

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]**a. Application Date:** 20 October 2020**b. Date Received:** 21 October 2020**c. Counsel:** [REDACTED]**2. REQUEST, ISSUES, BOARD TYPE, AND DECISION:**

a. Applicant's Requests and Issues: The current characterization of service for the period under review is General (Under Honorable Conditions). Through counsel the applicant requests an upgrade to Honorable with corresponding changes to their narrative reason and separation code.

b. Counsel states. The character of service issued to the applicant at discharge is inequitable because it failed to reflect their meritorious combat and on-duty service record; the discharge was improper because it was improperly based on an arrest for which authorities declined to file charges (which was a mass arrest for an incident in which the applicant did not participate); it was based upon isolated counseling incidents in violation of Army Regulation 635-200 1-15 (e); the applicant's discharge recommendation improperly omitted their commendations, recommendations, and other evidence of rehabilitative potential. The applicant's narrative reason for separation should be changed to reflect their meritorious combat and on-duty service record, with corresponding changes to their separation code and narrative reason for separation, with considerations given for the applicant's untreated PTSD, at the time of all misconduct.

c. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 6 March 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's length and quality of service, to include combat service, and the circumstances surrounding the discharge (Anxiety Disorder and PTSD diagnoses). Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed 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.

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

a. Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization: Pattern of Misconduct / AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12B / JKA / RE-3 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

b. Date of Discharge: 20 October 2005**c. Separation Facts:****(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 20 September 2005

(2) **Basis for Separation:** failed to report, arrested for driving under the influence (DUI), and arrested for obstructing justice

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

(4) **Legal Consultation Date:** 20 September 2005

(5) **Administrative Separation Board:** NA

(6) **Separation Decision Date / Characterization:** 27 September 2005 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. **Date / Period of Enlistment:** 19 September 2002 / 5 years

b. **Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 19 / High School Diploma / 95

c. **Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-4 / Military Police / 2 years, 9 months

d. **Prior Service / Characterizations:** NA

e. **Overseas Service / Combat Service:** SWA / Iraq (29 March 2003 – 28 March 2004)

f. **Awards and Decorations:** NDSM, ASR, GWOTSM, ICM-CS; GWOTEM is identified on the Enlisted Record Brief (ERB), however, not on the DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty).

g. **Performance Ratings:** NA

h. **Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:**

(1) On 12 April 2002, the applicant enlisted in the United States Army Reserve's Delayed Entry Program; on 19 September 2002, they enlisted in the Regular Army for 5 years as a PVT.

(2) The Enlisted Record Brief provides on 19 September 2004, the applicant promoted to SPC; their awards include the Iraq Campaign Medal with campaign star, and Global War on Terrorism Service Medal and Expeditionary Medal, although, not listed on their DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty); on 18 April 2005, they were flagged, Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG), for adverse action (AA).

(3) On 11 May 2005, the applicant received an Administrative Reprimand under the provisions of AR 600-37, for driving under the influence of alcohol on 15 April 2005. Early the morning of, a County police officer observed their vehicle speeding, as a result, the officer initiated a traffic stop and encountered the applicant; detecting an odor of alcohol on their breath, the police officer asked if they had been drinking, in which the applicant replied they had consumed two beers. The officer administered a series of field sobriety tests, which the applicant failed. The officer transported them to the police station for additional testing. They submitted to a breath test (Intoxilyzer 5000), which indicated their BAC was .114%. Their actions reflected poor judgement and a lack of concern for the safety of others. The commander intended to file a copy in their Official Military Personnel File (OMPF), however, any matters

submitted in their rebuttal would be considered, within 7 days.

(a) On 12 May 2005, the applicant acknowledged receipt of the rebuttal opportunity and elected to submit statements on their behalf.

(b) Two Character Letters in support of their rebuttal, provides the applicant is a hard working Soldier who understands the consequences of their decision, strives for excellence, and has a strong moral character.

