

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

The applicant seeks relief contending, in effect, completing the first term of a six-year enlistment and 80 percent of the extension. The applicant completed the combat tours successfully. The applicant had no violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) before the deployments. The applicant was suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) at the time the applicant and the spouse began experiencing marital problems. The applicant did not initiate any physical attacks on the spouse but defended oneself from the spouse's verbal and physical attacks. The applicant deeply regrets the decision not to seek counseling at the time of the applicant's marital difficulties and accepts accountability for the applicant's actions. The applicant realizes the applicant needed intense emotional counseling to help the applicant through the dark days the applicant was experiencing. The applicant agreed to a Chapter 10 discharge during a time frame when the applicant was overwhelmed and desperately in need of help. The applicant recognizes the applicant's attempts to handle everything on the applicant's own was the wrong decision. The applicant continues to suffer from night sweats and depression (PTSD). The applicant and the spouse live in separate states and are going through the divorce process. The applicant moved to North Carolina, completed an associate degree program with a major in Business Administration, is currently employed through a temporary hiring agency, and has no civilian arrest record. The applicant is seeking mental health counseling. The applicant further details the contentions in the application and the Case Analysis and Summary submitted with the application.

**b. Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 5 October 2023, and by a 4-1 vote, the Board determined that the characterization of service was inequitable based on the applicant's length/quality of service (to include combat service), post-service accomplishments, and accepting responsibility for the misconduct. Accordingly, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade to the characterization of service to General Under Honorable Conditions. The Board determined the narrative reason/SPD and RE code were proper and equitable and voted not to change them.

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

*Board member names available upon request.*

**3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:**

**a. Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization:** In Lieu of Trial by Court-Martial / AR 635-200, Chapter 10 / KFS / RE-4 / Under Other Than Honorable Conditions

**b. Date of Discharge:** 12 August 2013

**c. Separation Facts:**

**(1) Date and Charges Preferred (DD Form 458, Charge Sheet):** On 25 June 2013, the applicant was charged with:

Charge I: Violating Article 128, UCMJ:

Specification 1: On 23 July 2012, the applicant did unlawfully strike the stepchild, M. I., a child under the age of 16 years, on the back and forearm with a belt.

Specification 2: On 30 March 2013, the applicant did unlawfully grab the stepchild, M. I., a child under the age of 16 years, by the shirt collar with the hands and throw the child into a wall.

Specification 3: On 9 June 2011, the applicant did unlawfully kick the applicant's spouse, J. S., in the face with the foot.

Specification 4: On 26 May 2012, the applicant did unlawfully strike the applicant's spouse, J. S., in the face with the head.

Charge II: Violating Article 134, UCMJ:

Specification 1: On 10 June 2011, the applicant was drunk and disorderly, and the conduct was to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces and was of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces.

Specification 2: On 26 May 2012, the applicant was responsible for the care of L. S., a child under the age of 16 years, and did endanger the physical health of said child, by head butting with force, J. S., while J. S. was holding L. S., and the conduct constituted culpable negligence, and was to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces and was of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces.

**(2) Legal Consultation Date:** 16 July 2013

**(3) Basis for Separation:** Pursuant to the applicant's request for discharge under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 10, in lieu of trial by court-martial based on violation of Article 128 (four specifications) and Article 134, Specification 2 as reflected in paragraph 3c, above.

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

**(5) Separation Decision Date / Characterization:** 25 July 2013 / Under Other Than Honorable Conditions

**4. SERVICE DETAILS:**

**a. Date / Period of Enlistment:** 7 February 2008 / 6 years

**b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 21 / HS Graduate / 103

**c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-6 / 25Q30, 7E Multichannel Transmission Systems Operator-Maintainer / 7 years, 3 days

**d. Prior Service / Characterizations:** RA, 10 August 2006 – 6 February 2008 / HD

**e. Overseas Service / Combat Service:** SWA / Iraq (6 June 2010 – 6 June 2011); Kuwait (10 December 2007 – 1 March 2009)

