

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

- a. **Application Date:** 21 June 2021
- b. **Date Received:** 23 November 2021
- c. **Counsel:** None

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

a. **Applicant Requests:** The current characterization of service for the period under review is under other than honorable conditions. The applicant requests an upgrade to honorable.

b. **Applicant Contention(s)/Issue(s):** The applicant seeks relief contending, the suicide of their best friend who killed themselves following the applicant leaving their home from a wellbeing check. This traumatic event caused them to drink heavily while stationed overseas in Germany. The applicant spiraled out of control and witnessed another battle buddy go through Alcohol Anonymous (AA) and wanted to get better because they saw themselves eventually going through the same. The applicant recovered although they relapsed after thinking about their friend. They attended AA on was placed on orders not to drink but relapsed once more. The applicant has injuries they cannot get help with due to their last discharge characterization. They served for nearly seven years and received both of their good conduct medals during their enlistment. They were able to attend leadership training and promoted to a NCO (noncommissioned officer). The applicant is requesting the help, and [Veterans Affairs (VA)] benefits they truly need.

c. **Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 15 August 2025, 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, and post-service accomplishments. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to General (Under Honorable Conditions). The Board voted not to change the narrative reason for separation or RE Code. Please see **Board Discussion and Determination** section for more detail regarding the Board's decision. Board member names are available upon request.

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

a. **Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization:** Misconduct (Serious Offense) / AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12C / JKQ / RE-3 / Under Other than Honorable Conditions

b. **Date of Discharge:** 1 March 2018

c. Separation Facts:

(1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 22 January 2018

(2) **Basis for Separation:** On or about 6 August 2017, the applicant failed to obey a lawful general regulation by wrongfully operating a motor vehicle without a valid U.S. Forces Certificate of License. On or about 27 September 2017, they failed to obey a lawful command by wrongfully consuming alcohol.

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

(4) **Legal Consultation Date:** 8 February 2018 / The applicant waived counsel.

(5) Administrative Separation Board: The applicant waived their right to appear before an administrative separation board.

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 21 February 2018 / Under Other than Honorable Conditions

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment/Reenlistment Under Review: 19 December 2017 / 4 years (second reenlistment) / This DD Form 4 (Enlistment/Reenlistment Document) is not in the record; however, the commander's report identified the terms.

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 26 / High School Diploma / 85

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-5 / 12B10 Combat Engineer / 7 years, 1 month, 6 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: 26 January 2011 – 18 December 2014 / Honorable

- 19 December 2014 – 18 December 2017

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: SWA / Afghanistan, 10 May 2012 – 6 February 2013 and 17 June – 14 September 2014 (11 months, 25 days)

f. Awards and Decorations: ACM-CS, ARCOM, AAM, MUC, AGCM-2, NDSM, GWOTSM, NCO-PDR, ASR, OSR-2

g. Performance Ratings: SGT, 1 February 2016 – 31 January 2017 / Qualified; SGT, 1 February – 29 November 2017 / Not Qualified

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record: The Enlisted Record Brief provides the applicant was flagged (Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG)) on 6 August 2017, for adverse action (AA) and alcohol abuse adverse action (VA). On 4 September 2017, the company commander continued the revocation of privileges in the issuance of a no drinking order to the applicant and identified 19 September to review this order then.

(1) On 12 October 2017, the applicant received an administrative reprimand for operating a motor vehicle without valid driver's license and while they were intoxicated on 6 August 2017 in Germany. Military Police observed the applicant operating a vehicle without headlights and pulled them over. During the vehicle check, the officer discovered they did not have a driver's license and detected odor of alcohol coming from their person. A standardized field sobriety test was administered in which the applicant failed. Upon being transported to the MP Station and administered an evidential breath test resulting in a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.098%. Although the applicant elected to submit rebuttal matters, none were received and the approval authority directed the reprimand to be permanently filed.

(2) A Rights Warning Procedure/Waiver Certificate, dated 20 October 2017, provides an investigator questioned the applicant (accused) for drinking while under General Order 1 on 28 September 2017. In a sworn statement, the applicant identified they were with four Soldiers and went to a restaurant where the applicant had two beers with dinner during the two and a half hours there.

(3) On 29 November 2017, the applicant received a Field Grade Article 15 for the following and imposed a reduction to specialist (E-4); adjudged forfeitures of \$1,267 pay per month for two months, suspended, to be automatically remitted if not vacated on or before 29 March 2018; and 30 days of extra duty and restriction.

(a) The applicant received a lawful command from their superior commissioned officer (CPT) not to consume alcohol on 27 September 2017 and the applicant willfully disobeyed, in violation of Article 90, UCMJ.

(b) On 6 August 2017, in Germany, they failed to obey a lawful general regulation by wrongfully operating a motor vehicle without a valid U.S. Forces Certificate of License, in violation of Article 92, UCMJ.

