

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

a. **Application Date:** 11 May 2021

b. **Date Received:** 24 May 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.

b. The applicant seeks relief contending, they believe the record to be unjust due to their mental state, the medical issues they endured, and their instability then. They were dealing with depression and other mental health issues and the medical problems with their heart further aggravated what they were already facing. If their mental health capacity had been, they would have been better able to deal with the medical issues that they encountered. Late August 2006, they went to basic combat training (BCT) and about two weeks in, fainted during formation. The first time, it was assumed the applicant had just locked their knees; however, days later, the same thing happened and since this had never happened before, the applicant was scared. They were taken to medical for tests, which resulted in an abnormal EKG (electrocardiogram). They went back to training and fainted on a road march a few weeks later and had to go back to medical. At this time, they were referred to Fort Gordon, GA, to see a cardiologist. While this was taking place, the applicant had three small children and a spouse back home, which was terrifying for them. They were back and forth to Fort Gordon over the weeks to follow to determine their condition. They were asked if they received an EKG at MEPS (Military Entry Processing Station), which they had not and after the applicant had an ultrasound, the extra electrical pathways were revealed, and they were diagnosed with WPW Syndrome (Wolff-Parkinson White).

(1) They were scheduled to have an ablation (a procedure they were told would take about 45 minutes), scheduled for 31 October 2006 and because of the short notice, their family could not travel to be with them. The morning of the surgery, they were told the procedure would be an in and out situation. They was there before dawn and when they came to, the applicant was in recovery (and it was still dark). Confused, the applicant asked the nurses what happened, and they were told that the procedure "failed." The applicant was told they were on the table longer than planned because the medicine they were given wore off, which resulted in the applicant waking up during the procedure. The applicant was mortified when they heard this. Back at the base, they was placed on somewhat light duty and later at their follow-up appointment, the applicant was told that they needed to have a pacemaker placed and there was no second opinion.

(2) They begin having episodes of anxiety, as an older family member had just passed away from a pacemaker malfunction, before they attended basic training and being a 23 year old married, parent of three and far from home, had them afraid. Their company was graduating in the days following their procedure and they were looking to get in formation; however, the applicant was told they had to remain for the pacemaker surgery and would not have a second opinion. At that time, the applicant needed to do what was in the best interest of their family, therefore, they went back home on the first week of November. Once home, they had two fainting spells. Thinking they would be okay, the applicant and family decided to move to Dallas. While there, they reached out to Fort Jackson, SC and was told to "turn themselves in" to be

discharged properly. In April 2007, they went to Fort Sill for a week to be discharged. In July of 2007, the applicant had a bad fainting episode and was rushed to the hospital and was sent straight to surgery to have their second heart ablation. During and after their recovery, the applicant went through terrible depression and manic episodes. By August 2007, the service member was issued their DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty). Upon reviewing this document, they discovered that their character of service was classified as "Under Other Than Honorable Conditions" (UOTHC).

(3) In 2008, the applicant began treatment at MHMR (My Health My Resources), Dallas, TX because Veterans Affairs (VA) would not treat them. They began counseling and medication for Depression, Anxiety, and Bipolar diagnoses and since then, the applicant has been dealing with the mental health as best they can and has not had a normal EKG. They have medical records at MHMR, Fort Jackson, SC, Fort Gordon, GA, and Baylor Heart and Vascular, Dallas, TX. They are desperately seeking medical help and an upgrade to their discharge, in order to begin healing and to better provide for their family.

c. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 11 December 2024, and after a thorough deliberation in alignment with the Kurta Memorandum, the board reached a unanimous decision that the initial characterization of service was excessively harsh. Applying liberal consideration, the board determined that relief was warranted. As a result, in a 5-0 vote, the board sanctioned an upgrade of the service characterization to General, Under Honorable Conditions.

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: 27 July 2007

c. Separation Facts:

(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate: NIF

(2) Basis for Separation: Pursuant to the applicant's request for voluntary discharge provision of AR 635-200, Chapter 10, In Lieu of Trial by Court-Martial.

(3) Recommended Characterization: NIF

(4) Legal Consultation Date: 12 April 2007

(5) Administrative Separation Board: NA

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 9 July 2007

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment: 24 August 2006 / 3 years, 27 weeks

- b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 22 / GED / NIF
- c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-1 (PVT) / None / 6 months, 14 days
- d. Prior Service / Characterizations:** None
- e. Overseas Service / Combat Service:** None
- f. Awards and Decorations:** None
- g. Performance Ratings:** NA
- h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:**

(1) On 24 August 2006, the applicant enlisted in the Regular Army (RA) for 3 years and 27 weeks as a private, PVT (E-1). On 3 November 2006, the applicant status changed from present for duty (PDY) to absent without leave (AWOL). On 3 December 2006, they were considered a deserter and on 9 April 2007, their status changed from dropped from rolls (DFR) to PDY, having returned to military control (Fort Sill, OK). On 12 April 2007, the charge of having been AWOL on or about 3 November 2006 – 9 April 2007, was preferred, in violation of Article 86, UCMJ (absence without leave, more than 30 days and terminated by apprehension).

