

**1. Applicant's Name:** [REDACTED]**a. Application Date:** 19 July 2021**b. Date Received:** 27 July 2021**c. Counsel:** None**2. REQUEST, ISSUES, BOARD TYPE, AND DECISION:**

**a. Applicant's Requests and Issues:** The current characterization of service for the period under review is General (Under Honorable Conditions). The applicant requests an upgrade to Honorable.

**b.** The applicant seeks relief contending, they served just over three years as Military Police and for a single offense, received a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service. At the time of the offense and discharge, the applicant was struggling with major marital problems which led them to development of mental health conditions (Major Depressive Disorder and Generalized Anxiety Disorder). Currently, they are receiving 70% disability for these two conditions and 90% overall combined rating, through Veterans Affairs (VA). While in service, they received treatment at Baynes-Jones Army Community Hospital (BJACH), Fort Polk, LA [then] and the hospital treated them with three different medications, which negatively impacted their job performance. The medications were not working and they turned to cannabis for relief. Since, they have been attending outpatient mental health services at the VA Clinic and has continued to improve with their sobriety. They are seeking an upgrade to their discharge, as they would like to attend college to improve themselves.

**c. Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 24 September 2025, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's length and the circumstances surrounding the discharge (Variations of Adjustment Disorder, Cannabis Use Disorder, Major Depressive Disorder, Generalized Anxiety Disorder). Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14- 12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN. The Board determined the reentry code is proper and equitable and voted not to change it. *Please see **Board Discussion and Determination** section for more detail regarding the Board's decision.*

**3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:**

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

**b. Date of Discharge:** 13 February 2018**c. Separation Facts:**

(1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 18 January 2018

(2) **Basis for Separation:** wrongful use of marijuana (THC)

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

(4) **Legal Consultation Date:** On 18 January 2018, they waived their right to counsel.

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

(6) **Separation Decision Date / Characterization:** 31 January 2018 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

#### 4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. **Date / Period of Enlistment:** 30 December 2014 / 5 years

b. **Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 18 / High School Diploma / 104

c. **Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-4 (SPC) / 31B10 Military Police / 3 years, 1 month, 14 days

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

e. **Overseas Service / Combat Service:** Korea / None / 13 June 2015 – 3 June 2016 (11 months, 20 days)

#### f. Awards and Decorations:

- National Defense Service Medal
- Global War on Terrorism Service Medal
- Korea Defense Service Medal
- Army Service Ribbon
- Overseas Service Ribbon

g. **Performance Ratings:** NA

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

(1) On 30 December 2014, the applicant enlisted for five years as a private second class, PV2 (E-2). The Enlisted Record Brief provides on 30 December 2015, they promoted to private first class, PFC (E-3); and on 30 December 2016, to specialist, SPC (E-4). On 27 November 2017, they were flagged, Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG), for drug abuse adverse action (UA).

(2) On 14 November 2017, The Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) Coordinator, informed the command of the applicant's positive urinalysis for marijuana (collected 19 October) and provided the required actions IAW AR 600-85, such as refer the Soldier to Behavioral Health for evaluation/assessment within five duty days; initiating their FLAG; and to comply with regulatory guidance AR 635-200. They were also positive for Lorazepam (Ativan); however, it was determined by the Medical Review Officer (MRO) to be authorized as it was prescribed on 18 October 2017.

(3) On 27 November 2017, they were command-referred for Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) enrollment and completed their medical examination which determined them to be qualified for service and separation. On 5 December 2017, the applicant completed their mental status evaluation with Warrior Resiliency Program, Tele-Behavioral Health Clinic, San Antonio Military Medical Center (SAMMC), San Antonio, TX. The BH provider identified "occupational problem" for BH diagnosis but noted to see AHLTA for medical diagnoses, and

recommended the applicant continue to follow-up with SUDCC (Substance Use Disorder Clinical Care) as already scheduled.

(4) On 21 December 2017, they received nonjudicial punishment (NJP) for wrongful use of marijuana, on or between 20 September – 19 October 2017, in violation of Article 112a, UCMJ (wrongful use of schedule I controlled substance). Their punishment imposed a reduction to PV2 and 45 days extra duty; forfeitures for \$896 pay per month for one month was adjudged; however, it was suspended for six months.

(5) On 18 January 2018, the company commander notified the applicant of their intent to initiate separation proceedings under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c (2), Misconduct (Drug Abuse), for the wrongful use of marijuana. They recommended a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service in which the battalion commander concurred with on 25 January 2018. The applicant acknowledged receipt of their separation notice and reacknowledged again, on 31 January 2018.

(6) On 31 January 2018, the separation authority approved the discharge with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service. On 2 February 2018, separation orders were issued. A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflects that the applicant was discharged accordingly on 13 February 2018, with 3 years, 5 months, and 3 days of total service. They were unable to provide their electronic signature and had not completed their first full term of service.

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

j. **Behavioral Health Condition(s):** Major Depressive Disorder, General Anxiety Disorder

(1) **Applicant provided:** A VA Letter, dated 29 April 2021, certified that the applicant has been awarded 90% service-connected disability compensation for MDD and GAD, along with other physical ailments.

(2) **AMHRR Listed:** None

**5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:** Application for the Review of Discharge; Self-Authored Statement; Veteran Affairs Rating Decision; Five Character Letters from their former colleagues and leadership speak highly of the applicant contending, they are the most genuine and selfless humans they have ever met...leads a very stable and independent life...and is Honorable and stoic; the applicant is an intelligent, thoughtful, and trustworthy [person] that they are proud to call friend; they performed well and even received commendation from the battalion commander and command sergeant major for the applicant's role...besides the one mistake, their previous time in the Army was served Honorable and they deserve that distinction.

