

**1. Applicant's Name:**

- a. **Application Date:** 16 October 2021
- b. **Date Received:** 18 October 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 and a narrative reason change.

b. The applicant seeks relief contending, in effect, the applicant was a highly exceptional Soldier. While in Korea, the applicant was highly proficient on the job and was responsible for teaching the unit radio maintenance and etiquette. The applicant setup up field antennas and maintained communication for the unit. After returning from overseas, preparing and training for a new tour, the applicant was stressed, smoked marijuana one time instead of suicide, and wrongfully "popped hot" for marijuana use. This was the applicant's first failed drug test which took away everything the applicant worked hard for. The applicant went from E-4 to E-1 for a first offense failed urinalysis. At the time the applicant had to prove the applicant's innocence with a rape case against the applicant's spouse in which the applicant had to take lie detector tests while still being in the same unit with their spouse and their fellow battles. The applicant wasn't offered rehabilitation or anything just stripped of rank and the applicant's job and thrown out onto the streets lost and confused. Since then, the applicant got divorced and has been trying various jobs, but the applicant needs to right the applicant's wrongs. The applicant has learned and feels they have been punished enough for this mistake. Marijuana laws across America are changing and the applicant has changed too. If the applicant's discharge is upgraded the applicant plains to try out the trucking industry or civilian contracting.

c. **Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 19 January 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board denied the request upon finding the separation was both proper and equitable.

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

*(Board member names available upon request)*

**3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:**

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

b. **Date of Discharge:** 2 April 2013

**c. Separation Facts:**

- (1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** NIF
- (2) **Basis for Separation:** NIF
- (3) **Recommended Characterization:** NIF

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

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

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

**4. SERVICE DETAILS:**

**a. Date / Period of Enlistment:** 6 January 2010 / 5 years

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

**c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-4 / 25U10, Signal Support System Specialist / 3 years, 2 months, and 27 days

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

**e. Overseas Service / Combat Service:** Korea /none

**f. Awards and Decorations:** AGCM, NDSM, GWTSM, KDMS, ASR, OSR

**g. Performance Ratings:** NA

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

**(1)** CID Report of Investigation (ROI) - Initial Final, 5 February 2013, shows an investigation established probable cause to believe the applicant committed the offense of Wrongful Use of a Controlled Substance on 31 December 2012 and 7 January 2013 when the applicant submitted a urine specimen on 7 January 2013, during the conduct of a unit urinalysis test, which subsequently tested positive for marijuana.

**(2)** A DA Form 4833 (Commander Report of Disciplinary or Administrative Action), shows the applicant was referred on 5 February 2013 for Wrongful Use of Marijuana on 31 December 2012 and 7 January 2013. This report shows the applicant received a FG Article 15 on 5 February 2013. The punishment consisted of a reduction from E-4 to E-1; and extra duty and restriction for 45 days.

**(3)** A CID ROI - Final, 4 June 2013, shows an investigation established probable cause to believe the applicant did not sexually assault Private First Class (name masked). Trial counsel opined probable cause did not exist to believe the offense of rape occurred.

**(4)** Orders 085-0142, 26 March 2013, shows the applicant was to be reassigned to the U.S. Army Transition Point and discharged on 2 April 2013 from the Regular Army.

**(5)** The applicant's DD Form 214, shows the applicant had not completed the first full term of service. The applicant was discharged on 2 April 2013 under the authority of AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12c(2), with a narrative reason of Misconduct (Drug Abuse). The DD Form 214 was authenticated with the applicant's electronic signature. The applicant's grade of E-1 has an effective date of 6 February 2013.

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

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

**(1) Applicant provided:** None

**(2) AMHRR Listed:** None

**5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:** DD Form 293, online; character reference.

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

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

a. Section 1553, Title 10, United States Code (Review of Discharge or Dismissal) provides for the creation, composition, and scope of review conducted by a Discharge Review Board(s) within established governing standards. As amended by Sections 521 and 525 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, 10 USC 1553 provides specific guidance to the Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records and Discharge Review Boards when considering discharge upgrade requests by Veterans claiming Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), sexual trauma, intimate partner violence (IPV), or spousal abuse, as a basis for discharge review. The amended guidance provides that Boards will include, as a voting board member, a physician trained in mental health disorders, a clinical psychologist, or a psychiatrist when the discharge upgrade claim asserts a mental health condition, including PTSD, TBI, sexual trauma, IPV, or spousal abuse, as a basis for the discharge. Further, the guidance provides that Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records and Discharge Review Boards will develop and provide specialized training specific to sexual trauma, IPV, spousal abuse, as well as the various responses of individuals to trauma.

b. Multiple Department of Defense Policy Guidance Memoranda published between 2014 and 2018. The documents are commonly referred to by the signatory authorities' last names (2014 Secretary of Defense Guidance [Hagel memo], 2016 Acting Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness [Carson memo], 2017 Official Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness [Kurta memo], and 2018 Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness [Wilkie memo].

