

**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 bad conduct. The applicant requests an upgrade to honorable.

The applicant seeks relief contending, in effect, the discharge was inequitable because the incidents occurred after 30 months of exemplary service without any issues. Before the offenses, the applicant was an outstanding Soldier who was promoted early and received many coins, ribbons and praises from fellow Soldiers and the chain of command. The applicant volunteered to work extra so others could have time off for holidays and birthdays. While serving, the applicant injured their neck, shoulder and back while doing physical training. The applicant was placed on a profile and given Percocet for the pain. The applicant was given the pain medication until the chain of command started complaining and the applicant was cut off cold turkey. As a result, the applicant became addicted and started using marijuana, cocaine and ecstasy to curb the pain. The applicant was running out of money to purchase the drugs and began to steal from a fellow Soldier. When the applicant was caught, they admitted what they did and the JAG attorney advised the applicant to change the reason for stealing the money. If the applicant did not follow the advice of the lawyer and accept the plea deal, the applicant would have had a better chance to explain their actions in court. The applicant has been granted 90 percent disability through the VA due to service-connected injuries. The applicant has not been in trouble since being discharged from the military, proving these were isolated incidents and ones the applicant does not want to commit again. The applicant is trying to better themselves by attending college to become a Registered Nurse, but Post 9/11 GI Bill benefits were denied because of the discharge status. The applicant and family have had to deal with this since it happened and would like to finally put this bad mark on an otherwise perfect military record to rest. At the time the applicant was convicted of the offenses, they were in the process of getting out of the military on a service-related disability and believes the chain of command did not agree with this decision and therefore used the applicant as an example to keep other Soldiers from doing the same things the applicant did. A discharge upgrade would allow the applicant to show all the Army Values instilled in the applicant and enable the applicant to care for people and one day take care of fellow veterans. The applicant would like to seek employment at a Veterans Hospital.

b. **Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 12 September 2024 and after carefully examining the evidence and record of service during the period of enlistment under review, the Board determined that clemency is warranted based on partial medical mitigation of the applicant's offenses and a finding that the applicant's unmitigated theft offenses were not of a severity to warrant a Bad Conduct Discharge. By a 3-2 vote, the Board voted to grant relief by upgrading the applicant's characterization of service to Under Other Than Honorable (UOTH) Conditions.

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

**3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:**

a. **Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization:** Court-Martial (Other) / AR 635-200, Chapter 3 / JJD / RE-4 / Bad Conduct

b. **Date of Discharge:** 28 October 2005

c. **Separation Facts:**

(1) **Pursuant to Special Court-Martial Empowered to Adjudge a Bad-Conduct Discharge:** As announced by Special Court-Martial Order Number 22, 17 September 2004, on 15 July 2004, the applicant was found guilty of the following:

Charge I, in violation of Article 86, UCMJ. The Specification: On or about 16 March 2004, without authority, absent oneself from the unit and did remain so absent until being apprehended on or about 7 June 2004.

Charge II, in violation of Article 121, UCMJ. The Specification: On or about 31 May 2003 and on or about 12 June 2003, stole U.S. currency of a value of \$900 property of PFC G. M.

Charge III, in violation of Article 123, UCMJ. The Specification: On or about 31 May 2003 and on or about 12 June 2003, with intent to defraud, falsely made the signature of G. M., to certain checks in the following words and figures \$150, \$200, \$250 and \$300.

(2) **Adjudged Sentence:** Reduction to E-1; to forfeit \$795 pay per months for 10 months; to be confined for 10 months; and to be discharged from the service with a Bad Conduct discharge.

(3) **Date / Sentence Approved:** 17 September 2004 / Only so much of the sentence, a reduction E-1, forfeiture of \$795 pay per month for 10 months, confinement for 8 months, and a bad conduct discharge was approved and, except for the part of the sentence pertaining to a bad conduct discharge, would be executed.

(4) **Appellate Reviews:** The Record of Trial was forwarded to The Judge Advocate General of The Army for review by the Court of Military Review. The United States Army Court of Criminal Appeals affirmed the approved findings of guilty and the sentence.

