

**1. Applicant's Name:** [REDACTED]**a. Application Date:** 14 December 2022**b. Date Received:** 19 December 2022**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, a medical discharge due their 100% VA disability rating for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and symptoms. After a few years and an abundance of therapy, they can confidently say that a majority of their alleged misconduct was due to an inability to cope with the abundance of horrors the applicant endured in such a short time period. Referenced PTSD symptoms will be evident in the submitted medical forms. The misconduct in question did not occurred as the applicant never failed a urinalysis or had trouble with the law or their command. They never had issues with work or consumed alcohol during duty hours. Their Alcohol Rehabilitation Failure was given due to a gray area in military regulation because of their one-month rehabilitation program and within a year expressed to their mental health provider that they requested follow-on treatment. The BH provider then reported this to the applicant's command and strongly suggested to not accept a medical discharge which was recommended by their primary care due to Alcoholism not being a disability. Since discharged, they have sought additional treatment and have been gainfully employed as a civilian working with the 160th.

**c. Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 09 May 2025, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the circumstances surrounding the discharge (PTSD and Schizoaffective DO) mitigated the basis of separation (alcohol rehabilitation failure). 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 RE Code was proper and equitable and voted not to change it.

*Please see **Board Discussion and Determination** section for more detail regarding the Board's decision.*

*(Board member names available upon request)*

**3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:**

**a. Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization:** Alcohol Rehabilitation Failure / AR 635-200, Chapter 9 / JPD/ RE-4 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

**b. Date of Discharge:** 9 July 2022

**c. Separation Facts:**

**(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** Undated

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

**AR20230000011**

**(2) Basis for Separation:** On or about 8 December 2021, a Substance Use Disorder Clinical Care (SUDCC) provider determined that the applicant had a lack of potential for continued Army service and their rehabilitation efforts were no longer practical.

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

**(4) Legal Consultation Date:** On 15 March 2022, the applicant waived their right to counsel.

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

**(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization:** 25 April 2022 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

**4. SERVICE DETAILS:**

**a. Date / Period of Enlistment:** 11 July 2016 / 6 years

**b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 17 / 2 Years College / 134

**c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-5 (SGT) / 15F20 Aircraft Electrician / 5 years, 11 months, 29 days

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

**e. Overseas Service / Combat Service:** 4 months, 19 days

- SWA / Iraq / 1 May – 15 July 2018 (2 months, 15 days)
- SWA / Afghanistan / 3 December 2019 – 6 February 2020 (2 months, 4 days)

**f. Awards and Decorations:** Army Commendation Medal

- Army Good Conduct Medal
- National Defense Service Medal
- Global War on Terrorism Service Medal
- Afghanistan Campaign Medal w/Campaign Star
- Army Service Ribbon
- Basic Aviation Badge
- Expert Marksmanship Badge w/Carbine Bar
- Inherent Resolve Campaign Medal w/Campaign Star

**g. Performance Ratings:** NIF

**h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:** On 11 July 2016, the applicant enlisted in the Regular Army (RA) for 6 years as a private, PVT (E-1) The Enlisted Record Brief provides the applicant promoted up to sergeant, SGT (E-5) on 1 November 2021. They deployed to Iraq for two and a half months (2008) and to Afghanistan for two months (2019-2020). On 9 December 2021, they were flagged, Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG), for field-initiated involuntary separation (BA).

**(1)** Although undated, the company commander notified the applicant of their intent to initiate separation proceedings under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 9, Alcohol Rehabilitation Failure, as the SUDCC provider determined the applicant's lack of potential for

continued Army service and deemed rehabilitation efforts were no longer practical, on 8 December 2021. They recommended a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service, in which the battalion commander concurred with. On 4 March 2022, the applicant acknowledged receipt of their separation notice and on 15 March 2022, elected to consult with legal and elected to submit a statement on their behalf; however, the record is void of any statement(s) or counsel's acknowledgement.

(2) On 25 April 2022, the separation authority approved the discharge and a DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) provides the applicant was discharge accordingly on 9 July 2022, with 6 years, 8 months, and 10 days of total service. The applicant was not available for signature and had not completed their first full term of service (shy of one day).

