



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, XVIII AIRBORNE CORPS AND FORT BRAGG  
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FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA 28310-5000



AFZA-JAA

15 December 2015

MEMORANDUM FOR Leaders, XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg Garrison

SUBJECT: Commanding General's Policy Letter #4: Mandatory Initiation of Administrative Separation for Drug and Alcohol Related Offenses

1. References.

a. AR 600-85, Army Substance Abuse Program, 28 December 2012.

b. Army Directive 2012-7 (Administrative Processing for Separation of Soldiers for Alcohol or Other Drug Abuse), 13 March 2012.

2. Purpose. To supplement policy and regulation by mandating the initiation of separation proceedings for certain alcohol or drug related misconduct.

3. Applicability. This policy applies to all service members under the General Court-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA) of the Commander, XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg.

4. Policy. Commands will immediately impose a flag preventing favorable personnel actions and initiate administrative separation proceedings—or at the commander's discretion, prefer Court-Martial charges—within five calendar days of receipt by the Command of credible information that a Soldier, either on or off the installation:

a. While driving or in physical control of a motor vehicle, has a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .08 grams of alcohol or greater per 100 milliliters of blood or .08 grams of alcohol or greater per 210 liters of breath, or if less than 21 years of age, has any alcohol remaining in the member's body that was consumed prior to driving; or

b. Refuses to take or fails to complete a lawfully requested test to measure the alcohol or drug content of the blood, breath or urine when there is a reasonable belief the member was driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs; or

c. Is involved in a serious incident of alcohol related misconduct. A serious incident of alcohol related misconduct is any offense of a civil or military nature that is punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) by confinement for a term exceeding one year; or

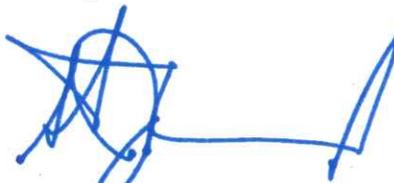
d. Is found to have been involved in illegal trafficking, distribution, possession with intent to distribute, or sale of illegal drugs, substances or paraphernalia prohibited by regulation, state law, or federal law. This includes but is not limited to synthetic substances known as "Spice" and "Bath Salts"; or

e. Is identified as an illegal drug user.

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5. Information is credible when, considering the source and the nature of the information and the totality of the circumstances, it is sufficiently believable to lead the commander to presume that the fact or facts in question are true.
6. Commanders are expected to continue to exercise independent discretion in recommending or determining whether a Soldier should be retained or separated from the service. However, each administrative separation action will be completed and forwarded by subordinate commanders to the appropriate separation authority.
7. Per Army Regulation 600-85 (reference a), corporals and above processed for separation for illegal drug use (paragraph 5e) can be retained only by the GCMCA. For specialists and below, separation and retention authorities remain with the SPCMCA.
8. For all second or subsequent illegal drug offenders (paragraph 5e) and for second or subsequent alcohol offenders (paragraph 5a-c above), only the GCMCA can approve retention
9. The GCMCA is the sole authority who can retain Soldiers of any rank who violate paragraph 5d (illegal trafficking, distribution, possession with intent to distribute, or sale of illegal drugs).
10. None of the above limits a commander's authority to take other adverse administrative, nonjudicial or judicial action deemed appropriate, subject to the limitations imposed in XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg Regulation 190-5, XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg Supplement 1 to AR 27-10, or other applicable Department of the Army, Department of Defense or XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg policies and regulations. Commanders should consult with their unit legal advisor in deciding whether to take additional adverse action in a given case.



STEPHEN J. TOWNSEND  
Lieutenant General, USA  
Commanding