(c) On 18 May 2005, the applicant provides in their rebuttal, they were cited (15 April 2005, for driving while under the influence of alcohol and they have learned from their biggest mistake of their life, accepting the consequences of their actions. Their father and uncles are State Troopers, with one uncle in the Army Reserve and they choose to become Military Police (MP) because they knew it would help them fulfill their dream of becoming a state trooper. Two weeks after arriving at their unit, they was deployed to Iraq and spent a year in Iraq protecting a stretch of the main supply route. The applicant had one of the best APFT scores in the company; a Soldier on the Fort Riley Warfighter team and was assigned as the commander's driver for nearly a year. They have not had a drink since the incident and have attended Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) classes and Alcohol Anonymous (AA) meetings. This was their first and last disciplinary problem they will have and hoped to grow as a leader, asking this reprimand to be filed in their local file.

(d) On 21 May 2005, the applicant was taken into custody by the Saline County Sherriff's Office for obstruction of official duty; at the time of their arrest, they had been drinking.

(e) On 2 June 2005, they were flagged (FLAG) for field-initiated involuntary separation (BA).

(f) On 13 July 2005, the chain of command recommended and directed the filing of the Administrative Reprimand in the applicant's OMPF.

(4) The applicant has received four counseling forms for various acts of indiscipline for failing to report (June 2004), DUI (April 2005), nonjudicial punishment incurred and intent to separate (31 August 2005). The applicant agreed to all and elected not to submit statements on their behalf.

(5) On 30 August 2005, the applicant accepted nonjudicial punishment (NJP) in violation of Article 134, UCMJ, for on or about 3 June 2005, they wrongfully committed an indecent act with [redacted], engaging in oral sodomy and sexual intercourse in the presence of PFC and [redacted]; they were sentenced to reduction to the grade of PVT/E1; forfeiture of \$617.00 pay per month for two months; extra duty for 30 days; and restriction for 30 days; the applicant did not appeal. On 8 September 2005, they were flagged again, for field-initiated involuntary separation.

(6) On 20 September 2005, the company commander notified the applicant of their intent to separate them under provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12b, Patterns of Misconduct, for having been arrested County Police for DUI on 15 April 2005; for having been arrested by the County Sherriff's office for obstructing justice on 21 May 2005; for failing to go to their appointed place of duty on 2 June 2004. The applicant acknowledged receipt of separation notice, elected a consultation with defense counsel and elected not to submit a statement on their behalf; defense counsel acknowledged the applicant was counseled.

(7) On 27 September 2005, the appropriate authority approved the separation and directed the applicant be discharged with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service.

(8) On 14 October 2005, the applicant was issued separation orders. A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflects the applicant was discharged accordingly on 20 October 2005, with 3 years, 6 months, and 10 days of net service. The applicant did not complete their first full term of service.

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

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

(1) **Applicant provided:** Although PTSD and Other Mental Health (OBH) were indicated on the DD Form 293, there was no supporting documentation submitted.

(2) **AMHRR Listed:** None

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: DD Form 293 (Application for the Review of Discharge); Counsel Letter

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

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

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

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

(1) Individually and collectively, these documents provide further clarification to the Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records when considering requests by Veterans for modification of their discharge due to mental health conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Liberal consideration will be given to Veterans petitioning for discharge relief when the application for relief is based in whole or in part on matters relating to mental health conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual

assault; or sexual harassment. Special consideration will be given to Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) determinations that document a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment potentially contributed to the circumstances resulting in a less than honorable discharge characterization. Special consideration will also be given in cases where a civilian provider confers diagnoses of a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment if the case records contain narratives supporting symptomatology at the time of service or when any other evidence which may reasonably indicate that a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment existed at the time of discharge might have mitigated the misconduct that caused a discharge of lesser characterization.

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

c. Army Regulation 15-180 (Army Discharge Review Board), 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 provides the basic authority for the separation of enlisted personnel.

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) An 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.

(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. 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. A Soldier is subject to action per this section for commission of a serious military or civilian offense, if the specific circumstances of the offense warrant separation and a punitive discharge is, or would be, authorized for the same or a closely related offense under the Manual for Courts-Martial.

