

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

a. **Application Date:** 2 September 2021

b. **Date Received:** 20 September 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, in effect, the applicant was targeted by the sergeant major because the applicant was driving under the influence (DUI). The applicant followed all orders that were given, completed extra duty, and attended alcoholics anonymous meetings. The DUI was due to the applicant's PTSD and depression. The applicant had no support from the applicant's chain of command. The applicant has waited the time allowed and would like the applicant's status to change to honorable. The applicant did not know a general discharge would affect the applicant's education benefits, thus affect having a new career. The applicant has a Department of Veterans Affairs Disability Rating Decision, 12 March 2024, that shows 100 percent disabled, however it does not include PTSD or depression.

c. **Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 15 January 2025, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's length and quality of service, to include combat service, and the circumstances surrounding the discharge (PTSD diagnosis). 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 Section 9 of this document for more detail regarding the Board's decision.

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

a. **Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization:** Pattern of Misconduct / AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12b / JKA / RE-3 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

b. **Date of Discharge:** 12 September 2012

c. **Separation Facts:**

(1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 30 May 2012

(2) **Basis for Separation:** The applicant was informed of the following reasons: The applicant received a summary court-martial conviction and failed to report on divers occasions.

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

(4) **Legal Consultation Date:** 1 June 2012

(5) **Administrative Separation Board:**

(a) On 10 July 2012, the applicant was notified to appear before an administrative separation board and advised of rights.

(b) On 23 July 2012, the administrative separation board convened and the applicant appeared with counsel. The Board determined the applicant was guilty of two counts of failing to report to the appointed place of duty and one count of basic allowance for housing (BAH) fraud. The board recommended the applicant's discharge with a characterization of service of general (under honorable conditions).

(c) On 4 September 2012, the separation authority approved the findings and recommendation of the administrative separation board.

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 4 September 2012 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. **Date / Period of Enlistment:** 4 July 2007 / 6 years

b. **Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 21 / High School Graduate / 99

c. **Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-5 / 15T20, UH-60 Helicopter Repairer / 8 years and 17 days

d. **Prior Service / Characterizations:** ARNG, 26 August 2004 - 21 September 2005 / HD

e. **Overseas Service / Combat Service:** Honduras, SWA / Iraq (16 March 2010 - 22 February 2011; 4 October 2006 - 3 January 2008)

f. **Awards and Decorations:** ARCOM-2, AAM-2, AGCM, NDSM, ICM-CS, GWTSM, NCOPDR, ASR, OSR

g. **Performance Ratings:** 1 August 2009 - 31 July 2010 / Fully Capable
1 August 2010 - 3 April 2011 / Fully Capable
4 April 2011 - 14 December 2011 / Marginal

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) A Defense Finance and Accounting Service memorandum, subject: Debt Collection, 25 May 2011, shows the applicant's commander was informed that the applicant had an outstanding debt to the U.S. government in the amount of \$6787.17 for overpayment of BAH (20 May 2010 - 30 April 2011) and family separation allowance (FSA) (20 May 2010 - 22 February 2011).

(2) On 2 June 2011, the applicant was flagged for adverse action effective 3 June 2011.

(3) On 3 June 2011, the applicant was counseled on the events concerning the applicant's BAH and FSA pay issue.

(4) FG ROP under Article 15, UCMJ, 15 July 2011, for the below offenses. The applicant demanded trial by court-martial.

- wrongfully stealing \$6787.17, the property of the U.S. government between on or about 20 May 2010 - 30 April 2011; and
- with the intent to deceive made a statement to sergeant first class (SFC) W__ C. G__, stating "[Applicant] have handled everything and [applicant] am good," which statement was totally false, and was then known by the applicant to be so false

(5) Charge Sheet, 29 November 2011, shows the applicant was charged with: Violation of the UCMJ, Article 121, for stealing U.S. currency (in the form of BAH and FSA payments the applicant was not entitled to), military property, of a value in excess of \$500.00, the property of the U.S. government between on or about 20 May 2010 - 30 April 2011.

(6) On 29 November 2011, the company commander recommended trial by summary court-martial.

(7) On 8 December 2011, the applicant was notified of a summary court-martial that was scheduled for 13 December for two specifications of Article 85 and three specifications of Article 86 (the charge sheet for these charges is not in the applicant's AMHRR).

(8) On 12 December 2011, company commander requested a psychiatric consultation for the applicant. The applicant was seeing behavioral health professionals to discuss a variety of personal and professional issues. The applicant's behavior continued to be erratic.

