

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]**a. Application Date:** 5 August 2021**b. Date Received:** 5 August 2021**c. Counsel:** None**2. REQUEST, ISSUES, BOARD TYPE, AND DECISION:**

a. Applicant's Requests and Issues: The current characterization of service for the period under review is General (Under Honorable Conditions). The applicant requests an upgrade to Honorable and a narrative reason change.

(1) The applicant seeks relief contending, they believe their discharge should be changed as they were a new Soldier to the unit, judged not by their work ethic and excellent ability to be a team player but by their record which contained a blemish. Upon returning from Afghanistan their company was transferred from Sustainment Brigade in Fort Campbell, KY to 3rd Brigade Combat Team. Before leaving 101SUS, the applicant received a DUI (driving under the influence), which was the only one they have ever had. The applicant had a hard time with depression and relied on alcohol to cure it for them, which was the wrong answer. A lot of nights, they stayed up because they were unable to sleep, which contributed to several FTRs (failure to reports). They had no one to blame but themselves for everything they went through. Their company commander at the time of separation, did not know the applicant or their character, and only saw the DUI. Several other Soldiers were chaptered with the applicant, for DUI related offenses. If given a fair chance to prove worthiness, the applicant was sure they would still be in the service, as they knew plenty of Soldiers who remained in after such an incident. However, they were shut out and unable to be heard, tossed out of the service without a second thought, with a General discharge.

(2) There are so many things, they would love to do, career wise, to better themselves and their quality of life for their children; except they are unable to do so with an unfavorable discharge status. They were 21 years of age at the time and currently they are 28, disabled for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), and they are working to be healed. They have since been to Alcoholics Anonymous, as well as the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP), and the applicant requests a fair chance at life be granted to them with an Honorable discharge.

b. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 18 April 2025, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined that the discharge was inequitable and warranted an upgrade. *Please see Section 9 of this document for more detail regarding the Board's decision.*

(Board member names available upon request)

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

a. Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization: Misconduct (Serious Offense) / AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12C / JKQ / RE-3 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

b. Date of Discharge: 20 October 2014**c. Separation Facts:**

(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate: 3 September 2014

(2) Basis for Separation: On 2 November 2013, they were arrested for DUI with a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .150.

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

(4) Legal Consultation Date: 11 September 2014

(5) Administrative Separation Board: NA

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 7 October 2014 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment: 12 July 2011 / 3 years, 27 weeks

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 18 / Some College / 96

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-4 (SPC) / 91B10 Wheeled Vehicle Mechanic /

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: None

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: SWA / Afghanistan (13 January – 9 October 2013) / 8 months, 27 days

f. Awards and Decorations:

- Army Commendation Medal
- National Defense Service Medal
- Afghanistan Campaign Medal w/Campaign Star
- Global War on Terrorism Service Medal
- Army Service Ribbon
- Overseas Service Ribbon
- NATO Medal
- Certificate of Appreciation
- Air Assault

g. Performance Ratings: NA

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) On 12 July 2011, they enlisted in the Regular Army for 3 years and 27 weeks as a private first class, PFC (E-3). The Enlisted Record Brief provides on 1 April 2013, they were promoted to specialist, SPC (E-4). On 3 September 2014, they were flagged, Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG), for involuntary separation (BA). An administrative reprimand, dated 6 November 2013, provides the applicant was arrested and charged for DUI, with a BAC of .150% on 2 November 2013. The applicant declined to provide matters on their behalf and subsequently the separation authority directed the reprimand to be permanently filed in their record.

(2) On 25-26 June 2014, the applicant completed their separation examination at LaPointe Health Clinic, Fort Campbell, KY, noting their chronic bilateral anterior knee pain; intermittent, recurring lower back pain; and shortness of breath since their return from deployment. The provider did not indicate any diagnoses or recommendations, and further qualified them for separation.

(3) On 3 September 2014, the company commander notified the applicant of their intent to initiate separation proceedings under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c, Misconduct (Serious Offense), for having received a DUI on 2 November 2013. They recommended a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service, which the battalion commander concurred with. The applicant acknowledged receipt of their separation notice. On 11 September 2014, they elected to consult with legal and to provide a statement on their behalf; however, there were no statement(s) in the record.

(4) On 7 October 2014, the separation authority approved the discharge, with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service. On 9 October 2014, their separation orders were issued. A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflects that the applicant was discharged accordingly on 20 October 2014, with 3 years and 4 months. The applicant did provide their electronic signature and has not completed their first full term of service.

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: None

j. Behavioral Health Condition(s): PTSD, Alcohol, and Cannabis Use Disorders

(1) Applicant provided: An undated Initial PTSD Disability Benefits Questionnaire provides the applicant was diagnosed with PTSD, Chronic, Alcohol Use Disorder, and Cannabis Use Disorder and has been awarded a 50% service-connected disability rating through the VA.

(2) AMHRR Listed: On 17 June 2014, they completed a mental status evaluation with BACH Mental (Behavioral) Health, Fort Campbell, KY, when indicated a diagnosis of Alcohol Abuse per ASAP. The provider acknowledged that the applicant was at the time, enrolled in ASAP and recommended they continued their course of treatment. They met medial retention standards IAW AR 40-501 and therefore was cleared for administrative actions deemed necessary by the command.

