

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]**a. Application Date:** 26 April 2021**b. Date Received:** 26 April 2021**c. Counsel:** [REDACTED]**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, through counsel, requests a narrative reason change.

The applicant seeks relief contending, in effect, deploying to Bosnia and Kosovo. When the applicant returned from Kosovo, the applicant declined consulting a psychiatrist because the other Soldiers declined. The applicant had nightmares, was always on edge, and was drinking every day, but did not say anything in fear of being teased by the noncommissioned officers (NCOs). The applicant traveled to Amsterdam with friends and, after returning, used marijuana to stop the nightmares and to be able to sleep. While in Germany, the applicant was reassigned from the worst platoon to headquarters platoon, as the executive officer's (XO's) driver, and was on a tank until the unit returned from Kosovo. The applicant reenlisted, returned to Fort Benning, and became the XO's driver, working hard but drinking every night. One day, the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) office summoned the applicant for questioning and told the applicant it would look better if the applicant did not have an attorney; therefore, the applicant waived the right to an attorney. There were 30 Soldiers in the applicant's former unit who were found to have used drugs. The applicant was devastated when their name was mentioned in the investigation. One night, the applicant broke a window in their room and used the glass to cut their wrists. For the first time since returning from Kosovo, the applicant felt relieved. The applicant was admitted to the hospital and prescribed antidepressants and painkillers, and their parents had to drive six hours to visit. The applicant never knew what was wrong. The applicant's attorney contested the charges against the applicant to no avail. The applicant served 30 days of confinement and, when released, was separated from the service. Before serving the sentence, the battalion commander told the applicant only so much of the court-martial sentence would be enforced, but the unit took everything. The applicant was numb on antidepressants; therefore, did not complain. The applicant's 1SG was supposed to administer the medicine dosage, but the 1SG gave the medicine to the applicant and told the applicant not to bother the 1SG. The applicant did not have the mental capacity to understand the separation proceedings while on antidepressants. After six years of the discharge, the applicant was diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD); major depressive disorder (MDD); and polysubstance abuse, combat related. The applicant put their family through hell, went through rehabilitation in 2003, and has been sober since 2004. After being sober, the nightmares and society issues returned. In 2007, the applicant began treatment by a Department of Veterans Affairs' (VA). The VA rated the applicant 70 percent disabled for PTSD and granted 100 percent disability for unemployability. Shortly after the discharge, the applicant contemplated suicide, but a relative saved their life. When the relative went into kidney failure in 2006, the applicant gave the relative one of theirs. The applicant believed the Army treated the applicant like an outcast. With the support of their family, and the applicant is returning to school and would love to tell future employers the applicant is an honorably discharged veteran. Counsel further details the contentions in a legal brief submitted with the application.

b. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 5 November 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined that the applicant's reentry eligibility code is inequitable based on the applicant's PTSD outweighing the misconduct and warranting the Board to upgrade the RE to 3. The Board found that the characterization of service and narrative reason for separation were proper and equitable.

Please see Section 9 of this document for more details regarding the Board's decision. Board member names are available upon request.

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

a. Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization: Condition, Not a Disability / AR 635-200, Paragraph 5-17 / JFV / RE-4 / Honorable (previously upgraded by the ABCMR from Chapter 14-12c).

b. Date of Discharge: 20 March 2001

c. Separation Facts:

(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate: Acknowledgement not in file.

(2) Basis for Separation: The Notification for Separation did not provide a specific basis for separation; however, the Commander's Report, undated, reflects the specific, factual reasons for separation: The applicant received a summary court-martial for wrongful use and possession of marijuana. The applicant was counseled on several occasions for violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

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

(4) Legal Consultation Date: 21 December 2000

(5) Administrative Separation Board: NA

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: Undated / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment: 6 December 1999 / 3 years

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 21 / GED / NIF

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-4 / 19K10, M1 Armor Crewman / 3 years, 7 months, 9 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: RA, 12 August 1997 – 5 December 1999 / HD

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: Bosnia, Germany, Kosovo / None

f. Awards and Decorations: ASR / The applicant's AMHRR reflects award of the AAM, however, the award is not reflected on the DD Form 214.

g. Performance Ratings: NA

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record: Record of Trial by Summary Court-Martial, reflects, on 20 October 2000, the applicant was found guilty of the following charges:

Charge I, of violation of Article 112a, UCMJ:

Specification 1: Wrongfully use marijuana. Plea: Guilty.