(5) **Date Sentence of BCD Ordered Executed:** 5 August 2005

#### 4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. **Date / Period of Enlistment:** 23 August 2000 / 5 years

b. **Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 22 / Associate degree / 103

c. **Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-4 / 11B10, Infantryman / 4 years, 5 months, 5 days

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

e. **Overseas Service / Combat Service:** Korea / None

f. **Awards and Decorations:** NDSM, KDSM, ASR, OSR, GWOTSM

**g. Performance Ratings:** NA

**h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:** Four Personnel Action Forms, reflect the applicant's duty status changed as follows:

From Present for Duty (PDY) to Absent Without Leave (AWOL), effective 16 March 2004;  
From AWOL to Dropped From Rolls (DFR), effective 15 April 2004;  
From Present for Duty (PDY) to Confined by Military Authorities (CMA) effective 4 June 2004; and,  
From CMA to PDY, effective 17 December 2004.

Report of Return of Absentee, 4 June 2004, reflects the applicant was apprehended by civil authorities and returned to military control on 4 June 2004.

SCMO Number 22, 17 September 2004, as described in previous paragraph 3c(1).

SCMO Number 134, 5 August 2005, ordered the Bad Conduct Discharge to be executed.

**i. Lost Time / Mode of Return:** 9 months, 3 days:

AWOL, 16 March 2004 – 3 June 2004 / Apprehended by Civil Authorities  
NIF, 4 June 2004 – 14 July 2004 / NIF / The DD Form 214, appears to be in error.  
CMA, 4 June 2004 – 17 December 2004 / Released from Confinement

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

(1) **Applicant provided:** None

(2) **AMHRR Listed:** None

*The ARBA's medical advisor reviewed DoD and VA medical records and not solely those documents listed in 4j(1) and (2) above.*

**5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:** Application for the Review of Discharge; Application for Correction of Military Record; self-authored statement; third-party letter; SCMO Number 134; SCMO Number 22; Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty.

**6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS:** The applicant has not been in any legal trouble since being discharged from the military and continues to better oneself by attending college to become a Registered Nurse.

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

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

condition, including PTSD, TBI, sexual trauma, IPV, or spousal abuse, as a basis for the discharge. Further, the guidance provides that Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records and Discharge Review Boards will develop and provide specialized training specific to sexual trauma, IPV, spousal abuse, as well as the various responses of individuals to trauma.

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

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

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

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

**d.** Army Regulation 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations) 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 3-5c, 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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. A characterization of under honorable conditions may be issued only when the reason for separation specifically allows such characterization.

(5) 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.

(6) Paragraph 3-11 states a Soldier will be given a bad conduct discharge pursuant only to an approved sentence of a general or special court-martial. The appellate review must be completed, and the affirmed sentence ordered duly executed. Questions concerning the finality of appellate review should be referred to the servicing SJA.

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 "JJD" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 3, Court-Martial (other).

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 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 applicant's Army Military Human Resource Record (AMHRR) indicates the applicant was adjudged guilty by a court-martial and the sentence was approved by the convening authority. Court-martial convictions stand as adjudged or modified by appeal through the judicial process.

The Board is empowered to change the discharge only if clemency is determined to be appropriate. Clemency is an act of mercy, or instance of leniency, to moderate the severity of the punishment imposed.

The applicant contends good service, including being promoted early and receiving many coins, ribbons and praises from both fellow Soldiers and the chain of command. The applicant volunteered to work extra so others could have time off for holidays and birthdays. The Board considered the applicant's service accomplishments and the quality of service according to the DODI 1332.28.

The applicant contends the event which led to the discharge from the Army was an isolated incident. The incident occurred after 30 months of exemplary service without any issues. Army Regulation 635-200, paragraph 3-5, in pertinent part, stipulates there are circumstances in which the conduct or performance of duty reflected by a single incident provides the basis for a characterization.

