

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

a. **Application Date:** 17 March 2023

b. **Date Received:** 20 March 2023

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 under other than honorable conditions. The applicant requests an upgrade to honorable.

b. The applicant seeks relief contending, in effect, the applicant's debts were out of control and the applicant was not adapting to the applicant's situations well. The applicant was told about a hardship discharge and how to take measures to submit a claim through the Army Career and Alumni Program (currently named).

(1) The applicant initially enlisted in the Army with a \$40,000 signing bonus for completion of satellite communications military occupational specialty (MOS). The applicant chose this MOS to take care of student loans, pay off credit card debt, and to pursue the green to gold program. The applicant's recruiter did a rapid enrollment and completely ignored the applicant's itemized list of debts, which caused the applicant's clearance to be declined when one of the credit debts was not transcribed properly. As a result, the applicant lost the signing bonus and the applicant became a needs of the Army soldier. Six months into what was a promising start to a career, the applicant was devastated by a loss of funds and had to reclassify. After four advanced individual trainings (two declined security clearances and failing medical training), the applicant became an AIT platoon leader at Fort Lee, VA for 91C MOS training.

(2) After completion of training the applicant reported to Fort Bragg in 2010. The applicant volunteered for to go to Airborne school, however, found out the applicant had scoliosis but leaders motivated the applicant to attend training. After seven successful jumps, the applicant was briefly knocked unconscious on a landing zone and has been suffering from chronic migraines ever since. The applicant continued to jump and has sustained knee pains and falling arches. Womack Army Medical Center evaluated the applicant and was supposed to send the applicant orthopedic footwear and never sent them. The applicant found an opportunity to minimize the physical training and still serve and fulfill duties as a soldier with the All American 82nd Chorus. For 6 months after a successful audition, the applicant traveled the nation singing, inspiring, recruiting, and showing love for the Army.

(3) The applicant was eventually sent back to the unit which was the Rear-D because the unit was deployed. The applicant was experiencing high levels of depression at the time, and was being taunted at the unit for being "Gay" and playing the "skin flute" as they would say for singing instead of fighting. This was the kind of hazing and harassment; the applicant endured all their life before the Army in inner city schools.

(4) The applicant was also dealing with a very physically and verbally abusive past during their upbringing. The applicant sought help from behavioral health at the Robinson Health Clinic. The applicant was also being seen for migraines and was still making efforts to serve on the Rear-D as requested.

(5) The applicant's Rear-D captain (CPT) (July 2011 - February 2012) spoke to the applicant's doctor and told the doctor under no condition would the applicant become non-deployable and that the applicant was embellishing their issues because they were going to send the applicant down range. When the applicant found out the CPT was talking to the applicant's doctor, the applicant panicked and stayed home, which the immediate team leader and whole command knew because the applicant was married in January 2011 and stayed literally 0.8 miles off post. Not one call was sent out to get the applicant.

c. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 25 September 2024, and by a 4-1 vote, the Board determined that the characterization of service was inequitable. Accordingly, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade to the characterization of service to General, Under Honorable Conditions. The Board determined the narrative reason/SPD code and RE code were proper and equitable and voted not to change them.

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

(Board member names available upon request)

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

a. Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization: Misconduct (Serious Offense) / AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c / JKQ / RE-3 / Under Other Than Honorable Conditions

b. Date of Discharge: 24 February 2012

c. Separation Facts:

(1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 12 January 2012

(2) **Basis for Separation:** The applicant was informed of the following reasons: The applicant absent themselves from the unit without authority on or about 21 September 2011 and remained absent until 18 October 2011.

(3) **Recommended Characterization:** Under Other Than Honorable Conditions

(4) **Legal Consultation Date:** 17 January 2012

(5) **Administrative Separation Board:**

(a) On 17 January 2012, the applicant conditionally waived consideration of the case before an administrative separation board, contingent upon receiving a characterization of service no less favorable than general (under honorable conditions) discharge.

(b) On 2 February 2012, the applicant's conditional waiver was denied.

(c) On 6 February 2012, the applicant unconditionally waived consideration of the case before an administrative separation board.

