

**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, an upgrade would allow for better employment opportunities. The applicant is pursuing a bachelor's degree in justice and public policy and intends to seek employment in law enforcement. The applicant had a solid performance record as a military police officer until a single incident of misconduct. The incident involved driving under the influence on a military installation, for which the applicant was punished, paid a fine, served time in custody and on probation, and attended the alcohol awareness class. The applicant was released early from probation because of good behavior. The applicant accepted the punishment as a consequence of misconduct but believed the general (under honorable conditions) discharge is a continuing punishment without justification. Further, without making excuses for the misconduct, the applicant suffers from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The applicant began seeking treatment for the condition when deployed in Afghanistan. Upon leaving Afghanistan, the applicant ceased professional treatment and began self-medicating with alcohol.

In 2009, the applicant was reassigned to Fort Polk, and in early 2010, the applicant was in a motor vehicle accident. As a result of the motor vehicle accident, the applicant experienced increased symptoms of PTSD. In response to the "flare up," the applicant sought professional treatment for continued self-medicating with alcohol. The applicant believes it was an attempt to cope with PTSD, which led to the drinking problem, driving under the influence, and ultimately the discharge. The applicant continues professional treatment for PTSD and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) rated the applicant 30 percent disabled. The applicant no longer has a drinking problem for all the above reasons. In light of the ADRB recommendation, the applicant respectfully requests an upgrade to honorable.

b. **Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 11 April 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Depression outweighing the applicant's illegal substance abuse, disrespect, and failure to obey a lawful order offenses. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed to 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:**

**ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE**

**AR20210001278**

**a. Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization:** Misconduct (Serious Offense) / AR 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c / JKQ / RE-3 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

**b. Date of Discharge:** 9 June 2011

**c. Separation Facts:**

**(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 25 March 2011 / The Notification was signed by Sergeant First Class L. P., a noncommissioned officer, and indicated SFC L. P. was commanding 272nd Military Police Company, 519th Military Police Battalion, Fort Polk.

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

On 14 November 2010, the applicant was apprehended for suspicion of driving under the influence (DUI), which a recorded BAC of .164 which is a serious effect;

On 10 December 2010, the applicant received an Article 15 for multiple violations of Article 86, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ);

On 16 February 2011 the applicant committed a serious offense by disrespecting the noncommissioned officer (NCO); and

The applicant committed other offenses, such as reckless driving and failure to obey lawful orders.

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

**(4) Legal Consultation Date:** 29 March 2011

**(5) Administrative Separation Board:** NA

**(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization:** 27 May 2011 / General (Under Honorable Conditions) / The separation memorandum reflects the separation authority reviewed the administrative separation packet and medical evaluation board proceedings and determined the applicant's medical condition was not a substantial contributing cause of the conduct which led to the recommendation for separation and there were no circumstances in the case which warranted disability processing instead of further processing for administrative separation,

**4. SERVICE DETAILS:**

**a. Date / Period of Enlistment:** 28 June 2007 / 5 years

**b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 18 / HS Graduate / 90

**c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-4 / 31B10, Military Police / 3 years, 11 months, 11 days

**d. Prior Service / Characterizations:** NA

**e. Overseas Service / Combat Service:** Germany, SWA / Afghanistan (27 March 2008 – 26 June 2009)

**f. Awards and Decorations:** AGCM, NDSM, ACM-2CS, GWOTSM, ASR, OSR, NATOMDL, CAB

**g. Performance Ratings:** NA

**h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:** Physical Profile (permanent), 3 May 2010, reflects the applicant had thoracic spine disc disease, which limited the duties, and the applicant needed a medical evaluation board (MEB) / physical evaluation board (PEB).

Statement of Medical Examination and Duty Status, 25 May 2010, reflect on 11 February 2010, the applicant was involved in a motor vehicle accident, in which the applicant's vehicle was struck by another vehicle. The applicant was transported to the Army hospital by ambulance and treated for neck sprain. The injury was determined to be in line of duty.

Military Police Report, 14 November 2010, reflects the applicant was apprehended for: operating a vehicle while intoxicated and careless operation (on post). Investigation revealed the applicant was driving at a high rate of speed and weaving in and out of traffic. A police officer initiated a traffic stop and administered a field sobriety test to the applicant, in which the applicant performed poorly. The applicant was apprehended and submitted to a chemical test which resulted in a .164 percent blood alcohol content (BAC). The applicant was verbally combative and kept balling up the fist. The applicant stated the applicant had PTSD and was a golden gloves champion for four years.