(a) The same day, after consulting with counsel, the applicant voluntarily requested discharge for the good of the service in lieu of trial by court-martial under the provisions of Army Regulations 635-200, Chapter 10, discharge in lieu of trial by court-martial. In their request, they affirmed no one had subjected them to coercion, counsel advised them of the implications of their request, and the applicant further acknowledged they were guilty of the charge against them or a lesser one, understanding they may be discharged Under Other than Honorable Conditions, characterization of service and elected to submit a statement on their behalf. Defense counsel endorsed their request, acknowledging the applicant was counseled on the possible effects of an Under Other than Honorable Conditions characterization of service.

(b) A self-authored statement provides the applicant requested an Uncharacterized or a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service in connection with their Chapter 10 voluntary discharge request. They had no defense for leaving their unit; however, offered the following conditions providing while they were in basic training, the applicant was diagnosed with Wolff-Parkinson White (WPW) Syndrome and had heart surgery on 31 October 2006. They needed an additional surgery to have a pacemaker placed and was already in the process of a medical separation when the applicant left the unit. They went AWOL due to problems at home, as their spouse and mother were threatening to send their two year old to Child Protective Services, as the child was not the spouse's biological child, although the spouse had the other two children. The applicant was in the process of a divorce and attempting to get custody of their children again. The spouse had been in trouble for driving under the influence and a hit and run and may have also had outstanding warrants. With a General discharge, the applicant hope to preserve some Veteran Affairs (VA) benefits to received continued treatment for what may be a service-related heart condition and it would allow them to be in a better position to get and provide for their children accordingly.

(2) On 15 June 2007, the company commander recommends approval of their voluntary discharge request and stated the applicant "has become disillusioned with the military...Retention of this individual is not in the best interest of the Army." On 9 July 2007, the separation approval authority approved their discharge and on 18 July 2007, their separation orders were issued. A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty)

reflects the applicant was discharged accordingly on 27 July 2007, 6 months, and 14 days of total service. They were not available to sign and have not completed their first full term of service. They had 106 excess leave days (creditable for all purposes except pay and allowances).

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: 5 months, 7 days; 3 November 2006 – 9 April 2007 / Returned to Military Control

j. Behavioral Health Condition(s): None

(1) Applicant provided: None

(2) AMHRR Listed: None

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: Application for Correction of Military Record; Self-Authored Statement; Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: They are receiving treatment for their mental health.

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

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

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

(1) Individually and collectively, these documents provide further clarification to the Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records when considering requests by Veterans for modification of their discharge due to mental health conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Liberal consideration will be given to Veterans petitioning for discharge relief when the application for relief is based in whole or in part on matters relating to mental health conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Special consideration will be given to Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) determinations that document a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment potentially contributed to the circumstances resulting in a less than honorable discharge characterization. Special consideration will also be given in cases where a

civilian provider confers diagnoses of a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment if the case records contain narratives supporting symptomatology at the time of service or when any other evidence which may reasonably indicate that a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment existed at the time of discharge might have mitigated the misconduct that caused a discharge of lesser characterization.

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

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

d. Army Regulation 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations), 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) 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 10, Discharge in Lieu of Trial by Court Martial is applicable to members who committed an offense or offenses for which the authorized punishment included a bad conduct or dishonorable discharge could submit a request for discharge for the good of the service. The request could be submitted at any time after the charges had been preferred. Although an honorable or general was authorized, an under other than honorable conditions discharge was

considered appropriate, unless the record was so meritorious it would warrant an honorable. After receiving legal counseling, the soldier may elect to submit a request for discharge in lieu of trial by court-martial. The soldier will sign a written request, certifying that they have been counseled, understands their rights, and may receive a discharge under other than honorable conditions. The following will accompany the request for discharge:

- A copy of the court-martial Charge Sheet (DD Form 458)
- Report of medical examination and mental status evaluation, if conducted
- A complete copy of all reports of investigation
- Any statement, documents, or other matter considered by the commanding officer in making their recommendation, including any information presented for consideration by the soldier or consulting counsel
- A statement of any reasonable ground for belief that the soldier is, or was at the time of misconduct, mentally defective, deranged, or abnormal. When appropriate, evaluation by a psychiatrist will be included.

(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 "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:

(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 waiverable. Eligibility: Ineligible unless a waiver is granted.

(3) 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.

g. Army Regulation 631-10 (Absence, Without Leave, Desertion, and Administration of Personnel Involved in Civilian Court Proceedings) provides policies and procedures for reporting

unauthorized absentees and deserters, the administering of absent without leave (AWOL) personnel and deserters, returning absentees and deserters to military control and the surrendering of military personnel to civilian law enforcement authorities. When a soldier returns from an absence that is or appears to be unauthorized, the unit commander informally investigates whether disciplinary action should be taken and if the soldier be charge with time lost.