(5) Chapter 15 provides explicitly for separation under the prerogative of the Secretary of the Army. Secretarial plenary separation authority is exercised sparingly and seldom delegated. Ordinarily, it is used when no other provision of this regulation applies, and early separation is clearly in the Army's best interest. Separations under this paragraph are effective only if approved in writing by the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary's approved designee as announced in updated memoranda. Secretarial separation authority is normally exercised on a case-by-case basis.

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 "JKA" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14-12B, Pattern of Misconduct.

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 waivable and nonwaivable separations. Table 3-1, defines reentry eligibility (RE) codes:

(1) RE-1 Applies to: Person completing his or her term of active service who is considered qualified to reenter the U.S. Army. Eligibility: Qualified for enlistment if all other criteria are met.

(2) RE-3 Applies to: Person who is not considered fully qualified for reentry or continuous service at time of separation, but disqualification is waivable. Eligibility: Ineligible unless a waiver is granted.

(3) RE-4 Applies to: Person separated from last period of service with a nonwaivable 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.

g. Army Regulation 600-85 (Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)) governs the program and identifies Army policy on alcohol and other drug abuse, and responsibilities. The ASAP is a command program that emphasizes readiness and personal responsibility. The ultimate decision regarding separation or retention of abusers is the responsibility of the Soldier's chain of command. Abuse of alcohol or the use of illicit drugs by military personnel is inconsistent with Army values and the standards of performance, discipline, and readiness necessary to accomplish the Army's mission.

(1) Unit commanders must intervene early and refer all Soldiers suspected or identified as alcohol and/or drug abusers to the ASAP. The unit commander should recommend enrollment based on the Soldier's potential for continued military service in terms of professional skills, behavior, and potential for advancement.

(2) ASAP participation is mandatory for all Soldiers who are command referred. Failure to attend a mandatory counseling session may constitute a violation of Article 86 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

(3) Alcohol and/or other drug abusers, and in some cases dependent alcohol users, may be enrolled in the ASAP when such enrollment is clinically recommended. e. Soldiers who fail to participate adequately in, or to respond successfully to, rehabilitation will be processed for administrative separation and not be provided another opportunity for rehabilitation except under the most extraordinary circumstances, as determined by the Clinical Director in consultation with the unit commander.

(4) All Soldiers who are identified as drug abusers, without exception, will be referred to the ASAP counseling center for screening; be considered for disciplinary action under the UCMJ, as appropriate; and be processed for administrative separation in accordance with Army Regulation 635-200.

8. SUMMARY OF FACT(S): The Army Discharge Review Board considers applications for upgrade as instructed by Department of Defense Instruction 1332.28.

a. The applicant requests an upgrade to Honorable with corresponding changes to their narrative reason and separation code. The applicant's Army Military Human Resources Record (AMHRR), the issues, and documents submitted with the application were carefully reviewed.

b. A review of the available records provides the applicant enlisted in the RA for 5 years and as a military police officer, they promoted to SPC; they served a yearlong tour in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom (2003-2004), as a result, the applicant was awarded the Iraq Campaign Medal with campaign star, GWOTSM and GWOTEM [although, missing from the DD Form 214]. They served 2 years, 6 months, and 26 days prior to their indiscipline. The applicant was flagged, Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG), for adverse action.

(1) In April 2005, the applicant was arrested for DUI, consequently, an administrative reprimand was imposed. They requested a rebuttal to have it locally filed, however, three days later, the applicant was arrested by the Sherriff's Office for obstruction of official duty, and at the time of their arrest, they were drinking. After they were flagged, Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG), for involuntary separation, the commander directed the filing of the administrative reprimand in their OMPF.

