

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]**a. Application Date:** 19 October 2022**b. Date Received:** 7 November 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.

(1) The applicant seeks relief contending, they had a mental health breakdown during duty hours after the loss of their baby and was never the same. Their first sergeant (1SG) asked if they wanted help, they said yes and seen a therapist on base the same day, however, that was the first and only time. Their immediate supervisors refused to let them attend another therapist visit, usually always citing that the applicant could "go another time." This progressed over and over and the applicant eventually stopped asking to avoid any reprisal from their leadership. They were denied mental health treatment and began resorting to alcohol, which led to the applicant having received a driving under the influence (DUI) charge, which started the separation process. The applicant regrets not speaking up when 1SG would ask if they were getting the help they needed, but the fear of reprisal kept them quiet. The applicant was a good soldier prior to this accident who spiraled out of control and was chaptered out of the Army.

(2) Currently, they have been diagnosed with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and Depression, with an alcohol disorder. Their desire is to change the character of their service, in order to continue going to school and take advantage of their benefits they would have otherwise received if they had an Honorable discharge. They are trying to better their life for their spouse and kids and having the school benefits would considerably change their life. They made mistakes in the past and do not wish for their family to be effected by the choices the applicant made. Although they have been separated since 2013, they did not begin to seek Veterans Affairs (VA) treatment until 2019. It took the applicant a long time to build the courage to start talking to someone about their issues.

b. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 10 June 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's diagnosis of PTSD. 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 was proper and equitable and voted not to change it.

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

(Board member names available upon request)

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

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

b. Date of Discharge: 1 February 2013

c. Separation Facts:

(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate: NIF

(2) Basis for Separation: NIF

(3) Recommended Characterization: NIF

(4) Legal Consultation Date: NIF

(5) Administrative Separation Board: NA

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 3 December 2012 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment: 25 August 2009 / 3 years, 19 weeks

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 20 / GED / 96

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-3 (PFC) / 11B10 Infantryman / 3 years, 5 months, 7 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: None

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: Korea / None (6 January 2010 – 28 January 2011)

f. Awards and Decorations: NDSM, GWOTSM, KDSM, ASR, OSR, EMB-CB

g. Performance Ratings: NA

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) On 25 August 2009, the applicant enlisted in the Regular Army for 3 years and 19 weeks as a PV2 (E-2). The Enlisted Record Brief provides they promoted to PFC on 1 September 2010 and served for over a year in Korea (6 January 2010 – 28 January 2011). They were flagged, Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG) for the following:

(a) On 10 June 2011, for the Army Body Composition Program (KA);

(b) On October 2011, for the Army Combat Fitness Test (JA);

(c) On 17 January 2012, for field-initiated involuntary separation (BA).

(2) On 10 February 2012, the applicant received a General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand (GOMOR), for operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated on 16 January 2012, near Pearl City, Hawaii. The arrest report provides the applicant was stopped for making an illegal left turn. Upon contact, the police officer detected a strong odor of alcohol emanating from their breath and administered a field sobriety test, in which the applicant failed. They were then apprehended and transported to the police station where the applicant was advised of the Hawaii Implied Consent Law. A subsequent breathalyzer test revealed a blood alcohol content (BAC) of 0.098%, which exceeded the legal limit.

(a) On 14 February 2012, the applicant acknowledged and elected to submit a statement at a later time, within five days from the date of their GOMOR, and constituted a waiver of their rights if nothing was submitted on their behalf.

(b) On 20 February 2012, The applicant's statement provides the evidence they are presenting for their defense against the GOMOR is merely the charge of a DUI, which they have not been convicted, only charged. They hired an attorney and planned to fight the charges, as they have been told they have a fighting chance considering the circumstances. They asked that the letter of reprimand at the very least, be withheld until the case is over, as their first hearing was scheduled for 14 March. The applicant felt any punishment towards them should only be applied if and when they are charged and found guilty of the charges, that are pending.

(c) On 21, 28, and 29 February 2012, the company, battalion, and brigade commanders all recommended to permanently file the GOMOR, as the applicant was being chaptered out for having two times Army Physical Fitness Test failure and has a history of substandard performance. On 8 Mar 2012, the separation authority directed permanent filing in their OMPF.

(3) Notwithstanding the missing separation package, on 14 December 2012, their separation orders were issued and later amended twice on 28 December and 28 January 2013. A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release of Discharge from Active Duty) reflects they were discharged accordingly on 1 February 2013, with 3 years, 5 months, and 25 days of total service. The applicant provided an electronic signature and has not completed their first full term of service.

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

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

(1) **Applicant provided:** On 22 June 2021, a rating decision was completed through the VA, which provides effective 4 April 2021, their service-connected disability, with a 50% rating continued, for PTSD with alcohol use disorder (also claimed as anxiety).

(2) **AMHRR Listed:** None

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: DD Form 149 (Application for Correction of Military Record); College Transcript; Class Schedule; VA Rating Decision

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The applicant has sought help with the VA and currently, pursuing their undergraduate degree at the College of the Sequoias.

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) 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) 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.

(4) Chapter 1 (General Provisions) sets policies, standards, and procedures to ensure readiness and competency of the force while providing for the orderly administrative separation of Soldiers, it provides in pertinent part:

(a) When a separation is ordered, the approved proceedings will be sent to the commander who has the Soldier's records for separation processing. The original copy of the proceedings will be filled in the permanent part of the Soldiers official personnel record.

(b) 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. Except as otherwise indicated, commanders must make maximum use of counseling and rehabilitation before determining that a Soldier has no potential for further useful service and ensure it occurs prior to initiating separation proceedings for

reason to include Minor Disciplinary Infractions (14-12a) or a Pattern of Misconduct (14-12b).