**f. Awards and Decorations:** ICM-3CS, ARCOM-2, AAM-2, AGCM-2, NDSM, GWOTSM, NCOPDR, ASR, OSR-2

**g. Performance Ratings:** 1 December 2008 – 30 November 2009 / Among the Best  
1 December 2009 – 30 November 2010 / Among the Best  
1 December 2010 – 30 November 2011 / Among the Best  
1 December 2011 – 30 November 2012 / Fully Capable  
1 December 2012 – 23 May 2013 / Marginal

**h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:** Charge Sheet as described in previous paragraph 3c.

Military Police Report, 10 June 2011, reflects on 9 June 2011, the applicant and the applicant's spouse were apprehended for: domestic violence and simple assault (on post). Investigation reveals the applicant and the applicant's spouse were involved in a verbal altercation which turned physical when the spouse struck the applicant in the face when the applicant was sleeping in the bed. The spouse indicated the applicant retaliated by assaulting the spouse. The applicant was administered a blood alcohol content (BAC) test, which resulted in a .081 and .082 BAC. According to the spouse, the argument began because the spouse found text messages on the applicant's phone from the person with whom the applicant had an affair. The investigation established probable cause to believe the applicant's spouse assaulted the applicant.

Military Police Report, 3 July 2011, reflects the applicant's spouse was apprehended for: assault (on post). The applicant stated the spouse assaulted the applicant by striking the applicant in the face and upper torso with an open and closed fist and striking the applicant with a money jar. The applicant had no physical marks and declined treatment. Investigation established probable cause to believe the applicant's spouse committed the offenses of Assault and Domestic Violence.

Military Police Report, 13 July 2011, reflects Military Police was dispatched to the applicant's residence because the applicant and the spouse were involved in a verbal disagreement over domestic matters, which at no time became physical.

CID Report of Investigation - Initial, 27 July 2012, reflects an investigation established probable cause to believe the applicant committed the offenses of Assault on Child Under 16 and Family Member Abuse, when the applicant stepchild was found to have bruising on the arm and stated the bruises were caused by the applicant striking the child with a belt. The applicant admitted to striking the child on the buttocks with a belt but denied striking the child on the arm or back.

Letter of Concern, 16 January 2013, reflects the battalion commander formally announced a concern regarding the applicant's domestic stability because of the verbal and physical altercations between the applicant and the spouse and the way the applicant disciplines the children, referring to the incident which took place on 23 July 2012, requiring Military Police involvement.

Military Police Report, 20 January 2013, reflects the applicant was apprehended for: driving under the influence (DUI), to the slightest degree; DUI with BAC of .08 or more (on post). The

applicant submitted two breath samples on the Intoxilyzer 8000, with results of .118 and .126 percent breath alcohol content.

General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand, 31 January 2013, reflects the applicant was driving while under the influence of alcohol. The applicant was driving through the main gate and was stopped because a Military Police Officer noticed the applicant had blood shot eyes and smelled of alcohol. The applicant failed three field sobriety tests. The applicant was arrested and transported to the Military Police Station and administered a breathalyzer test, which registered a .126 percent blood alcohol content.

Courts of Arizona – Cochise County Court Precinct 5 Hearing Order Regarding Order of Protection, 2 May 2013, reflects the applicant's spouse had an order of protection, injunction against harassment, or injunction against workplace harassment, which was issued against the applicant on 21 April 2013, and the order was to remain in effect.

Electronic Mail (email) messages, 3 and 29 May 2013, reflects the applicant's spouse sent an email message and photographs to Captain S. D., trial counsel, in which the spouse's mother described an incident of domestic violence committed by the applicant against the spouse, while the spouse was holding the child, L. S.

Child Protective Services (CPS) Report Summary, 15 May 2013, reflects the applicant was investigated for physical abuse to M. I. on 23 July 2012, and the findings were unsubstantiated. On 23 July 2013, the applicant's stepchild, M. I., was observed with red, scabbing marks on the arm, which resembled burn marks. The child was questioned and stated the applicant hit the child with a belt. The applicant's child, L. S., was not observed as having any injuries. The applicant admitted to spanking the children with a belt, which is the main form of discipline in the home.

