

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

- a. **Application Date:** 19 November 2020
- b. **Date Received:** 27 November 2020
- c. **Counsel:** None

2. REQUEST, ISSUES, BOARD TYPE, AND DECISION:**a. Applicant's Requests and Issues:**

(1) The current characterization of service for the period under review is general (under honorable conditions). The applicant requests an upgrade to honorable and a change of the narrative reason for separation.

(2) The applicant seeks relief stating they took pain medicine for an untreated back condition. They served honorably for over 7 years and deployed twice into combat. They were diagnosed with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), and other injuries associated with combat tours. They injured their back in November 2013 in Iraq, but it went undiagnosed and untreated for 6 years. In 2019, the pain had become unbearable, so they took a prescription pain medication that was not their own. Consequently, they tested positive on a unit urinalysis test for Vicodin.

(3) In spite of their previous conduct, merit, and combat service; the command climate and attitude, during that time, was zero tolerance for alcohol and drug related offenses.

b. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 26 January 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board, based on the applicant's length and quality of service, to include combat service, and the circumstances surrounding the discharge (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Traumatic Brain Injury), determined the narrative reason for the applicant's separation is now inequitable. Therefore, the Board directed the issue of a new DD Form 214 changing the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), and the separation code to JKN. The Board determined the characterization of service was inequitable and voted to change it to Honorable.

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

a. Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization: Misconduct (Drug Abuse) / Army Regulations 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2) / JKK / RE-4 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

b. Date of Discharge: 5 December 2019

c. Separation Facts:

(1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 4 November 2019

(2) **Basis for Separation:** on or about 15 July 2019, tested positive for methamphetamine

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

(4) Legal Consultation Date: On 5 November 2019, the applicant waived the right to consult with counsel.

(5) Administrative Separation Board: On 5 November 2019, the applicant conditionally waived consideration of the case before an administrative separation board.

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 22 November 2019 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment: 12 August 2016 / 4 years

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 22 / HS Graduate / 91

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-5 / 11B20, Infantryman / 7 years, 2 months, 26 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: None

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: Korea, Germany, SWA / Afghanistan (12 July 2013 – 23 March 2014), Syria (1 September 2017 – 1 June 2018)

f. Awards and Decorations: ARCOM-2, AAM-3, AGCM-2, NDSM, GWTSM, KDSM, ACS-CS, NCOPDR, ASR, OSR-3, NATOMDL, IRCM-CS

g. Performance Ratings: 1 June 2017 – 31 May 2018 / Highly Qualified
1 June 2018 – 31 May 2019 / Highly Qualified

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) Electronic Copy of DD 2624, dated 23 July 2019, reflects the applicant tested positive of DAMP 1646 DMETH 4783 during an inspection unit (IU) urinalysis conducted on 15 July 2019.

(2) A DA Form 4856 (Developmental Counseling Form), dated 19 September 2019, reflects the applicant received event-oriented counseling for a failed urinalysis. Part III (Summary of Counseling) states the applicant failed a urinalysis on 15 July 2019. The Medical Review Officer determined the drugs were not from a valid prescription and because of this the applicant is being recommended for separation from the Army. The applicant agreed with the counseling and signed the form.

(3) A DD Form 2807-1 (Report of Medical History), dated 2 October 2019, reflects the applicant marked "Yes" to multiple medical conditions to include recurrent back pain or any back problem, numbness or tingling, dizziness or fainting spells, frequent trouble sleeping, and depression or excessive worrying. Item 30a (Comments) reflects the examiner commented –

- mild recurrent lower back pain with exertion that doesn't affect military occupational specialty duties, resolves/managed without treatment, no evaluation to date and declines evaluation today.
- reports ongoing sleep/major depressive disorder/anger management counseling, recommend continuation therein, doing well.

(4) A DD Form 2808 (Report of Medical Examination), dated 2 October 2019, reflects the applicant is medically qualified.

- item 77 (Summary of Defects and Diagnoses) reflects "None"
- item 79 (Recommendations) – Medically fit for continued active federal service.

(5) A DA Form 3822 (Report of Mental Status Evaluation), dated 24 October 2019, reflects the applicant has no duty limitations due to behavioral health reasons and meets behavioral health retention standards.

(a) Section III (Pertinent Findings on Mental Status Evaluation) reflects the applicant is suffering from symptoms of PTSD secondary to their first deployment to Afghanistan.

(b) Section IV (Diagnoses) reflects see detailed not in Armed Forces Health Longitudinal Technology Application [Note: not in evidence for review.]

(b) Section V (Follow-up Recommendations) shows follow-up recommended for Behavioral Health counseling.

(c) Section VI (Recommendations and Comments for Commander) reflects the applicant's medical record does not contain substantial evidence that the applicant meets the criteria for a condition requiring referral to Integrated Disability Evaluation System.

(6) A memorandum, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry, subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2), Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs [Applicant], 4 November 2019, the applicant's company commander notified the applicant of their intent to separate them under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14-12c(2), misconduct-abuse of illegal drugs, with a recommended characterization of service of general (under honorable conditions) for testing positive for methamphetamine. On the same day the applicant acknowledged the basis for the separation and of the right available to them.