General Officer Memorandum Of Reprimand, 24 November 2010, reflects the applicant was driving while intoxicated. After being stopped for reckless driving on 14 November 2010, the applicant was administered a field sobriety test and the applicant performed poorly. The applicant was given a breathalyzer which indicated a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .164 percent.

Company Grade Article 15, 10 December 2010, for on three occasions, failing to go at the time prescribed to the appointed place of duty (between 3 and 4 November 2010). The punishment consisted of a reduction to E-2 and an oral reprimand.

Prime For Live certificate, 14 December 2010, reflects the applicant successfully completed the program as a part of the Army Substance Abuse Program.

Personnel Action Form, 23 December 2010, reflects the applicant was administratively reduced from E-4 to E-3, effective 15 November 2010.

District Court for the Western District of Louisiana, undated, reflects the applicant was sentenced to serve one year of probation beginning 30 March 2011; confinement for 2 days; a fine of \$750; and to perform 32 hours of community service.

Numerous Developmental Counseling Forms, for but not limited to:

- Reception and integration,
- Monthly performance counseling (positive and negative),
- Being drunk on duty,
- Failing to obey a lawful order,
- Being recommended for Company Grade Article 15,
- Driving recklessly,
- Being notified of a rehabilitative transfer to another platoon,

Being notified of pending administrative reduction and the applicant responded Behavioral Health was not helping the applicant to the fullest extent,  
Disrespecting an NCO and the applicant provided a rebuttal statement,  
Disobeying a direct order not to consume alcohol,  
On multiple occasions, failing to go to the appointed place of duty,  
Being notified the pass privileges were revoked,  
Receiving limited pass privileges because of failing to report,  
Being identified as high risk because of the alcohol related issues and PTSD, and  
Being recommended for separation under AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c.

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

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

(1) **Applicant provided:** Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) rating decision, 21 April 2015, reflecting the VA rated the applicant 50 percent disabled for PTSD.

(2) **AMHRR Listed:** Physical Profile (temporary), 10 March 2010, reflects the applicant had chronic PTSD, which limited the duties and rendered the applicant nondeployable.

Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center record reflects the applicant was diagnosed with mood disorder; personality disorder; reported chronic pain from motor vehicle accident; and problems with command structure and authority figures.

Report of Behavioral Health Evaluation, 9 November 2010, reflects the applicant was cleared for any administrative actions deemed appropriate by the command. The applicant could understand and participate in administrative proceedings; was mentally responsible; and met medical retention requirements. The applicant was diagnosed with alcohol abuse.

Report of Behavioral Health Evaluation, 1 December 2010, reflects the applicant was cleared for any administrative actions deemed appropriate by the command. The applicant could understand and participate in administrative proceedings; was mentally responsible; and met medical retention requirements. The applicant reported the mental health issues became much worse when the applicant was drinking. The provider recommended the command continued the no drinking order. The applicant was diagnosed with depression, alcohol abuse and dependence.

Medical Evaluation Board, 30 November 2010, found the applicant failed medical retention standards for bulging of thoracic discs. The applicant met medical retention standards for, among other conditions: chronic neck pain; hyperventilation syndrome; mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI); PTSD, mild (VA diagnosed as mood disorder not otherwise specified), and tinnitus.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Notice of Delinquency, 31 January 2011, reflects the applicant owed \$5,753.65 in custodial support fees, payment due by the end of January.

Navy Federal Credit Union Consumer Loan Bill, 17 February 2011 to 16 March 2011, reflects the applicant was past due on a payment of two loans of \$54.30 and \$44.14.

Memorandum, subject: [Applicant], 11 April 2011, reflects the applicant was referred to an MEB on 26 August 2010 for bulging discs in the thoracic vertebra. The applicant also claimed PTSD. The Physical Evaluation Board Liaison Officer (PEBLO) revealed the applicant confided to the

PEBLO the applicant feared the PTSD had become worse. The PEBLO recommended the applicant continue with the MEB process to receive much needed medical treatment.

Report of Medical History, 2 December 2012, the examining medical physician noted the comments section: Migraine headaches; mild concussion while deployed to Afghanistan, was exposed to several explosions; anxiety attacks; anxiety disorder; currently seeing Behavioral Health for depression, emotional disturbances, and personality disorder, and ASAP for substance and alcohol abuse; had an addiction to prescription pain medications.

**5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:** DD Form 214; DD Form 293; two VA rating decision, CAB certificate; Veterans Service Office letter; Hagel Memo; ADRB Case Report and Directive AR20140003014.