Developmental Counseling Form, 29 July 2013, reflects the applicant was informed the applicant's request for discharge under AR 635-200, Chapter 10, had been approved and the out-processing requirements.

**i. Lost Time / Mode of Return:** None

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

**(1) Applicant provided:** Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Progress Notes, 8 October 2015, reflecting the applicant screened positive for PTSD, based on the associated clinical reminder, and was referred for diagnostic clarification and treatment-planning purposes.

**(2) AMHRR Listed:** None

**5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:** DD Form 214; DD Form 293; Case Analysis and Summary; VA Progress Notes; third party character reference; and Cochise College transcripts.

**6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS:** The applicant moved to North Carolina, completed an associate degree in business administration, is currently employed through a temporary hiring agency, and has no civilian arrest record. The applicant is seeking mental health counseling.

**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 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)** Paragraph 3-7c states Under Other Than Honorable Conditions discharge is an administrative separation from the Service under conditions other than honorable and it may be issued for misconduct, fraudulent entry, security reasons, or in lieu of trial by court martial based on certain circumstances or patterns of behavior or acts or omissions that constitute a significant departure from the conduct expected of Soldiers in the Army.

**(5)** Chapter 10 provides, in pertinent part, that a member who has committed an offense or offenses for which the authorized punishment includes a punitive discharge may submit a request for a discharge for the good of the Service in lieu of trial by court-martial. The request may be submitted at any time after charges have been preferred and must include the individual's admission of guilt.

**(6)** Paragraph 10-6 stipulates medical and mental examinations are not required but may be requested by the Soldier under AR 40-501, chapter 8.

**(7)** Paragraph 10-8a stipulates a discharge under other than honorable conditions normally is appropriate for a Soldier who is discharged in lieu of trial by court-martial. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record during the current enlistment. (See chap 3, sec II.)

**(8)** Paragraph 10b stipulates Soldiers who have completed entry-level status, characterization of service as honorable is not authorized unless the Soldier's record is otherwise so meritorious that any other characterization clearly would be improper.

**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 "KFS" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 10, In Lieu of Trial by Court-Martial.

**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 evidence in the applicant's Army Military Human Resource Record (AMHRR) confirms the applicant was charged with the commission of an offense punishable under the UCMJ with a punitive discharge. The applicant, in consultation with legal counsel, voluntarily requested, in writing, a discharge under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 10, in lieu of trial by court-martial. In this request, the applicant admitted guilt to the offense, or a lesser included offense, and indicated an understanding an under other than honorable conditions discharge could be received, and the discharge would have a significant effect on eligibility for veterans' benefits. The under other than honorable conditions discharge received by the applicant was normal and appropriate under the regulatory guidance.

The applicant contends being diagnosed with PTSD by the VA and the condition, which was undiagnosed at the time, ultimately led to the discharge. The applicant provided medical documents indicating the applicant screened positive for PTSD and was referred for further testing. The applicant's AMHRR is void of a mental status evaluation.

The applicant contends a verbally and physically abusive spouse affected behavior and contributed the discharge. There is evidence in the applicant's AMHRR reflecting there was probable cause to believe the applicant's spouse assaulted the applicant on two occasions.

The applicant contends the command preferred charges against the applicant based on a bogus restraining order and the allegations were over two years old. 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 two combat tours.

The applicant contends completing an associate degree in business administration, being employed through a temporary hiring agency, having no civilian arrest record, and seeking mental health counseling. 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 statement provided with the application speak highly of the applicant. It recognizes the applicant's good conduct after leaving the Army.

**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, based on the Board's Medical Advisor opine, reviewed the applicant's DOD and VA health records, applicant's statement, and/or civilian provider documentation and found that the applicant has the following potentially mitigating diagnoses/experiences: PTSD. Additionally, the applicant asserts IPV, which may be sufficient evidence to establish the existence of a condition that could excuse or mitigate the discharge.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board, based on the Board's Medical Advisor opine, found that the applicant's PTSD existed during military service. The applicant's asserted IPV also existed during military service, but there is evidence the IPV was bidirectional.