Specification 2: Wrongfully use Mexican mushrooms. Plea: Guilty.

Specification 3: Wrongfully distribute Mexican mushrooms. Plea: Guilty.

Charge II, of violation of Article 80, UCMJ:

Specification 1: Wrongfully Possess marijuana. Plea: Guilty.

Specification 2: Wrongfully Possess Mexican mushrooms. Plea: Guilty.

The sentence adjudged: Forfeiture \$964 pay per month for one month; reduction to E-1; restriction for two months; and confinement for 30 days. The sentence was approved and would be executed.

The Action Corrected Copy, undated, reflects only so much of the sentence as provides for confinement was approved and would be executed.

Report of Mental Status Evaluation, 29 November 2000, reflects the applicant was cleared for any administrative actions deemed appropriate by the command. The applicant could understand and participate in administrative proceedings and was mentally responsible. There were no mental health problems which required disposition through medical channels.

Report of Medical History, 4 December 2000, the applicant reported being admitted into the psychiatric ward after attempting to commit suicide on 24 July 2000. The examining medical physician did not mention the suicide attempt or any mental health issues in the comment section.

Judge Advocate's Review, 21 December 2000, reflects the trial counsel determined:

Charge I, Specifications 1 and 2, and Charge II, Specification 2, did not state an offense because Mexican mushrooms were not a schedule I controlled substance, nor were they necessarily a contraband substance, and should be dismissed by the convening authority;

The punitive article described in Charge II was incorrect and was a violation of Article 112a, instead of Article 80, but was not a ground for dismissal or reversal;

The sentence was illegal because the forfeiture was at the E-4 rate instead of the reduced rate of E-1; and

The trial counsel recommended approving the sentence to confinement and disapproving all other sentences.

Memorandum, 4 January 2001, reflects the Attorney Advisor, Administrative and Civil Law Division, reviewed the separation proceedings and found the commander, in the notification

memorandum for separation was required to notify the applicant of the specific allegations upon which the proposed separation was based, but the commander did not provide the specific reasons. The attorney found the commander's failure to specify the basis for separation was harmless because the supporting documentation was included in the separation packet and the applicant was represented by defense counsel.

Memorandum, 17 January 2001, the applicant's defense attorney, indicates the applicant was erroneously reduced in rank and requested the applicant's rank be restored and any pay lost because of the erroneous reduction.

Memorandum, 14 February 2001, reflects the attorney-advisor found the separation was legally sufficient, and the defense's counsel's argument the applicant should not have been reduced by summary court-martial because the convening authority only approved so much of the sentence was incorrect. The advisor indicated by operation of law, an enlisted Soldier sentenced to confinement was automatically reduced to E-1, when the sentence to confinement was approved under the UCMJ, Article 58a.

Eight Developmental Counseling Forms, for failing to report to appointed place of duty on multiple occasions; using drugs; committing assault; going to another country to purchase drugs; and professional growth.

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: None / The applicant's AMHRR reflects the applicant was sentenced by summary court-martial to confinement for 30 days. This period is not reflected on the applicant's DD Form 214.

j. Behavioral Health Condition(s):

(1) Applicant provided: Patient Intake / Screening Record (PIR), 7 August 2000, reflecting the applicant self-enrolled to the Army Substance Abuse Program for alcohol dependence.

