

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE

AR20220000200

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

a. **Application Date:** 10 August 2021

b. **Date Received:** 17 August 2021

c. **Counsel:** None

2. REQUEST, ISSUES, BOARD TYPE, AND DECISION:

a. Applicant's Requests and Issues:

(1) The current characterization of service for the period under review is General (Under Honorable Conditions). The applicant requests a change of the narrative reason for separation and the reentry code.

(2) The applicant seeks relief contending they were 17 years old when they enlisted. They made an irrational and immature decision to experience marijuana for the first time which led to their discharge with a general (under honorable conditions) character of service. They completed the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) after the incident.

(3) After they were discharged from the U.S. Army they completed a Drugs and Alcohol Awareness program as well as a Marijuana Education Certification Program on their own. They realized the impact on their decision and they are eager to enlist in the infantry as soon as their request is approved. They have spoken to Army recruiters and they agree their reentry code of "4" was too harsh for their immature mishap. They believe their reentry code is truly unjust and should not be as equivalent as other violent charges.

b. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 28 May 2025, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined that an upgrade of the reentry code was warranted and voted to change the reentry code to RE-3. The Board also determined the narrative reason for separation is proper and equitable and voted not to change it.

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

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

b. Date of Discharge: 19 August 2019

c. Separation Facts:

(1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 12 February 2019

(2) **Basis for Separation:** The applicant was informed of the following reasons:

- on multiple occasions, failed to report to their appointed place of duty
- on multiple occasions, failed to obey a lawful order from a commissioned officer
- between on or about 2 September 2018 and on or about 2 October 2018, wrongfully used marijuana
- on or about 27 October 2018, made a false statement

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

(4) Legal Consultation Date: 14 February 2019

(5) Administrative Separation Board: NA

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 12 March 2019 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment: 6 September 2016 / 3 years, 18 weeks

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 17 / HS Graduate / 105

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-3 / 11B10, Infantryman / 2 years, 7 months, 20 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: None

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: None

f. Awards and Decorations: NDSM, ASR

g. Performance Ratings: NA

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) A DA Form 2627 (Record of Proceedings under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)) dated 18 October 2018, reflects the applicant received nonjudicial punishment for five occurrences of failing to go at the time prescribed to their appointed place of duty; on 22 January 2018, 1 April 2018, 3 April 2018, and 21 September 2018; in violation of Article 86 (Absence Without Leave), UCMJ; and for dereliction in the performance of duties, in violation of Article 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation), UCMJ. Their punishment consisted of a reduction in rank/grade from private first class/E-3 to private two/E-2, forfeiture of \$428.00 pay, and extra duty for 14 days. The applicant elected not to appeal.

(2) Eleven DA Forms 4856 (Developmental Counseling Form) dated 26 October 2018 through 18 November 2018, reflects the applicant receive event-oriented counseling for multiple occurrences of misconduct to include failure to report, failure to obey a lawful order from a commissioned officer, failure to obey the First General Order, lying to a noncommissioned officer (NCO), testing positive for Marijuana use, and arrested by civilian Law Enforcement for possession of Marijuana. The applicant agreed with the information on the Developmental Counseling Forms, provided no remarks, and signed the forms.

(3) A DA Form 2627 (Record of Proceedings under Article 15, (UCMJ) dated 6 December 2018, reflects the applicant received nonjudicial punishment for –

- between on or about 2 September 2018 and on or about 2 October 2018, wrongfully use Marijuana, in violation of Article 112a, UCMJ

- on or about 27 October 2018, with intent to deceive, made an official statement to an NCO, which statement was totally false, and was then known to be false, in violation of Article 107, UCMJ
- three occurrences of, having received a lawful order from a commissioned officer. Willfully disobeyed, on or about 26 October 2018 and 30 October 2018, in violation of Article 90, UCMJ
- four occurrences of, without authority, failed to go at the time prescribed to their appointed place of duty, on or about 26 October 2018 through 31 October 2018, in violation of Article 86, UCMJ
- their punishment consisted of a reduction in rank/grade from private two/E-2 to private/E-1, forfeiture of \$819.00 pay for two months, extra duty and restriction for 14 days, and an oral reprimand
- the applicant elected not to appeal

(4) A DA Form 3822 (Report of Mental Status Evaluation) dated 25 January 2019 reflects the applicant has no duty limitations due to behavioral health reasons and currently meets medical retention standards. Section V (Diagnoses) – reflects "No diagnosis." The behavior health provider states the applicant screened negative for Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The applicant is psychiatrically cleared for administrative separation.

