

1. **Applicant's Name:** [REDACTED]
 - a. **Application Date:** 24 November 2020
 - b. **Date Received:** 27 November 2020
 - 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 under other than honorable conditions (UOTH). The applicant requests an upgrade to Honorable.

b. The applicant states, in effect their discharged was inequitable because it was based on a single factor and does not accurately reflect the character of their service. They were stationed in Bamber, Germany and deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom II as an infantryman and after the war they severed their contract with the army and received a discharge that they hope can finally be corrected.

(1) They joined the army with hopes to be a writer, while at MEPS and after negotiating they ended up in a combat role in spite of their objections. They were told they could change their MOS after basic training, they sought chaplain assistance and learned that it was impossible to change their MOS. They wanted to renege on their contract, but they feared imprisonment. After the war against Iraq had begun, they submitted an application seeking discharge as a conscientious objector. They were ostracized by their peers, threatened with charges of mutiny, threatened to be court martialed, threatened to receive a dishonorable discharge and confinement in prison for speaking about their pacifist beliefs. Their application disappeared and they deployed to Iraq.

(2) They were on a small detail that recovered body parts after improvised explosive devices detonated. They applicant was later assigned as a 50-caliber gunner they encountered numerous roadside bombs and was involved in a motor vehicle accident with injuries to their back, left arm and chest. After the accident their vehicle was disabled, and it left them vulnerable to be attacked for many hours before recovery could be accomplished. They were not attacked however the associated physical and psychological trauma of the event made it one of the most harrowing moments of their wartime experience.

(3) After returning from deployment they had a difficult time readjusting to society, they felt ashamed that they participated in the atrocities and started drinking heavily to forget. The applicant turned to harder drugs to numb the pain and self-enrolled in the Army Substance Abuse Program. They failed a urinalysis and received an NJP. A sergeant in charge of their extra duty detail told them they were going to be released from the army because of their failure to rehabilitate. The applicant had anxiety and while waiting to be discharged they learned of a redeployment to the middle east, their patience and faith were exhausted, they were paranoid to the point of being psychotic and desperate for a way out. They boarded a flight and was AWOL. They turned their self in to military police to face the consequences of their actions. Their pending status a conscientious objector, their undiagnosed PTSD nor their failure to rehabilitate were taken into consideration. The applicant contends they had no legal representation and the CH 10 in lieu of trial by court martial was their only way out.

c. They accept full responsibility for their current condition, and if they could do things differently, they would. They would have insisted on a non-combat MOS, they would have not

waited so long to face the fact that they had PTSD, and they regret allowing fear to motivate their behavior. If their application is approved, the opportunity will relieve the financial burden of therapy.

d. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 10 January 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's length of service, assertion of PTSD, elapsed time since the misconduct and post service accomplishments. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and change to the separation authority to AR 635-200, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN, and the reentry code to RE-3. Additionally, based on the applicant's multiple character letters from former chain of command attesting to the applicant's 12 month deployment to Iraq, the Boarded voted to make an administrative change to the applicant's DD 214 to add the combat deployment.

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

a. Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization: In Lieu of Trial by Court-Martial / AR635-200, Chapter 10 / KFS / RE-4 / Under Other Than Honorable Conditions

b. Date of Discharge: 12 December 2005

c. Separation Facts:

(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate: The applicant was informed of the charges against them on 25 August 2005.

(2) Basis for Separation: The applicant was facing Trial by Special BCD Court martial for being AWOL from 20 June 2005 – 24 August 2005; The applicant requested voluntary discharge under provision of AR 635-200, Chapter 10, in lieu of trial by court-martial.

(3) Recommended Characterization: Under Other Than Honorable Conditions

(4) Legal Consultation Date: 26 August 2005

(5) Administrative Separation Board: N/A

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 21 November 2005 / Under Other Than Honorable Conditions

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment: 12 November 2002 / 4 years.