(3) Does the condition or experience excuse or mitigate the discharge? **No.** The Board, based on the Board's Medical Advisor opine, applied liberal consideration and determined that the applicant's PTSD and asserted IPV do not provide mitigation for the basis of separation. PTSD does not have a natural sequela with striking a child with a belt, throwing a child into a wall, kicking the spouse in the face with the foot, striking the spouse in the face with the head, or culpable negligence from endangering a child when head butting the spouse. The applicant's repeated acts of domestic violence and child abuse were not spontaneous or unpremeditated and the choice of victims was not accidental reflecting motivation and rationalization. There is no evidence that the applicant was experiencing a re-enactment of a traumatic event or that the PTSD contributed to the offenses. And while bidirectional IPV is acknowledged, documentation supports the applicant's use of violence does not align with a victim attempting self-defense or attempting to pre-emptively take control of a situation. Accordingly, the applicant's use of violence is not mitigated by IPV. Additionally, IPV is not mitigating for child abuse as being a victim of adult abuse does not influence victimizing a child.

(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 PTSD and asserted IPV outweighed the applicant's basis of separation.

b. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant contends being diagnosed with PTSD by the VA and the condition, which was undiagnosed at the time, ultimately led to the discharge. The Board liberally considered this contention but determined that the available evidence did not support a conclusion that the applicant's PTSD outweighed the applicant's medically unmitigated offenses of domestic violence and child endangerment. However, the Board voted to upgrade the characterization of service to General based on the applicant's length/quality of service (to include combat service), post-service accomplishments, and accepting responsibility.

(2) The applicant contends a verbally and physically abusive spouse affected behavior and contributed the discharge. The Board considered this contention and determined that a discharge upgrade is not warranted because the evidentiary record reflects that the applicant was both a victim and perpetrator of IPV. Thus, no relief is warranted.



(3) The applicant contends the command preferred charges against the applicant based on a bogus restraining order and the allegations were over two years old. The Board considered this contention but found insufficient evidence in the applicant's AMHRR or applicant-provided evidence to support the assertion that the restraining order and preferring of charges was improper.

(4) The applicant contends good service, including two combat tours. The Board liberally considered the totality of the applicant's record, including combat service. Accordingly, the Board voted to upgrade the characterization of service as reflected in par 9b(1).

(5) The applicant contends completing an associate degree in business administration, being employed through a temporary hiring agency, having no civilian arrest record, and seeking mental health counseling. The Board liberally considered the totality of the evidentiary record, including post-service accomplishments. Accordingly, the Board voted to upgrade the characterization of service as reflected in par 9b(1).

c. The Board determined that the characterization of service was inequitable based on the applicant's length/quality of service (to include combat service), post-service accomplishments, and accepting responsibility mitigating the applicant's misconduct. Accordingly, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade to the characterization of service to General Under Honorable Conditions. The Board determined the narrative reason/SPD code and RE code were proper and equitable and voted not to change them. The applicant may request a personal appearance hearing to address further issues before the Board. The applicant is responsible for satisfying the burden of proof and providing documents or other evidence sufficient to support the applicant's 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 General because the applicant's length/quality of service (to include combat service), post-service accomplishments, and accepting responsibility outweighed the Other Than Honorable discharge characterization. A General discharge is proper and equitable as the applicant's misconduct fell below that level of meritorious service warranted for an Honorable characterization.

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

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

**10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:**

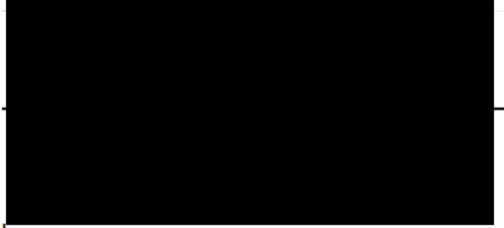
- a. **Issue a New DD-214:** Yes
- b. **Change Characterization to:** General, Under Honorable Conditions
- c. **Change Reason / SPD Code to:** No Change
- d. **Change RE Code to:** No Change
- e. **Change Authority to:** No Change

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

**AR20210001572**

**Authenticating Official:**

4/22/2024



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