(5) A memorandum, 2nd Battalion (Rear)(Provisional), 14th Infantry Regiment, subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2), Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs, [Applicant], dated 12 February 2019, the applicant's company commander notified them of their intent to separate them for misconduct as described above in paragraph 3c(2). The company commander recommended the applicant receive a general (under honorable conditions) characterization of service. On the same day, the applicant acknowledged receipt of separation notice and of the rights available to them.

(6) On 14 February 2019, the applicant completed their Election of Rights acknowledging they have been advised by their consulting counsel of the basis for the contemplated action to separate them under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2), and its effects; of the rights available to them; and the effect of any action taken by them in waiving their rights. They elected not to submit statements in their own behalf. They understood they may expect to encounter substantial prejudice in civilian life if a General (Under Honorable Conditions) discharge is issued to them. They further understand that as the result of issuance of a discharge that is less than honorable, they may be ineligible for many or all benefits as a veteran under both Federal and State laws.

(7) A memorandum, 2nd Battalion (Rear)(Provisional), 14th Infantry Regiment, subject: Commander's Report – Proposed Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2), Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs, [Applicant], dated 14 February 2019, the applicant's company commander recommended the applicant be separated from the Army prior to the expiration of current term of service. They do not consider it feasible or appropriate to accomplish other disposition as the applicant does not uphold the Army Values.

(8) A DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action) dated 26 February 2019, reflects the applicant's unit changed their status from Absent Without Leave to Dropped from Roll effective 26 February 2019.

(9) A memorandum, 10th Mountain Division Artillery, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2), Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs, [Applicant], dated 4 March 2019, the applicant's division

commander recommended the applicant be separated from the Army prior to their expiration of current term of service and their service be characterized as General (Under Honorable Conditions). The division commander states since receiving notice of initiation of this separation action and making their election of rights, the applicant absented themselves, without authority, from their unit. They have considered the effect of this additional misconduct of the applicant's case and on the unit's good order and discipline and believe that it is in the Army's best interest to process this separation action to completion.

(10) A memorandum, Headquarters, Fort Drum, subject: Administrative Separation Pertaining to [Applicant], dated 12 March 2019, the separation authority reviewed the separation packet and after careful consideration of all matters, directed the applicant be separated from the Army prior to the expiration of their current term of service. The separation authority directed the applicant's service be characterized as General (Under Honorable Conditions). After reviewing the rehabilitative transfer requirement, they determined the requirement does not apply to this separation.

(11) An Army Human Resource System Duty Status Listing, dated 18 July 2019, reflects the applicant's duty status changed from Absent Without Leave to Present for Duty, effective 19 June 2019.

(12) A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflects the applicant was discharged on 19 August 2019, with 2 years, 7 months, and 20 days of net active service this period. The applicant did not completed their first full term of service. The DD Form 214 shows in –

- item 4a (Grade, Rate or Rank) – Private
- item 4b (Pay Grade) – E-1
- item 12i (Effective Date of Pay Grade) – 6 December 2018
- item 24 (Character of Service) – General (Under Honorable Conditions)
- item 26 (Separation Code) – JKK [Misconduct (Drug Abuse)]
- item 27 (Reentry Code) – 4 [Nonwaiverable Disqualification]
- item 28 (Narrative Reason for Separation) – Misconduct (Drug Abuse)
- item 29 (Dates of Time Lost During This Period) – 20190225 – 20190618

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: 25 February 2019 – 18 June 2019 / NIF

j. Behavioral Health Condition(s): None

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:

- two DD Forms 149 (Application for Correction of Military Records under the Provisions of Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 1552)
- two DD Forms 293 (Application for the Review of Discharge from the Armed Forces of the United States), with letter
- United States of America Passport Card
- Certificate of Achievement – Expert Rifle Marksmanship
- Diploma – Basic Combat Training
- DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action)
- DD Form 214
- Alcohol & Drug Awareness Course Certificate
- Certificate of Completion – Course for Marijuana

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: Alcohol & Drug Awareness Course Certificate and Certificate of Completion – Course for Marijuana