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 20 / High School / NIF

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-3 / 13M10 Rocket System (MLRS/HIMARS) Crewmember / 3 years, 1 month

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: None

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: Germany / NIF

f. **Awards and Decorations:** NDSM, GWTEM, GWTSM

g. **Performance Ratings:** N/A

h. **Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:**

(1) An Enlistment/ Reenlistment Document provides the applicant enlisted in the United States Army Reserve at the rank of private (E-1) with an active duty obligation of 4 years on 23 September 2002.

(2) A Personnel Action Document provides the applicants duty status changed from Dropped From Rolls to Present for Duty on 24 August 2005.

- Surrendered to military authorities on Fort Sill, Oklahoma
- AWOL since 20 June 2005 from B BTRY, 1/33D FLD ARTY, Germany

(3) A DD Form 458 (Charge Sheet) provides that on 25 August 2005 the applicant was being charged for violating Article 86 (AWOL) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). The document provides that on or about 20 June 2005 the applicant was absent without leave from their organization located at Bamberg, Germany and did so remain absent until 24 August 2005. The initiating commander recommended trial by Special BCD Court-Martial

(4) A Memorandum, Personnel Control Facility, Fort Sill, Oklahoma subject: AWOL/Deserter returnee interview report dated 25 August 2005 provides the applicant had a prior offense and received a field grade Article 15, for failing a uranalysis.

- Why went AWOL : Spiritual pilgrimage and suicidal thoughts
- Who soldier saw prior to going AWOL: First Sergeant (1SG) and Psych

(5) A memorandum, Personnel Control Facility, Fort Sill, Oklahoma subject: Request for discharge in Lieu of Trial by Court-martial dated 26 August 2005 provides the applicant consulted with counsel and voluntarily requested discharge in lieu of trial by court-martial.

(6) On 20 October and 15 November 2005 the chain of command endorsed and concurred with the applicant's voluntary request to be discharged in Lieu of Trial by Court-martial. On 21 November 2005 the appropriate authority approved the applicants voluntary request with an Under Other Than Honorable Conditions discharge and a reduction in rank to private (E-1).

(7) A Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active-Duty document has administrative error; the document is void of the applicants net active service, and their foreign service. The applicant was separated from the Army on 12 December 2005.

i. **Lost Time / Mode of Return:** 20 June 2005 – 24 August 2005 / voluntarily returned to military control.

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

(1) **Applicant provided:** The applicant states they have PTSD and other mental health conditions; however they did not provide any medical documentation to support their mental health diagnoses. The applicant states they requested medical files which were unavailable due to COVID-19 closures.

(2) **AMHRR Listed:** The applicant was being seen at behavioral health (Psych).

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: A DD Form 293 (Discharge Review) application, a 4-page self-authored letter, their entire separation packet, a copy of their DD Form 214 and three letters of recommendation in support of their application that provides:

- A 3 page character letter from a battery executive officer, provides the applicant was smart, competent, and eager to serve. They acknowledge the applicants request for conscientious objector status and stated the requests was approved at lower levels but never resolved when it passed through the command.
- A character letter from the applicant's prior platoon sergeant, provides the applicant deployed to Baiji, Iraq and served under difficult conditions for over 12 months.
- A character letter from the applicant's in-laws, that describes the applicant as productive well- balanced member of society. Their "fortitude and ability to resolve dissonance is a productive and healthy way is testimony to [their] strength and resilience as a human being"

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: They ran competitive long distance races, became a skilled stone craftsman, and work full time. They are a proud supporter of local non-profits that help to provide food to the underprivileged, and they offer real assistance to those in need.

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), dated 25 September 2019, 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 provides the basic authority for the separation of enlisted personnel.

(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) An Under other-than-honorable-conditions discharge is an administrative separation from the Service under conditions other than honorable and it may be issued for misconduct, fraudulent entry, security reasons, or in lieu of trial by court martial based on certain circumstances or patterns of behavior or acts or omissions that constitute a significant departure from the conduct expected of Soldiers in the Army.