**(1)** Individually and collectively, these documents provide further clarification to the Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records when considering requests by Veterans for modification of their discharge due to mental health conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Liberal consideration will be given to Veterans petitioning for discharge relief when the application for relief is based in whole or in part on matters relating to mental health conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Special consideration will be given to Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) determinations that document a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment potentially contributed to the circumstances resulting in a less than honorable discharge characterization. Special consideration will also be given in cases where a civilian provider confers diagnoses of a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment if the case records contain narratives supporting symptomatology at the time of service or when any other evidence which may reasonably indicate that a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment existed at the time of discharge might have mitigated the misconduct that caused a discharge of lesser characterization.

**(2)** Conditions documented in the service record that can reasonably be determined to have existed at the time of discharge will be considered to have existed at the time of discharge. In cases in which a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment may be reasonably determined to have existed at the time of discharge, those conditions will be considered potential mitigating factors in the misconduct that caused the characterization of

service in question. All Boards will exercise caution in weighing evidence of mitigation in cases in which serious misconduct precipitated a discharge with a less than Honorable characterization of service. Potentially mitigating evidence of the existence of undiagnosed combat related PTSD, PTSD-related conditions due to TBI or sexual assault/harassment as causative factors in the misconduct resulting in discharge will be carefully weighed against the severity of the misconduct. PTSD is not a likely cause of premeditated misconduct. Caution shall be exercised in weighing evidence of mitigation in all cases of misconduct by carefully considering the likely causal relationship of symptoms to the misconduct.

**c.** Army Regulation 15-180 (Army Discharge Review Board), sets forth the policies and procedures under which the Army Discharge Review Board is authorized to review the character, reason, and authority of any Servicemember discharged from active military service within 15 years of the Servicemember's date of discharge. Additionally, it prescribes actions and composition of the Army Discharge Review Board under Public Law 95-126; Section 1553, Title 10 United States Code; and Department of Defense Directive 1332.41 and Instruction 1332.28.

**d.** Army Regulation 600-85 (The Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)) provides comprehensive alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control policies, procedures, and responsibilities for Soldiers of all components, Army civilian corps members, and other personnel eligible for ASAP services. Paragraph 7-9 (Command responsibilities for referring Soldiers) states:

**(1)** When Soldiers are identified as probable alcohol or other drug abusers the unit commander or designated representative must -

**(a)** Coordinate with law enforcement about whether the commander or designated representative should conduct the initial interview of the alcohol or drug abuser.

**(b)** When the unit commander believes the Limited Use Policy applies, the unit commander should consult with the Alcohol Drug Control Officer and supporting legal advisor. The unit commander may then explain the Limited Use Policy, if applicable to the particular circumstances.

**(c)** If law enforcement does not initiate an investigation, the commander may wish to investigate suspected misconduct through a commander's inquiry, AR 15-6 investigation, or other appropriate method after consulting with the legal advisor.

**(2)** The unit commander will refer individuals suspected or identified as alcohol and/or other drugs abusers, including those identified through drug testing (except those determined to be legitimate medical use by the medical review officer) and/or blood alcohol tests, to the ASAP counseling center for screening. Soldiers impaired by alcohol as described in paragraph 3-2 of this regulation while on duty will be referred to the ASAP counseling center for the initial evaluation.

**(3)** Positive drug test results for illicit use and law enforcement citations for alcohol and other drug abuse are identification sources that require mandatory referral to the ASAP counseling staff. Commanders must refer Soldiers who receive such drug test results or legal citations within 5 duty days of receipt of the notification.

e. Army Regulation 635-200 provides the basic authority for the separation of enlisted personnel.

(1) Subparagraph 1-16d(2) the rehabilitative transfer requirements in chapters 11, 13, and 14 may be waived by the separation authority in circumstances where common sense and sound judgment indicate that such transfer will serve no useful purpose or produce a quality Soldier. Such circumstances may include:

- (a) Two consecutive failures of the Army physical fitness test.
- (b) Pregnancy while in entry-level status.
- (c) Highly disruptive or potentially suicidal behavior, particularly in reception battalions.
- (d) Active resistance of rehabilitative efforts.
- (e) Soldiers assigned to small installations or at remote locations.

(f) Situations in which transfer to a different duty station would be detrimental to the Army or the Soldier (for example, indebtedness, participation in the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program, Mental Health Treatment Program, and so forth).

