

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]**a. Application Date:** 26 April 2021**b. Date Received:** 26 April 2021**c. Counsel:** None**2. REQUEST, ISSUES, BOARD TYPE, AND DECISION:**

a. Applicant's Requests and Issues: The current characterization of service for the period under review is honorable. The applicant requests a narrative reason change.

The applicant seeks relief contending, in effect, suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The applicant believes they were unjustly discharged and will bring medical records to the hearing, which will prove their discharge was unfair and strictly personal. The government did not adhere to the regulation, although the applicant knows they made a mistake by using drugs to help with their PTSD condition. The applicant holds the belief a medical discharge was the correct course of action.

b. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 5 June 2025, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board, based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighed the applicant's offenses of illegal substance abuse and transporting an open container of alcohol, determined the narrative reason for the applicant's separation is now inequitable. Therefore, the Board directed the issue of a new DD Form 214 changing the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12b, the narrative reason for separation to Pattern of Misconduct, and the separation code to JKA. The Board determined the characterization of service 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: Misconduct (Drug Abuse) / AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c (2) / JKK / RE-4 / Honorable

b. Date of Discharge: 22 September 2012

c. Separation Facts:

(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate: 29 November 2011 / 14 February 2012

(2) Basis for Separation: The company commander informed the applicant under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c, Commission of a Serious Offense, for the following reasons: on 12 October 2011, the applicant tested positive for cocaine on a drug test conducted on 25 May 2011. The applicant tested positive for cocaine on a drug test conducted on 31 August 2011. On 18 November 2011, the brigade commander stated the applicant tested positive for cocaine on a drug test conducted on 25 May 2011. The applicant tested positive for cocaine on a second drug test conducted on 31 August 2011. On 9 February 2012, the applicant was notified of additional misconduct.

The applicant tested positive for cocaine and THC marijuana on a drug test conducted on, 27 September 2011.

The applicant tested positive for cocaine and THC marijuana on a drug test conducted on, 27 October 2011.

The applicant tested positive for cocaine and THC marijuana on a drug test conducted on, 2 November 2011.

The applicant was in wrongful possession of marijuana on post on, 3 October 2004, (MPR 05953-2004-MPC034).

The applicant had an open container of alcohol in their car on 3 October 2004, (MPR 05953-2004-MPC034).

The applicant was unlawfully carrying a weapon off post on 15 January 2007, (MPR 00632-2007-MPC034).

The applicant was involved in a domestic violence incident in Fayetteville on 2 August 2010 (MPR04511-2010-MPC023).

(3) Recommended Characterization: General (Under Honorable Conditions) / The brigade commander recommended the applicant receive a Under Other Than Honorable Conditions discharge.

(4) Legal Consultation Date: 13 October 2011; 29 November 2011 and 15 February 2012

(5) Administrative Separation Board: On 13 October 2011, 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.

On 6 January 2012, the applicant's conditional waiver was denied.

On 18 January 2012, the applicant was notified to appear before an administrative separation board and advised of rights.

On 15 February 2012, the applicant unconditionally waived consideration of the case before an administrative separation board.

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: On 7 March 2012, the separation authority approved the applicant's separation under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c, Commission of a Serious Offense. / Under Other Than Honorable Conditions

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment: 14 February 2008 / 5 years

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 29 / High School Graduate / 111

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-6 / 92A3O, Automated Logistical / 14 years, 8 months, 14 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: RA, 9 July 1997 – 30 October 2000 / HD
RA, 31 October 2000 – 27 September 2003 / HD
RA, 28 September 2004 – 30 January 2006 / HD
RA, 31 January 2006 – 13 February 2008 / HD

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: Korea, SWA / Iraq (19 March 2003 – 21 May 2003; 28 December 2004 – 28 December 2005)

f. Awards and Decorations: ARCOM-3, AAM-2, AGCM-3, NDSM, KSM, GWOTEM, NCOPDR, ASR, OSR-3

g. Performance Ratings: 1 December 2007 – 4 May 2008 / Among the Best
5 May 2008 – 4 May 2009 / Among the Best
5 May 2009 – 4 May 2010 / Fully Capable
5 May 2010 – 4 May 2011 / Among the Best

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record: Military Police Report, 8 August 2010, reflects the applicant's assault on a person; communicating threats; spouse abuse; sexual battery (off post).

