

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 general (under honorable conditions). The applicant requests an upgrade to honorable and a change to the narrative reason for separation.

The applicant seeks relief contending, in effect, the discharge was based on a faulty misconduct (drug abuse). The misconduct was the result of unrecognized, undiagnosed, and untreated post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) caused by military combat service in Afghanistan. The reason for separation should be medical for PTSD. The discharge was improper because the applicant was not provided the opportunity to be properly screened or rehabilitated. Alone, the applicant could not recover from the pain of depression, anxiety, haunting nightmares, and constant flashbacks from the war in Afghanistan. As a result, the applicant's behavior became risky and very impulsive, and the applicant began self-medicating to cope, which led to the discharge of misconduct (drug abuse). There was neither a mental health facility nor substance rehabilitation available at the base in Soto Cano, Honduras, in 2010. Because of the Department of Defense's budget limitations, the applicant was not afforded the opportunity to fly back to America to receive proper treatment or screening. Instead, the applicant was quickly forced out from Honduras with a bad discharge, PTSD, and a non-rehabilitated addiction. At that point, the applicant was not offered any help to begin to heal and reintegrate into civilian life. The characterization and inequitable narrative reason on the applicant's DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) is not only a false representation of their service, but negatively impacts the applicant's life. The discharge limits the recognition the applicant receives, GI Bill education benefits, and job opportunities, even though the applicant is a combat veteran with over four years of service. The discharge caused major financial hardship, placing the applicant in debt with the Internal Revenue Service because of the reenlistment bonus the applicant received following completion of honorable service. Fortunately, the applicant was able to receive treatment immediately following the improper separation. The discharge should reflect the applicant's diagnosis and well-overdue treatment from the Atlanta Veterans Affairs (VA) Hospital. The applicant further details the contentions in the self-authored statements submitted in the application, including the contentions the drugs were introduced by Soldiers senior to the applicant and age was a factor in the misconduct.

b. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 15 August 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighing the applicant's illegal substance abuse. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed to the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN. The Board determined the reentry code is 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, Paragraph 14-12c (2) / JKK / RE-4 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

b. Date of Discharge: 29 March 2011

c. Separation Facts:

(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate: 21 February 2011 / The commander notified the applicant the least favorable characterization of service the applicant could receive was an under other than honorable conditions. The applicant's AMHRR contains only the first page of the notification.

(2) Basis for Separation: The applicant was informed of the following reasons: On 9 September 2010, the applicant used cocaine. On 4 November 2010, the applicant received a Field Grade Article 15 for violation of Article 112a of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), Wrongful use, possession, etc., of controlled substances.

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

(4) Legal Consultation Date: NIF

(5) Administrative Separation Board: NA

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

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment: 3 December 2008 / 6 years

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 19 / GED / 95

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-5 / 92Y20, Unit Supply Specialist / 4 years, 1 month, 4 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: RA, 26 February 2007 – 2 December 2003 / HD

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: Honduras, SWA / Afghanistan (10 July 2008 – 28 June 2009)

f. Awards and Decorations: ARCOM, AAM-2, NDSM, ACM-2CS, GWOTSM, ASR, OSR-2, NATOMDL, CAB

g. Performance Ratings: 1 October 2009 – 30 September 2010 / Marginal

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record: Electronic Copy of DD Form 2624, 22 September 2010, reflects the applicant tested positive for COC 319 (cocaine), during an Inspection Unit (IU) urinalysis testing, conducted on 7 September 2010.

Developmental Counseling Form, 29 September 2010, for testing positive for cocaine, a controlled substance.

Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) Enrollment form, 29 September 2010, reflects the applicant was command-referred in the ASAP. The form was endorsed by the company commander but does not reflect any signatures or comments from any personnel from the ASAP.

Criminal Investigation Division (CID) Report of Investigation - Initial Final, 30 September 2010, reflects an investigation established probable cause to believe the applicant committed the offense of Wrongful Use of a Controlled Substance when the applicant submitted a urine specimen on 7 September 2010, during the conduct of a unit urinalysis test, which subsequently tested positive for Cocaine. The applicant admitted to using cocaine and indicated the drug was supplied by two people the applicant and another Soldier met at a club when they followed the people back to their home.