(1) Classification of an absence is dependent upon such factors as the following:

- Order and instructions, written/oral, the Soldier received before/during absence
- Age, military experience, and general intelligence of the Soldier
- Number and type of contact the Soldier had with the military absent
- Complete or incomplete results of a court-martial decision if any

(2) An absence immediately following authorized leave is classified as AWOL. Should the absence subsequently be reclassified, the soldiers leave is corrected to reflect the reclassified absence, except if the absence is caused by the following:

- Mental incapacity
- Detention by civilian authorities
- Early departure of a mobile unit due to operational commitments

h. Manual for Courts-Martial (2005 Edition), United States, states 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 orders and discipline in the Armed Forces. Article 86 (absence without leave, more than 30 days and terminated by apprehension) states in the subparagraph, the maximum punishment consists of a dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for 18 months.

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. The applicant's Army Military Human Resources Record (AMHRR), the issues, and documents submitted with the application were carefully reviewed.

b. The available evidence provides the applicant enlisted in the RA, went to basic training (Fort Jackson, SC), and served on continuous active duty for 177 days, prior to having went AWOL on 3 November 2006. They were apprehended by civilian authorities, returned to military control (Fort Sill, OK) on 9 April 2007, and was charged in violation of Article 86, UCMJ (absence without leave, for more than 30 days terminated by apprehension), which was preferred for court-martial. After consulting with defense counsel, the applicant requested to be voluntarily discharged in lieu of trial by court-martial, electing to submit a statement on their behalf. They were approved and separated under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 10, In Lieu of Trial by Court-Martial, with an Under Other than Honorable Conditions characterization of service.

(1) A self-authored statement provides the applicant requested an Uncharacterized or a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service in connection with their

Chapter 10 voluntary discharge request. They were diagnosed with Wolff-Parkinson White (WPW) Syndrome and had heart surgery on 31 October 2006. They needed an additional surgery to have a pacemaker placed and was already in the process of a medical separation when the applicant left the unit. They went AWOL due to problems at home, as they were going through a divorce and feared for the safety of their children, as they were threatening with Child Protective Services involvement. With a General discharge, the applicant had hoped to preserve some VA benefits to receive continued treatment for what may be a service-related heart condition and to better provide for their children.

(2) The record is void of a mental status evaluation and the applicant declined a physical examination, although it is not required for a voluntary discharge request. They served 5 months and 27 days of their 3 year-27 week contractual obligation.

c. Chapter 10 is a voluntary discharge request in-lieu of trial by court-martial. A discharge under other than honorable conditions normally is appropriate for a soldier who is discharge 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. For 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.

d. Published Department of Defense guidance indicates the guidance is not intended to interfere or impeded on the Board's statutory independence. The Board will determine the relative weight of the action that led to the discharge and whether its 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: applicant self asserts depression and anxiety led to her AWOL.

(2) Did the condition exist, or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found applicant self asserts depression and anxiety led to her AWOL

(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 discharge upgrade at this time. While the applicant contends, she developed depression while on active duty which led to her decision to go AWOL, there is no documentation of any depressive symptoms or any other BH symptoms in her military medical records. Applicant also reports she was diagnosed with Bipolar DO after leaving the military. There is no indication from her military medical records that she was suffering from any mood disorder while on active duty. However, as per liberal consideration, her self-assertion of depression and anxiety merits consideration by the board.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **No.** After careful deliberation and applying liberal consideration as outlined in the Kurta memorandum, the board ultimately concurred with the evaluation presented by its Medical Advisor, who serves as a voting member. Upon review, the board concluded that the evidence at hand was not substantial enough to fully support the applicant's assertion that her self-reported mental health conditions—specifically depression and anxiety—were the direct catalysts for her Absent Without Leave (AWOL) status. Nevertheless, the board determined that some form of relief was warranted based on the principles of liberal consideration.

b. Response to Contention(s): The applicant seeks relief contending, the aforementioned contentions in section **2b** of this document. The board considered this contention during proceedings and applied liberal consideration in respect to the Kurta memorandum and determined that relief was warranted.

c. After careful deliberation and applying the liberal consideration outlined in the Kurta memorandum, the board concluded that relief was justified. As a result, the board voted to upgrade the characterization of service to General Under Honorable Conditions. While the applicant has exhausted all avenues of appeal with the Army Discharge Review Board (ADRB), they retain the option to petition the Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR). It is important to note that the onus remains on the applicant to furnish compelling evidence demonstrating that the discharge was either improper or inequitable.

d. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The board, after careful deliberation, decided to upgrade the applicant's characterization of service to General, Under Honorable Conditions. This decision was made following the application of liberal consideration as outlined in the Kurta memorandum. The board determined that the original Under Other Than Honorable (UOTH) discharge was excessively severe given the circumstances. Thus, the prior characterization is no longer appropriate.

(2) The board voted not to change the applicant's reason for discharge or accompanying SPD code under the same pretexts, as the reason the applicant was discharged 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.

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE

AR20210013109

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214 / Separation Order: 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

Authenticating Official:

6/23/2025



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
UOTHHC – Under Other Than
Honorable Conditions
VA – Department of Veterans
Affairs