(4) Chapter 10, Discharge in Lieu of Trial by Court Martial is applicable to members who had committed an offense or offenses for which the authorized punishment included a bad

conduct or dishonorable discharge could submit a request for discharge for the good of the service. The request could be submitted at any time after the charges had been preferred. Although an honorable or general was authorized, an under other than honorable conditions discharge was considered appropriate, unless the record was so meritorious it would warrant an honorable.

(a) After receiving legal counseling, the soldier may elect to submit a request for discharge in lieu of trial by court-martial. The soldier will sign a written request, certifying that they have been counseled, understands their rights, and may receive a discharge under other than honorable conditions.

(b) The following will accompany the request for discharge:

- A copy of the court-martial Charge Sheet (DD Form 458)
- Report of medical examination and mental status evaluation, if conducted
- A complete copy of all reports of investigation
- Any statement, documents, or other matter considered by the commanding officer in making their recommendation, including any information presented for consideration by the soldier or consulting counsel
- A statement of any reasonable ground for belief that the soldier is, or was at the time of misconduct, mentally defective, deranged, or abnormal. When appropriate, evaluation by a psychiatrist will be included.

(5) Chapter 15 provides explicitly for separation under the prerogative of the Secretary of the Army. Secretarial plenary separation authority is exercised sparingly and seldom delegated. Ordinarily, it is used when no other provision of this regulation applies, and early separation is clearly in the Army's best interest. Separations under this paragraph are effective only if approved in writing by the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary's approved designee as announced in updated memoranda. Secretarial separation authority is normally exercised on a case-by-case basis.

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:

(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.

g. Manual for Courts-Martial (2005 Edition), United States, states 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 orders and discipline in the Armed Forces. Article 86 (absence without leave) states being absent for more than 30 days, the maximum punishment consists of a dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and confinement for 1 year.

h. Army Regulation 630-10 (Absence, Without Leave, Desertion, and Administration of Personnel Involved in Civilian Court Proceedings) provides policies and procedures for reporting unauthorized absentees and deserters, the administering of absent without leave (AWOL) personnel and deserters, returning absentees and deserters to military control and the surrendering of military personnel to civilian law enforcement authorities. When a soldier returns from an absence that is or appears to be unauthorized, the unit commander informally investigates whether disciplinary action should be taken and if the soldier be charged with time lost. Classification of an absence is dependent upon such factors as the following:

- Order and instructions, written/oral, received before/during the absence
- Age, military experience, and general intelligence of the soldier
- Number and type of contact the soldier had with the military while absent

i. Army Regulation 600-85 (Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)) provides a comprehensive alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control policies, procedures, and responsibilities for Soldiers for ASAP services. 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 and the standards of performance, discipline, and readiness necessary to accomplish the Army's mission. 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.
- Soldiers who are identified as drug abusers, without exception, will be referred to the ASAP counseling center for screening; be considered for disciplinary action under the UCMJ, as appropriate; and be processed for administrative separation in accordance with Army Regulation 635-200.

j. Army Regulation 635-5 (Separation Documents) This regulation prescribes policy and procedural guidance relating to transition management. It consolidates the policies, principles of support, and standards of service regarding processing personnel for transition and explains separation document preparation. It provides the following for Block 11(Primary Specialty) and Block 12 (Record of Service):

- Block 11: From the ERB/ORB, enter the titles of all MOS served for at least one year and include for each MOS the number of years and months served. For time determination, 16 days or more count as a month. Do not count basic training and AIT.
- Block 12: Use extreme care in completing this block since post-service benefits, final pay, retirement credit, and so forth are based on this information.
 - Net Active Service This Period: amount of service this period, computed by subtracting item 12a from 12b. Lost time under 10 USC 972 and non-creditable time after ETS, if any, are deducted. Such time will be identified in block 18. If soldier was released from active duty because of voided enlistment, enter "00 00 00.
 - Foreign Service: from the ERB/ORB, enter the total amount of foreign service completed during the period covered