Field Grade Article 15, 4 November 2010, for wrongfully using cocaine (between 1 and 7 September 2010). The punishment consisted of a reduction to E-4 and extra duty and restriction for 45 days.

Electronic Copy of DD Form 2624, 14 December 2010, reflects the applicant tested positive for COC 141 (cocaine), during an Inspection Unit (IU) urinalysis testing, conducted on 15 November 2010.

Commander's Report, 3 January 2011, reflects the commander indicated rehabilitation was attempted through the ASAP.

Field Grade Article 15, 24 January 2011, for wrongfully using cocaine (15 November 2010). The punishment consisted of a reduction to E-1; and extra duty and restriction for 45 days.

The applicant provided DeKalb CSB Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addiction Services letter, 2 April 2013, reflecting the applicant was admitted to the DeKalb Community Service Board's Fox Substance Abuse Recovery Program (RSAP) on 21 March 2013, for 28 days of inpatient treatment. After completion, the applicant was scheduled to transition to the DAC Intensive Outpatient Program for 12 weeks of aftercare.

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: None

j. Behavioral Health Condition(s):

(1) Applicant provided: Department of Veterans Affairs Rating Decision, 22 February 2012, reflecting the VA rated the applicant 50 percent service-connected for PTSD.

Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center (VAMC), Atlanta, Georgia, letter, 21 June 2012, reflecting the applicant was diagnosed with PTSD; substance induced mood disorder versus major depressive disorder, recurrent; alcohol dependence, continuous; cocaine dependence, in early full remission; amphetamine abuse; and nicotine abuse. The applicant was referred to the Substance Abuse Treatment Program (SATP) Intensive Day Program (IOP).

Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Decatur, Georgia, letter, 30 October 2013, reflecting the applicant was treated for depression and PTSD.

(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: Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty; Application for the Review of Discharge; three self-authored statements; VA Rating Decision; two VAMC letters; DeKalb CSB Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addiction Services letter; Noncommissioned Officer Evaluation Report; five third party character references; Warrior Leader Course Diploma; Service School Academic Evaluation Report; numerous award certificates; numerous recommendations for awards; Final Pay Worksheet; and Bonus Re-Coup Worksheet; congressional inquiry electronic mail (email) messages ; Senator P's Agency Assistance questionnaire; Army Review Boards Agency Congressional Liaison and Inquiries letter; Army Review Boards Agency letter, settlement agreement; college transcripts, with email message; Warriors to Workforce Program certificate; military promotion orders; FAC-C Level 1 certificate; military identification card; Common Access Card; VA Performance Appraisal; Contract Officer Certificate of Appointment; and Make That Change Monthly Award.

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The applicant managed to maintain sobriety for four years; is working as a General Schedule (GS)-09 employee; attained a bachelor's degree; and overcame the struggle with PTSD.

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

(4) 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.

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 "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).

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 contends the narrative reason for the discharge needs to be changed. The applicant was separated under the provisions of Chapter 14, paragraph 14-12c(2), AR 635-200 with a general (under honorable conditions) discharge. The narrative reason specified by Army Regulations for a discharge under this paragraph is "Misconduct (Drug Abuse)," and the separation code is "JKK." 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 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 being diagnosed with PTSD and other conditions; being rated 50 percent service-connected disabled by the VA, and PTSD affected behavior, which led to the discharge. The applicant provided several medical documents reflecting the applicant was diagnosed with PTSD; substance-induced mood disorder versus major depressive disorder, recurrent; alcohol dependence, continuous; cocaine dependence, in early full remission; amphetamine abuse; and nicotine abuse, and was rated 50 percent service-connected disabled by the VA. The applicant's AMHRR is void of a mental status evaluation.