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

j. **Behavioral Health Condition(s):** PTSD with Anxiety and Depressive Disorder, Alcohol Use Disorder, Insomnia

(1) **Applicant provided:** A mental status evaluation, dated 8 December 2021, diagnosed them with Alcohol Use Disorder, Severe and Anxiety Disorder, Unspecified. The BH provider identified that the applicant was enrolled in SUDCC program on 29 March 2021, due to excessive alcohol and cocaine use. They were admitted to a rehabilitation facility for substance abuse between 2-26 August 2021, followed by partial hospitalization at another facility for the month of September 2021. The applicant was then required to follow-up with the SUDCC program for one year. They admitted to ongoing alcohol use, reported their continued three drinks per day, and had whiskey and coke in their water bottle during a BH appointment on 5 November 2021. The applicant met criteria for a Chapter 9, Rehabilitation Failure under the provisions of AR 635-200.A VA Rating Decision, dated 19 October 2023, provides effective 9 December 2022, the applicant has been awarded 100% service-connected disability rating for the above listed diagnoses.

(2) **AMHRR Listed:** None

**5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:** Application for the Review of Discharge; Separation Package; VA Rating Decision

**6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS:** They have sought additional treatment and have been gainfully employed as a civilian working with the 160th.

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

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

Records and Discharge Review Boards will develop and provide specialized training specific to sexual trauma, IPV, spousal abuse, as well as the various responses of individuals to trauma.

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

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

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

**c.** Army Regulation 15-180 (Army Discharge Review Board), dated 25 September 2019, sets forth the policies and procedures under which the Army Discharge Review Board is authorized to review the character, reason, and authority of any Servicemember discharged from active military service within 15 years of the Servicemember's date of discharge. Additionally, it prescribes actions and composition of the Army Discharge Review Board under Public Law 95-126; Section 1553, Title 10 United States Code; and Department of Defense Directive 1332.41 and Instruction 1332.28.

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

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

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

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

**(2)** Chapter 9 provides the authority and outlines the procedures for discharging Soldiers for alcohol or other drug abuse rehabilitation failure. Discharge is based upon alcohol or other drug abuse such as illegal, wrongful, or improper use of any controlled substance, alcohol, or other drugs when the soldier is enrolled in Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program (ADAPCP) or when the commander determines that further rehabilitation efforts are not practical, rendering the soldier a rehabilitation failure.

**(a)** This determination will be made in consultation with the rehabilitation team. When the commander determines that a soldier who has never been enrolled in ADAPCP lacks the potential for further useful service, the soldier will be screened per AR 600-85. If found non-dependent, the soldier will not be rehabilitated but will be considered for separation under other appropriate provisions of this regulation. Separations for alcohol abuse rehabilitation failure will be reported separately from separations for drug abuse rehabilitation failure.

**(b)** If separation is based on both, the primary basis will be used for reporting purposes. A Soldier who is enrolled in the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program (ADADPCP) for alcohol/drug abuse may be separated because of their inability or refusal to participate in, cooperate in, or successfully complete such a program in one of the following circumstances: there is a lack of potential for continued Army service and rehabilitation efforts are no longer practical or long term rehabilitation is necessary, and the Soldier is transferred to a civilian medical facility for rehabilitation.

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

- Separation Authority: Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 15
- Separation Code: JKA
- Reenlistment Code: RE-1
- Narrative Reason for Separation: Secretarial Plenary Authority
- Character of Service: Honorable

**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 "JPD" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 9, Alcohol Rehabilitation Failure.

**f.** Army Regulation 601-210, Regular Army and Reserve Components Enlistment Program, governs eligibility criteria, policies, and procedures for enlistment and processing of persons into the Regular Army, the U.S. Army Reserve, and Army National Guard for enlistment per DODI 1304.26. It also prescribes the appointment, reassignment, management, and mobilization of Reserve Officers' Training Corps cadets under the Simultaneous Membership Program. Chapter 4 provides the criteria and procedures for waiverable and nonwaiverable separations. Table 3-1, defines reentry eligibility (RE) codes:

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

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

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

**g.** Army Regulation 600-85 (Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)) provided a comprehensive alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control policies, procedures, and responsibilities for Soldiers for ASAP services. The ASAP is a command program that emphasizes readiness and personal responsibility. The ultimate decision regarding separation or retention of abusers is the responsibility of the Soldier's chain of command. Abuse of alcohol or the use of illicit drugs by military personnel is inconsistent with Army values and the standards of performance, discipline, and readiness necessary to accomplish the Army's mission. All Soldiers who are identified as drug abusers, without exception, will be referred to the ASAP counseling center for screening; be considered for disciplinary action under the UCMJ, as appropriate; and be processed for administrative separation in accordance with Army Regulation 635-200.

