

**1. Applicant's Name:** [REDACTED]

- a. **Application Date:** 26 April 2021
- b. **Date Received:** 26 April 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 general (under honorable conditions). The applicant requests an upgrade to honorable.

The applicant seeks relief contending, in effect, was medevac'd out of Iraq due to mental issues aggravated and caused by being in a combat area. The applicant was suffering from major depression recurrent, posttraumatic stress disorder, anxiety disorder, insomnia and nightmares. The applicant has a background in human resources and information technology, and the state, government or city will not hire the applicant due to the characterization of the discharge on the DD Form 214. One mistake should not erase years of service. It has been extremely hard to provide for the family. The applicant served in the military for 10 years and 11 months and one mistake should not dictate the applicant's service to the country. After being medevac'd, the applicant was hoping to get some real help. For a while, they did not get help since the wounds were not visible. When the applicant returned home, they started having marital problems. The applicant could not be around the children or take them places like the park. The applicant told the doctors about this, yet they ignored the applicant and prescribed more medications which were not working. This led to the applicant using cocaine, which the applicant used to combat PTSD, depression, insomnia and nightmares. The Army punished the applicant by sending the applicant to jail for four months, taking the E-4 rank, taking money from the pay while in jail, and the applicant received an under other than honorable conditions discharge.

b. **Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 31 July 2025, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder outweighing the applicant's illegal substance abuse offense. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN. The Board determined the reentry code is proper and equitable and voted not to change it.

*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:** In Lieu of Trial by Court-Martial / AR 635-200, Chapter 10 / KFS / RE-4 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)
- b. **Date of Discharge:** 18 May 2011
- c. **Separation Facts:**

**(1) Date and Charges Preferred (DD Form 458, Charge Sheet):** On 8 February 2011, the applicant was charged with: The Charge: Violating Article 112a, UCMJ: The Specification: Between on or about 3 December 2010 and on or about 7 February 2011, the applicant wrongfully used cocaine.

**(2) Legal Consultation Date:** 27 April 2011

**(3) Basis for Separation:** Pursuant to the applicant's request for discharge under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 10, in lieu of trial by court-martial.

**(4) Recommended Characterization:** NIF

**(5) Separation Decision Date / Characterization:** 7 May 2011 / Under Other Than Honorable Conditions

**4. SERVICE DETAILS:**

**a. Date / Period of Enlistment:** 24 July 2010 / NIF

**b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 32 / some college / 96

**c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-4 / 42A10, Human Resources Specialist / 11 years, 1 month, 14 days

**d. Prior Service / Characterizations:** RA, 3 February 2000 – 6 April 2002 / HD  
 USAR, 7 April 2002 – 11 October 2006 / NIF  
 ARNG, 12 October 2006 – 5 November 2008 / NIF  
 RA, 6 November 2008 – 23 July 2010 / HD

**e. Overseas Service / Combat Service:** SWA / Iraq (17 December 2008 – 22 April 2009)

**f. Awards and Decorations:** AGCM, NDSM, GWOTSM, ICM-BS, ASR, OSR, AFRM-M

**g. Performance Ratings:** NA

**h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:** Medical Evaluation Board Proceedings, 14 January 2010, reflect the applicant received three unfitting diagnoses: Depression, Major Recurrent, Low Back Pain, and Plantar Fasciitis causing bilateral foot pain.

Report of Result of Trial reflects the applicant was tried in a Summary Court-Martial on 26 August 2010. The applicant was charged with five specifications. The summary of offenses, pleas, and findings:

Charge I: Violation of Article 89, UCMJ.

Specification 1: On or about 3 March 2010 behave oneself with disrespect towards a commissioned officer; guilty, consistent with the plea.

Specification 2: On or about 3 March 2010, behave oneself with disrespect towards a superior commissioned officer; guilty, inconsistent with the plea.

Specification 3: On or about 3 March 2010, behave oneself with disrespect towards a superior commissioned officer, dismissed.

