. Prior Decisions Cited: None.

c. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant contends that behavioral health issues began after returning from Afghanistan, and evidence indicates that misconduct started following deployment. The applicant also contends that they were discharged from the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) against the provider's advice, receiving a DUI shortly after discharge, despite showing fair progress in the program. Additionally, the applicant claims that during the separation mental health review, the provider stated they did not meet the criteria for PTSD, which contradicts their VA rating, although evidence shows multiple alcohol-related incidents and a negative PTSD screening at the time of evaluation. The Board considered this contention and acknowledged that behavioral health issues often manifest after deployment, which may have contributed to the applicant's misconduct. While the applicant was discharged from ASAP after achieving maximum benefit and receiving a fair progress rating, the subsequent DUI shortly after discharge underscores the ongoing challenges faced. The Board noted that the separation mental health review indicated the applicant did not meet the criteria for PTSD at that time, despite the later VA rating. Ultimately, the Board found that the applicant's circumstances, including the impact of behavioral health issues on their misconduct, warranted an upgrade to Honorable.

d. The Board determined and found sufficient evidence of in-service mitigating factors (Length, Combat, Quality) and concurred with the conclusion of the medical advising official that the applicant's PTSD does mitigate the applicant's basis for separation. Substance abuse is a common self-medicating strategy for avoiding uncomfortable emotions and memories related to trauma exposure, and substance use can be a natural sequela to mental health conditions associated with exposure to traumatic and stressful events. Given the nexus between trauma exposure, avoidance of emotion, and substance use and in accordance with liberal consideration, the basis for separation is mitigatable. Based on a preponderance of evidence, the Board determined that the character of service the applicant received upon separation was inequitable and warranted an upgrade. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable. The Board determined both the

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narrative reason for separation and the RE code were proper and equitable, and therefore no changes were warranted. However, the applicant may request a personal appearance hearing to address further issues before the Board. The applicant is responsible for satisfying the burden of proof and providing documents or other evidence sufficient to support the applicant's contention(s) that the discharge was improper or inequitable.

e. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable because the applicant's diagnoses of PTSD and Major Depressive Disorder outweighed the applicant's misconduct of wrongful possession of a controlled substance, driving under the influence, multiple violations of orders, overindulgence in alcohol, and refusal of treatment under the ASAP. Thus, the prior characterization is no longer appropriate.

(2) The Board voted not to change the applicant's reason for discharge and accompanying SPD code, as the reason for the applicant's discharge was both proper and equitable.

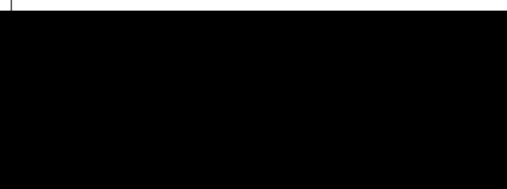
(3) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214 / Separation Order: Yes**
- b. Change Characterization to: Honorable**
- c. Change Reason / SPD code to: No Change**
- d. Change RE Code to: No Change**
- e. Change Authority to: No Change**

Authenticating Official:

3/23/2026



Legend:

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