

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

- a. **Application Date:** 23 June 2020
- b. **Date Received:** 15 November 2021
- c. **Counsel:** [REDACTED]

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, through counsel, an upgrade to honorable, and changes to the SPD code, RE code 4 to 1, and narrative reason to "Secretarial Authority," and removal of derogatory information.

(1) The applicant through counsel seeks relief contending, in effect, the discharge is inequitable and has served its purpose. This appeal is based on three errors: (1) the underlying basis of the applicant's separation was procedurally defective at the time of the discharge; (2) the adverse action, to include the administrative discharge, was unfair at the time; and (3) is inequitable now.

(2) The applicant was under investigation for pattern of misconduct, but the command did not wait to find out the results of the investigation. During a command initiated discharge request, under AR 635-200, Chapter 10, paragraph 10-4b, consideration should be given to the Soldier's potential for rehabilitation, and their entire record should be reviewed before taking action. (Analyst notes - the applicant was separated under AR 635-200, chapter 14-12c (2), Misconduct (Drug Abuse)). The commander must provide the member reasonable time to overcome deficiencies. In this case there was a rush to judgment that there was a problem that could not be fixed. The command should have evaluated the applicant as to whether the applicant had a long-term problem or whether there was an immediate fix.

(3) Although the command was authorized to administratively separate the applicant, the fundamental reason for the discharge was substantially deficient. There was no fully determined reason to initiate the discharge. The instruction also allows for the service-member to be able to "fix" the problem. The applicant was not allowed these opportunities. The applicant was never offered or provided with rehabilitation and the results of the investigation were never reviewed prior to the discharge. The command in this case did not have the proper authority to administratively separate the applicant.

(4) The events that took place are no longer relevant to the applicant's life and they have lived since in as responsible a manner as they could. There is no valid equitable purpose in leaving the discharge in place.

(5) Prior to serving the applicant completed some college courses at the College of Southern Nevada and was a certified lifeguard. Ten third party statements provided with the application reflect the applicant's character prior to service. The applicant was a great student in high school, displayed leadership ability, and volunteered various youth services.

(6) The applicant received a service-connected disability rating from the VA for conditions other than behavioral health.

b. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 8 May 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board, based on the applicant's length of service, and post service accomplishments, determined the narrative reason for the applicant's separation is now inequitable. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade to the characterization of service to Honorable and directed the issue of a new DD Form 214 changing the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), and the separation code to JKN, and the reentry code to RE-3.

*Please see Section 9 of this document 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, Chapter 14-12c (2) / JKK / RE-4 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

b. Date of Discharge: 15 November 2018

c. Separation Facts:

(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate: 23 October 2018

(2) Basis for Separation: The applicant was informed of the following reasons: Between on or about 1 and 3 May 2018, the applicant wrongfully used cocaine.

(3) Recommended Characterization: General (Under Honorable Conditions)

(4) Legal Consultation Date: On 23 October 2018, the applicant waived legal counsel.

(5) Administrative Separation Board: NA

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 26 October 2018 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment: 16 May 2016 / 3 years and 16 weeks

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 21 / Some College / 112

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-4 / 11B10, Infantryman / 2 years and 6 months

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: None

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: None

f. Awards and Decorations: NDSM and ASR

g. Performance Ratings: NA

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) The applicant provided:

(a) Electronic Copy of DD Form 2624, 17 May 2018, shows the applicant tested positive for COC 30412 (cocaine), during an Inspection Unit (IU) urinalysis testing, conducted on 5 May 2018.

(b) Two Developmental Counseling Forms, showing the applicant was counseled on 1 June 2018, for testing positive for cocaine, recommendation for punishment under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and initiation of a flag.

(c) Two DA Forms 268 (Report to Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (Flag)), 1 June 2018, showing the applicant was flagged for drug abuse adverse action (UA) and for involuntary separation/field initiated (BA), effective 1 June 2018.

(2) FG Article 15, 6 July 2018, for wrongfully using cocaine between on or about 1 and 3 May 2018. The punishment consisted of a reduction from E-4 to E-1; forfeiture of \$819.00 pay per month for 2 months (suspended); extra duty and restriction for 45 days; and an oral reprimand.