The applicant contends while serving, injuring their neck, shoulder and back while doing physical training. The applicant was placed on a profile and given Percocet for the pain. The applicant was given the pain medication until the chain of command started complaining and the applicant was cut off cold turkey. As a result, the applicant became addicted and started using marijuana, cocaine, and ecstasy to curb the pain. The applicant was running out of money to purchase the drugs and began to steal from a fellow Soldier. When the applicant was caught, they admitted what they had done, and the JAG attorney advised the applicant to change the reason for stealing the money. If the applicant did not follow the advice of the lawyer and accept the plea deal, the applicant would have had a better chance to explain their actions in court. The applicant's AMHRR does not contain any indication or evidence of arbitrary or capricious actions by the command.

The applicant contends being granted 90 percent disability from the VA due to service-connected injuries. The applicant did not provide any evidence to support the contention the VA granted 90 percent for service-connected injuries.

The applicant contends at the time the applicant was convicted of the offenses, the applicant was in the process of getting out of the military on a service-related disability; the applicant believes the chain of command did not agree with the decision and used the applicant as an example to keep other Soldiers from doing the same things the applicant did. The applicant provided a third-party letter from their spouse which states the applicant suffers from PTSD, depression and anxiety and is taking medication. The applicant has been seeing a mental health counselor and is starting group therapy sessions. The applicant's AMHRR contains no documentation of PTSD diagnosis. The ARBA sent a letter to the applicant at the address in the application on 10 June 2015 requesting documentation to support a PTSD diagnosis but received no response from the applicant. The applicant's AMHRR does not contain any indication or evidence of arbitrary or capricious actions by the command.

The applicant contends an upgrade would allow educational benefits through the GI Bill. Eligibility for veteran's benefits to include educational benefits under the Post-9/11 or Montgomery GI Bill does not fall within the purview of the Army Discharge Review Board. Accordingly, the applicant should contact a local office of the Department of Veterans Affairs for further assistance.

The applicant contends an upgrade of the discharge will allow the applicant to obtain better employment. The Board does not grant relief to gain employment or enhance employment opportunities.

The applicant has not been in any legal trouble since being discharged from the military and continues to better oneself by attending college to become a Registered Nurse. 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.

#### 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. Additionally, the applicant asserts Anxiety and Depression, which may be sufficient evidence to establish the existence of a condition that could mitigate or excuse the discharge.

(2) Did the condition exist, or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found that the VA diagnosed the applicant with PTSD in 2007 that was noted to be related to military trauma suggesting that the condition existed during military service. The applicant self-asserts Anxiety and Depression during military service.

(3) Does the condition or experience excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Partially.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that the VA diagnosed the applicant with PTSD in 2007 that was noted to be related to military trauma suggesting that the condition existed during military service. Liberal consideration is applied, and the applicant's PTSD provides partial mitigation for the basis of separation. Given the nexus between PTSD and avoidance, the AWOL is mitigated. However, there is no natural sequela between PTSD and stealing or falsely signing checks since PTSD does not interfere with the ability to distinguish between right and wrong and act in accordance with the right. The applicant self-asserts Anxiety and Depression, and the VA has diagnosed these conditions post service. However, there is no evidence that the applicant's Anxiety and Depression existed during military service. Furthermore, Anxiety and Depression would provide no additional mitigation since, similar to PTSD, these conditions do not interfere with the ability to distinguish between right and wrong.

(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 Post

Traumatic Stress Disorder and self-asserted Anxiety and Depression outweighed the applicant's medically unmitigated offenses of theft and forging signatures on checks.

**b. Response to Contention(s):**

(1) The applicant contends being granted 90 percent disability from the VA due to service-connected injuries. The Board liberally considered this contention and determined that the available evidence did not support a conclusion that the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and self-asserted Anxiety and Depression outweighed the entirety of the separating misconduct. The Board found the AWOL offense medically mitigated, limiting the misconduct to theft and forging signatures on checks. The Board rendered the Bad Conduct Discharge unduly harsh for these offenses. Therefore, an upgrade to an UOTH characterization of service is warranted.

(2) The applicant contends good service, including early promotion, receiving many coins/ribbons, and praises from both fellow Soldiers and the chain of command. The applicant volunteered to work extra so others could have time off for holidays and birthdays. The Board considered this contention and found the applicant's good service unpersuasive given that the applicant stole from a fellow Soldier.