**(1)** Unit commanders must intervene early and refer all Soldiers suspected or identified as alcohol and/or drug abusers to the ASAP. The unit commander should recommend enrollment based on the Soldier's potential for continued military service in terms of professional skills, behavior, and potential for advancement. ASAP participation is mandatory for all Soldiers who are command referred. Failure to attend a mandatory counseling session may constitute a violation of Article 86 (Absence Without Leave) of the UCMJ.

**(2)** Alcohol and/or other drug abusers, and in some cases dependent alcohol users, may be enrolled in the ASAP when such enrollment is clinically recommended. Soldiers who fail to participate adequately in, or to respond successfully to, rehabilitation will be processed for administrative separation and not be provided another opportunity for rehabilitation except under the most extraordinary circumstances, as determined by the Clinical Director in consultation with the unit commander.

**(3)** Alcohol and/or other drug abusers, and in some cases dependent alcohol users, may be enrolled in the ASAP when such enrollment is clinically recommended. Soldiers who fail

to participate adequately in, or to respond successfully to, rehabilitation will be processed for administrative separation and not be provided another opportunity for rehabilitation except under the most extraordinary circumstances, as determined by the Clinical Director in consultation with the unit commander.

(4) All Soldiers who are identified as drug abusers, without exception, will be referred to the ASAP counseling center for screening; be considered for disciplinary action under the UCMJ, as appropriate; and be processed for administrative separation in accordance with Army Regulation 635-200.

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

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

a. The applicant requests an upgrade to Honorable and a narrative reason change. The applicant's Army Military Human Resources Record (AMHRR), the issues, and documents submitted with the application were carefully reviewed.

b. The available evidence provides the applicant enlisted in the RA, promoted to SGT, deployed for nearly five months on two occasions to Iraq (2018) and Afghanistan (2019-2020), and virtually served their 6-year contractual obligation. Their mental status evaluation, dated 8 December 2021, diagnosed them with Alcohol Use Disorder, Severe and Anxiety Disorder, Unspecified. The BH provider identified that the applicant was enrolled in SUDCC program in March 2021, due to excessive alcohol and cocaine use. They were admitted to a rehabilitation facility for substance abuse between 2-26 August 2021, followed by partial hospitalization at another facility for the month of September 2021. The applicant was then required to follow-up with the SUDCC program for one year. They admitted to ongoing alcohol use, reported their continued three drinks per day, and had whiskey and coke in their water bottle during a BH appointment on 5 November 2021. The applicant met criteria for a Chapter 9, Rehabilitation Failure under the provisions of AR 635-200. Moreover, effective 9 December 2022, they have been awarded a 100% service-connected disability rating for PTSD with Anxiety and Depressive Disorder, Alcohol Use Disorder, and Insomnia.

c. Chapter 9 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for members being separated for alcohol or other drug abuse rehabilitation failure. The service of Soldiers discharged under this section will be characterized as honorable or under honorable conditions unless the Soldier is in entry-level status and an uncharacterized description of service is required. The separation authority will approve separation in cases processed without an administrative board if the documentation in the file indicates required rehabilitative efforts have been made, further rehabilitative efforts are not practical, rendering the soldier a rehabilitation failure, and the soldier's potential for fully effective service is substantially reduced by alcohol/drug abuse.

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: Anxiety disorder (DO), unspecified. VA: PTSD (100% SC), Schizoaffective DO.

**(2)** Did the condition exist, or experience occur, during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found that Anxiety DO was diagnosed during service. The VA have service connected them for PTSD with Schizoaffective DO which establishes the nexus with active service.

