

**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, narrative reason change to "Permanently retired by reason of physical disability" and SPD code change to "RFJ" or the appropriate equivalent.

The applicant seeks relief contending, in effect, joining the Army at a time when the United States was executing strategic plans to surge military personnel to Afghanistan to meet urgent security needs. The applicant deployed with the 2nd Stryker Cavalry Regiment and operated out of Tarin Kowt, Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and tension between Coalition Forces and local Afghans were at an all-time high. During the applicant's 333 days in Afghanistan, the applicant was immersed in the daily carnage of war. The U.S. military casualty rates in Afghanistan were at their highest. The applicant sustained severe injuries from an IED blast while driving a Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP), and witnessed the violent deaths of several fellow Soldiers. The events leading to the applicant's separation began upon being transferred to the 1st Battalion, 64th Armor Regiment, Fort Stewart. The transfer isolated the applicant from the Soldiers the applicant served with during deployment and the applicant's post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) accelerated after separating from the fellow Soldiers and leadership so soon after deployment.

The applicant was diagnosed with PTSD and other physical injuries arising from combat trauma. The symptoms made it impossible for the applicant to perform Army duties. A medical discharge would have been the appropriate resolution. Despite the applicant's consistently meritorious service, the leadership acknowledged the applicant was suffering from severe disabling injuries and transferred the applicant to another command at Fort Stewart, in August 2011. After the applicant's permanent change of station to Fort Stewart, the applicant began using alcohol to cope, to suppress the anxiety and pain, and to forget the experiences in Afghanistan. The applicant was suffering from such intense flashbacks, panic attacks, and nightmares the applicant felt trapped and believed the only choice was to self-medicate. The applicant began abusing alcohol and was arrested by civilian authorities for driving under the influence of alcohol. This incident led to disciplinary action and an administrative separation from the Army.

A general discharge is inequitable because it does not accurately reflect the sacrifice the applicant has made for the country and fails to contemplate the suffering the applicant has endured and will continue to endure as a result of PTSD. The applicant's medical and military records account for the combat wounds as a proximate cause for the circumstances which led to the applicant's separation with an inadequate characterization of service. The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) assigned multiple service-related disability evaluations to the applicant, including 70 percent for PTSD, 70 percent for traumatic brain injury (TBI), and others reflected in the attached medical record and personnel file. Counsel further details the contentions in the Legal Brief submitted with the application.

**b. Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 9 January 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's PTSD outweighing the DUI. 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 voted and determined the reentry eligibility (RE) code was proper and equitable due to applicant's PTSD and Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorder diagnoses warranting consideration prior to reentry of military service.

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

**b. Date of Discharge:** 17 September 2012

**c. Separation Facts:**

**(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** NIF

**(2) Basis for Separation:** NIF. The Board accepted DUI as the applicant's basis of separation based on the preponderance of the evidence in the applicant's ADRB records.

**(3) Recommended Characterization:** NIF

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

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

**(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization:** NIF

### 4. SERVICE DETAILS:

**a. Date / Period of Enlistment:** 26 June 2009 / 3 years, 17 weeks / The applicant extended the most recent enlistment by a period of 2 months on 12 December 2010, giving the applicant a new ETS of: 21 December 2012.

**b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 19 / HS Graduate / NIF

**c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-4 / 11B10, Infantryman / 3 years, 2 months, 22 days

**d. Prior Service / Characterizations:** None

**e. Overseas Service / Combat Service:** Germany / SWA / Afghanistan (24 June 2010 – 23 May 2011)

**f. Awards and Decorations:** PH, AAM-2, NDSM, ACM-2CS, GWOTSM, ASR, OSR, NATOMDL, CIB

**g. Performance Ratings: NA**

**h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:** The applicant provided Richmond Hill Police Department Incident Report, 29 May 2012, reflecting the applicant was arrested for driving under the influence-combination, 1st Offense; speeding in excess of maximum limits; and failure to maintain lane. Investigation revealed a police officer initiated a traffic stop when the officer noticed the applicant driving recklessly and traveling 80 mph in a 45 mph zone. The applicant showed signs of impairment and was administered a series of field sobriety tests, which the applicant failed and was placed under arrest. The applicant's vehicle was inventoried and the police officers noticed marijuana residue, tobacco leaves, and a cigarillo wrapper found in the applicant's ashtray.

Orders 254-0011, 10 September 2012, reflect the applicant was to be reassigned to the U.S. Army Transition Point and discharged on 17 September 2012 from the Regular Army.

The applicant's DD Form 214, reflects the applicant had completed the first full term of service. The applicant was discharged under the authority of AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12c, with a narrative reason of Misconduct (Serious Offense). The DD Form 214 was authenticated with the applicant's electronic signature.