Charge II: Violation of Article 91, UCMJ. The Specification: On or about 3 March 2010, was disrespectful in language towards a superior noncommissioned officer, dismissed.

Charge III: Violation of Article 112a, UCMJ. The Specification: On divers occasions between on or about 6 January 2010 and 31 May 2010, wrongfully used cocaine, guilty, consistent with the plea.

Sentence: To be reduced to the grade of Private (E-1); Forfeiture of \$800 pay per month for 4 months; and confinement for 4 months.

Electronic Copy of Specimen Custody Document – Drug Testing, 3 January 2011, reflects the applicant tested positive for COC 357110 (cocaine) during an Inspection Other (IO) urinalysis testing conducted on 10 December 2010.

Specimen Custody Document – Drug Testing, 17 February 2011, reflects the applicant tested positive for COC (cocaine) during an Inspection Other (IO) urinalysis testing conducted on 7 February 2011.

Four Developmental Counseling Forms for missing formation x2, being an ASAP failure, and positive urinalysis.

Charge Sheet as previously described in paragraph 3(c)1.

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

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

**(1) Applicant provided:** Medical Record, 15 February 2010, reflects the applicant was diagnosed with: Axis I: Major depression disorder, recurrent, chronic, cocaine dependency, rule out cocaine-induced mood disorder, insomnia; Axis IV: Chronic mental illness and relationship problem with the spouse, Axis: V: Global assessment of functioning of 36.

Medical Record, Consultation Sheet, 11 February 2011, reflects a provisional diagnosis of: Depressive E/O NOS; PTSD; cocaine dependence. The applicant was diagnosed with Axis I: Major depression disorder, recurrent, chronic; cocaine dependency; insomnia; Axis IV: Chronic mental illness and relationship problem with the spouse.

**(2) AMHRR Listed:** Laurel Ridge Treatment Center, Discharge Summary, 5 August 2009, reflects a provisional diagnosis of: Axis I: major depressive disorder. Rule out psychotic disorder, NOS, Axis II: Borderline traits, Axis IV: Problematic support group, psychosocial, environmental issues, Axis V: GAF on Admission: 30 Highest GAF Past Year: 65. Discharge Diagnosis: Axis I: Major depressive disorder, Axis II: Borderline traits, Axis IV: Problematic support group, psychosocial, environment issues, Axis V: GAF at Discharge: 50.

Report of Medical History, 20 October 2009, the examining medical physician noted in the comments section: Anxiety, depression, and insomnia.

Medical Evaluation Board Proceedings, 14 January 2010, reflect the applicant received three unfitting diagnoses: Depression, Major Recurrent, low back pain, and plantar fasciitis.

Physical Profile, 29 January 2010, reflects the applicant had depression and lower back pain which limited their duties.

Physical Evaluation Board (PEB) Proceedings, 6 January 2011, reflects the applicant was diagnosed with Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent (not combat related).

Memorandum for Commander, 21 April 2011, reflects the applicant was diagnosed with Major Depressive Disorder Severe, recurrent, PTSD and Cocaine dependence.

*The ARBA's medical advisor reviewed DoD and VA medical records, including documents listed in 4j(1) and (2) above.*

**5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:** Application for the Review of Discharge; referral for civilian medical care; college transcripts; two Certificates of Release or Discharge from Active Duty; email; college transcripts; My HealthVet Account Summary; eBenefits Claim; Department of Motor Vehicle renewal; Physical Evaluation Board (PEB) Proceedings; Orders A-04-91132; Orders 117-01; Orders 277-675; Orders A-01-101363.

**6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS:** The applicant is clean and trying to support the family by going to school and looking for work. The applicant is being treated at the VA for PTSD, major depression, insomnia, nightmares and anxiety.

**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 635-40 (Disability Evaluation for Retention, Retirement, or Separation), paragraph 4-3f(1), states enlisted Soldiers who are approved for discharge in lieu of trial by court-martial are ineligible for referral to the MEB and PEB phases of the DES (see AR 635-200). If the Soldier is in the DES process, the applicant's DES case will be terminated, and the Soldier is discharged in lieu of trial by court-martial.