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

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

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

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

(2) Conditions documented in the service record that can reasonably be determined to have existed at the time of discharge will be considered to have existed at the time of discharge. In cases in which a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment may be reasonably determined to have existed at the time of discharge, those conditions will be considered potential mitigating factors in the misconduct that caused the characterization of service in question. All Boards will exercise caution in weighing evidence of mitigation in cases in which serious misconduct precipitated a discharge with a less than Honorable characterization of service. Potentially mitigating evidence of the existence of undiagnosed combat related PTSD, PTSD-related conditions due to TBI or sexual assault/harassment as

causative factors in the misconduct resulting in discharge will be carefully weighed against the severity of the misconduct. PTSD is not a likely cause of premeditated misconduct. Caution shall be exercised in weighing evidence of mitigation in all cases of misconduct by carefully considering the likely causal relationship of symptoms to the misconduct.

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

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

(1) An Honorable discharge is a separation with honor and is appropriate when the quality of the Soldier's service generally has met the standards of acceptable conduct and performance of duty for Army personnel or is otherwise so meritorious that any other characterization would be clearly inappropriate.

(2) A General discharge is a separation from the Army under honorable conditions and is issued to a Soldier whose military record is satisfactory but not sufficiently meritorious to warrant an honorable discharge.

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

(4) Paragraph 1-16 (Counseling and Rehabilitative Requirements) stated Army leaders at all levels must be continually aware of their obligation to provide purpose, direction, and motivation to Soldiers. It is essential that Soldiers who falter, but have the potential to serve honorably and well, be given every opportunity to succeed. The rehabilitative transfer requirements in chapter 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.

(5) Chapter 14 (Separation for Misconduct) established policy and prescribed procedures for separating members for misconduct. Action will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impractical or unlikely to succeed. Paragraph 14-12c(2) (Abuse of Illegal Drugs is Serious Misconduct), stated, however; relevant facts may mitigate the nature of the offense. Therefore, a single drug abuse offense may be combined with one or more minor disciplinary infractions or incidents of other misconduct and processed for separation. A discharge under other than honorable conditions is normally appropriate for a Soldier discharged under this chapter. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record.

(6) Chapter 15 (Secretarial Plenary Authority), currently in effect, 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, paragraph 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 DoD Instructions 1304.26. It also prescribes the appointment, reassignment, management, and mobilization of Reserve Officers' Training Corps cadets under the Simultaneous Membership Program. Chapter 4 provides the criteria and procedures for waiverable and nonwaiverable separations. Table 3-1, defines reentry eligibility (RE) codes:

(1) RE-1 Applies to: Person completing his or her term of active service who is considered qualified to reenter the U.S. Army. Eligibility: Qualified for enlistment if all other criteria are met.

(2) RE-3 Applies to: Person who is not considered fully qualified for reentry or continuous service at time of separation, but disqualification is waiverable. Eligibility: Ineligible unless a waiver is granted.

(3) RE-4 Applies to: Person separated from last period of service with a nonwaiverable disqualification. This includes anyone with a DA imposed bar to reenlistment in effect at time of separation or separated for any reason (except length of service retirement) with 18 or more years active Federal service. Eligibility: Ineligible for enlistment.

g. Army Regulation 600-85 (Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)) governs the program and identifies Army policy on alcohol and other drug abuse, and responsibilities. The ASAP is a command program that emphasizes readiness and personal responsibility. The ultimate decision regarding separation or retention of abusers is the responsibility of the Soldier's chain of command. Abuse of alcohol or the use of illicit drugs by military personnel is inconsistent with Army values and the standards of performance, discipline, and readiness necessary to accomplish the Army's mission. Unit commanders must intervene early and refer all Soldiers suspected or identified as alcohol and/or drug abusers to the ASAP. The unit commander should recommend enrollment based on the Soldier's potential for continued military service in terms of professional skills, behavior, and potential for advancement.

h. Manual for Courts-Martial, United States (2019 Edition) stated, military law consists of the statutes governing the military establishment and regulations issued thereunder, the constitutional powers of the President and regulations issued thereunder, and the inherent authority of military commanders. Military law includes jurisdiction exercised by courts-martial and the jurisdiction exercised by commanders with respect to nonjudicial punishment. The purpose of military law is to promote justice, to assist in maintaining good order and discipline in the Armed Forces. Appendix 12 (Maximum Punishment Chart) Manual for Courts-Martial shows the maximum punishments include punitive discharge for violating Article 112a (Wrongful Use, Possession, etc., of Controlled Substances).