(3) Report of Mental Status Evaluation, 13 July 2018, reflects the applicant was cleared for any administrative actions deemed appropriate by the command. The applicant could understand and participate in administrative proceedings; could appreciate the difference between right and wrong; and met medical retention requirements. The applicant did not have a behavioral health condition that caused them to fail medical retention standards in accordance with AR 40-501. The medical record did not contain evidence that the applicant currently met criteria for a condition requiring referral to the Integrated Disability Evaluation System and had no behavioral health diagnosis.

(4) The applicant provided FBI Identification Record, showing the applicant was charged with wrongful use of cocaine and received an administrative separation.

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

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

(1) **Applicant provided:** None

(2) **AMHRR Listed:** None

The ARBA's medical advisor reviewed DoD and VA medical records.

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: DD Form 293; legal brief; 11 third party statements; college transcript; lifeguard certificate; partial case separation; VA Rating Decision; Class B Truck Certificate of Completion; Police Department Certified Record Check; and U.S. Secret Service Forms.

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The applicant completed the Class B Truck course. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department records check shows no arrests, misdemeanor, or felony convictions.

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), 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 600-85 (The Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)) provides comprehensive alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control policies, procedures, and responsibilities for Soldiers of all components, Army civilian corps members, and other personnel eligible for ASAP services. Paragraph 7-9 (Command responsibilities for referring Soldiers) states:

(1) When Soldiers are identified as probable alcohol or other drug abusers the unit commander or designated representative must -

- Coordinate with law enforcement about whether the commander or designated representative should conduct the initial interview of the alcohol or drug abuser
- When the unit commander believes the Limited Use Policy applies, the unit commander should consult with the Alcohol Drug Control Officer and supporting legal advisor and then the unit commander may explain the Limited Use Policy, if applicable to the particular circumstances
- If law enforcement does not initiate an investigation, the commander may wish to investigate suspected misconduct through a commander's inquiry, AR 15-6 investigation, or other appropriate method after consulting with the legal advisor

(2) The unit commander will refer individuals suspected or identified as alcohol and/or other drugs abusers, including those identified through drug testing (except those determined to be legitimate medical use by the medical review officer) and/or blood alcohol tests, to the ASAP counseling center for screening. Soldiers impaired by alcohol as described in paragraph 3-2 of this regulation while on duty will be referred to the ASAP counseling center for the initial evaluation. Soldiers who are referred by the unit commander for evaluation, regardless of the means of identification, will be referred using DA Form 8003, which the commander must sign.

(3) Positive drug test results for illicit use and law enforcement citations for alcohol and other drug abuse are identification sources that require mandatory referral to the ASAP counseling staff. Commanders must refer Soldiers who receive such drug test results or legal citations within 5 duty days of receipt of the notification.

e. Army Regulation 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations), provides the basic authority for the separation of enlisted personnel.

(1) Paragraph 3-5c, provides the reasons for separation, including the specific circumstances that form the basis for the separation, will be considered on the issue of characterization. As a general matter, characterization will be based upon a pattern of behavior other than an isolated incident. There are circumstances, however, in which the conduct or performance of duty reflected by a single incident provides the basis for characterization.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) Paragraph 14-3 prescribes 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.

(6) Paragraph 14-12c(2) terms abuse of illegal drugs as serious misconduct. It continues; however, by recognizing relevant facts may mitigate the nature of the offense. Therefore, a single drug abuse offense may be combined with one or more minor disciplinary infractions or incidents of other misconduct and processed for separation under paragraph 14-12a or 14-12b as appropriate.

f. Army Regulation 635-5-1 (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, misconduct (drug abuse).

g. 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:

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

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, through counsel, an upgrade to honorable, and changes to the SPD code, RE code 4 to 1, and narrative reason to "Secretarial Authority," and removal of

derogatory information. The applicant's AMHRR, the issues, and documents submitted with the application were carefully reviewed.