**6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS:** The applicant is receiving treatment for PTSD and no longer has a drinking problem.

**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 600-20 (Army Command Policy), paragraph 2-8, prescribes the policy and responsibility of command, which include the well-being of the force, military, and personal discipline and conduct, the Army Equal Opportunity Program, prevention of Sexual harassment, and the Army Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. It provides, if a commander of an Army element, other than a commander of a headquarters and headquarters element, dies, becomes disabled, retires, is reassigned, or is temporarily absent, the senior regularly assigned United States Army Soldier will assume command. Senior regularly assigned United States Army Soldier refers (in order of priority) to officers, WOs, cadets, NCOs, specialists, or privates present for duty unless they are ineligible under paragraphs 2-15 or 2-16.

e. Army Regulation 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations), 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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(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 prescribes 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.

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

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-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.

**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 contends PTSD affected behavior which led to the discharge and the VA rated the applicant 30 percent disabled for PTSD. The applicant submitted medical documents reflecting the VA rated the applicant 50 percent disabled for PTSD. The applicant's AMHRR contains documentation which supports an in-service diagnosis. The record shows the applicant underwent two behavioral health evaluations (BHEs) on 9 November and 1 December 2010, which indicates the applicant was mentally responsible and was able to recognize right from wrong. The applicant was diagnosed with depression, alcohol abuse and dependence. The VA diagnosed the applicant with mood disorder and personality disorder. An MEB found the applicant did not meet medical retention standards for bulging of thoracic discs and met retention standards for PTSD, mTBI, and other medical conditions. The BHEs and MEB were considered by the separation authority. The separation authority determined there were no circumstances in the case which warranted disability processing instead of further processing for administrative separation.

The applicant contends the event which led to the discharge from the Army was an isolated incident. The evidence of the AMHRR reflects the applicant committed several acts of misconduct which served as the basis for the discharge. Army Regulation 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.

The applicant contends good service, including a combat tour.

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 receiving treatment for PTSD and no longer having a drinking problem. 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, Depression, 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, PTSD, and Depression, and the VA has service connected the PTSD.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Partially.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that the applicant's behavioral health conditions provide partial mitigation for the basis of separation. Given the nexus between PTSD, Depression, self-medicating with substances and avoidance, the DUI and FTRs are mitigated. There is also a nexus between PTSD and difficulty with authority, so the disrespect and failure to obey lawful orders are mitigated. The remaining misconduct of reckless driving is not mitigated by any of the applicant's BH conditions since neither an Adjustment Disorder, PTSD, nor Depression interfere with the ability to distinguish between right and wrong and act in accordance with the right.

(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 Depression outweighed the applicant's illegal substance abuse, DUI, disrespect, and failure to obey a lawful order offenses. The Board found that the applicant's medically unmitigated reckless driving offense did not rise to a level to negate meritorious service.

b. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant contends PTSD affected behavior which led to the discharge and the VA rated the applicant 30 percent disabled for PTSD. The Board liberally considered this contention and determined that the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Depression outweighed the applicant's illegal substance abuse, disrespect, and failure to obey a lawful



order offenses. The Board found that the applicant's medically unmitigated reckless driving offense did not rise to a level to negate meritorious service. Therefore, a discharge upgrade is warranted.

(2) The applicant contends the event which led to the discharge from the Army was an isolated incident. The Board considered this contention during proceedings but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on medical mitigation as discussed in 9b(1) above.

(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 medical mitigation as discussed in 9b(1) above.

(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 receiving treatment for PTSD and no longer having a drinking problem. The Board considered this contention but does not grant relief to gain employment or enhance employment opportunities.

c. The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Depression outweighing the applicant's illegal substance abuse, disrespect, and failure to obey a lawful order offenses. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed to 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 Depression outweighed the applicant's illegal substance abuse, disrespect, and failure to obey a lawful order offenses. The Board found that the applicant's medically unmitigated reckless driving offense did not rise to a level to negate meritorious service. 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.

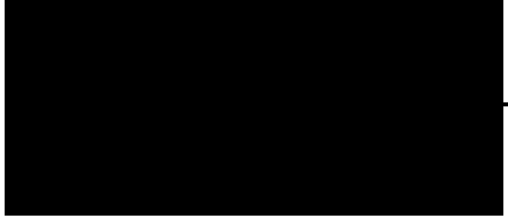
**10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:**

- 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:

6/26/2024



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