**6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS:** None provided with this 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), 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 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations), 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)** Chapter 3 provides 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.

**(a)** 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.

**(b)** 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.

**(2)** 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. 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. 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.

**(3)** 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 "JKK" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14-12c (2), Misconduct (Drug Abuse).

**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 waivable. Eligibility: Ineligible unless a waiver is granted.

(3) RE-4 Applies to: Person separated from last period of service with a nonwaivable 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. Army Regulation 600-85 (Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)) provided 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. All 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.

(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. 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.

(2) 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.

(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 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.

h. Manual for Courts-Martial (2016 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 112a (wrongful use of schedule I controlled substance) states in the subparagraph, the maximum punishment consists of a bad conduct discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for five years.

i. Title 38, U.S. Code, Sections 1110 and 1131, permits the VA to award compensation for a medical condition which was incurred in or aggravated by active military service. The VA, however, is not required by law to determine medical unfitness for further military service. The VA, in accordance with its own policies and regulations, awards compensation solely on the basis that a medical condition exists and that said medical condition reduces or impairs the social or industrial adaptability of the individual concerned. Consequently, due to the two concepts involved, an individual's medical condition, although not considered, medically unfitting for military service at the time of processing for separation, discharge, or retirement, may be sufficient to qualify the individual for VA benefits based on an evaluation by the agency.

**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 Army Military Human Resources Record (AMHRR), the issues, and documents submitted with the application were carefully reviewed.

(1) A review of the available evidence provides the applicant enlisted in the RA, promoted to SPC, and served for 2 years, 9 months, and 19 days prior to the misconduct which led to their involuntary separation. They received NJP for wrongful use of marijuana, in violation of Article 112a (wrongful use of schedule I controlled substance) and as a result, was reduced to PV2 and adjudged extra duty. Separation proceedings were initiated under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c (2), Misconduct (Drug Abuse), with the company and battalion commanders recommending a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service. The applicant waived their right to consult with legal and declined to submit a statement on their behalf.

(2) Their separation examinations identified occupational problems, with the provider noting that the medical diagnoses are documented in the applicant's medical record. It was recommended to follow up with SUDCC as already scheduled and they were cleared for administrative action and qualified for separation. They served 3 years, 1 month, and 14 days of their 5-year contractual obligation.

b. 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.

c. 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: Variations of Adjustment Disorder, Cannabis Use Disorder, Major Depressive Disorder, Generalized Anxiety Disorder.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** Variations of Adjustment Disorder and Cannabis Use Disorder

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that given anxiety symptoms existed prior to the drug use and nexus between anxiety and self-medication, the basis is mitigated.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **Yes.** After applying liberal consideration to the evidence, including the Board Medical Advisor's opinion, the Board determined that the applicant's condition or experience outweighed the listed basis for separation for the aforementioned reasons.

b. Prior Decisions Cited: None

c. Response to Contention:

(1) The applicant seeks relief contending, they served just over three years as Military Police and for a single offense, received a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service. At the time of the offense and discharge, the applicant was struggling with major marital problems which led them to development of mental health conditions (Major Depressive Disorder and Generalized Anxiety Disorder). Currently, they are receiving 70% disability for these two conditions and 90% overall combined rating, through Veterans Affairs (VA). While in service, they received treatment at Baynes-Jones Army Community Hospital (BJACH), Fort Polk, LA [then] and the hospital treated them with three different medications, which negatively impacted their job performance. The medications were not working and they turned to cannabis for relief. Since, they have been attending outpatient mental health services at the VA Clinic and has continued to improve with their sobriety. They are seeking an upgrade to their discharge, as they would like to attend college to improve themselves.

The Board considered this contention and acknowledged that the Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that given the anxiety symptoms existed prior to the drug use and the nexus between anxiety and self-medication, the basis is mitigated.

(2) Five Character Letters from their former colleagues and leadership speak highly of the applicant contending, they are the most genuine and selfless humans they have ever met, leads a very stable and independent life, and is Honorable and stoic; the applicant is an intelligent, thoughtful, and trustworthy [person] that they are proud to call friend; they performed

well and even received commendation from the battalion commander and command sergeant major for the applicant's role...besides the one mistake, their previous time in the Army was served Honorable and they deserve that distinction.

The Board considered the character letters and the applicant's military records and determined to grant relief.

**d.** The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's length and the circumstances surrounding the discharge (Variations of Adjustment Disorder, Cannabis Use Disorder, Major Depressive Disorder, Generalized Anxiety Disorder). Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14- 12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN. The Board determined the reentry code is proper and equitable and voted not to change it.

**e.** Rationale for Decision:

**(1)** The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's variations of Adjustment Disorder and Cannabis Use Disorder. The Board's Medical Advisor opined that the anxiety symptoms existed prior to the drug use and nexus between anxiety and self-medication, the basis for separation is mitigated. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed 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.

**(2)** The Board voted to change the reason for discharge to Misconduct (Minor Infractions) under the same rationale, 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.

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

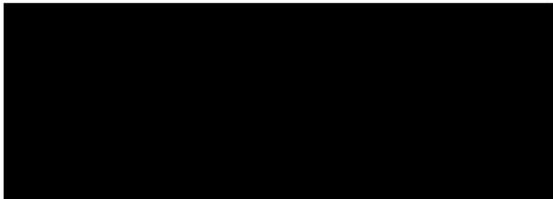
**AR20210015295**

**10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:**

- a. **Issue a New DD-214:** Yes
- b. **Change Characterization to:** Honorable
- c. **Change Reason / SPD Code to:** Misconduct (Minor Infractions)/JKN
- d. **Change RE Code to:** No change
- e. **Change Authority to:** AR 635-200

**Authenticating Official:**

10/6/2025



**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