8. SUMMARY OF FACT(S): The Army Discharge Review Board considers applications for upgrade as instructed by Department of Defense Instruction 1332.28.

a. The applicant requests an upgrade to honorable. The applicant's DD Form 214 provides that the applicant received a Under Other than Honorable (UOTCH) characterization of service which is appropriate for a soldier who voluntary requests discharge in lieu of trial by court-martial.

b. Based on the available evidence, the applicant joined the Army at the age of 20, they were stationed in Germany and at some point, they received a non-judicial punishment for falling a urinalysis; the AMHRR is void of the specifics and time frame of the NJP. On 20 June 2005, while stationed in Germany the applicant went AWOL, they were AWOL for 65 days before they voluntary surrendered to military authorities on Fort Sill, Oklahoma. The applicant was subsequently charged with violating article 86 of the UCMJ.

c. Review of the available evidence provides administrative error in items 11 (Primary Specialty) and 12 (Record of Service) of the DD Form 214 which fails to provide mandatory remarks required according to Army Regulation 635-8 regarding the use of the DD Form 214, the document is void of the net active service, the applicant's foreign service and the time they served under their MOS. Additionally, the AMHRR is void of documentation of the applicant's deployment to Iraq and other specific documents (if any) of the applicant's administrative separation intent prior to their AWOL status.

d. The applicant consulted with counsel, and voluntary requested to be discharged in lieu of trial by court martial. They did not submit a statement on their behalf; however they did provide during AWOL interview that they were AWOL because of suicidal thoughts and spiritual pilgrimage. A medical and mental examination was not required for a voluntary request ILO trial by court-martial; however, they could have been requested by the applicant. The applicant's OMPF is void of evidence indicating whether they requested either examination.

e. Army Regulation 635-200 states a Chapter 10 is a voluntary discharge request in-lieu of trial by court martial. 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. For 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.

f. 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, which were void of a behavioral health diagnosis. However, the applicant asserts PTSD, which may be sufficient evidence to establish the existence of a condition that could mitigate or excuse the discharge.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The applicant asserts PTSD.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **No.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that mitigation cannot be determined as documentation is void of a behavioral health diagnosis.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **No.** After applying liberal consideration to the evidence, including the Board Medical Advisor opine, the Board determined that there was no available evidence to support a conclusion that the applicant held an in service behavioral health diagnosis that would have outweighed the medically unmitigated list offenses.

b. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant contends they suffered from PTSD and other mental health conditions. The Board considered this contention in conjunction with the applicant's length of service, post service accomplishments and time elapsed since discharge and voted to grant relief.

(2) The applicant contends they had no legal representation. The Board considered this contention in conjunction with the applicant's length of service, post service accomplishments and time elapsed since discharge and voted to grant relief.

c. The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's length of service, assertion of PTSD, elapsed time since the misconduct and post service accomplishments. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and change to the separation authority to AR 635-200, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN, and the reentry code to RE-3. Additionally, based on the applicant's multiple character letters from former chain of command attesting to the applicant's 12 month deployment to Iraq, the Boarded voted to make an administrative change to the applicant's DD 214 to add the combat deployment.

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE

AR20210008314

d. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable based on the applicant's length of service, assertion of PTSD, elapsed time since the misconduct and post service accomplishments. Thus, the Board determined 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.

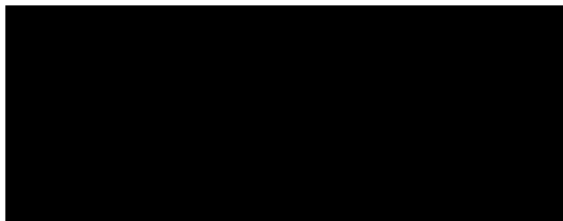
(3) The Board voted to change the applicant's RE code to RE-3.

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:

1/24/2024



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