**(3)** Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that the applicant has two BH conditions, PTSD and Schizoaffective DO, which mitigate their alcohol rehabilitation failure. As there is an association between these conditions and self-medication with alcohol, there is a nexus between their diagnoses of PTSD and Schizoaffective DO and alcohol rehabilitation failure. [Note-diagnosis of Anxiety DO, unspecified is subsumed under diagnosis of PTSD.]

**(4)** Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **Yes.** Based on liberally considering all the evidence before the Board, the ADRB determined that the condition or experience outweighed the basis of separation - alcohol rehabilitation failure.

**b.** Prior Decisions Cited: None

**c.** Response to Contention(s): The applicant seeks relief contending, a medical discharge due to their 100% VA disability rating for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and symptoms. After a few years and an abundance of therapy, they can confidently say that a majority of their alleged misconduct was due to an inability to cope with the abundance of horrors the applicant endured in such a short time period. Referenced PTSD symptoms will be evident in the submitted medical forms. The misconduct in question did not occur as the applicant never failed a urinalysis or had trouble with the law or their command. They never had issues with work or consumed alcohol during duty hours. Their Alcohol Rehabilitation Failure was given due to a gray area in military regulation because of their one-month rehabilitation program and within a year expressed to their mental health provider that they requested follow-on treatment. The BH provider then reported this to the applicant's command and strongly suggested to not accept a medical discharge which was recommended by their primary care due to Alcoholism not being a disability. Since discharged, they have sought additional treatment and have been gainfully employed as a civilian working with the 160th. The Board considered this contention and determined that it was valid due to the applicant's PTSD and Schizoaffective DO outweighing the applicant's alcohol rehabilitation failure. Therefore, a discharge upgrade is warranted.

**d.** The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Schizoaffective DO outweighed the applicant's Alcohol



**ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE****AR20230000011**

Rehabilitation Failure basis of separation. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade to the characterization of service to Honorable and directed the issue of a new DD Form 214 changing the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), and the separation code to JKN. The Board determined the RE Code was proper and equitable and voted not to change it.

**e. Rationale for Decision:**

(1) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable because the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Schizoaffective DO outweighed the applicant's Alcohol Rehabilitation Failure basis of separation. Thus, the prior characterization is no longer appropriate.

(2) The Board voted to change the reason for discharge to Misconduct (Minor Infractions) under the same rationale, thus the reason for discharge is no longer appropriate. The SPD code associated with the new reason for discharge is JKN.

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

**10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:**

**a. Issue a New DD-214:** Yes

**b. Change Characterization to:** Honorable

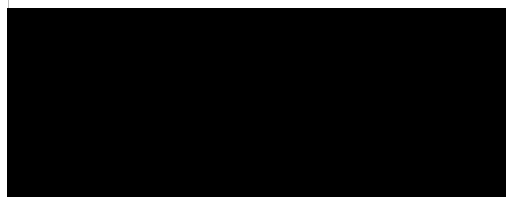
**c. Change Reason / SPD Code to:** Misconduct (Minor Infractions)/JKN

**d. Change RE Code to:** No Change

**e. Change Authority to:** AR 635-200

**Authenticating Official:**

5/14/2025

**Legend:**

AWOL – Absent Without Leave  
AMHRR – Army Military Human  
Resource Record  
BCD – Bad Conduct Discharge  
BH – Behavioral Health  
CG – Company Grade Article 15  
CID – Criminal Investigation  
Division  
ELS – Entry Level Status  
FG – Field Grade Article 15

GD – General Discharge  
HS – High School  
HD – Honorable Discharge  
IADT – Initial Active Duty Training  
MP – Military Police  
MST – Military Sexual Trauma  
N/A – Not applicable  
NCO – Noncommissioned Officer  
NIF – Not in File  
NOS – Not Otherwise Specified

OAD – Ordered to Active Duty  
OBH (I) – Other Behavioral  
Health (Issues)  
OMPF – Official Military  
Personnel File  
PTSD – Post-Traumatic Stress  
Disorder  
RE – Re-entry  
SCM – Summary Court Martial  
SPCM – Special Court Martial

SPD – Separation Program  
Designator  
TBI – Traumatic Brain Injury  
UNC – Uncharacterized  
Discharge  
UOTH – Under Other Than  
Honorable Conditions  
VA – Department of Veterans  
Affairs