(7) On 5 November 2019, the applicant completed their election of rights signing they had been advised by counsel of the basis for their separation and its effects and of the rights available to them. They elected to waive consideration of their case by an administrative separation board and not to submit statements in their behalf.

(8) On 6 November 2019, the applicant's company commander submitted a request to separate them prior to their expiration term of service. The company commander states the seriousness of this Soldier's conduct is such that their retention will have an adverse impact on military discipline, good order, and morale. Their drug abuse is incompatible with continued military service.

(9) A memorandum, 32nd Hospital Center, Fort Polk, LA, subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2), Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs [Applicant], dated 22 November 2019, the commanding general having reviewed the separation packet of the applicant, directed the applicant be separated from the Army prior to the expiration of current term of service and their service be characterized as general (under honorable conditions). After reviewing the rehabilitative transfer requirement, the commanding general determined the requirements are waived, as the transfer will serve no useful purpose or produce a quality Soldier.

(10) A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflects the applicant was discharged on 5 December 2019, with 7 years, 2 months, and 26 days of net active service this period. Item 18 (Remarks) – shows, in part, CONTINUOUS HONORABLE ACTIVE SERVICE 10 September 2012 – 11 August 2016, Member has completed first full term of service [Note: they have not completed their contractual service obligation of 4 years of their reenlistment contract.]

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

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

(1) **Applicant provided:** None

(2) **AMHRR Listed:** MSE/BHE as described in previous paragraph 4h(4).

5. **APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:** DD Form 293 (Application for the Review of Discharge from the Armed Forces of the United States), with attached letter.

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

7. **STATUTORY, REGULATORY AND POLICY REFERENCE(S):**

a. Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 1553, (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, Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 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 (DoD) 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; Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 1553; and DoD Directive 1332.41 and DoD Instruction 1332.28.

d. Army Regulation 635-40 (Disability Evaluation for Retention, Retirement, or Separation) establishes the Army Disability Evaluation System (DES). It sets for policies, responsibilities, and procedures that apply in determining whether a Soldier is unfit because of physical disability to reasonably perform the duties of his or her office, grade, rank, or rating. If a Soldier is found unfit because of physical disability, this regulation provides for disposition of the Soldier according to applicable laws and regulations. The objectives of this regulation include, maintain an effective and fit military organization with maximum use of available manpower, provide benefits for eligible Soldiers whose military Service is terminated because of a service-connected disability, and provide prompt disability processing while ensuring that the rights and interests of the Government and the Soldier are protected. Paragraph 4-9 (Disenrollment from DES as a result of certain Adverse Circumstances or Actions) states disenrollment from DES, or termination of the case for any other reason, will occur no earlier than, to include, subparagraph (e), Soldiers charged with civilian offenses that if charged under the UCMJ could result in a punitive discharge are disenrolled if the Soldier is incarcerated or is otherwise not present for duty to complete the DES.

e. Army Regulation 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations), 19 December 2016, set policies, standards, and procedures to ensure the readiness and competency of the force while providing for the orderly administrative separation of Soldiers for a variety of reasons. Readiness is promoted by maintaining high standards of conduct and performance.

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) A Under Other Than Honorable Conditions Discharge is an administrative separation from the Service under conditions other than honorable. It may be issued for misconduct, fraudulent entry, security reasons, or in lieu of trial by court-martial.

(4) Chapter 14 (Separation for Misconduct) established policy and prescribed procedures for separating members for misconduct. Action will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impractical or unlikely to succeed. Paragraph 14-12c(2) (Abuse of Illegal Drugs is Serious Misconduct), stated, however; relevant facts may mitigate the nature of the offense. Therefore, a single drug abuse offense may be combined with one or more minor disciplinary infractions or incidents of other misconduct and processed for separation. 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.

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 "JKK" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14, paragraph 12c(2), misconduct (drug abuse).

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 DoD Instructions 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:

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

h. Army Regulation 600-85 (Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)) dated 28 November 2016, provided a comprehensive alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control policies, procedures, and responsibilities for Soldiers of all components. The ASAP is a command program that emphasizes readiness and personal responsibility. The ultimate decision regarding separation or retention of abusers is the responsibility of the Soldier's chain of command. Abuse

of alcohol or the use of illicit drugs by military personnel is inconsistent with Army Values, the Warrior Ethos, and the standards of performance, discipline, and readiness necessary to accomplish the Army's mission.

(1) Unit commanders must intervene early and refer all Soldiers suspected or identified as alcohol and/or drug abusers to the ASAP. The unit commander should recommend enrollment based on the Soldier's potential for continued military service in terms of professional skills, behavior, and potential for advancement.

(2) ASAP participation is mandatory for all Soldiers who are command referred. Failure to attend a mandatory counseling session may constitute a violation of Article 86 (Absence Without Leave) of the UCMJ.