(2) Subparagraph 1-16d Waiver of rehabilitative transfer may be granted at any time on or before the date the separation authority approves or disapproves the separation proceedings. Waiver authority may be withheld by a higher separation authority in a particular case, a class or category of cases, or all cases. Decision to withhold waiver authority will be announced in writing.

(3) Paragraph 2-2 (Notice), stated commanders were to notify the Soldier in writing of the following:

(a) Provide the basis of the proposed separation, including the circumstances upon which the action was based, and a reference to the applicable regulatory separation provision.

(b) The Soldier will be advised of:

(c) The Soldier will be further advised of the following rights:

- whether the proposed separation could result in discharge, release from active duty to a Reserve Component, or release from custody and control of the Army
- the least favorable characterization of service or description of separation he/she could receive
- the type of discharge and character of service recommended by the initiating commander and that the intermediate commander(s) may recommend a less favorable type of discharge and characterization of service than that recommended by the initiating commander

(d) Further advise the soldier of the following rights:

- consult with military or civilian counsel at their own expense
- submit statements in their own behalf

- obtain copies of documents that will be sent to the separation authority supporting the proposed separation
- to a hearing before an administrative separation board under section III of this chapter if they had 6 or more years of total active and Reserve service on the date of initiation of recommendation for separation
- waive their rights

(4) Chapter 3, Section II provides the authorized types of characterization of service or description of separation.

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

(8) Paragraph 14-3 prescribes a discharge under other than honorable conditions is normally appropriate for a Soldier discharged under this chapter. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record.

(9) Paragraph 14-12c(2) terms abuse of illegal drugs as serious misconduct. It continues; however, by recognizing 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 under paragraph 14-12a or 14-12b as appropriate.

(10) 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.

f. Army Regulation 635-5-1 (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, 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 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 waivable and nonwaivable 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.

**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 and a narrative reason change. The applicant's AMHRR, the issues, and documents submitted with the application were carefully reviewed.

b. The applicant's AMHRR is void of a copy of the complete separation proceedings and void of the specific facts and circumstances concerning the events which led to the discharge from the Army. The applicant's AMHRR does contain a properly constituted DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty), which was /authenticated by the applicant's electronic signature. The applicant's DD Form 214 indicates the applicant was discharged under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14, paragraph 14-12c(2), by reason of Misconduct (Drug Abuse), with a characterization of service of general (under honorable conditions).

c. The applicant's DD Form 214 shows the applicant served 3 years, 2 months, 27 days during which the applicant served 1 year, 1 month, and 3 days of foreign service. A Commander Report of Disciplinary or Administrative Action shows the applicant received a FG Article 15 on 5 February 2013 for Wrongful Use of Marijuana on 31 December 2012 and 7 January 2013 which resulted in reduction from E-4 to E-1. On 2 April 2013, the applicant was discharged under AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12c(2), Misconduct (Drug Abuse), with a general (under honorable conditions) characterization of service in the grade of E-1 effective 6 February 2013.

d. The applicant requests a narrative reason change. The applicant was separated under the provisions of Chapter 14, paragraph 14-12c(2), AR 635-200 with a general (under honorable conditions) discharge. The narrative reason specified by Army Regulations for a discharge under this paragraph is "Misconduct (Drug Abuse)," and the separation code is "JKK." Army Regulation 635-8, Separation Processing and Documents, governs preparation of the DD Form 214, and dictates the entry of the narrative reason for separation, entered in block 28 and separation code, entered in block 26 of the form, will be as listed in tables 2-2 or 2-3 of AR 635-5-1, SPD Codes. The regulation stipulates no deviation is authorized. There is no provision for any other reason to be entered under this regulation.

e. The applicant contends, in effect, to have been a highly exceptional Soldier including being highly proficient on the job and was responsible for teaching the unit radio maintenance and etiquette while in Korea. The Board will consider the applicant's service accomplishments and the quality of service according to the DODI 1332.28.

f. The applicant contends, in effect, after returning from overseas, preparing and training for a new tour, the applicant was stressed, smoked marijuana one time instead of suicide, and wrongfully "popped hot" for marijuana use. This was the applicant's first failed drug test which took away everything the applicant worked hard for. The applicant states marijuana laws across America are changing and the applicant has changed too. The applicant's AMHRR is void of a DD Form 2624 (Drug Test Results). A CID ROI - Initial Final, 5 February 2013, and a Commander Report of Disciplinary or Administrative Action shows an investigation established probable cause to believe the applicant committed the offense of Wrongful Use of a Controlled Substance on 31 December 2012 and 7 January 2013 when the applicant submitted a urine specimen on 7 January 2013, during the conduct of a unit urinalysis test, which subsequently tested positive for marijuana. The Army Review Board Agency provided the CID reports to the applicant at the address provided in the application on 19 October 2023 requesting comments but did not receive a response from the applicant. Army Regulation 635-200, paragraph 3-5, in pertinent part, stipulates there are circumstances in which the conduct or performance of duty reflected by a single incident provides the basis for a characterization.

