

**1. Applicant's Name:** [REDACTED]**a. Application Date:** 26 April 2021**b. Date Received:** 26 April 2021**c. Counsel:** [REDACTED]**2. REQUEST, ISSUES, BOARD TYPE, AND DECISION:**

**a. Applicant's Requests and Issues:** The current characterization of service for the period under review is general (under honorable conditions). The applicant, through counsel, requests an upgrade to honorable and a narrative reason change to "Secretarial Authority" and an RE code change to "1".

The applicant seeks relief contending, in effect, 17 years of honorable service. The applicant was a model Soldier with unlimited potential who received numerous awards during the military career. The applicant went absent without leave (AWOL) because of extreme stress, which led to the inability to make rational decisions. The applicant's post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) was undiagnosed at the time, but the applicant has since received a 70 percent disability rating. The applicant was suffering from PTSD at the time of the AWOL. The applicant was never offered any legal representation and was under the impression there was no other option but to accept the discharge. The applicant states PTSD was unknown to the Army, which led to the applicant's AWOL status. The applicant was separated without having the right to an administrative board or the opportunity for any rehabilitation. The applicant's discharge took place almost 14 years and it is an injustice to continue to characterize and punish the applicant with the discharge. Although the applicant denied any wrongdoing, the applicant received full punishment, both by society and the Army. The applicant has repaid the debts to society by growing as a person, even with the PTSD. The applicant is suffering from PTSD, anxiety attacks, and sleep apnea.

The applicant has moved on in life, pursuing a college degree in computer networking. The applicant has been working as a financial analyst since 2008. The applicant has attained an associate degree and a bachelor's degree and graduated Cum Laude with a 3.56 grade point average (GPA). The applicant was employed in the positions of field service engineer and senior application support representative. The applicant is married with three children, who the applicant would like to tell them the applicant served honorably. The applicant volunteers in the community and works with a ministry group, which helps young couples become first-time home purchasers. The applicant desires to participate in a veteran's program which would allow the applicant to share military experiences and describe how PTSD impacted the applicant's life. The applicant developed into a model citizen, has no criminal record, and is not involved with drug or alcohol abuse. An honorable discharge would allow the applicant to join a program for veterans with similar experiences. The applicant provided numerous documents reflecting the applicant's growth over the past 14 years. Had the applicant been given the opportunity to proceed to a court-martial or administrative separation board, the argument could be made no punitive discharge would have been issued because of a lack of evidence and the applicant's PTSD. The applicant is unable to further the career because of the discharge. The applicant loves the country and the Army and desires to remain close to them. Counsel further details the contention in the Legal Brief submitted with the application.

**b. Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 11 January 2023, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighing the applicant's medically mitigated DUI and AWOL 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, and the reentry code to RE-3.

*Please see Section 9 of this document for more detail regarding the Board's decision.*

*(Board member names available upon request)*

### 3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

**a. Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization:** In Lieu of Trial by Court-Martial / AR 635-200, Chapter 10 / KFS / RE-4 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

**b. Date of Discharge:** 22 June 2001

**c. Separation Facts:**

**(1) Date and Charges Preferred (DD Form 458, Charge Sheet):** On 9 January 2000, the applicant was charged with The Charge, Violating Article 85, The Specification: In October 1999, the applicant was placed on extra duty and restriction for 45 days as a result of an Article 15, UCMJ, action which was taken against the applicant for violation of Article 111, UCMJ. On 8 November 1999, the applicant went AWOL and did violate the restriction of the Article 15 proceedings. On 8 December 1999, the applicant returned and after meeting with the first sergeant, the applicant went AWOL until 9 January 2000.

**(2) Legal Consultation Date:** NIF

**(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:** NIF

### 4. SERVICE DETAILS:

**a. Date / Period of Enlistment:** 31 May 1996 / 6 years

**b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 33 / HS Graduate / 91

**c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-6 / 11M3L, Fighting Vehicle Infantryman / 13 years, 7 months, 4 days / The applicant's AMHRR reflects the applicant's total service is 19 years, 3 months, 2 days, including the applicant's inactive service in the ARNG and USAR, which is not reflected on the DD Form 214. The applicant was on excess leave for 253 days: 13 October 2000 to 22 June 2001.