(9) Report of Result of Trial shows the applicant was tried in a summary court-martial on 13 December 2011. The applicant was charged with one specification. The summary of the offense, plea, and finding: Violation of Article 121, stealing U.S. currency (in the form of BAH and FSA payments the applicant was not entitled to), military property, of a value in excess of \$500.00, the property of the U.S. government between on or about 20 May 2010 - 30 April 2011. On 13 December 2011, guilty, inconsistent with the plea. The applicant was sentenced to reduction in grade to specialist (E-4) and restriction to the limits of post for 1 month.

(10) Record of Trial by Summary Court-Martial, shows the applicant was charged with: same as paragraph 4h(10) above and on 21 December 2011, the convening authority approved the summary court-martial.

(11) On 28 December 2011, defense counsel requested clemency by disapproving the findings and recommendations of the summary court officer. It was the applicant's intent to turn down the summary court-martial but the applicant failed to do so because the applicant was confused with the process. In addition, the evidence was insufficient to demonstrate that the applicant formed the intent to commit larceny. Article 121, requires that the government prove beyond a reasonable doubt that an accused intent was to steal. Merely neglecting to have BAH stopped, even if due to carelessness on the part of a soldier does not meet this standard.

(12) On 23 January 2012, the administrative law attorney deemed the summary court-martial legally sufficient. The matters submitted by the defense counsel alleged that there was insufficient evidence to find that the applicant formed the requisite intent to commit larceny. The court in U.S. v. H__ stated "once a service member realizes that he or she is erroneously receiving pay or allowances and forms the intent to steal that property, the service member has committed larceny." (47 MJ 1, 3 (CAAF 1997)). An evaluation of the facts in accordance with the two-part test in H__ reveals the following:

(a) The evidence clearly indicates that the applicant was aware the applicant was receiving allowances that the applicant was unauthorized.

(b) In H___, the court agreed with the lower court's finding that the appellant's failure to follow a noncommissioned officer's advice to visit finance to fix the unauthorized allowances the applicant was receiving was "an affirmative action designed to ensure the continuation of the allowances which [the applicant] was not entitled to receive." (Id.). Based on that finding, the court in H___ found that the appellant had formed the requisite intent and the court affirmed the conviction. In the instant case, the evidence indicates that the applicant attempted to get the applicant's allowances stopped while in Iraq but was unable to do so because of a lack of paperwork and then eventually because the finance office was redeploying and advised the applicant to wait until the applicant arrived at Fort Riley to correct the issue. Following redeployment in February 2011 the applicant made no attempt to visit finance and ignored SFC G___'s advice to keep all of the extra money the applicant was receiving so the applicant could pay it back when the applicant was eventually able to clear up the applicant's allowances with finance. A reasonable fact finder could have concluded that the applicant's inaction upon redeployment, coupled with the applicant's failure to follow SFC G___'s advice amounted to the kind of affirmative action the court in H___ considered sufficient to meet the requisite element of intent.

(13) On 15 February 2012, the applicant was disapproved for the award of the Army Good Conduct Medal for the period of active duty service from 23 September 2008 to 22 September 2011 due to conviction by court-martial.

(14) Five Developmental Counseling Forms, for failing to report, being out of ranks two times, not having an appointment slip, and for using inadequate reporting procedures between on or about 29 February and 6 March 2012.

(15) FG ROP under Article 15, UCMJ, 26 March 2012, for failing to go at the time prescribed to the applicant's appointed place of duty on or about 21 February 2012 and on or about 28 February 2012. The punishment consisted of extra duty for 14 days; and an oral reprimand.

(16) On 2 April 2012, the applicant was counseled for being recommended for separation from the Army due to having patterns of misconduct and initiation of an elimination flag.

(17) On 30 May 2012, the company commander initiated action to separate the applicant for a pattern of misconduct.

(18) On 1 June 2012, the applicant received counsel and requested personal appearance before an administrative separation board.

(19) On 5 June 2012, the battalion commander recommended the applicant be separated from the U.S. Army with a general (under honorable conditions) character of service.

(20) On 11 July 2012, the applicant acknowledged notification to appear before the administrative separation board.

(21) On 23 July 2012, the administrative separation board convened and the applicant appeared with counsel. The board determined the applicant was guilty of two counts of failing to report to the appointed place of duty and one count of BAH fraud. The board recommended the applicant's discharge with a characterization of service of general (under honorable conditions).

(22) On 28 August 2012, the brigade judge advocate found the administrative separation board legally sufficient. The brigade judge advocate recommended the brigade commander to direct separation per AR 635-200, paragraph 2-6a(1)(a).

