

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]**a. Application Date:** 12 April 2021**b. Date Received:** 19 April 2021**c. Counsel:** [REDACTED]**2. REQUEST, ISSUES, BOARD TYPE, AND DECISION:****a. Applicant's Requests and Issues:**

(1) The current characterization of service for the period under review is general (under honorable conditions). The applicant requests an upgrade to honorable, a change of the narrative reason for separation, separation code and reentry code.

(2) The applicant, through counsel, seeks relief stating after an occasion of uncharacteristically poor judgment, the applicant tested positive for cocaine and was separated from the military. Prior to this misfortune, however, the applicant had an honorable career. The applicant continued to serve with distinction long after they tested positive for drugs. Their company commander noted the applicant demonstrated "remorse and disappointment," continued to mentor their fellow Soldiers, and maintained their respectful demeanor and military bearing.

(3) It is respectfully submitted that the applicant's chain of command made a material error of discretion by failing to adequately consider the way in which Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) may have inspired the poor decision-making that led to their separation. While they were screened for PTSD in December 2014 and reported no symptoms, under the guidance provided by the Kurta memorandum, the very fact they engaged in illicit drug use constitutes evidence they may have been suffering from PTSD. Their drug use was not properly understood as a potential indicator of PTSD, and they were discharged without appropriate regard to their prior service or rehabilitation potential. The applicant made a mistake, but as the many letters of support demonstrate they were a hard worker, a conscientious Soldier, and well on their way to a highly successful career.

b. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 1 November 2024, the board, by a 4-1 majority vote, concluded that the discharge was inequitable based on the applicant's in-service mitigating factors of length and quality of service and combat experience. As a result, the board approved relief measures, upgrading the characterization of service to Honorable. Additionally, the separation authority was updated to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, with the narrative reason for separation changed to Misconduct (Minor Infractions) and a corresponding separation code of JKN, the RE Code will change to RE-3.

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

a. Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization: Misconduct (Drug Abuse) / Army Regulations 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c (2) / JKK / RE-4 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

b. Date of Discharge: 25 September 2015

c. Separation Facts:

(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate: 9 September 2015

(2) Basis for Separation: wrongfully used Cocaine between on or about 2 September 2014 and 5 September 2014.

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

(4) Legal Consultation Date: 9 September 2015

(5) Administrative Separation Board: NA

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 14 September 2015 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment: 10 September 2012 / 4 years

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 21 / 121 hours College Credit / 110

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-4 / 88M1O, Motor Transportation Operator / 3 years, 16 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: None

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: SWA / Afghanistan (27 April 2013 – 21 January 2014)

f. Awards and Decorations: ACM-2CS, ARCOM, NDSM, GWTSM, ASR, NATOMDL

g. Performance Ratings: NA

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) A memorandum, Headquarters, U.S. Army Cadet Command and Fort Knox, subject: Disenrollment and Instructions for Order to Active Duty, dated 5 June 2012, reflects the applicant was disenrolled and will be discharged from the U.S. Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps Program for breach of contract. The applicant elected to be ordered to active duty in fulfillment of their contract obligation and is ordered to active duty as a private/E-1, with a term of active duty service of 48 months.

(2) A DA Form 4856 (Developmental Counseling Form) dated 23 September 2014, reflects the applicant received counseling from their company commander, notifying they applicant of separation proceedings under Army Regulation 635-200, paragraph 14-12c, Serious Offense. The applicant agree with the information and signed the form.

(3) A Standard Form 600 (Chronological Record of Medical Care) dated 9 December 2014, reflects a PTSD Checklist with instructions stating "below is a list of problems and complaints that veterans sometimes have in response to stressful military experiences. Please read each on carefully, put an "X" in the box to indicate how much you have been bothered by the problem IN THE LAST MONTH." The applicant marked "X" in "Not at all" for all questions.

(4) A DA Form 3822 (Report of Mental Status Evaluation) dated 9 December 2014, reflects in –

- Section I (Reason for Evaluation) – Clearance for Administrative Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, paragraph 14-12
- Section IV (Diagnoses) – No Psychiatric Diagnosis
- Section VIII (Additional Comments) – the applicant was screened for PTSD and mild Traumatic Brain Injury and the screening were negative, the applicant reports they completed Army Substance Abuse Program Prime for Life
- Remarks – the psychologist commented the applicant is psychiatrically cleared for administrative separation under Army Regulation 635-200, paragraph 14-12c

(5) Six character/recommendation statements from the applicant's chain of command, dated 11 February 2015 – 11 March 2015, attests to the applicant's character and recommendation for them to remain in the military.