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

(1) Paragraph 1-16b states the Army's separation policy is designed to strengthen the concept that military service is a calling different from any civilian occupation. Soldiers who do not conform to required standards of discipline and performance and Soldiers who do not demonstrate potential for further military service should be separated to avoid degradation of morale and substandard mission performance. A substantial investment is made in training persons enlisted or inducted into the Army; therefore, this general guidance will be considered when initiating separation action.

(2) Chapter 3, Section II provides the authorized types of characterization of service or description of separation.

(3) Paragraph 3-7a states 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.

(4) Paragraph 3-7b states 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.

(5) Chapter 10 provides, in pertinent part, that a member who has committed an offense or offenses for which the authorized punishment includes a punitive discharge may submit a request for a discharge for the good of the Service in lieu of trial by court-martial. The request may be submitted at any time after charges have been preferred and must include the individual's admission of guilt.

(6) Paragraph 10-8a stipulates a discharge under other than honorable conditions normally is appropriate for a Soldier who is discharged in lieu of trial by court-martial. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record during the current enlistment. (See chap 3, sec II.)

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 "KFS" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 10, In Lieu of Trial by Court-Martial.

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: 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.

The applicant requests an upgrade to honorable. The applicant's Army Military Human Resources Record (AMHRR), the issues, and documents submitted with the application were carefully reviewed.

The evidence in the applicant's Army Military Human Resource Record (AMHRR) confirms the applicant was charged with the commission of an offense punishable under the UCMJ with a punitive discharge. In consultation with legal counsel, the applicant voluntarily requested, in writing, a discharge under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 10, in lieu of trial by court-martial. In this request, the applicant admitted guilt to the offense, or a lesser included offense, and indicated an understanding an under other than honorable conditions discharge could be received, and the discharge would have a significant effect on eligibility for veterans' benefits. The general (under honorable conditions) discharge received by the applicant was normal and appropriate under the regulatory guidance.

The applicant contends a change of narrative reason is needed. The applicant was separated under the provisions of Chapter 10, AR 635-200, with a discharge general (under honorable conditions). The narrative reason specified by Army Regulations for a discharge under this

paragraph is "In Lieu of Trial by Court-Martial," and the separation code is "KFS." Army Regulation 635-8 (Separation Processing and Documents) governs the 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 entry of any other reason under this regulation.

The applicant contends good service, including a combat tour. The Board considered the applicant's service accomplishments and the quality of service according to the DODI 1332.28.

The applicant contends they were medevac'd from Iraq due to mental health issues triggered by combat exposure, including major depression, PTSD, anxiety, insomnia, and nightmares. Despite seeking help, they received little support initially because their wounds were not visible. Upon returning home, they experienced marital strain and difficulty engaging with their children. They reported this to doctors, but felt dismissed and were prescribed ineffective medications, leading to cocaine use to cope with symptoms. Medical records (February 2010 and February 2011) diagnosed the applicant with major depression (recurrent, chronic), cocaine dependence, insomnia, and marital conflict. Additional documentation (Laurel Ridge Treatment Center, August 2009) listed major depressive disorder, borderline traits, problematic support system, and low Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF). A Medical Evaluation Board (January 2010) found the applicant unfit for duty due to depression, low back pain, and plantar fasciitis. A PEB (January 2011) determined the applicant's depression was not combat-related. However, a memorandum (April 2011) acknowledged severe recurrent depression, PTSD, and cocaine dependence. The separation authority reviewed all medical documents in the AMHRR.

The applicant contends an upgrade of the discharge will allow the applicant to obtain better employment. The Board does not grant relief to gain employment or enhance employment opportunities.

The applicant contends an upgrade of the discharge would allow veterans benefits. Eligibility for veteran's benefits does not fall within the purview of the Army Discharge Review Board. Accordingly, the applicant should contact a local Department of Veterans Affairs office for further assistance.