Electronic Copy of Specimen Custody Document – Drug Testing, 3 June 2011, reflects the applicant tested positive for COC (cocaine) 10588 during an Inspection Random (IR) urinalysis testing conducted on 25 May 2011.

FG Record of Proceedings under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 27 June 2011, for wrongfully using cocaine (between 23 and 25 May 2011). The punishment consisted of a reduction to E-5, forfeiture of \$1,482 pay per month for two months (suspended).

Electronic Copy of Specimen Custody Document – Drug Testing, 9 September 2011, reflects the applicant tested positive for COC (cocaine) 316 during an Inspection Random (IR) urinalysis testing conducted on 31 August 2011.

FG Record of Proceedings under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 6 October 2011, for wrongfully using cocaine (between 29 and 31 August 2011). The punishment consisted of a reduction to E-4, forfeiture of \$1,162 pay per month for two months and extra duty for 45 days.

Electronic Copy of Specimen Custody Document – Drug Testing, 17 October 2011, reflects the applicant tested positive for COC (cocaine) 17132, lol; THC 39 (marijuana) during a Rehabilitation Testing (RO) urinalysis testing conducted on 27 September 2011.

Electronic Copy of Specimen Custody Document – Drug Testing, 7 November 2011, reflects the applicant tested positive for COC (cocaine) 15247 THC 27 (marijuana) during a Rehabilitation Testing (RO) urinalysis testing conducted on 27 October 2011.

Electronic Copy of Specimen Custody Document – Drug Testing, 17 November 2011, reflects the applicant tested positive for COC (cocaine) 7619 THC 63 (marijuana) during a Rehabilitation Testing (RO) urinalysis testing conducted on 2 November 2011.

FG Record of Proceedings under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 13 December 2011, for wrongfully using cocaine and marijuana (between 1 September and 27 October 2011). The punishment consisted of a reduction to E-1, forfeiture of \$733 pay per month for two months.

Memorandum for Record, 23 February 2012, explanation of command policy regarding subsequent drug testing after positive urinalysis and the policy's role in the separation proceedings concerning the applicant. It was command's policy every Soldier who tests positive for use of illicit drugs based on lawful search or inspection be tested each subsequent month until the Soldier demonstrates full rehabilitation. The primary purpose of the tests is to ensure the military fitness, readiness, and good order and discipline in the unit. It was the unit's practice to test all Soldiers under this command policy along with other Soldiers during the unit's random monthly inspection for illicit drug use using a urinalysis. The use of the applicant's positive drug tests, although mistakenly coded as "RO," are permissible for use in consideration of characterization of service because, of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals findings in *United States vs. Bickel*, 30 M.J. 277 (1990) as in *Bickel*, the tests were conducted pursuant to pre-established command policy adhering to the requirements for an inspection under Military Rule of Evidence (M.R.E.) 313(b).

Four Developmental Counseling Forms for failure to meet school prerequisites; failure physical fitness test; missing formation and event-oriented counseling.

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: None

j. Behavioral Health Condition(s):

(1) Applicant provided: Department of Veterans Affairs Rating Decision, 2 August 2013, reflects a service connection for PTSD and an evaluation of 70 percent.

(2) AMHRR Listed: Report of Medical Examination and History, 20 July 2011, the examining medical physician noted in the comments section: Adjustment disorder and alcoholism.

Report of Mental Status Evaluation, 11 August 2011, reflects the applicant was 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 mTBI.

The ARBA's medical advisor reviewed DoD and VA medical records, including documents listed in 4j(1) and (2) above.