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

j. **Behavioral Health Condition(s):** The following documents have been provided to the ARBA Medical Advisor, if applicable. See "**Board Discussion and Determination**" for Medical Advisor Details.

(1) **Applicant provided:** None

(2) **AMHRR provided:** A Report of Mental Status Evaluation, dated 30 October 2017, provides a BH diagnosis of Alcohol Use Disorder. The applicant was enrolled in treatment then with no mental illness or personality disorder diagnosis. The applicant denied any symptoms of mental illness, denied PTSD (Posttraumatic Stress Disorder) symptoms, and denied TBI (Traumatic Brain Injury) symptoms following a 2013 Afghanistan blast exposure. The applicant was complaint with substance use disorder treatment per the BH provider's record review and was cleared to participate in administrative proceedings.

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: Application for the Review of Discharge; Self-Authored Statement

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: None provided with this application.

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

a. Office, Secretary of Defense memorandum (Supplemental Guidance to Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records Considering Discharge Upgrade Requests by Veterans

Claiming Post Traumatic Stress Disorder), 3 September 2014, directed the Service Discharge Review Boards (DRBs) and Service Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records (BCM/NRs) to carefully consider the revised PTSD criteria, detailed medical considerations and mitigating factors when taking action on applications from former service members administratively discharged UOTHC and who have been diagnosed with PTSD by a competent mental health professional representing a civilian healthcare provider in order to determine if it would be appropriate to upgrade the characterization of the applicant's service.

b. Office, Under Secretary of Defense memorandum (Clarifying Guidance to Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records Considering Requests by Veterans for Modification of their Discharge Due to Mental Health Conditions, Sexual Assault, or Sexual Harassment), 25 August 2017 issued clarifying guidance for the Secretary of Defense Directive to DRBs and BCM/NRs when considering requests by Veterans for modification of their discharges due in whole or in part to mental health conditions, including PTSD; Traumatic Brain Injury; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Boards are to give liberal consideration to Veterans petitioning for discharge relief when the application for relief is based in whole or in part to those conditions or experiences. The guidance further describes evidence sources and criteria and requires Boards to consider the conditions or experiences presented in evidence as potential mitigation for misconduct that led to the discharge.

c. Office, Under Secretary of Defense memorandum (Guidance to Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records Regarding Equity, Injustice, or Clemency Determinations), 25 July 2018 issued guidance to Military DRBs and BCM/NRs regarding equity, injustice, or clemency determinations. Clemency generally refers to relief specifically granted from a criminal sentence. However, the guidance applies to more than clemency from a sentencing in a court-martial; it also applies to other corrections, including changes in a discharge, which may be warranted based on equity or relief from injustice.

(1) This guidance does not mandate relief but rather provides standards and principles to guide Boards in application of their equitable relief authority. In determining whether to grant relief on the basis of equity, injustice, or clemency grounds, DRBs shall consider the prospect for rehabilitation, external evidence, sworn testimony, policy changes, relative severity of misconduct, mental and behavioral health conditions, official governmental acknowledgement that a relevant error or injustice was committed, and uniformity of punishment.

(2) Changes to the narrative reason for discharge and/or an upgraded character of service granted solely on equity, injustice, or clemency grounds normally should not result in separation pay, retroactive promotions, and payment of past medical expenses or similar benefits that might have been received if the original discharge had been for the revised reason or had the upgraded service characterization.

d. 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.

e. 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. 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.

(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. 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.

(2) 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.

(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.

f. 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.

g. Army Regulation 635-200 provides the basic authority for the separation of enlisted personnel.

(1) Chapter 3, Section II provides the authorized types of characterization of service or description of separation. It states:

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

(d) A Bad Conduct discharge will only be given to a Soldier pursuant to an approved sentence of general or special court-martial. Enlisted service members and officers with less than six years of service are eligible for a Bad Conduct Discharge. Behaviors such as drug abuse, assault, theft, insubordination, and other actions that violate military law may be punished with a BCD.

(e) A Dishonorable discharge is the most severe type of discharge and will be given to a Soldier pursuant only to an approved sentence of general or special court-martial. The appellate review must be completed and affirmed sentence ordered duly executed. Behaviors such as fraud, desertion, treason, espionage, sexual Assault, and murder and other actions may be punished with a dishonorable discharge.

(f) An uncharacterized separation will be described as entry-level with service uncharacterized if processing is initiated while a Soldier is in entry-level status. Unless the DCS, G-1, on a case-by-case basis, determines that characterization of service as honorable is clearly warranted by the presence of unusual circumstances involving personal conduct and performance of duty. This characterization is authorized when the Soldier is separated by reason of selected changes in service obligation, convenience of the Government, and Secretarial plenary authority. A Soldier is in an entry-level status (ELS) if the Soldier has not completed more than 180 days of creditable continuous active duty prior to the initiation of separation action.

(2) Chapter 14 (Separation for Misconduct) established policy and prescribed 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. 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.