Department of Veterans Affairs medical documents, between 24 July 2000 and 4 January 2019, reflecting the applicant was admitted to the hospital after a serious suicide attempt, self-inflicted lacerations to both wrists from glass from a window. The applicant was diagnosed with alcohol dependence; depressive disorder, not otherwise specified (NOS); antisocial personality trait; lacerations to both wrists, self-inflicted; history of traumatic brain injury (TBI); occupational problem; alcohol withdrawal, treated, resolved; bipolar disorder I; and kidney donor to relative.

Department of Veterans Affairs Decision, 18 September 2015, reflecting the VA rated the applicant 70 percent disability for PTSD; major depressive disorder; and polysubstance abuse.

Department of Veterans Affairs Decision, 4 November 2015, reflecting the VA rated the applicant 100 percent compensation because the applicant was unable to work because of service-connected disabilities.

(2) AMHRR Listed: None

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

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: Application for Correction of Military Record; Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty; Application for the Review of Discharge; self-authored statement; Legal Brief with all listed exhibits 1 through 23; separation documents; enlistment

documents; military service medical documents; VA medical documents; and attorney letter to the Army Review Boards Agency Congressional Liaison and Inquiry.

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The applicant began rehabilitation and turned their life around, donated a kidney to a relative, and saved a relative from choking.

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) 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) Chapter 5 provides for the basic separation of enlisted personnel for the convenience of the government.

(4) Paragraph 5-1 states a Soldier being separated under this paragraph will be awarded a characterization of service of honorable, general (under honorable conditions), or an uncharacterized description of service if in entry-level status. A general (under honorable conditions) discharge is normally inappropriate for individuals separated under the provisions of paragraph 5-14 (previously paragraph 5-17) unless properly notified of the specific factors in the service that warrant such characterization.

(5) Paragraph 5-14 (previously paragraph 5-17) specifically provides that a Soldier may be separated for other physical or mental conditions not amounting to a disability, which interferes with assignment to or performance of duty and requires that the diagnosis be so severe that the Soldier's ability to function in the military environment is significantly impaired.

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 "JFV" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 5-14 (previously Chapter 5-17), Condition, Not a Disability.

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

The applicant contends the narrative reason for the discharge needs changed. The applicant was separated under the provisions, at the time, of Chapter 5, paragraph 5-17, AR 635-200 with an honorable discharge. The narrative reason specified by Army Regulations for a discharge under this paragraph is "Condition, Not a Disability," and the separation code is "JFV." Army Regulation 635-8 (Separation Processing and Documents) governs preparation of the DD Form 214 and dictates the entry of the narrative reason for separation, entered in block 28 and separation code, entered in block 26 of the form, will be exactly as listed in tables 2-2 or 2-3 of AR 635-5-1 (Separation Program Designator (SPD) Codes). The regulation stipulates no deviation is authorized. There is no provision for any other reason to be entered under this regulation.

The applicant contends combat-related PTSD affected behavior, which led to the discharge, and the VA rated the applicant 70 percent service-connected disability for the condition. The applicant provided several medical documents reflecting the applicant was diagnosed with alcohol dependence; depressive disorder, NOS; antisocial personality trait; lacerations to both wrists, self-inflicted; history of TBI; occupational problem; alcohol withdrawal, treated, resolved; and bipolar disorder I. The VA rated the applicant 70 percent disability for PTSD; major depressive disorder; and polysubstance abuse, and 100 percent compensation for unemployability because of the disabilities. The applicant's AMHRR shows the applicant underwent a mental status evaluation (MSE) on 29 November 2000, which indicates the applicant was mentally responsible. The applicant underwent a medical examination on 4 December 2000, which the applicant reported being admitted into the psychiatric ward after attempting to commit suicide on 24 July 2000. The medical examining physician did not comment on the reported suicide attempt. The documents in the applicant's AMHRR were considered by the separation authority.

The applicant contends youth and immaturity affected the applicant's behavior at the time of the discharge. The AMHRR shows the applicant met entrance qualification standards to include age.

The applicant contends the applicant should not have been reduced because the summary court-martial convening authority did not approve the sentence of reduction to E-1. The applicant's AMHRR does not contain any indication or evidence of arbitrary or capricious actions by the command.