(6) **Separation Decision Date / Characterization:** 9 February 2012 / Under Other Than Honorable Conditions

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE

AR20230007203

- a. **Date / Period of Enlistment:** 16 September 2008 / 5 years
- b. **Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 22 / Some College / 117
- c. **Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-4 / 91C10, Utilities Equipment Repairer / 3 years, 4 months, and 6 days
- d. **Prior Service / Characterizations:** None
- e. **Overseas Service / Combat Service:** None
- f. **Awards and Decorations:** NDSM, GWOTSM, ASR
- g. **Performance Ratings:** NA
- h. **Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:**

(1) On 9 August 2010, the applicant's duty status changed from present for duty (PDY) to AWOL, effective 9 August 2010.

(2) On 13 August 2010, the applicant's duty status changed from AWOL to PDY, effective 13 August 2010.

(3) Developmental Counseling Form, 9 September 2011, shows the applicant was counseled for disobeying a noncommissioned officer.

(4) On 21 September 2011, the applicant's duty status changed from PDY to AWOL, effective 21 September 2011.

(5) Memorandum for Record, Letter of Intent to Chapter, 26 September 2011, the company commander states the applicant had been counseled on separation under chapter 14-12c, commission of a serious offense.

(6) On 18 October 2011, the applicant's duty status changed from AWOL to PDY, effective 18 October 2011.

(7) The applicant's sworn statement, 24 October 2011, states the applicant went AWOL because they needed to make financial arrangements for their family in preparation for when the applicant would be out of the Army.

(8) FG Article 15, 28 October 2011, for being absent from the unit without authority from on or about 20 September 2011 until on or about 18 October 2011. The punishment consisted of a reduction to E-1; forfeiture of \$733.00 pay per month for 2 months; and restriction for 45 days (suspended); and extra duty for 45 days.

(9) The applicant's Enlisted Record Brief, 2 November 2011, shows the applicant was flagged for adverse action (AA), effective 21 September 2011; was ineligible for reenlistment due to Other; prohibitions not otherwise identified (9X). The Assignment Eligibility Availability code reflects the applicant was temporarily ineligible for reassignments due to medical, convalescence, confinement due to trial by court martial, enrollment in Track III ASAP, or local bar to reenlistment.

(10) Report of Mental Status Evaluation (MSE), 8 November 2011, shows the applicant was psychiatrically cleared for any administrative actions deemed appropriate by the command.

The applicant could understand and participate in administrative proceedings; could appreciate the difference between right and wrong; and met medical retention requirements. The applicant had been screened for PTSD and mild TBI with negative results. The conditions were either not present or did not meet AR 40-501 criteria for a medical evaluation board. The command was advised to consider the influence of these conditions, if present, when determining final disposition.

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: 33 days

- AWOL, 9 August 2010 - 13 August 2010 / NIF
- AWOL, 21 September 2011 - 18 October 2011 / NIF

j. Behavioral Health Condition(s):

(1) Applicant provided: None

(2) AMHRR Listed: MSE as described in previous paragraph 4h.

The ARBA's medical advisor reviewed DoD and VA medical records.

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: DD Form 293; self-authored letter; two third party statements; and news article.

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The applicant started a construction company and is an amateur boxer.

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

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

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

(1) Individually and collectively, these documents provide further clarification to the Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records when considering requests by Veterans for modification of their discharge due to mental health

conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Liberal consideration will be given to Veterans petitioning for discharge relief when the application for relief is based in whole or in part on matters relating to mental health conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Special consideration will be given to Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) determinations that document a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment potentially contributed to the circumstances resulting in a less than honorable discharge characterization. Special consideration will also be given in cases where a civilian provider confers diagnoses of a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment if the case records contain narratives supporting symptomatology at the time of service or when any other evidence which may reasonably indicate that a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment existed at the time of discharge might have mitigated the misconduct that caused a discharge of lesser characterization.

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

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

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

(1) Paragraph 3-5c, provides the reasons for separation, including the specific circumstances that form the basis for the separation, will be considered on the issue of characterization. As a general matter, characterization will be based upon a pattern of behavior other than an isolated incident. There are circumstances, however, in which the conduct or performance of duty reflected by a single incident provides the basis for characterization.

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

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

(4) Paragraph 3-7c states 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.

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

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

(7) Paragraph 14-12c prescribes a Soldier is subject to action per this section for commission of a serious military or civilian offense, if the specific circumstances of the offense warrant separation and a punitive discharge is, or would be, authorized for the same or a closely related offense under the Manual for Courts-Martial.