(6) A memorandum, 377th Transportation Company, 142nd Combat Sustainment Support Battalion, subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2), Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs [Applicant], dated 9 September 2015, the applicant's company commander notified the applicant of their intent to separate them under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14-12c(2), misconduct-abuse of illegal drugs, with a recommended characterization of service of general (under honorable conditions). On the same day, the applicant's acknowledgement of receipt of separation notice and of the rights available to them.

(7) On 9 September 2015, the applicant completed their election of rights signing they had been advised by consulting counsel of the basis for the contemplated action to separate them under Army Regulation 635-200, paragraph 14-12c (2), and its effects, of the rights available to them, and the effects of any action taken by them in waiving their rights. The applicant understood they may expect to encounter substantial prejudice in civilian life if a general (under honorable conditions) discharge is issued to them and they may be ineligible for many or all benefits as a veteran under both Federal and State laws. They elected to not submit statements on their own behalf.

(8) A memorandum, 377th Transportation Company, 142nd Combat Sustainment Support Battalion, subject: Commander's Report – Proposed Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c (2), Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs [Applicant], undated, the applicant's company commander submitted a request to separate them from the Army prior to their expiration of their current term of service. The company commander states the applicant received a Field Grade Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and was reduced in rank/grade from specialist/E-4 to private/E-1 on 23 October 2014.

(9) A memorandum, Headquarters, 15th Sustainment Brigade (Rear Provisional), 1st Armored Division, and Fort Bliss, subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2), Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs [Applicant], dated 14 September 2015, the separation authority having reviewed the separation packet of the applicant and after careful consideration of all matters, directed the applicant be separated from the Army prior to the expiration of their current term of service, and their service be characterized as General (Under Honorable Conditions). After reviewing the rehabilitative transfer requirements, the separation authority determined the requirements are waived, as the transfer will serve no useful purpose or produce a quality, Soldier.

(10) A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflects the applicant was discharged on 25 September 2015, with 3 years and 16 days of net active service this period. The applicant did not complete their first full term of service. The DD Form 214 shows in –

- Item 4a (Grade, Rate or Rank) – Private
- Item 4b (Pay Grade) – E-1
- Item 12i (Effective Date of Pay Grade) – 23 October 2014
- item 24 (Character of Service) – General (Under Honorable Conditions)
- item 26 (Separation Code) – JKK
- item 27 (Reentry Code) – 4 [Nonwaiverable Disqualification]
- item 28 (Narrative Reason for Separation) – Misconduct (Drug Abuse)

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: None

j. Behavioral Health Condition(s): None

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:

- DD Form 293 (Application for the Review of Discharge from the Armed Forces) of the United States)
- Counsel's Brief in Support of Application for Discharge Upgrade
- Standard Form 600 (Chronological Record of Medical Care) – PTSD Checklist
- DD Form 2807-1 (Report of Medial History) – page 1
- Notification of Separation Memorandum with Acknowledgment
- five 3rd Party Statement
- Temporary Change of Station Orders with NATO Orders
- Commander's Report Memorandum, pages 2-3
- DD Form 214

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

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

a. Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 1553, (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, Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 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 (DoD) 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; Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 1553; and DoD Directive 1332.41 and DoD Instruction 1332.28.

d. Army Regulation 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations), 6 September 2011, set policies, standards, and procedures to ensure the readiness and competency of the force while providing for the orderly administrative separation of Soldiers for a variety of reasons. Readiness is promoted by maintaining high standards of conduct and performance.

(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) A Under Other Than Honorable Conditions Discharge is an administrative separation from the Service under conditions other than honorable. It may be issued for misconduct, fraudulent entry, security reasons, or in lieu of trial by court-martial.

(4) Paragraph 1-16 (Counseling and Rehabilitative Requirements) stated Army leaders at all levels must be continually aware of their obligation to provide purpose, direction, and motivation to Soldiers. It is essential that Soldiers who falter, but have the potential to serve honorably and well, be given every opportunity to succeed. The rehabilitative transfer requirements in chapter 14 may be waived by the separation authority in circumstances where common sense and sound judgment indicate that such transfer will serve no useful purpose or produce a quality, Soldier.