(23) On 4 September 2012, the separation authority approved the findings and recommendation of the administrative separation board and directed the applicant's discharge with a characterization of service of general, under honorable conditions.

(24) The applicant's Enlisted Record Brief, 11 September 2012, shows the applicant was flagged for Involuntary separation/field initiated (BA), effective 26 March 2012; and was ineligible for reenlistment due to pending separation (9V). The Assignment Eligibility Availability (AEA) code shows AEA code "L" which has no assignment restrictions. The applicant was reduced from E-5 to E-4 effective 13 December 2011.

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: None

j. Behavioral Health Condition(s):

(1) Applicant provided:

(a) Internal Medicine Letter, 3 July 2012, states the applicant was seen for hard to control migraines. During the month of May 2012, the applicant experienced a three-week period of resistant complex migraine syndrome that was refractory to multiple medications and required multiple aviation clinic visits and also emergency room visits. In the opinion of the physician, the three-week episode of refractory migraine was aggravated by multiple life stressors.

(b) Department of Tele-Health, Northern Regional Medical Command Letter, 11 July 2012, states the applicant was under psychiatric care for medication management since 10 November 2011, via Kimbrough Tele-Health service. The applicant originally presented with symptoms of depression, anxiety, and PTSD. The applicant's symptoms generally responded well to antidepressant medication.

(c) VA problem list shows the applicant was being seen for PTSD in November 2015.

(2) AMHRR Listed: None

The ARBA's medical advisor reviewed DoD and VA medical records and not solely those documents listed in 4j(1).

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: Two DD Forms 149; DD Form 214; VA medical records; and VA compensation letter.

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

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

a. Section 1553, Title 10, United States Code (Review of Discharge or Dismissal) provides for the creation, composition, and scope of review conducted by a Discharge Review Board(s) within established governing standards. As amended by Sections 521 and 525 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, 10 USC 1553 provides specific guidance to the Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records and Discharge Review Boards when considering discharge upgrade requests by Veterans claiming Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

(PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), sexual trauma, intimate partner violence (IPV), or spousal abuse, as a basis for discharge review. The amended guidance provides that Boards will include, as a voting board member, a physician trained in mental health disorders, a clinical psychologist, or a psychiatrist when the discharge upgrade claim asserts a mental health condition, including PTSD, TBI, sexual trauma, IPV, or spousal abuse, as a basis for the discharge. Further, the guidance provides that Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records and Discharge Review Boards will develop and provide specialized training specific to sexual trauma, IPV, spousal abuse, as well as the various responses of individuals to trauma.

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

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

(2) Conditions documented in the service record that can reasonably be determined to have existed at the time of discharge will be considered to have existed at the time of discharge. In cases in which a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment may be reasonably determined to have existed at the time of discharge, those conditions will be considered potential mitigating factors in the misconduct that caused the characterization of service in question. All Boards will exercise caution in weighing evidence of mitigation in cases in which serious misconduct precipitated a discharge with a less than Honorable characterization of service. Potentially mitigating evidence of the existence of undiagnosed combat related PTSD, PTSD-related conditions due to TBI or sexual assault/harassment as causative factors in the misconduct resulting in discharge will be carefully weighed against the severity of the misconduct. PTSD is not a likely cause of premeditated misconduct. Caution shall be exercised in weighing evidence of mitigation in all cases of misconduct by carefully considering the likely causal relationship of symptoms to the misconduct.

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

d. Army Regulation 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations), provides the basic authority for the separation of enlisted personnel.

(1) Paragraph 1-32, Medical examinations and mental status evaluations conducted by a psychologist, or master-level, licensed clinical social worker, are required for Soldiers being processed for separation under chapters 13 or 14 (section III).

(2) Paragraph 3-7a states an honorable discharge is a separation with honor and is appropriate when the quality of the Soldier's service generally has met the standards of acceptable conduct and performance of duty for Army personnel or is otherwise so meritorious that any other characterization would be clearly inappropriate.

(3) Paragraph 3-7b states a general discharge is a separation from the Army under honorable conditions and is issued to a Soldier whose military record is satisfactory but not sufficiently meritorious to warrant an honorable discharge.

(4) Chapter 14 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for separating members for misconduct. Specific categories include minor disciplinary infractions, a pattern of misconduct, and commission of a serious offense, to include abuse of illegal drugs, convictions by civil authorities and desertion or being absent without leave. Action will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impractical or unlikely to succeed.

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

(6) Paragraph 14-12b, addresses a pattern of misconduct consisting of either discreditable involvement with civilian or military authorities or discreditable conduct and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline including conduct violating the accepted standards of personal conduct found in the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Army Regulations, the civilian law and time-honored customs and traditions of the Army.