b. The applicant's DD Form 214 shows the applicant served 2 years and 6 months. The applicant received a FG Article 15 for wrongfully using cocaine. The applicant was discharged on 15 November 2018 under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14, paragraph 14-12c(2), by reason of Misconduct (Drug Abuse), with a characterization of service of general (under honorable conditions).

c. The applicant through counsel, requests the narrative reason for the discharge to be changed to "Secretarial Authority." The applicant was separated under the provisions of Chapter 14, paragraph 14-12c(2), AR 635-200 with a general (under honorable conditions) discharge. The narrative reason specified by Army Regulations for a discharge under this paragraph is "Misconduct (Drug Abuse)," and the separation code is "JKK." Army Regulation 635-8 (Separation Processing and Documents), governs preparation of the DD Form 214, and dictates the entry of the narrative reason for separation, entered in block 28 and separation code, entered in block 26 of the form, will be as listed in tables 2-2 or 2-3 of AR 635-5-1 (Separation Program Designator (SPD) Codes). The regulation stipulates no deviation is authorized. There is no provision for any other reason to be entered under this regulation.

d. The applicant through counsel, requests the SPD code to be changed. The SPD codes are three-character alphabetic combinations that identify reasons for, and types of, separation from active duty. The primary purpose of SPD codes is to provide statistical accounting of reasons for separation. They are intended exclusively for the internal use of DoD and the Military Services to assist in the collection and analysis of separation data. The SPD Codes are controlled by OSD and then implemented in Army policy AR 635-5-1 (Separation Program Designator (SPD) Codes) to track types of separations. The SPD code specified by Army Regulations for a discharge under Chapter 14, paragraph 14-12c(2), is "JKK."

e. The applicant through counsel, requests a RE code change from RE-4 to RE-1. If approved the applicant would rejoin the military. The applicant requests the RE code to be changed. The applicant would like to reenlist to show that they are not a troubled soldier anymore. Soldiers processed for separation are assigned reentry codes based on their service records or the reason for discharge. Based on AR 601-210, the applicant was appropriately assigned an RE code of "4." An RE code of "4" cannot be waived, and the applicant is no longer eligible for reenlistment.

f. The applicant through counsel contends, in effect, the applicant was under investigation for pattern of misconduct, but the command did not wait to find out the results of the investigation. The commander must provide the member reasonable time to overcome deficiencies. In this case there was a rush to judgment that there was a problem that could not be fixed. The command should have evaluated the applicant as to whether the applicant had a long-term problem or whether there was an immediate fix. The applicant was never offered or provided with rehabilitation.

(1) The applicant provided an Electronic Copy of DD Form 2624, 17 May 2018, showing the applicant tested positive for COC 30412 (cocaine), during an Inspection Unit (IU) urinalysis testing, conducted on 5 May 2018.

(2) AR 600-85 states unit commanders will refer individuals suspected or identified as alcohol and/or other drugs abusers, including those identified through drug testing (except those determined to be legitimate medical use by the medical review officer) and/or blood alcohol tests, to the ASAP counseling center for screening. Soldiers who are referred by the unit commander for evaluation, regardless of the means of identification, will be referred using DA

Form 8003 (ASAP Enrollment), which the commander must sign. The applicant's AMHRR is void of a DA Form 8003 and rehabilitation efforts.

g. The applicant through counsel contends, in effect, although the command was authorized to administratively separate the applicant, the fundamental reason for the discharge was substantially deficient. There was no fully determined reason to initiate the discharge and the results of the investigation were never reviewed prior to the discharge. The command in this case did not have the proper authority to administratively separate the applicant.

(1) The applicant provided an Electronic Copy of DD Form 2624, 17 May 2018, showing the applicant tested positive for COC 30412 (cocaine), during an Inspection Unit (IU) urinalysis testing, conducted on 5 May 2018.