The applicant contends the discharge was inequitable punishment for the offense or offenses committed. Army Regulation 635-200 states the purpose of the Army's separation policy is to promote readiness by maintaining standards of performance and conduct. Soldiers who do not conform to the required standards of discipline and performance or do not demonstrate potential for further military service are separated to avoid degradation of morale and substandard mission performance. Army Regulation 635-200 states punitive discharges are authorized as the result of an adjudged sentence in court marital proceedings; however, evidence in the AMHRR confirms the applicant's discharge was administrative under AR 635-200, Chapter 10 provisions.

The applicant contends they are now clean and trying to support the family by going to school and looking for work. The applicant is being treated at the VA for PTSD, major depression, insomnia, nightmares and anxiety. 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.

**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: Adjustment Disorder, Major Depressive Disorder, PTSD.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found that the applicant was diagnosed in service with an Adjustment Disorder, Major Depressive Disorder, and PTSD.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board determined, based on the Board Medical Advisor's opine, that the applicant's behavioral health conditions mitigate the discharge. The applicant was diagnosed in service with an Adjustment Disorder, Major Depressive Disorder, and PTSD. Given the nexus between Major Depressive Disorder, PTSD and using substances for self-medication, the cocaine use that led to the separation is mitigated.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **Yes.** After applying liberal consideration to the evidence, including the Board Medical Advisor opine, the Board determined that the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder outweighed the illegal substance abuse offense.

b. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant contends they were medevac'd from Iraq due to mental health issues triggered by combat exposure, including major depression, PTSD, anxiety, insomnia, and nightmares. Despite seeking help, they received little support initially because their wounds were not visible. Upon returning home, they experienced marital strain and difficulty engaging with their children. They reported this to doctors, but felt dismissed and were prescribed ineffective medications, leading to cocaine use to cope with symptoms. The Board liberally considered this contention and determined that the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder outweighed the illegal substance abuse offense. Therefore, a discharge upgrade is warranted.

(2) The applicant contends the narrative reason should be changed. 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 Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder outweighing the applicant's illegal substance abuse offense.

(3) The applicant contends good service, including a combat tour. 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 Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder outweighing the applicant's illegal substance abuse offense.

(4) The applicant contends an upgrade of the discharge will allow the applicant to obtain better employment. The Board considered this contention but does not grant relief to gain employment or enhance employment opportunities.

(5) The applicant contends an upgrade of the discharge would allow veterans benefits. The Board considered this contention and determined that eligibility for Veteran's benefits, to include educational benefits under the Post-9/11 or Montgomery GI Bill, healthcare or VA loans, do not fall within the purview of the Army Discharge Review Board. Accordingly, the applicant should contact a local office of the Department of Veterans Affairs for further assistance.

(6) The applicant contends the discharge was inequitable punishment for the offense or offenses committed. 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 Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder outweighing the applicant's illegal substance abuse offense.

(7) The applicant is clean and trying to support the family by going to school and looking for work. The applicant is being treated at the VA for PTSD, major depression, insomnia, nightmares and anxiety. 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 Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder outweighing the applicant's illegal substance abuse offense.

c. The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder outweighing the applicant's illegal substance abuse offense. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN. The Board determined the reentry code is proper and equitable and voted not to change it.

d. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable because the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder outweighed the applicant's illegal substance abuse offense. Thus, the prior characterization is no longer appropriate.

(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.

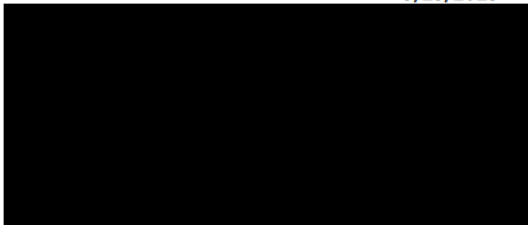
(3) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214: Yes
- b. Change Characterization to: Honorable
- c. Change Reason / SPD Code to: Misconduct (Minor Infractions)/JKN
- d. Change RE Code to: No Change
- e. Change Authority to: AR 635-200

Authenticating Official:

9/23/2025



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

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