g. The applicant contends, in effect, the applicant was not offered rehabilitation or anything, just stripped of rank and the applicant's job, and thrown out onto the streets lost and confused. The applicant's AMHRR is void of a DD Form 2624 (Drug Test Results). Per AR 600-85, when Soldiers are identified as probable alcohol or other drug abusers the unit commander or designated representative must refer individuals suspected or identified as alcohol and/or other drugs abusers, including those identified through drug testing (except those determined to be legitimate medical use by the medical review officer) and/or blood alcohol tests, to the ASAP counseling center for screening. Positive drug test results for illicit use and law enforcement citations for alcohol and other drug abuse are identification sources that require mandatory referral to the ASAP counseling staff. Commanders must refer Soldiers who receive such drug test results or legal citations within 5 duty days of receipt of the notification.

h. The applicant states during separation processing the applicant had to prove their innocence with a rape case against the applicant's spouse in which the applicant had to take lie detector tests while still being in the same unit with their spouse and their fellow battles. A CID ROI - Final, 4 June 2013, shows an investigation established probable cause to believe the applicant did not sexually assault Private First Class (name masked). Trial counsel opined probable cause did not exist to believe the offense of rape occurred. The Army Review Board Agency provided the CID report to the applicant at the email address provided in the application on 19 October 2023 requesting comments but did not receive a response from the applicant.

i. The applicant states if the applicant's discharge is upgraded the applicant plains to try out the trucking industry or civilian contracting. The Board does not grant relief to gain employment or enhance employment opportunities.

j. 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 [REDACTED] 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: The applicant was diagnosed in-service with Adjustment Disorder and Depressive Disorder NOS with two confirmed IPV events as an offender.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The applicant was diagnosed in-service with Adjustment Disorder and Depressive Disorder NOS with two confirmed IPV events as an offender.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **No.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that the in-service diagnoses were secondary to psychosocial stressors and resulting legal issues rather than a mental defeat leading to substance use. Additionally, the applicant indicated intentional drug use as he was facing SHARP allegations with two IPV events.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **No.** Based on liberally considering all the evidence before the Board, the ADRB determined that the in-service diagnosis with Adjustment Disorder and Depressive Disorder did not outweigh the basis of separation.

b. Prior Decisions Cited: None

c. Response to Contentions:

(1) The applicant contends, in effect, to have been a highly exceptional Soldier including being highly proficient on the job and was responsible for teaching the unit radio maintenance and etiquette while in Korea. The Board considered this contention non-persuasive during its deliberations.

(2) The applicant contends, in effect, after returning from overseas, preparing and training for a new tour, the applicant was stressed, smoked marijuana one time instead of suicide, and wrongfully "popped hot" for marijuana use. This was the applicant's first failed drug test which took away everything the applicant worked hard for. The Board considered this contention, however the applicant indicated intentional drug use as the applicant was facing SHARP allegations with two IPV events.

(3) The applicant contends, in effect, the applicant was not offered rehabilitation or anything, just stripped of rank and the applicant's job, and thrown out onto the streets lost and confused. The Board considered this contention, however there was no evidence presented to the Board to convince the Board of any mitigating circumstances.

d. The Board determined that the discharge is, at this time, proper and equitable, in light of the current evidence of record. However, the applicant may request a personal appearance hearing to address the issues before the Board. The applicant is responsible for satisfying the burden of proof and providing documents or other evidence sufficient to support the applicant's contentions that the discharge was improper or inequitable.

**e. Rationale for Decision:**

(1) The Board voted not to change the applicant's characterization of service due to the following reasons. The Board considered the applicant's statement, record of service, the frequency and nature of misconduct, and the reason for separation. The Board found insufficient evidence of in-service mitigating factors and concurred with the conclusion of the medical advising official that the applicant's Adjustment Disorder and Depressive Disorder NOS does not mitigate the applicant's wrongful use of a controlled substance and IPV offenses. Based on a preponderance of evidence, the Board determined that the reason for the applicant's separation and the character of service the applicant received upon separation were proper and equitable.

(2) The Board voted not to change the applicant's reason for discharge or accompanying SPD code under the same pretexts, and the reason the applicant was discharged was both proper and equitable.

(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: No**
- b. Change Characterization to: No Change**
- c. Change Reason / SPD Code to: No Change**
- d. Change RE Code to: No Change**
- e. Change Authority to: No Change**

**Authenticating Official:**

1/23/2024

**X**

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Presiding Officer, COL, U.S. ARMY  
Army Discharge Review Board

**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