The applicant contends being supplied with drugs by Soldiers senior to the applicant; not being rehabilitated because ASAP was unavailable; funds were not available to transfer the applicant to the U.S. for treatment. The applicant did not provide any evidence other than the applicant's statement to support the contention. The applicant's AMHRR contains the Commander's Report indicating the command attempted to rehabilitate the applicant through the ASAP. An ASAP enrollment form, 29 September 2010, reflects entries made by the commander, but the form did not appear to have any entries made by ASAP staff members. Army Regulation 600-85, paragraph 7-3, entitled voluntary (self) identification and referral, states voluntary (self) ID is the most desirable method of identifying substance use disorder. The individual whose performance, social conduct, interpersonal relations, or health becomes impaired because of these problems has the personal obligation to seek help. Soldiers seeking self-referral for problematic substance use may access services through BH services for a SUD evaluation. The Limited Use Policy exists to encourage Soldiers to proactively seek help. The applicant's AMHRR does not contain any indication or evidence of arbitrary or capricious actions by the command.

The applicant contends good service, including a combat tour.

The applicant contends the discharge should have been for medical reasons. Army Regulation 635-200, stipulates commanders will not separate Soldiers for a medical condition solely to spare a Soldier who may have committed serious acts of misconduct.

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 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 maintaining sobriety for four years; working as a General Schedule (GS)-09 employee; attaining a bachelor's degree; and overcoming the struggle with PTSD. 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. They all recognize the applicant's good military service before and/or after positive urinalysis.

9. BOARD DISCUSSION AND DETERMINATION:

a. As directed by the 2017 memo signed by A.M. Kurta, the board considered the following factors:

(1) Did the applicant have a condition or experience that may excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor, a voting member, reviewed the applicant's DOD and VA health records, applicant's statement, and/or civilian provider documentation and found

that the applicant has the following potentially-mitigating diagnoses: Adjustment Disorder and PTSD.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The applicant was diagnosed in-service with Adjustment Disorder and PTSD.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that given the nexus between the service connected PTSD related to combat trauma and substance use, the basis is mitigated. Regarding the in-service Adjustment Disorder, this is unrelated as it is a temporary, short-lived, difficulty coping with stressors that does not rise to the level of impaired decision making.

(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.

b. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant contends being diagnosed with PTSD and other conditions; being rated 50 percent service-connected disabled by the VA, and PTSD affected behavior, which led to the discharge. The Board liberally considered this contention and determined that the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighed the applicant's illegal substance abuse. Therefore, a discharge upgrade is warranted.

(2) The applicant contends the narrative reason for the discharge needs to be changed. The Board considered this contention and determined that it was valid based on medical mitigation.

(3) The applicant contends being supplied with drugs by Soldiers senior to the applicant; not being rehabilitated because ASAP was unavailable; and funds were not available to transfer the applicant to the U.S. for treatment. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighing the applicant's illegal substance abuse.

(4) The applicant contends good service, including a combat tour. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighing the applicant's illegal substance abuse.

(5) The applicant contends the discharge should have been for medical reasons. 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.

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

(8) The applicant contends maintaining sobriety for four years; working as a General Schedule (GS)-09 employee; attaining a bachelor's degree; and overcoming the struggle with PTSD. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighing the applicant's illegal substance abuse.

c. The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighing the applicant's illegal substance abuse. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed to the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN. The Board determined the reentry code is proper and equitable and voted not to change it.

d. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable because the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighed the applicant's illegal substance abuse. Thus, the prior characterization is no longer appropriate.

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

(3) The RE code will not change. Given the applicant's behavioral health condition, the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE

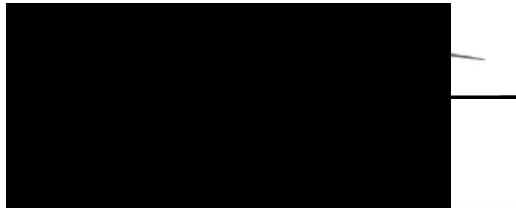
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10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. **Issue a New DD-214:** Yes
- b. **Change Characterization to:** Honorable
- c. **Change Reason / SPD Code to:** Misconduct (Minor Infractions)/JKN
- d. **Change RE Code to:** No Change
- e. **Change Authority to:** AR 635-200

Authenticating Official:

8/22/2024



Legend:

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

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

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

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