(2) In August 2005, the applicant accepted nonjudicial punishment for having wrongfully committed an indecent act with a person, engaging in oral sodomy and sexual intercourse in the presence of PFC and another person. They were demoted to PVT and separated for Patterns of Misconduct IAW Chapter 14-12b, with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service. The applicant elected and consulted with defense counsel. The record is void of whether or not a separation mental and/or medical examination was conducted. They served 3 years, 1 month, and 2 days of their 5-year contractual obligation.

c. Chapter 14 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for separating members for misconduct. Specific categories include minor disciplinary infractions, a pattern of misconduct, commission of a serious offense and convictions by civil authorities. Action will be taken to

separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impracticable or is unlikely to succeed. 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.

d. Published DoD guidance indicates that the guidance is not intended to interfere or impede on the Board's statutory independence. The Board will determine the relative weight of the action that led to the discharge and whether it supports relief or not. In reaching its determination, the Board shall consider the applicant's petition, available records and/or submitted documents in support of the petition.

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/experiences PTSD (70%SC), Anxiety Disorder.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found VA service connection establishes that PTSD and Anxiety DO occurred during military service.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Partial.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that the applicant has two BH conditions, Anxiety DO and PTSD which mitigate some of his misconduct. As there is an association between Anxiety DO, PTSD, self-medication with alcohol and avoidant behaviors, there is a nexus between these diagnoses, the applicant's arrest for DUI and his Failure to Report. Neither condition mitigates the offense of obstruction of official duty as neither of these conditions affects one's ability to distinguish right from wrong and act in accordance with the right.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **No.** Based on liberally considering all the evidence before the Board, the ADRB determined that the condition did not outweigh the basis of separation.

b. Response to Contention(s):

(1) Through counsel, the applicant contends given their untreated PTSD, at the time of all of their misconduct, the character of service issued at discharge with corresponding changes to their separation code and narrative reason for separation, is inequitable and should be changed because it failed to reflect their meritorious combat and on-duty service record. The discharge recommendation improperly omitted their commendations, recommendations, and other evidence of rehabilitative potential. The Board determined that this contention was valid and voted to upgrade the characterization of service due to PTSD and Anxiety DO mitigating a portion of the applicant's misconduct.

(2) Through counsel, the applicant contends the discharge was improper because it was improperly based on an arrest for which authorities declined to file charges (which was a mass

arrest for an incident in which the applicant did not participate). The Board considered this contention non-persuasive during its deliberations.

(3) Through counsel, the applicant contends the discharge was based upon isolated counseling incidents in violation of Army Regulation 635-200 1-15 (e). The Board considered this contention during its deliberations.

c. The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's length and quality of service, to include combat service, the circumstances surrounding the discharge (Anxiety Disorder and PTSD diagnoses). Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed 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 Anxiety Disorder, PTSD, Length, Quality, and Combat outweighed the applicant's misconduct of FTR, DUI and obstructing justice. Thus, the prior characterization is no longer appropriate. The applicant has an in-service diagnosis of Anxiety Disorder and is 70% service-connected for PTSD. The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that the applicant has two BH conditions, Anxiety DO and PTSD which mitigate some of his misconduct. As there is an association between Anxiety DO, PTSD, self-medication with alcohol and avoidant behaviors, there is a nexus between these diagnoses, the applicant's arrest for DUI and his Failure to Report. Neither condition mitigates the offense of obstruction of official duty as neither of these conditions affects one's ability to distinguish right from wrong and act in accordance with the right. Based on the BH mitigation of the misconduct, the Board discussed the applicant's contentions, carefully considered the applicant's request, evidence in the records, and medical review recommendation. Based on the BH mitigation of misconduct and combat experience mitigating the obstruction of official duty, the Board determined the current discharge is inequitable and warranted an upgrade.

(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, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE

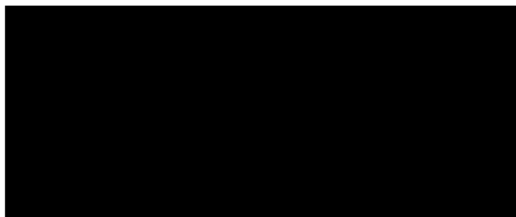
AR20210006424

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:

3/25/2024



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