(2) AR 635-200, paragraph 3-5, in pertinent part, stipulates there are circumstances in which the conduct or performance of duty reflected by a single incident provides the basis for a characterization.

h. The applicant through counsel contends, in effect, the events that took place are no longer relevant to the applicant's life and they have lived since in as responsible a manner as they could. The applicant completed the Class B Truck course. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department records check shows no arrests, misdemeanor, or felony convictions. There is no valid equitable purpose in leaving the discharge in place. The Army Discharge Review Board is authorized to consider post-service factors in the recharacterization of a discharge. No law or regulation provides for the upgrade of an unfavorable discharge based solely on the passage of time or good conduct in civilian life after leaving the service. The Board reviews each discharge on a case-by-case basis to determine if post-service accomplishments help demonstrate previous in-service misconduct was an aberration and not indicative of the member's overall character.

i. Analyst notes the applicant checked the other mental health box on the DD Form 293. The applicant's AMHRR contains no documentation of a mental health condition and the applicant did not submit any evidence, other than the checked box on the DD Form 293, to support a mental health condition. The Military Review Boards representative emailed the applicant on 22 January 2024 requesting documentation to support a mental health condition. On 23 January 2024, the applicant stated they did not have medical evidence to submit.

j. The third party statement provided with the application from the applicant's father states The applicant has always been a great kid, never been in trouble before, and somehow the blemish on their federal background report is a life sentence to low paying jobs at the local 711. With the applicant's father's support, family support, and community support, the applicant will never make this mistake again.

k. The applicant through counsel, requests removal of derogatory information from the applicant's AMHRR. The applicant's request does not fall within this board's purview. The applicant may apply to the Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR), using the enclosed DD Form 149 regarding this matter. A DD Form 149 may also be obtained from a Veterans' Service Organization.

l. 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? **No.** 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 no potentially-mitigating diagnoses/experiences.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **N/A**

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **N/A**

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **N/A**

b. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant through counsel contends, in effect, the applicant was under investigation for pattern of misconduct, but the command did not wait to find out the results of the investigation. The commander must provide the member reasonable time to overcome deficiencies. In this case there was a rush to judgment that there was a problem that could not be fixed. The command should have evaluated the applicant as to whether the applicant had a long-term problem or whether there was an immediate fix. The applicant was never offered or provided with rehabilitation. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the applicant's length of service and post service accomplishments.

(2) The applicant through counsel contends, in effect, although the command was authorized to administratively separate the applicant, the fundamental reason for the discharge was substantially deficient. There was no fully determined reason to initiate the discharge and the results of the investigation were never reviewed prior to the discharge. The command in this case did not have the proper authority to administratively separate the applicant. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the applicant's length of service and post service accomplishments.

(3) The applicant through counsel contends, in effect, the events that took place are no longer relevant to the applicant's life and they have lived since in as responsible a manner as they could. The applicant completed the Class B Truck course. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department records check shows no arrests, misdemeanor, or felony convictions. There is no valid equitable purpose in leaving the discharge in place. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the applicant's length of service and post service accomplishments.

c. The Board determined based on the applicant's length of service, and post service accomplishments, determined the narrative reason for the applicant's separation is now inequitable. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade to the characterization of service to Honorable and directed the issue of a new DD Form 214 changing the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), and the separation code to JKN, and the reentry code to RE-3.

d. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted to grant relief by upgrading the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable. Although the Board found the discharge proper and equitable and there were no behavioral health diagnoses which mitigated the misconduct to warrant relief, it was found that the discharge has served its purpose. Thus, making the current reason for discharge improper.

(2) The Board voted to change the reason for discharge to Misconduct (Minor Infractions) under the same pretexts, thus the reason for discharge is no longer appropriate. The SPD code associated with the new reason for discharge is JKN.

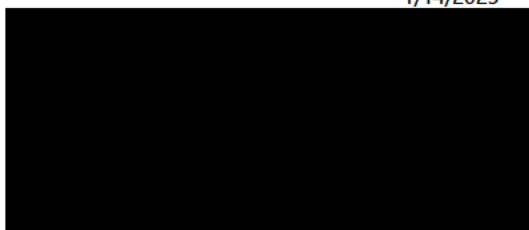
(3) The Board voted to change the RE code to RE-3.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214:** Yes
- b. Change Characterization to:** Honorable
- c. Change Reason / SPD Code to:** Misconduct (Minor Infractions)/JKN
- d. Change RE Code to:** RE-3
- e. Change Authority to:** AR 635-200

Authenticating Official:

1/14/2025



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