The applicant contends the applicant should have been referred to a medical evaluation board. The applicant's AMHRR is void of any evidence to support the contention.

The applicant contends good service, including two combat tours. The Board considered the applicant's service accomplishments and the quality of service according to the DODI 1332.28.

The applicant requests medical retirement, restoration of rank to E-4, and restoration of pay. The applicant's request 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 regarding this matter. A DD Form 149 may also be obtained from a Veterans' Service Organization.

The applicant contends beginning rehabilitation and turning their life around, donating a kidney to a relative, and saving a relative from choking. 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.

The third-party statements provided with the application speak highly of the applicant and recognize the applicant's good military service.

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, the applicant's statement, and/or civilian provider documentation and found that the applicant has the following potentially mitigating diagnoses/experiences: PTSD and MDD.

(2) Did the condition exist, or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found the applicant is 70 percent service connected for PTSD.

(3) Does the condition or experience excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board determined, based on the Board Medical Advisor's opine, that the applicant's behavioral health conditions mitigate the discharge. Given the nexus between PTSD and the use of substances to self-medicate, and the nexus between PTSD and avoidant behavior, the applicant's misconduct characterized by wrongful use of marijuana and multiple FTRs is mitigated.

(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 PTSD outweighed the applicant's illegal substance abuse and FTR offenses.

b. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant contends combat-related PTSD affected behavior, which led to the discharge, and the VA rated the applicant 70 percent service-connected disability for the condition. The Board liberally considered this contention and determined that the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighed the applicant's illegal substance abuse and FTR offenses. However, the Board found that the applicant already holds an appropriate characterization of service and narrative reason for separation, so further upgrade is not necessary.

(2) The applicant contends the narrative reason for the discharge needs to be changed. The Board considered this contention and determined that the applicant's Condition, Not a Disability narrative reason for separation is in accordance with past and current policy and regulations.

(3) The applicant contends youth and immaturity affected the applicant's behavior at the time of the discharge. The Board considered this contention but ultimately did not address it in detail as the applicant's current discharge does not reflect misconduct. Additionally, the applicant met age requirements for military service.

(4) The applicant contends the applicant should not have been reduced because the summary court-martial convening authority did not approve the sentence of reduction to E-1. The Board considered this contention but ultimately did not address it as the applicant's current discharge does not reflect misconduct.

(5) The applicant contends the applicant should have been referred to a medical evaluation board. The Board determined that the applicant's concern regarding a medical evaluation board 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.

(6) The applicant contends good service, including two combat tours. The Board considered the applicant's length of service and overseas tours and determined that those factors did not warrant a change to the discharge.

(7) The applicant requests medical retirement, restoration of rank to E-4, and restoration of pay. The Board determined that the applicant's requests do 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.

(8) The applicant contends beginning rehabilitation and turning their life around, donating a kidney to a relative, and saving a relative from choking. The Board favorably noted the applicant's successes and determined that they do not warrant further upgrade to the discharge.

c. The Board determined that the applicant's reentry eligibility code is inequitable based on RE-3 typically being assigned to the Condition, Not a Disability narrative reason for separation. Therefore, the Board voted to upgrade the reentry code to RE-3. The Board found that the characterization of service and narrative reason for separation were proper and equitable:

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, as the reason the applicant was discharged was in accordance with policy and regulation.

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE**AR20210000724**

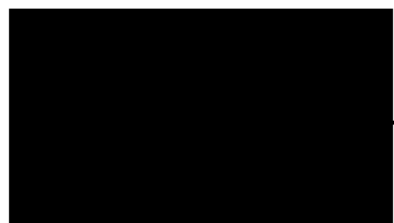
(3) The RE code will change to RE-3 based on the applicant's Condition, Not a Disability narrative reason for separation.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

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

Authenticating Official:

4/22/2025

**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
UOTHHC – Under Other Than
Honorable Conditions
VA – Department of Veterans
Affairs