(7) 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 (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 "JKA" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14, paragraph 12b, pattern of misconduct.

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.

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 AMHRR, the issues, and documents submitted with the application were carefully reviewed.

b. The applicant's DD Form 214 shows the applicant served 6 years, 11 months, and 21 days during which the applicant served 3 years, 2 months, and 12 days of foreign service, including two deployments in Iraq (2 years and 4 months). The applicant received five counselings and two FG ROP under Article 15, UCMJ, for various misconduct and a summary court-martial conviction for BAH and FSA fraud. The applicant's DD Form 214 also shows the applicant was discharged on 12 September 2012 under the authority of AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12b, by reason of Pattern of Misconduct, with a characterization of service of general (under honorable conditions).

c. The applicant contends, in effect, the applicant was targeted by the sergeant major because the applicant was DUI. The DUI was due to the applicant's PTSD and depression. The applicant had no support from the applicant's chain of command.

(1) The applicant provided a VA problem list showing the applicant was being seen for PTSD in November 2015.

(2) Department of Tele-Health, Northern Regional Medical Command Letter, 11 July 2012, states the applicant was under psychiatric care for medication management since 10 November 2011, via Kimbrough Tele-Health service. The applicant originally presented with symptoms of depression, anxiety, and PTSD.

(3) The evidence of the applicant's AMHRR shows the command attempted to assist the applicant in performing and conducting to Army standards by providing counseling and the imposition of non-judicial punishment. The applicant's AMHRR is void of a mental status evaluation. The AMHRR does not contain any indication or evidence of arbitrary or capricious actions by the command or record of a DUI.

d. Published Department of Defense guidance indicates that the guidance is not intended to interfere or impede on the Board's statutory independence. The Board will determine the relative weight of the action that led to the discharge and whether it supports relief or not. In

reaching its determination, the Board shall consider the applicant's petition, available records and/or submitted documents in support of the petition.

9. BOARD DISCUSSION AND DETERMINATION:

a. As directed by the 2017 memo signed by A.M. Kurta, the board considered the following factors:

(1) Did the applicant have a condition or experience that may excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor, a voting member, reviewed the applicant's DOD and VA health records, applicant's statement, and/or civilian provider documentation and found that the applicant has the following potentially-mitigating diagnoses/experiences: PTSD. VA: PTSD (70%SC). [Note: diagnoses of Adjustment DO with depressed mood; Adjustment DO with anxiety; Adjustment DO with anxiety and depressed mood; Adjustment DO with mixed disturbance of emotions are subsumed under the diagnosis of PTSD.]

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found PTSD was diagnosed both by military BH and by the VA (70%SC).

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Partial.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that the applicant has a BH condition, PTSD, which mitigates some of his misconduct. As there is an association between PTSD and avoidant behavior, there is a nexus between his diagnosis of PTSD and his multiple incidents of Failing to Report. PTSD does not, however, mitigate the offense of BAH fraud as PTSD does not affect one's ability to distinguish right from wrong and act in accordance with the right.

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

b. Prior Decisions Cited: None

c. Response to Contention: The applicant contends, in effect, the applicant was targeted by the sergeant major because the applicant was DUI. The DUI was due to the applicant's PTSD and depression. The applicant had no support from the applicant's chain of command. The Board acknowledged and considered this contention during proceedings.

d. The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's length and quality of service, to include combat service, and the circumstances surrounding the discharge (PTSD diagnosis). 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 found sufficient evidence of in-service mitigating factors (Length, Combat, Quality) and concurred with the conclusion of the medical advising official that the applicant's has a BH condition, PTSD, which mitigates some of his misconduct. As there is an

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association between PTSD and avoidant behavior, there is a nexus between his diagnosis of PTSD and his multiple incidents of Failing to Report. PTSD does not, however, mitigate the offense of BAH fraud as PTSD does not affect one's ability to distinguish right from wrong and act in accordance with the right. However, the Board mitigated this misconduct due to the service quality of the applicant. Based on a preponderance of evidence, the Board determined that the character of service the applicant received upon separation was inequitable

(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.

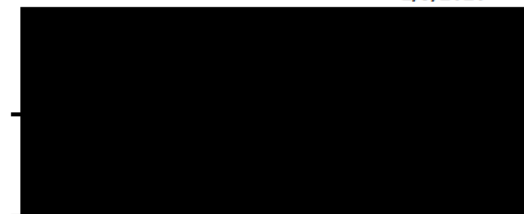
(3) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

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

Authenticating Official:

2/3/2026

**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 ROP – Field Grade Record of
Proceedings under 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