(5) Chapter 14 (Separation for Misconduct) established policy and prescribed procedures for separating members for misconduct. Action will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impractical or unlikely to succeed. Paragraph 14-12c (2) (Abuse of Illegal Drugs is Serious Misconduct), stated, however; 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. 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) Chapter 15 (Secretarial Plenary Authority), currently in effect, 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 "JKK" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14, paragraph 12c (2), 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 DoD Instructions 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:

(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. 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.

h. Manual for Courts-Martial, United States (2012 Edition) stated, military law consists of the statutes governing the military establishment and regulations issued thereunder, the constitutional powers of the President and regulations issued thereunder, and the inherent authority of military commanders. Military law includes jurisdiction exercised by courts-martial and the jurisdiction exercised by commanders with respect to nonjudicial punishment. The purpose of military law is to promote justice, to assist in maintaining good order and discipline in the Armed Forces. Appendix 12 (Maximum Punishment Chart) Manual for Courts-Martial shows the maximum punishments include punitive discharge for violating the following Article 112a (Wrongful Use, Possession, etc., of Controlled Substances).

8. SUMMARY OF FACT(S):

a. The Army Discharge Review Board considers applications for upgrade as instructed by Department of Defense Instruction 1332.28.

b. The applicant's Army Military Human Resource Record (AMHRR) reflects the applicant received nonjudicial punishment, was reduced in rank/grade of private/E-1 and was involuntary separation from the Army. The applicant's DD Form 214 indicates their discharge under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14, paragraph 14-12c(2), by reason of Misconduct (Drug Abuse), with a characterization of service of general (under honorable conditions). The applicant completed 3 years and 16 days of net active service this period and did not complete their 4-year contractual enlistment obligation.

c. Chapter 14 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for separation 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. The applicant's AMHRR does not reflect documentation of a diagnosis a mental health condition during their military service nor did the applicant provide such documentation.

e. Published Department of Defense 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's PTSD, 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 applicant self-asserts PTSD related to military service.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **No.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that there is insufficient evidence to support a diagnosis of PTSD. The applicant has not been diagnosed with any BH conditions aside from Cocaine-Related Disorder. Record review indicates that the applicant was not diagnosed with any potentially mitigating BH conditions while on active duty. Nor is he service connected for any potentially mitigating BH conditions. However, under liberal consideration, the applicant self-assertion of PTSD merits consideration by the board.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **No.** After thoroughly evaluating the evidence, including the opinion of the Board Medical Advisor, the board concluded that the applicant did not exhibit any behavioral health conditions during active duty service. However, referencing the Kurta memorandum, the board determined that relief was appropriate, as the applicant's in-service factors—such as the length and quality of service, as well as combat experience outweighed the misconduct (drug abuse).

b. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant contends prior to their misconduct they had an honorable career. They continued to serve with distinction long after they tested positive for drugs. Their company commander noted the applicant demonstrated "remorse and disappointment," continued to mentor their fellow Soldiers, and maintained their respectful demeanor and military bearing. 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 in-service mitigating factors (length, combat, quality) outweighing the applicant's misconduct (drug abuse).

(2) The applicant contends It is respectfully submitted that their chain of command made a material error of discretion by failing to adequately consider the way in which PTSD may have inspired the poor decision-making that led to their separation. The applied liberal consideration and took into consideration the applicant's in-service factors as discussed above in paragraph 9a (4) and 9b (1).

(3) The applicant contends while they were screened for PTSD in December 2014 and reported no symptoms, under the guidance provided by the Kurta memorandum, the very fact

they engaged in illicit drug use constitutes evidence they may have been suffering from PTSD. Their drug use was not properly understood as a potential indicator of PTSD, and they were discharged without appropriate regard to their prior service or rehabilitation potential. The board applied liberal consideration in respect to the Kurta memorandum and determined that relief was warranted based on the applicant's in-service factors as discussed above in paragraph 9a (4) and 9b (1).

(4) The applicant contends they made a mistake, but as the many letters of support demonstrate they were a hard worker, a conscientious Soldier, and well on their way to a highly successful career. The board applied liberal consideration and took into consideration the applicant's in-service factors as discussed above in paragraph 9a (4) and 9b (1).

d. The board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's in-service mitigating factors (length, combat, quality) outweighing the applicant's misconduct (drug use). 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.

e. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable because the applicant's in-service mitigating factors (length, combat, quality) outweighed the applicant's misconduct of drug 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 change to RE-3.

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE**AR20210009114****10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:**

- a. Issue a New DD-214 / Separation Order: Yes
- b. Change Characterization to: Honorable
- c. Change Reason / SPD code to: Misconduct (Minor Infractions)/JKN
- d. Change RE Code to: RE-3
- e. Change Authority to: AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a

Authenticating Official:

6/24/2025

X

Presiding

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