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

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

**(1) Applicant provided:** Chronological Record of Medical Care, between 22 July 2011 and 7 June 2012, reflecting the applicant's problems listed as:

Insomnia  
Adjustment disorder,  
Alcoholism  
Cannabis abuse,  
Hallucinogen abuse,  
Occupational problem,  
Migraine headaches,  
Anxiety Disorder, not otherwise specified (NOS),  
Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI),  
Post-traumatic headaches,  
Alcohol abuse

Report of Medical Examination, 7 June 2014, the examining medical physician noted in the comments section: Head and back injury in IED explosion, TBI evaluation; PTSD; insomnia; agoraphobia.

Department of Veterans Affairs Rating Decision, 26 June 2013, reflecting the VA granted the applicant 0 percent service-connected disability for residuals status post (s/p) TBI (also claimed as concussion and stuttering); 30 percent for migraine headaches (also claimed as headaches); and 30 percent for PTSD and depressive disorder, NOS, with alcohol abuse (also claimed as insomnia, memory loss, anxiety).

Department of Veterans Affairs letter, 23 September 2014, reflecting the VA granted the applicant 10 percent service-connected disability for bilateral tinnitus; 70 percent for PTSD, major depressive disorder, panic disorder, and substance abuse in recent remission; 70 percent

for residuals s/p TBI; 30 percent for migraine headaches. The applicant was granted a combined total of 100 percent disability, which included evaluation for physical injuries.

**(2) AMHRR Listed: None**

**5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:** DD Form 214; DD Form 293; Legal Brief with all listed exhibits; Power of Attorney; various documents from the military personnel record; VA medical record; two third party statements; 10 USC 1177; and Secretary of Defense Memorandum (Hagel Memo).

**6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS:** None submitted with the application.

**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) 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.

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 "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).

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-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's Army Military Human Resources Record (AMHRR) is void of the specific circumstances concerning the events which led to the discharge from the Army. The applicant's AMHRR does contain a properly constituted DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty), which was authenticated by the applicant's electronic signature. The applicant's DD Form 214 indicates the applicant was discharged under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14, paragraph 14-12c, by reason of Misconduct (Serious Offense), with a characterization of service of general (under honorable conditions).

The applicant contends the narrative reason for the discharge needs changed to change to "Permanently retired by reason of physical disability" with a SPD code of "RFJ" or appropriate equivalent. The applicant was separated under the provisions of Chapter 14, paragraph 14-12c, AR 635-200 with a general (under honorable conditions) discharge. The narrative reason specified by Army Regulations for a discharge under this paragraph is "Misconduct (Serious Offense)," and the separation code is "JKQ." 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 contends PTSD affected behavior, which led to the discharge and the VA rated the applicant 100 percent service-connected disabled for PTSD; TBI; and other physical injuries. The applicant provided a third party statement which described the applicant's change in behavior after returning from combat and supported the applicant's PTSD contention. The applicant provided several medical documents which supports diagnoses of in-service PTSD; TBI; insomnia; adjustment disorder; cannabis abuse; hallucinogen abuse; occupational problem; migraine headaches; anxiety disorder, NOS; and alcohol abuse. The VA rated the applicant 70 percent service-connected disabled for PTSD, major depressive disorder, panic disorder, and substance abuse in recent remission; 70 percent for residuals s/p TBI; and 30 percent for migraine headaches, a combined total of 100 percent. The applicant's AMHRR is void of a mental status evaluation.

The applicant contends the administrative separation for misconduct was inappropriate because the separation authority did not recognize the applicant was suffering from severe combat-related medical conditions.

The applicant was not adequately notified and advised of the applicant's rights during the processing of the applicant's administrative separation, including given access to counsel or advised on the implications of the applicant's administrative separation.

The applicant contends that the applicant's administrative separation was a direct result of combat-induced PTSD and lack of adequate medical care and treatment. The applicant's AMHRR does not contain any indication or evidence of arbitrary or capricious actions by the command.

The applicant contends a General Discharge does not reflect the valor and gravity of the applicant's sacrifices and reliance in combat. The third-party statements provided with the applicant attest to the applicant's good duty performance, before and during combat tour.

The applicant contends the discharge should have been for medical reasons because the applicant's medical conditions, including PTSD, caused the DUI that led to the administrative separation, which would not have occurred but for the applicant's PTSD. Army Regulation 635-200, stipulates commanders will not separate Soldiers for a medical condition solely to spare a Soldier who may have committed serious acts of misconduct.