(3) The applicant contends the event which led to the discharge from the Army was an isolated incident. The incident occurred after 30 months of exemplary service without any issues. The Board considered this contention and determined that the applicant's theft offenses took place on numerous occasions.

(4) The applicant contends while serving, injuring their neck, shoulder and back while doing physical training. The applicant was placed on a profile and given Percocet for the pain. The applicant was given the pain medication until the chain of command started complaining and the applicant was cut off cold turkey. As a result, the applicant became addicted and started using marijuana, cocaine, and ecstasy to curb the pain. The applicant was running out of money to purchase the drugs and began to steal from a fellow Soldier. When the applicant was caught, they admitted what they had done, and the JAG attorney advised the applicant to change the reason for stealing the money. If the applicant did not follow the advice of the lawyer and accept the plea deal, the applicant would have had a better chance to explain their actions in court. The Board considered this contention but did not find medical mitigation for the applicant's theft and forging check offenses.

(5) The applicant contends at the time the applicant was convicted of the offenses, the applicant was in the process of getting out of the military on a service-related disability; the applicant believes the chain of command did not agree with the decision and used the applicant as an example to keep other Soldiers from doing the same things the applicant did. When a Servicemember is being processed through the Physical Evaluation Board and is subsequently processed for an involuntary administrative separation or referred to a court-martial for misconduct, the disability evaluation is suspended. The Physical Evaluation Board case remains in suspense pending the outcome of the non-disability proceedings. If the action includes either a punitive or administrative discharge for misconduct, the medical process is stopped, and the board report is filed in the member's medical record. In this case, the Board found that the suspension of the applicant's disability processing in favor of court-martial was proper and equitable and in accordance with policy.

(6) The applicant contends an upgrade would allow educational benefits through the GI Bill. The Board considered this contention and determined that eligibility for Veteran's benefits, to include educational benefits under the Post-9/11 or Montgomery GI Bill, healthcare or VA



loans, do not fall within the purview of the Army Discharge Review Board. Accordingly, the applicant should contact a local office of the Department of Veterans Affairs for further assistance.

(7) The applicant contends an upgrade of the discharge will allow the applicant to obtain better employment. The Board considered this contention but does not grant relief to gain employment or enhance employment opportunities.

(8) The applicant has not been in any legal trouble since being discharged from the military and continues to better oneself by attending college to become a Registered Nurse. The Board considered the applicant's post-service accomplishments and found that they did not outweigh the unmitigated offenses that served as the basis of separation.

c. The Board determined that clemency is warranted based on partial medical mitigation of the applicant's offenses and a finding that the applicant's unmitigated offenses were not of a severity to warrant a Bad Conduct Discharge. Accordingly, the Board voted to grant relief by upgrading the applicant's characterization of service to UOTH conditions. The applicant has exhausted their appeal options available with ADRB. However, the applicant may still apply to the Army Board for Correction of Military Records. The applicant is responsible for satisfying the burden of proof and providing documents or other evidence sufficient to support the applicant's contention(s) that the discharge was improper or inequitable.

d. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to UOTH conditions due to medical mitigation of the applicant's AWOL offense and a finding that the remaining unmitigated theft and forgery offenses were not of a severity to warrant a Bad Conduct Discharge. The Board determined that the applicant's UOTH conditions discharge is now proper and equitable as the applicant's conduct fell below that level of satisfactory service warranting a General characterization or meritorious service warranting an Honorable characterization.

(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 both proper and equitable.

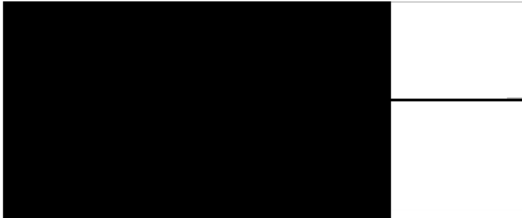
(3) The RE code will not change due to the behavioral health conditions. The current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214: Yes
- b. Change Characterization to: Under Other Than 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:

9/13/2024



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