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

e. Army Regulation 635-5-1 (SPD Codes), provides the specific authorities (regulatory or directive), reasons for separating Soldiers from active duty, and the SPD codes to be entered on the DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty). It identifies the SPD code of "JKQ" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14, paragraph 12c, misconduct (serious offense).

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

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

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

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

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

a. The applicant requests an upgrade to honorable. The applicant's AMHRR, the issues, and documents submitted with the application were carefully reviewed.

b. The applicant's DD Form 214 shows the applicant served 3 years, 4 months, and 6 days. The applicant was AWOL from 9 August 2010 - 13 August 2010 and 21 September 2011 - 18 October 2011 and received a FG Article 15. The applicant's DD Form 214 indicates the applicant was discharged under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14, paragraph 14-12c, by reason of Misconduct (Serious Offense), with a characterization of service of under other than honorable conditions.

c. The applicant contends, in effect, the applicant's debts were out of control and the applicant was not adapting to the applicant's situations well. The applicant was told about a hardship discharge and how to take measures to submit a claim through the Army Career and Alumni Program (currently named). There is no evidence in the AMHRR the applicant ever sought assistance before committing the misconduct, which led to the separation action under review.

d. The applicant contends, in effect, the applicant has scoliosis, suffers from chronic migraines due to being knocked unconscious while in Airborne school, and sustained knee pains and falling arches from airborne jumps in Airborne school. Medical reports in the AMHRR do not reflect the claim of scoliosis or injuries sustained while in service.

e. The applicant contends, in effect, after serving with the All American 82nd Chorus, the applicant was eventually sent back to the unit which was the Rear-D because the unit was deployed. The applicant was experiencing high levels of depression at the time, and was being taunted at the unit for being "Gay" and playing the "skin flute" as they would say for singing instead of fighting. This was the kind of hazing and harassment; the applicant endured all their life before the Army in inner city schools. The applicant was also dealing with a very physically and verbally abusive past during their upbringing. The applicant sought help from behavioral health at the Robinson Health Clinic. There is no evidence in the AMHRR the applicant sought assistance or reported the harassment.

f. The applicant contends, in effect, the applicant's Rear-D captain (CPT) (July 2011 - February 2012) spoke to the applicant's doctor and told the doctor under no condition would the applicant become non-deployable and that the applicant was embellishing their issues because they were going to send the applicant down range. When the applicant found out the CPT was talking to the applicant's doctor, the applicant panicked and stayed home, which the immediate team leader and whole command knew because the applicant was married in January 2011 and stayed literally 0.8 miles off post. Not one call was sent out to get the applicant. The AMHRR does not contain any indication or evidence of arbitrary or capricious actions by the command.

g. The applicant contends in a new article to have started a construction company and is an amateur boxer. The Army Discharge Review Board is authorized to consider post-service factors in the recharacterization of a discharge. No law or regulation provides for the upgrade of an unfavorable discharge based solely on the passage of time or good conduct in civilian life

after leaving the service. The Board reviews each discharge on a case-by-case basis to determine if post-service accomplishments help demonstrate previous in-service misconduct was an aberration and not indicative of the member's overall character.

h. The third party statements provided with the application states the applicant was known to be a reliable and disciplined soldier. The applicant has always conducted themselves as a professional and performed duties in a military manner. The applicant's wife states while in Virginia, the applicant was a leader, clean cut, followed the rules, and was very disciplined. The applicant led formations, took care of issues, and fellow comrades. The applicant was at the top of the class, the ultimate example of a great soldier. After serving a tour with the 82nd All American Choir, the applicant returned to the unit which was getting ready for deployment. The applicant was in the process of leaving the Army due to personnel issues, while getting ready for out-processing the applicant experienced heavy racism and disrespect from the unit. The applicant had a psych evaluation at Robinson Clinic which stated the applicant was experiencing PTSD and was unable to deploy. The applicant's unit stopped the out-processing and told the applicant that the applicant would deploy regardless of the applicant's situation. The applicant was mentally unfit and was not getting the support the applicant needed from the unit.