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty; two Applications for the Review of Discharge; Department of Veterans Affairs Rating Decision.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d. Army Regulation 600-85, (The Army Substance Abuse Program), paragraph 10-12a defines the Limited Use Policy and states unless waived under the circumstances listed in

paragraph 10-13d, Limited Use Policy prohibits the use by the government of protected evidence against a Soldier in actions under the UCMJ or on the issue of characterization of service in administrative proceedings. Additionally, the policy limits the characterization of discharge to “Honorable” if protected evidence is used. Protected evidence under this policy includes:

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

(1) Chapter 3, Section II provides the authorized types of characterization of service or description of separation.

(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 3-8a states a Soldier is entitled to an honorable characterization of service if limited-use evidence (see AR 600-85) is initially introduced by the Government in the discharge proceedings, and the discharge is based upon those proceedings. The separation authority will consult with the servicing Judge Advocate in cases involving limited use evidence.

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

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

(6) Paragraph 14-12c(2) terms abuse of illegal drugs as serious misconduct. It continues; however, by recognizing relevant facts may mitigate the nature of the offense. Therefore, a single drug abuse offense may be combined with one or more minor disciplinary infractions or incidents of other misconduct and processed for separation under paragraph 14-12a or 14-12b as appropriate.

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

g. 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: 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.

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

The available evidence reflects the applicant was notified of the intent to discharge them from the U.S. Army for wrongfully using drugs on 12 October 2011, the company commander stated the applicant tested positive for cocaine on a drug test conducted on 25 May 2011. The applicant tested positive for cocaine on a drug test conducted on 31 August 2011, and multiple other times.

The applicant contends suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder. The applicant provided a Department of Veterans Affairs Rating Decision, 2 August 2013, reflecting a service connection for PTSD and an evaluation of 70 percent. The AMHRR includes a Report of Medical Examination and History, 20 July 2011, the examining medical physician noted in the comments section: Adjustment disorder and alcoholism. A Report of Mental Status Evaluation, 11 August 2011, reflecting the applicant was 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 mTBI. The separation authority considered all medical documents.

The applicant contends the government did not adhere to the regulation, although the applicant knows they made a mistake by using drugs to help with their PTSD condition. The applicant did not submit evidence other than their statement to support the contention. The AMHRR includes a Memorandum for Record, 23 February 2012, explanation of command policy regarding subsequent drug testing after positive urinalysis and the policy's role in the separation proceedings concerning the applicant. It was the command's policy every Soldier who tests positive for use of illicit drugs based on lawful search or inspection be tested each subsequent month until the Soldier demonstrates full rehabilitation. The primary purpose of the tests is to ensure the military fitness, readiness, and good order and discipline in the unit. It is the unit's practice to test all Soldiers under this command policy along with other Soldiers during the unit's random monthly inspection for illicit drug use using a urinalysis. The use of the applicant's positive drug tests, although mistakenly coded as "RO," are permissible for use in consideration of characterization of service because, of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals findings in *United States v. Bickel*, 30 M.J. 277 (1990), as in *Bickel*, the tests were conducted pursuant to pre-established command policy adhering to the requirements for an inspection under Military Rule of Evidence (M.R.E.) 313(b). Army Regulation 600-85, (The Army Substance Abuse Program), paragraph 10-12a defines the Limited Use Policy and states unless waived under the circumstances listed in paragraph 10-13d, Limited Use Policy prohibits the use by the government of protected evidence against a Soldier in actions under the UCMJ or on the issue of characterization of service in administrative proceedings. Additionally, the policy limits the characterization of discharge to "Honorable" if protected evidence is used. Protected evidence under this policy includes:

The applicant contends they should have been medically discharged. The applicant's request to change to a medical discharge in the DD Form 214 does not fall within this board's purview. The

applicant may apply to the Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR) using the enclosed DD Form 149 or obtained from a Veterans' Service Organization.

The applicant believes they were unjustly discharged, and it was unfair and strictly personal. The applicant did not submit evidence other than their statement to support the contention. The AMHRR does not include any indication or evidence of arbitrary or capricious actions by the command.