(3) 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. If Secretarial Authority is granted, it will normally correct the record to show the following:

- Separation Authority: Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 15
- Separation Code: JFF
- Reenlistment Code: RE1
- Narrative Reason for Separation: Secretarial Plenary Authority
- Character of Service: Honorable

h. 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 "JKQ" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14-12C, misconduct (serious offense).

i. Manual for Courts-Martial (2016 Edition), United States, states military law consists of the statutes governing the military establishment and regulations issued thereunder, the constitutional powers of the President and regulations issued thereunder, and the inherent authority of military commanders. Military law includes jurisdiction exercised by courts-martial and the jurisdiction exercised by commanders with respect to nonjudicial punishment. The purpose of military law is to promote justice, to assist in maintaining good orders and discipline in the Armed Forces. **Article 90** (willfully disobeying lawful order of superior commissioned officer) states in the subparagraph, the maximum punishment consists of dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for five years. **Article 92** (failure to obey general order or regulation) states in subparagraph, the maximum punishment consists of dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for two years.

j. 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): Standard of Review. 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 AMHRR, the issues, and documents submitted with the application were carefully reviewed.

(1) A DD Form 214 provides the applicant was discharged under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12C for misconduct (serious offense) with an under other than honorable conditions characterization of service. The applicant was separated for failing to obey a lawful general regulation by wrongfully operating a motor vehicle without a valid U.S. Forces Certificate of License (August 2017) and for failing to obey a lawful command by wrongfully consuming alcohol (September 2017). They served 2 months and 13 days of their third reenlistment of four years.

(2) The applicant contends, the suicide of their best friend led to heavy drinking while stationed in Germany. They struggled but made efforts to recover through AA, despite relapses. The applicant served nearly seven years with two Good Conduct Medals, completed leadership training, and promoted to NCO. Due to their discharge characterization, they are unable to access needed VA support and benefits.

(3) A MSE diagnosed the applicant with Alcohol Use Disorder but found no evidence of a mental illness or personality disorder. They denied any symptoms of PTSD or TBI following a 2013 blast exposure in Afghanistan. BH records confirmed at the time, the applicant was enrolled and complaint with SUDCC and was cleared for separation proceedings.

b. Chapter 14 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for separation members 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.

c. 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 which only contained a diagnosis of Alcohol Abuse with no underlying or diagnosed behavioral health conditions. However, the applicant asserts OBH which may be sufficient evidence to establish the existence of a condition that could mitigate or excuse the discharge.

(2) Did the condition exist, or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** Alcohol Abuse, applicant is asserting in-service OBH.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **No.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that a medical condition could not be established for mitigation; there is no mitigation at this time.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **No.** Based on liberally considering all the evidence before the Board, the ADRB determined that the condition or experience did not outweigh the discharge. However, the applicant's totality of service outweighed the misconduct of disobeying lawful commands and regulations, as listed in the basis for separation.

b. Prior Decisions Cited: None.

c. Response to Contention(s): The applicant seeks relief contending, the suicide of their best friend who killed themselves following the applicant leaving their home from a wellbeing check. This traumatic event caused them to drink heavily while stationed overseas in Germany. The applicant spiraled out of control and witnessed another battle buddy go through AA and wanted to get better because they saw themselves eventually going through the same. The applicant recovered although they relapsed after thinking about their friend. They attended AA and was placed on orders not to drink but relapsed once more. The applicant has injuries they cannot get help with due to their last discharge characterization. They served for nearly seven years and received both of their good conduct medals during their enlistment. They were able to attend leadership training and promoted to a NCO. The applicant is requesting the help and VA benefits they truly need.

The Board considered the contentions and found relief was warranted due to the applicant's length, combat, and quality of service mitigated the basis of separation, two counts of disobeying lawful Commands and Regulations.

d. The Board carefully considered the applicant's request, supporting documents, evidence in the records, a medical review, and published Department of Defense guidance for liberal consideration of discharge upgrade requests. The Board considered the applicant's statement, record of service, the frequency and nature of misconduct, and the reason for separation. The Board determined the applicant's in-service factors of length and quality of service, to include combat service, outweighed the applicant's offenses as stated in the basis of separation.

e. Rationale for Decision:

(1) Published Department of Defense guidance indicates the guidance is not intended to interfere or impede on the Board's statutory independence. The Board determines the relative weight of the action that was the basis for the discharge and whether it supports relief or not. In reaching its determination, the Board considers the applicant's petition, available records and any supporting documents included with the petition.

(2) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to General (Under Honorable Conditions) based on the applicant's length, combat, and quality of service mitigated the offenses of disobeying regulations and orders. Therefore, the previous characterization is no longer appropriate.

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

(4) 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: General (Under Honorable Conditions)
- c. Change Reason / SPD code to: No Change
- d. Change RE Code to: No Change
- e. Change Authority to: No Change

Authenticating Official:

8/23/2025



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
FTR – Failure to Report

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