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: ACTS Online Application; Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty; Medical Documents

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: They are disabled for PTSD and they are working to be healed, having attended Alcoholics Anonymous, as well as completing ASAP.

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) Chapter 3 provides 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.

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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 "JKQ" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14-12c, Misconduct (Serious Offense).

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)) provided a comprehensive alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control policies, procedures, and responsibilities for Soldiers for ASAP services. 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. 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.

(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. 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 (Absence Without Leave) of the UCMJ.

(2) 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. 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.

(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. 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.

h. Manual for Courts-Martial (2012 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 111 (drunk driving) states in the subparagraph, the maximum punishment consists of a bad conduct discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for six months.

i. Title 38, U.S. Code, Sections 1110 and 1131, permits the VA to award compensation for a medical condition which was incurred in or aggravated by active military service. The VA, however, is not required by law to determine medical unfitness for further military service. The VA, in accordance with its own policies and regulations, awards compensation solely on the basis that a medical condition exists and that said medical condition reduces or impairs the social or industrial adaptability of the individual concerned. Consequently, due to the two concepts involved, an individual's medical condition, although not considered, medically unfitting for military service at the time of processing for separation, discharge, or retirement, may be sufficient to qualify the individual for VA benefits based on an evaluation by the agency.

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 and a narrative reason change. 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, promoted to SPC, deployed to Afghanistan for nearly 9 months, and served 2 years, 3 months, and 20 days prior to the misconduct which led to their discharge. Less than a month from redeployment, they were arrested and charged for DUI, with a BAC of .150%, and released to their unit. Separation proceedings were initiated under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12C, Misconduct (Serious Offense), with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service. They elected to consult with legal and elected to provide a statement on their behalf; however, there were no statement(s) in the record. Defense counsel advised them on the effects of their separation and the rights available to them.

(1) The applicant completed a mental status evaluation which listed a diagnosis of Alcohol Abuse per the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP). The provider acknowledged that the applicant was at the time, enrolled in ASAP and recommended they continued their course of treatment. They met medial retention standards IAW AR 40-501 and therefore was psychiatrically cleared for administrative actions. The medical examination noted their chronic bilateral anterior knee pain; intermittent, recurring lower back pain; and shortness of breath since their return from deployment. The provider did not indicate any diagnoses or recommendations, and further qualified them for separation.

(2) They provided an Initial PTSD Disability Benefits Questionnaire which provides the applicant was diagnosed with PTSD, Chronic, Alcohol Use Disorder, and Cannabis Use Disorder and has been awarded a 50% service-connected disability rating through the VA. They served 3 years, 13 weeks, and 2 days of their 3 year-27 week contractual 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. 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 has the following potentially-mitigating diagnoses: PTSD and substance disorders.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** Alcohol Abuse, applicant asserts PTSD in-service.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that given the trauma occurred prior to the misconduct and nexus between trauma and substance use, the basis is mitigated.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **Yes.** Based on liberally considering all the evidence before the Board, the ADRB determined that the condition or experience outweighed the basis of separation.

b. Prior Decisions Cited: None

c. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant seeks relief contending, they believe their discharge should be changed as they were a new Soldier to the unit, judged not by their work ethic and excellent ability to be a team player but by their record which contained a blemish. Upon returning from Afghanistan their company was transferred from Sustainment Brigade in Fort Campbell, KY to 3rd Brigade Combat Team. Before leaving 101SUS, the applicant received a DUI (driving under the influence), which was the only one they have ever had. The applicant had a hard time with depression and relied on alcohol to cure it for them, which was the wrong answer. A lot of nights, they stayed up because they were unable to sleep, which contributed to several FTRs (failure to reports). They had no one to blame but themselves for everything they went through. Their company commander at the time of separation, did not know the applicant or their character, and only saw the DUI. Several other Soldiers were chaptered with the applicant, for DUI related offenses. If given a fair chance to prove worthiness, the applicant was sure they would still be in the service, as they knew plenty of Soldiers who remained in after such an incident. However, they were shut out and unable to be heard, tossed out of the service without a second thought, with a General discharge. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted

based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighing the applicant's offenses.

(2) The applicant contends, there are so many things, they would love to do, career wise, to better themselves and their quality of life for their children; except they are unable to do so with an unfavorable discharge status. They were 21 years of age at the time and currently they are 28, disabled for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), and they are working to be healed. They have since been to Alcoholics Anonymous, as well as the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP), and the applicant requests a fair chance at life be granted to them with an Honorable discharge. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighing the applicant's offenses.

d. The Board determined: The Board considered the applicant's statement, record of service, the frequency and nature of misconduct, and the reason for separation. The Board found sufficient evidence of in-service mitigating factors (Length, Combat, Quality) and concurred with the conclusion of the medical advising official that the applicant's (PTSD) does mitigate the applicant's basis for separation (DUI). Trauma occurring prior to the misconduct, and nexus between trauma and substance use, therefore the basis is mitigated. Based on a preponderance of evidence, the Board determined that the character of service the applicant received upon separation was inequitable.

e. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable because the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighed the applicant's misconduct. 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 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.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214 / Separation Order:** Yes
- b. Change Characterization to:** Honorable
- c. Change Reason / SPD code to:** No Change
- d. Change RE Code to:** No Change
- e. Change Authority to:** No Change

Authenticating Official:

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE
AR20210017624

7/22/2025



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