i. 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 which were void of a diagnosis of MST. However, the applicant's statement alone has the following potentially-mitigating diagnoses/experiences: The applicant reported depression and harassment due to being in the Choir.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The applicant reported depression and harassment due to being in the Choir.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **No.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that although the applicant reports the inappropriate verbal comments due to serving in the Choir, the VA has determined this is not a MST as the applicant does not experience the events as a trauma. Accordingly, while liberal consideration was applied and name calling acknowledged as inappropriate, there are no conditions or a MST for mitigation. Nonetheless, the Board could consider the name calling and provide partial relief with a General characterization.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **No.** After applying liberal consideration to the evidence, including the Board Medical Advisor's opine, the Board determined that the available evidence did not support a conclusion that the applicant's conditions outweighed the medically unmitigated offense. However, the board voted to provide partial relief with a General characterization based on enduring hazing and harassment, and the applicant's length of service and post service accomplishments outweighed the basis for separation (AWOL).

b. Prior Decisions Cited: None

c. Response to Contentions:

(1) The applicant contends, in effect, the applicant's debts were out of control and the applicant was not adapting to the applicant's situations well. The applicant was told about a hardship discharge and how to take measures to submit a claim through the Army Career and Alumni Program (currently named).

There is no evidence in the AMHRR the applicant ever sought assistance before committing the misconduct, which led to the separation action under review.

(2) The applicant contends, in effect, the applicant has scoliosis, suffers from chronic migraines due to being knocked unconscious while in Airborne school, and sustained knee pains and falling arches from airborne jumps in Airborne school.

The Board considered this contention during proceedings.

(3) The applicant contends, in effect, after serving with the All American 82nd Chorus, the applicant was eventually sent back to the unit which was the Rear-D because the unit was deployed. The applicant was experiencing high levels of depression at the time and was being taunted at the unit for being "Gay" and playing the "skin flute" as they would say for singing instead of fighting. This was the kind of hazing and harassment; the applicant endured all their life before the Army in inner city schools. The applicant was also dealing with a very physically and verbally abusive past during their upbringing. The applicant sought help from behavioral health at the Robinson Health Clinic.

The Board acknowledged this contention and determined the name calling was inappropriate and could be considered a form of hazing and harassment.

(4) The applicant contends, in effect, the applicant's Rear-D captain (CPT) (July 2011 - February 2012) spoke to the applicant's doctor and told the doctor under no condition would the applicant become non-deployable and that the applicant was embellishing their issues because they were going to send the applicant down range. When the applicant found out the CPT was talking to the applicant's doctor, the applicant panicked and stayed home, which the immediate team leader and whole command knew because the applicant was married in January 2011 and stayed literally 0.8 miles off post. Not one call was sent out to get the applicant.

The Board considered this contention non-persuasive during its deliberations.

(5) The applicant contends in a new article to have started a construction company and is an amateur boxer.

The Board acknowledged this post service accomplishment.

d. The Board determined that the characterization of service was inequitable based on the applicant's contention of enduring hazing and harassment. The Board determined the applicant's length of service, post-service accomplishments, and circumstances surrounding the discharge outweighed the basis of separation (AWOL). Accordingly, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade to the characterization of service to General, Under Honorable Conditions. The Board determined the narrative reason/SPD code and RE code were proper and equitable and voted not to change them. 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 contentions that the discharge was improper or inequitable.

e. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to General (Under Honorable Conditions) based on the applicant's contention of hazing and harassment, being taunted for being 'gay', for singing instead of fighting. The Board determined the applicant's length of service, post-service accomplishments (started a construction company and is an amateur boxer), and the circumstances surrounding the discharge outweighed the basis of separation (AWOL).

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

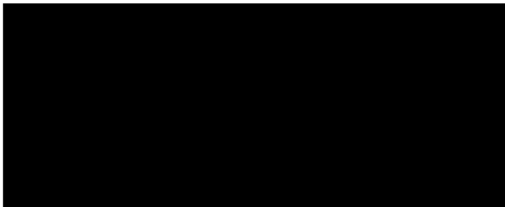
(3) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214: Yes
- b. Change Characterization to: General, Under Honorable Conditions
- c. Change Reason / SPD Code to: No Change
- d. Change RE Code to: No Change
- e. Change Authority to: No Change

Authenticating Official:

9/26/2024



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