(3) Alcohol and/or other drug abusers, and in some cases dependent alcohol users, may be enrolled in the ASAP when such enrollment is clinically recommended. Soldiers who fail to participate adequately in, or to respond successfully to, rehabilitation will be processed for administrative separation and not be provided another opportunity for rehabilitation except under the most extraordinary circumstances, as determined by the Clinical Director in consultation with the unit commander.

(4) All Soldier who test positive for illicit drugs for the first time will be evaluated for dependency, disciplined, as appropriate, and processed for separation within 30 calendar days of the company commander receiving notification of the positive result from the ASAP. Retention should be reserved for Soldiers that show clear potential for both excellent future service in the Army and for remaining free from substance abuse. Soldiers diagnosed as drug dependent will be offered rehabilitation prior to separation.

i. Manual for Courts-Martial, United States (2016 Edition) stated, military law consists of the statutes governing the military establishment and regulations issued thereunder, the constitutional powers of the President and regulations issued thereunder, and the inherent authority of military commanders. Military law includes jurisdiction exercised by courts-martial and the jurisdiction exercised by commanders with respect to nonjudicial punishment. The purpose of military law is to promote justice, to assist in maintaining good order and discipline in the Armed Forces. Appendix 12 (Maximum Punishment Chart) Manual for Courts-Martial shows the maximum punishments include punitive discharge for violating the following Article 112a (Wrongful Use, Possession, etc., of Controlled Substances).

8. SUMMARY OF FACT(S):

a. The Army Discharge Review Board considers applications for upgrade as instructed by Department of Defense Instruction 1332.28.

b. The applicant's Army Military Human Resource Record (AMHRR) reflects the applicant received developmental counseling for testing positive for methamphetamine and was involuntary separated from the service. The applicant's DD Form 214 indicates their discharge under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14, paragraph 14-12c(2), by reason of Misconduct (Drug Abuse), with a characterization of service of general (under honorable conditions). The applicant completed 7 years, 2 months, and 26 days of net active service this period; however, the applicant did not complete their 4-year contractual reenlistment obligation.

c. Chapter 14 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for separation members for misconduct. Specific categories include minor disciplinary infractions, a pattern of misconduct, commission of a serious offense and convictions by civil authorities. Action will be taken to

separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impracticable or is unlikely to succeed. 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.

d. The applicant's AMHRR provides no documentation of a diagnosis of PTSD or other mental health conditions during the applicant's military service. Likewise, there was no evidence of a reprisal/whistleblower action taken against the applicant.

e. Published Department of Defense guidance indicates that the guidance is not intended to interfere or impede on the Board's statutory independence. The Board will determine the relative weight of the action that led to the discharge and whether it supports relief or not. In reaching its determination, the Board shall consider the applicant's petition, available records and/or submitted documents in support of the petition.

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: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder; mild Traumatic Brain Injury.

(2) Did the condition exist, or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found VA service connection for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (100%) establishes it occurred while in the military. Traumatic Brain Injury described by the applicant was also linked to active military service as per VA history in the Joint Longitudinal Viewer clinical health system.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that the applicant has two mitigating Behavioral Health conditions, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Traumatic Brain Injury. As there is an association between Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Traumatic Brain Injury, and the use of illicit drugs to self-medicate painful emotional symptoms, there is a nexus between the applicant's diagnosis of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Traumatic Brain Injury and the applicant's wrongful use of methamphetamine.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **Yes.**

c. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant contends they were diagnosed with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and other injuries associated with combat tours and the conditions contributed to the misconduct. The Board determined that this contention was valid and voted to upgrade the characterization of service due to Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Traumatic Brain Injury mitigating the applicant's wrongful use of methamphetamine.

(2) The applicant contends they injured their back in November 2013 in Iraq, but it went undiagnosed and untreated for 6 years. In 2019, the pain had become unbearable, so they

took a prescription pain medication that was not their own. Consequently, they tested positive on a unit urinalysis test for Vicodin. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the applicant's Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Traumatic Brain Injury fully outweighing the applicant's wrongful use of methamphetamine basis for separation.

(3) The applicant contends they served honorably for over 7 years and deployed twice into combat. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the applicant's Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Traumatic Brain Injury fully outweighing the applicant's wrongful use of methamphetamine basis for separation.

(4) The applicant contends in spite of their previous conduct, merit and combat service, and the command climate and attitude, during that time; there was zero tolerance for alcohol and drug related offenses. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the applicant's Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Traumatic Brain Injury fully outweighing the applicant's wrongful use of methamphetamine as a basis for separation.

d. The Board determined, based on the applicant's length and quality of service, to include combat service, and the circumstances surrounding the discharge (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Traumatic Brain Injury), that the narrative reason for the applicant's separation is now inequitable. Therefore, the Board directed the issue of a new DD Form 214 changing the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), and the separation code to JKN. The Board determined the characterization of service was inequitable and voted to change it to Honorable.

e. 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 Traumatic Brain Injury mitigated the applicant's misconduct of wrongful use of methamphetamine. 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 / Separation Order: 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:

2/2/2024



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