8. SUMMARY OF FACT(S):

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

b. A review of the available evidence provides the applicant received nonjudicial punishment for wrongful use marijuana in violation of Article 112a, UCMJ and was involuntary separation from the Army. The applicant's DD Form 214 indicates their discharge under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, paragraph 14-12c(2), by reason of Misconduct (Drug Abuse), with a characterization of service of general (under honorable conditions). The applicant completed 2 years, 7 months, and 20 days of net active service this period and did not complete their first full term of service of 3 years and 18 weeks.

c. Chapter 14 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for separation members for misconduct. Specific categories include minor disciplinary infractions, a pattern of misconduct, commission of a serious offense and convictions by civil authorities. Action will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impracticable or is unlikely to succeed. A discharge under other than honorable conditions is normally appropriate for a Soldier discharged under this chapter. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record. Characterization of service as honorable is not authorized unless the Soldier's record is otherwise so meritorious that any other characterization clearly would be inappropriate. An honorable characterization of service is generally required when the Government initially introduces limited-use evidence.

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? **No.** The Board's Medical Advisor reviewed DoD and VA medical records and found no mitigating BH diagnoses on the applicant. The applicant provided no documents or testimony of a condition or experience, that, when applying liberal consideration, could have excused or mitigated a discharge.

(2) Did the condition exist, or experience occur during military service? **N/A**

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **N/A**

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **N/A**

b. Prior Decisions Cited:

c. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant contends they were 17 years old when they enlisted. They made an irrational and immature decision to experience marijuana for the first time which led to their discharge with a general (under honorable conditions) character of service.

The Board considered this contention and determined that the applicant's youth and immaturity did not outweigh the seriousness of the applicant's offenses, and therefore did not change the narrative reason for discharge.

(2) The applicant contends they completed the ASAP after the incident. The Board acknowledged this information during proceedings.

(3) The applicant contends after they were discharged from the U.S. Army they completed a Drugs and Alcohol Awareness program as well as a Marijuana Education Certification Program on their own. They realized the impact on their decision and they are eager to enlist in the infantry as soon as their request is approved.

The Board appreciates the applicant's willingness to serve and considered this contention during board proceedings along with the totality of the applicant's service record. The Board voted to change the RE-code to a RE-3, which is a waivable code for reenlistment.

(4) The applicant contends they have spoken to Army recruiters and they agree their reentry code of "4" was too harsh for their immature mishap. They believe their reentry code is truly unjust and should not be as equivalent as other violent charges.

The Board considered this contention and voted to change the RE-code to a RE-3, which is a waivable code. A RE Code of "3" indicates the applicant requires a waiver before being allowed to reenlist. Recruiters can best advise a former service member as to the Army's needs at the time and are required to process waivers of reentry eligibility (RE) codes, if appropriate.

d. The Board determined that an upgrade of the reentry code was warranted and voted to change the reentry code to RE-3. The Board also determined the narrative reason for separation is proper and equitable and voted not to change it. However, the applicant may request a personal appearance hearing to address further 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 contention(s) that the discharge was improper or inequitable.

e. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted not to change the applicant's characterization of service because, despite applying liberal consideration of all the evidence before the Board, the applicant did not have a condition or experience that may excuse or mitigate the misconduct (serious offense). Additionally, the Board voted not to change the narrative reason for discharge because the Board believed the reason for discharge was proper and equitable. However, the Board voted to change the RE Code to RE-3 because the Board believed an RE-4 was too harsh for the basis of separation, the applicant has length of service and takes responsibility for their misconduct. The Board noted the applicant shows remorse for the misconduct and was young (17) at the time of enlistment.

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

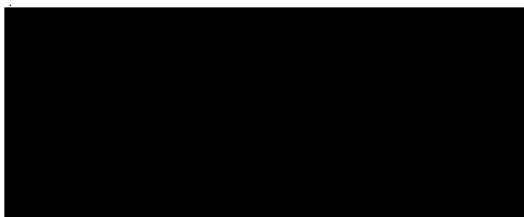
(3) The RE code will change to RE-3.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214 / Separation Order: Yes
- b. Change Characterization to: No change
- c. Change Reason / SPD code to: No change
- d. Change RE Code to: RE-3
- e. Change Authority to: No change

Authenticating Official:

5/29/2025



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