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 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: Adjustment Disorder, PTSD.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board found that the applicant was diagnosed in service with an Adjustment Disorder and is service connected by the VA for PTSD. Service connection establishes that the applicant's PTSD also existed during military service.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Partially.** The Board determined, based on the Board Medical Advisor's opine, that the applicant's behavioral health conditions partially mitigate the discharge. The applicant was diagnosed in service with an Adjustment Disorder and is service connected by the VA for PTSD. Given the nexus between PTSD and using substances for self-medication, all the substance related misconduct to include positive drug tests, possession of marijuana on post, and having an open container of alcohol in the car is mitigated. Unlawfully carrying a weapon off post and being involved in a domestic violence incident are not mitigated by an Adjustment Disorder or PTSD since neither condition has a natural sequela with this misconduct and there is no evidence that the applicant's Adjustment Disorder or PTSD directly contributed to this misconduct.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **Yes.** After applying liberal consideration to the evidence, including the Board Medical Advisor opine, the Board determined that the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighed the applicant's illegal substance abuse offenses and transporting an open container of alcohol. The Board determined that neither the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder nor Adjustment Disorder mitigated the applicant's offenses of unlawfully carrying a weapon off post and being involved in a domestic violence incident, so a change to Misconduct (Minor Infractions) narrative reason for separation is not warranted.

b. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant contends suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder. The Board liberally considered this contention and determined that the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighed the applicant's offenses of illegal substance abuse and transporting an open container of alcohol. The Board determined that neither the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder nor Adjustment Disorder mitigated the applicant's offenses of unlawfully carrying a weapon off post and being involved in a domestic violence incident, so a change to Misconduct (Minor Infractions) narrative reason for separation is not warranted.

(2) The applicant contends the narrative reason for the discharge needs to be changed. The Board determined that a change to Pattern of Misconduct narrative reason for separation is warranted based on medical mitigation of the applicant's offenses of illegal substance abuse and transporting an open container of alcohol.

(3) The applicant contends the government did not adhere to the regulation, although the applicant knows they made a mistake by using drugs to help with their PTSD condition. The Board considered this contention but ultimately did not address it as the applicant's illegal substance abuse was medically mitigated and the applicant already holds an honorable characterization of service.

(4) The applicant contends they should have been medically discharged. The Board determined that the applicant's request for a medical discharge does not fall within the purview of the ADRB. The applicant may apply to the Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR), using a DD Form 293 regarding this matter. A DD Form 293 may be obtained online at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/forms/dd/dd0293.pdf> or from a Veterans' Service Organization.

c. The Board, based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighed the applicant's offenses of illegal substance abuse and transporting an open container of alcohol, determined the narrative reason for the applicant's separation is now inequitable. Therefore, the Board directed the issue of a new DD Form 214 changing the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12b, the narrative reason for separation to Pattern of Misconduct, and the separation code to JKA. The Board determined the characterization of service was proper and equitable and voted not to change it.

d. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted not to change the applicant's characterization of service as the applicant already holds an honorable characterization and further relief is not available.

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

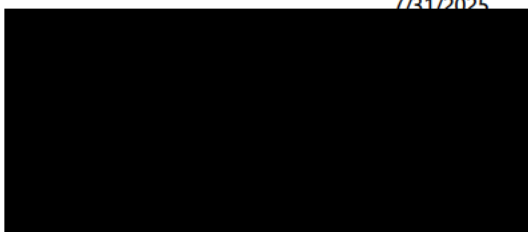
(3) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214: Yes
- b. Change Characterization to: No Change
- c. Change Reason / SPD Code to: Pattern of Misconduct / JKA
- d. Change RE Code to: No Change
- e. Change Authority to: AR 635-200

Authenticating Official:

7/31/2025



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
 UOTHC – Under Other Than
 Honorable Conditions
 VA – Department of Veterans
 Affairs