**d. Prior Service / Characterizations:** ARNG, 16 May 1981 – 23 January 1987 / NIF  
IADT, 28 June 1982 – 12 August 1982 / HD  
(Concurrent Service)  
USAR, 24 January 1987 – 24 February 1987 / NA

RA, 25 February 1987 – 29 August 1989 / HD  
RA, 30 August 1989 – 30 January 1995 / HD  
RA, 31 January 1995 – 30 May 1996 / HD

**e. Overseas Service / Combat Service:** Germany, SWA / Kuwait (NIF)

**f. Awards and Decorations:** ARCOM, AAM-2, AGCM-3, NDSM, KLM-K, SWASM-2BSS, NCOPDR-2, ASR, OSR-3, CIB, EIB

**g. Performance Ratings:** May 1996 – November 1998 / Among the Best  
December 1998 – November 1999 / Marginal

**h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:** Charge Sheet as described in previous paragraph 3c.

Field Grade Article 15, 6 February 1998, for on two occasions, failing to go at the time prescribed to the appointed place of duty (25 and 26 January 1998). The punishment consisted of a reduction to E-5 (suspended); forfeiture of \$750 pay per month for two months; and extra duty for 45 days.

Field Grade Article 15, 25 October 1999, for physically controlling a vehicle while drunk (24 September 1999). The punishment consisted of a reduction to E-5 (suspended); forfeiture of \$922 pay per month for two months; and extra duty and restriction for 45 days.

Record Of Supplementary Action Under Article 15, UCMJ, 22 November 1999, reflects the suspended portion of the punishment imposed on 25 October 1999, was vacated for: Article 134, breaking restriction (7 November 1999).

Three Personnel Action forms, reflect the applicant's duty status changed as follows:

From "Present for Duty (PDY)," to "Absent Without Leave (AWOL)," effective date 8 November 1999;

From "PDY" to "AWOL," effective date 8 December 1999; and

From "AWOL" to "Dropped From Rolls (DFR)," effective 7 January 2000.

Report of Return of Absentee, 4 October 2000, reflects the applicant's absence began on 8 December 1999, and on 3 October 2000, the applicant was apprehended by civil authorities and returned to military control. The applicant was transferred to the Personnel Control Facility, Fort Sill.

**i. Lost Time / Mode of Return:** 10 months, 4 days (AWOL, 8 December 1999 – 11 October 2000) / Apprehended by Civil Authorities

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

**(1) Applicant provided:** Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) medical records, between 24 July 2014 and 22 April 2015, reflecting the applicant was granted 70 percent service-connected disability for PTSD and 10 percent for tinnitus. The applicant was diagnosed with PTSD; depression not otherwise specified (NOS); social isolation, ongoing divorce; and global assessment of functioning (GAF) score of 50.

Department of Veterans Affairs letter, 10 November 2014, reflecting the applicant was rated 70 percent service-connected disabled.

**(2) AMHRR Listed: None**

**5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:** DD Form 149; DD Form 214; DD Form 293; Legal Brief with all listed exhibits A through O.

**6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS:** The applicant maintained employment as a financial analyst, field service engineer, and senior application support representative; attained an associate's and bachelor's degree and graduated Cum Laude with a 3.56 GPA; volunteered in the community; worked with a ministry group; and developed into a model citizen.

**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 635-200 (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) Paragraph 3-7c(5), provides, a discharge under other than honorable conditions may be issued without board action if the Soldier requests discharge in lieu of trial by court-martial under chapter 10. The separation authority must verify the rights contained within chapter 10 have been satisfied.

(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 10-6, in effect at the time, stipulates medical and mental examinations are not required but may be requested by the Soldier under AR 40-501, chapter 8.

(7) 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.)

(8) Paragraph 10b stipulates Soldiers who have completed entry-level status, characterization of service as honorable is not authorized unless the Soldier's record is otherwise so meritorious that any other characterization clearly would be improper.

e. 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.

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:

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.

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.

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. The AMHRR is void of the applicant's request for Chapter 10, AR 635-200, discharge in lieu of trial by court-martial.

The applicant contends the narrative reason for the discharge needs changed. The applicant was separated under the provisions of Chapter 10, AR 635-200, with a general (under honorable conditions) discharge. 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 any other reason to be entered under this regulation.

The applicant requests a reentry eligibility (RE) code change. Soldiers processed for separation are assigned reentry codes based on their service records or the reason for discharge. Based on Army Regulation 601-210, the applicant was appropriately assigned an RE code of "4." An RE code of "4" cannot be waived, and the applicant is no longer eligible for reenlistment.

The applicant contends undiagnosed PTSD affected behavior, which ultimately led to the discharge, and the VA rated the applicant 70 percent service-connected disabled, primarily for PTSD. The applicant provided several medical documents indicating the VA diagnosed the applicant with PTSD; depression NOS; social isolation, ongoing divorce; and global assessment of functioning (GAF) score of 50. The VA granted the applicant 70 percent service-connected disability for PTSD. The AMHRR is void of a mental status evaluation.