The applicant contends that an Honorable discharge and narrative reason would bring the applicant's separation into compliance with Federal statutes and Executive policy (10 USC 1177 and DoD liberal consideration policy)

#### **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 determined that, based on the Board's Medical Advisor review and opine resulting from the review of the applicant's DOD and VA health/military records and the applicant provided evidence, that the applicant has the following potentially-mitigating diagnoses/experiences: PTSD, Anxiety Disorder, TBI, Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorder.

**(2)** Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board determined that, based on the Board Medical Advisor opine and the applicant's official and submitted records, the applicant is 70 service-connected (SC) for PTSD by the VA.

**(3)** Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board determined, based on the Board Medical Advisor opine and the applicant's official and submitted evidence, that the applicant's PTSD mitigates the applicant's DUI as there is an association between PTSD and comorbid substance abuse to self-medicate symptoms that resulted in the applicant's DUI.

**(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 PTSD outweighed the applicant's medically mitigated DUI.

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

(1) The applicant contends the narrative reason for the discharge needs changed to “Permanently retired by reason of physical disability” with a SPD code of “RFJ” or appropriate equivalent. The Board considered this contention during proceedings and determined that the applicant’s PTSD outweighed the applicant’s medically mitigated DUI resulting in the Board voting to upgrade the applicant to an Honorable Discharge 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, and the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN. However, the ABCMR has the authority to determine whether the applicant is eligible for a medical retirement, which may result in a narrative reason change as requested. The applicant may apply to the Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR), using a DD Form 293 regarding this matter. A DD Form 293 may be obtained online at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/forms/dd/dd0293.pdf> or from a Veterans’ Service Organization.

(2) The applicant contends PTSD affected behavior, which led to the discharge and the VA rated the applicant 100 percent service-connected disabled for PTSD; TBI; and other physical injuries. 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 PTSD fully outweighing the applicant’s medically mitigated DUI.

(3) The applicant contends the administrative separation for misconduct was inappropriate because the separation authority did not recognize the applicant was suffering from severe combat-related medical conditions. 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 PTSD fully outweighing the applicant’s medically mitigated DUI.

(4) The applicant was not adequately notified and advised of the applicant’s rights during the processing of the applicant’s administrative separation, including given access to counsel or advised on the implications of the applicant’s administrative separation. 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 PTSD fully outweighing the applicant’s medically mitigated DUI.

(5) The applicant contends that the applicant’s administrative separation was a direct result of combat-induced PTSD and lack of adequate medical care and treatment. The Board liberally considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the applicant’s PTSD fully outweighing the applicant’s medically mitigated DUI.

(6) The applicant contends a General Discharge does not reflect the valor and gravity of the applicant’s sacrifices and reliance in combat. The third-party statements provided with the applicant attest to the applicant’s good duty performance, before and during 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 PTSD fully outweighing the applicant’s medically mitigated DUI.

(7) The applicant contends the discharge should have been for medical reasons because the applicant’s medical conditions, including PTSD, caused the DUI that led to the administrative separation, which would not have occurred but for the applicant’s PTSD. Army Regulation 635-200, stipulates commanders will not separate Soldiers for a medical condition solely to spare a Soldier who may have committed serious acts of misconduct. The Board



liberally considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the applicant's PTSD fully outweighing the applicant's medically mitigated DUI.

**(8)** The applicant contends that an Honorable discharge and narrative reason would bring the applicant's separation into compliance with Federal statutes and Executive policy (10 USC 1177 and DoD liberal consideration policy). The Board liberally considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the applicant's PTSD fully outweighing the applicant's medically mitigated DUI.

**c.** The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's PTSD diagnosis outweighed applicant's DUI basis for separation. 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 voted and determined the reentry eligibility (RE) code was proper and equitable due to applicant's PTSD and Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorder diagnoses warranting consideration prior to reentry of military service. However, the applicant may request a personal appearance hearing to address further issues before the Board. The applicant is responsible for satisfying the burden of proof and providing documents or other evidence sufficient to support the applicant's contention(s) that the discharge was improper or inequitable.

**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 DUI. 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.

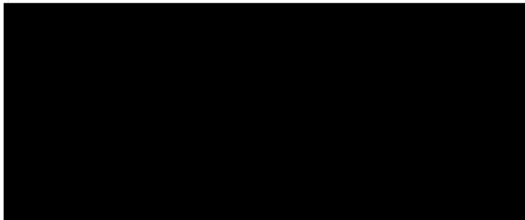
**(3)** The RE code will not change, due to applicant's PTSD and Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorder diagnoses warranting consideration prior to reentry of military service.

**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, paragraph 14-12a

**Authenticating Official:**

6/11/2024



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