(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 its clearly established that rehabilitation is impractical or unlikely to succeed. A discharge under other than honorable conditions is normally appropriate for a Soldier discharged under this chapter. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record. Paragraph 14-12b (Pattern of Misconduct), stated, a pattern of misconduct consisting of one of the following – discreditable involvement with civil 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 UCMJ, Army regulations, the civil law, and time-honored customs and traditions of the Army.

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

e. Army Regulation 635-5-1 (Separation Program Designator (SPD) Codes) provides the specific authorities (regulatory or directive), reasons for separating Soldiers from active duty, and the SPD codes to be entered on the DD Form 214. It identifies the SPD code of "JKA" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14-12b, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

h. Manual for Courts-Martial (2008 Edition), United States, states military law consists of the statutes governing the military establishment and regulations issued thereunder, the constitutional powers of the President and regulations issued thereunder, and the inherent authority of military commanders. Military law includes jurisdiction exercised by courts-martial and the jurisdiction exercised by commanders with respect to nonjudicial punishment. The purpose of military laws is to promote justice, to assist in maintaining good orders and discipline in the Armed Forces. Article 111 (drunken driving) states in subparagraph, the maximum punishment consists of bad conduct discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for nine months.

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

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

a. The applicant requests an upgrade to Honorable. A review of the available records provides there were administrative irregularities in the proper retention of the official military records, specifically, the separation package, and the separation medical and mental examinations.

b. The available evidence provides the applicant enlisted in the Regular Army, promoted to PFC, and served overseas in Korea, for nearly 13 months. They were flagged for having failed their combat fitness test twice and the body fat composition test. They served for 2 years, 4 months, and 21 days prior to having been arrested for DUI. The applicant received a GOMOR, which was filed permanently in their OMPF. Notwithstanding the missing separation package, the applicant was separated under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12b, Pattern of Misconduct, with a General (Under Honorable Conditions).

(1) There is no evidence of a mental status and medical examinations required for their separation. The applicant provided a VA rating decision, which confirms their 50% service-connected disability, for PTSD, with alcohol use disorder (also claimed as anxiety).

(2) They served 3 years, 5 months, and 7 days of their 3 year, 19 week contractual obligation.

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.

d. Published DoD 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 (70% SC).

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found VA service connection for PTSD establishes it began and/or occurred during military 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 if the basis for separation is the arrest for DUI and/or substandard performance, both are mitigated under liberal consideration. As there is an association between PTSD, self-medication with alcohol and poor duty performance, there is a nexus between the applicant's diagnosis of PTSD, DWI and substandard duty performance.

(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 outweighed the basis of separation.

b. Prior Decisions Cited: None

c. Response to Contentions:

(1) The applicant seeks relief contending, they had a mental health breakdown during duty hours after the loss of their baby and was never the same. Their first sergeant (1SG) asked if they wanted help, they said yes and seen a therapist on base the same day, however, that was the first and only time. Their immediate supervisors refused to let them attend another therapist visit, usually always citing that the applicant could "go another time." This progressed over and over and the applicant eventually stopped asking to avoid any reprisal from their leadership. They were denied mental health treatment and began resorting to alcohol, which led to the applicant having received a driving under the influence (DUI) charge, which started the separation process. The applicant regrets not speaking up when 1SG would ask if they were getting the help they needed, but the fear of reprisal kept them quiet. The applicant was a good soldier prior to this accident who spiraled out of control and was chaptered out of the Army.

The Board determined that this contention was valid and voted to upgrade the characterization of service due to PTSD mitigating the applicant's DWI charges.

(2) The applicant contends, now they have been diagnosed with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and Depression, with an alcohol disorder. Their desire is to change the character of their service, in order to continue going to school and take advantage of their benefits they would have otherwise received if they had an Honorable discharge. They are trying to better their life for their spouse and kids and having the school benefits would considerably change their life. They made mistakes in the past and do not wish for their family to be effected by the choices the applicant

made. Although they have been separated since 2013, they did not begin to seek Veterans Affairs (VA) treatment until 2019. It took the applicant a long time to build the courage to start talking to someone about their issues.

The Board considered this contention and determined that eligibility for Veteran's benefits, to include educational benefits under the Post-9/11 or Montgomery GI Bill, healthcare, or VA loans, do not fall within the purview of the Army Discharge Review Board. Accordingly, the applicant should contact a local office of the Department of Veterans Affairs for further assistance.

d. The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the circumstances surrounding the discharge - PTSD. 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 reentry code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

e. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable. The Board carefully considered the applicant's request, supporting documents, evidence in the records, a medical review, and published Department of Defense guidance for liberal consideration of discharge upgrade requests. The Board considered the applicant's statement, record of service, the frequency and nature of misconduct, and the reason for separation. The Board concurred with the conclusion of the medical advising official that the applicant's PTSD mitigates the basis of separation and warrants a change to the character and narrative reason for separation. Based on a preponderance of evidence, the Board determined that the reason for the applicant's separation was inequitable.

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

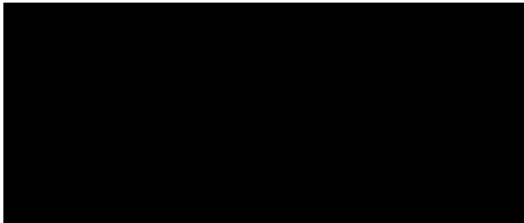
(3) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214 / Separation Order: 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:

7/5/2024



Legend:

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

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

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

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