The applicant contends legal representation was never offered; was separated without having the right to a separation board; and was under the impression there was no other option but to accept the discharge. In accordance with Army Regulation 635-200, paragraph 3-7c(5), there is no entitlement to an administrative separation board for Soldiers separated under chapter 10, discharge in lieu of trial by court-martial. The applicant's AMHRR does not contain any indication or evidence of arbitrary or capricious actions by the command.

The applicant contends good service, including a combat tour. The third-party statements provided with the application attest to the applicant's good military service.

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 office of the Department of Veterans Affairs for further assistance.

The applicant contends maintaining employment as a financial analyst, field service engineer, and senior application support representative; attaining an associate's and a bachelor's degree and graduating Cum Laude with a 3.56 GPA; volunteering in the community; working with a ministry group; and developing into a model citizen. The third party statements provided with the application support the applicant's contention of good conduct after leaving the Army. 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:**

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 determined that, based on the Board's Medical Advisor opine and the applicant's DOD and VA health records, the applicant's statement, and/or civilian provider documentation the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) potentially could mitigate the applicant's discharge.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board determined that, based on the Board's Medical Advisor opine and the applicant's service and health records, the applicant's PTSD existed during the applicant's military service.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board applied liberal consideration and determined that, based on the Board's Medical Advisor opine and the applicant's service and health records that the applicant's PTSD mitigated the applicant's AWOL and other misconduct, that the Separation Authority considered for purpose of the applicant's separation and characterization of service determination, given the nexus between PTSD and avoidance and self-medicating with substances.

(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 outweighed the applicant's medically mitigated AWOL and DUI offense, considered by the Separation Authority for the applicant's separation and characterization of service determination.

**b. Response to Contention(s):**

(1) The applicant contends undiagnosed PTSD affected behavior, which ultimately led to the discharge, and the VA rated the applicant 70 percent service-connected disabled, primarily for PTSD. The Board liberally considered this contention and determined that the applicant's PTSD outweighed the applicant's medically mitigated DUI and AWOL offenses.

(2) The applicant contends the narrative reason for the discharge needs changed. The Board considered this contention and determined that a narrative change to minor misconduct was warranted because the applicant's PTSD outweighed the applicant's medically mitigated AWOL and DUI offenses. The Board determined that a narrative change to "Secretarial Authority" was not warranted because of the nature of the misconduct and the behavioral health mitigation of the offense.

(3) The applicant requests a reentry eligibility (RE) code change. The Board considered this contention and determined an upgraded to RE3 was warranted based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighing the applicant's DUI and AWOL offenses. The Board determined that a RE code change to "RE-1" is not warranted because the applicant PTSD requires evaluation and a waiver prior to reenlistment eligibility.

(4) The applicant contends legal representation was never offered, was separated without having the right to a separation board and was under the impression there was no other option but to accept the discharge. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due lack of evidence presented by the applicant. The burden of proof was not met to demonstrate this contention. The mitigation of the misconduct based on behavioral health issues is congruent with a Honorable discharge JKN / RE-3 determination which allows the applicant to seek reenlistment with a waiver if desired (waiver related to the PTSD diagnosis which mitigated the misconduct).

(5) The applicant contends good service, including a combat tour. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, and based on the quality, combat service and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, determined this outweighed the applicant's DUI and AWOL offenses.



(6) 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.

(7) 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.

(8) The applicant contends maintaining employment as a financial analyst, field service engineer, and senior application support representative; attaining an associate's and a bachelor's degree and graduating Cum Laude with a 3.56 GPA; volunteering in the community; working with a ministry group; and developing into a model citizen. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, and voted to upgrade the discharge based-on medical mitigation and considered post service accomplishments. However, the reason for the discharge and reentry code are in keeping with the medical mitigation and the nature of the misconduct.

c. The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighing the applicant's DUI and AWOL 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, and the reentry code to RE-3.

d. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable because the applicant's PTSD outweighed the applicant's medically mitigated offenses of DUI and AWOL. 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.

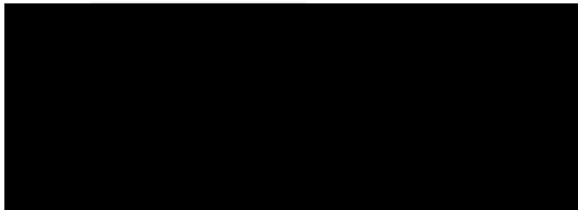
(3) The RE code will change to RE-3.

**10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:**

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

**Authenticating Official:**

5/13/2024



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