

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]**a. Application Date:** 26 July 2021**b. Date Received:** 13 January 2022**c. Counsel:** None**2. REQUEST, ISSUES, BOARD TYPE, AND DECISION:**

a. Applicant Requests: The current characterization of service for the period under review is general (under honorable conditions). The applicant requests an upgrade to honorable and change to narrative reason.

b. Applicant Contention(s)/Issue(s): The applicant requests relief contending, in effect, joining the Army at 17 and turned 20 just one month after getting home from Iraq. The applicant states it is hard to describe a Soldier's emotions when returning from combat to peace. One would be forgiven for thinking coming home from war is a positive thing and a Soldier can only be happy to be alive and home. Unfortunately for the applicant and a many fellow Soldiers it just was not the case. The applicant was not even 21 at this point in their life and was the youngest combat veteran in the unit and the only one not old enough to drink alcohol. The fact the Army saw fit to discharge the applicant for a failed drug test, which a secondary screening was never conducted, still has the applicant shaking their head and has affected the applicant's entire adult life. The applicant states, if one has ever been to a Cav Ball for a Cav unit just coming back from Iraq, then one knows saying one does not drink or cannot drink is basically a guarantee one will be force fed alcohol. This happened to the applicant. The mind set if every Soldier was, go to work, finish work and drink until one cannot drink anymore, which means literally drink until PT the next morning. After months of being a designated driver and trying to ensure Soldiers in the unit made it home safely, the applicant began to drink alcohol as a way of maintaining what the applicant understood as brotherhood. The applicant's low tolerance for alcohol and multiple traumatic brain injuries (TBIs)/concussion the applicant's decision-making ability was a recipe for failure. The applicant was unable to resist the pressure of staying sober. In the applicant's opinion it is more probable than not if certain members of the command had not brought drugs and alcohol into the applicant's barracks room, the applicant would not be writing this today. The applicant has been 13 years sober since leaving the Army. The applicant has worked with Saint Seraphim's Boys/Girls camps teaching outdoor survival to Iranian refugee children as well as Georgian refugee children and inner-city children from the lower income areas of Atlanta; created their own gun safety and tactical training program to assist in training and developing better weapons awareness among civilians; worked as a trail guide with Boy Scouts to ensure they could receive their horsemanship merit badges; and worked as a counselor for Soldiers of the Cross an organization committed to helping under privileged combat veterans.

c. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 14 October 2025, and by a 5-0 vote. The Board approved the applicant's request after determining that the separation was inequitable. As a result, the Board voted to grant relief by upgrading the characterization of service to Honorable and revising the narrative reason for separation with a code of JKN. The Board further concluded that the existing reentry code was appropriate and equitable and therefore elected not to modify it. Please see **Board Discussion and Determination** section for more detail regarding the Board's decision. Board member names are available upon request.

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

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

b. Date of Discharge: 27 April 2010

c. Separation Facts:

(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate: 25 March 2010

(2) Basis for Separation: The unit commander notified the applicant, under AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c, Commission of a Serious Offense, of the following reasons: Commission of a Serious Offense. The applicant tested positive for cocaine in a urinalysis.

(3) Recommended Characterization: The Company Commander recommended Under Other Than Honorable Conditions and the Battalion Commander recommended General (Under Honorable Conditions)

(4) Legal Consultation Date: 30 March 2010

(5) Administrative Separation Board: On 30 March 2010, the applicant conditionally waived consideration by the administrative separation board, requesting a discharge characterized no less favorably than general (under honorable conditions).

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: On 12 April 2010, the separation authority approved the applicant's separation under AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c, for committing a serious offense. / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment Under Review: 5 November 2009 / 2 years

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 20 / GED / 112

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-4 / 19D10 B9, Calvary Scout / 3 years, 24 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: RA, 22 March 2007 – 4 November 2009 / HD

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: SWA / Iraq (1 September 2008 – 24 August 2009)

f. Awards and Decorations: ICM-2CS, ARCOM, NDSM, GWOTSM, ASR, OSR

g. Performance Ratings: NA

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) Two Personnel Action forms indicate the applicant's duty status changed as follows:

(a) From Present for Duty (PDY) to Absent Without Leave (AWOL), effective 26 November 2007; and,

(b) From AWOL to PDY, effective 7 December 2007.

(2) MPR Number 02222-2007-MPC056, 3 December 2007, indicates on 28 November 2007, the station was notified by the applicant's unit, the applicant was AWOL. The AWOL date is 26 November 2007 at 0600 hours. On 7 December 2007, the station was notified by the applicant's unit, the applicant was returned to military control (RMC). The RMC date is 7 December at 0900 hours.

(3) Electronic Copy of Specimen Custody Document – Drug Testing, indicates the applicant tested positive for COC 130 (cocaine) during an Inspection Unit (IU) urinalysis testing conduct on 22 January 2010.

(4) CID Report of Investigation, 19 February 2010, investigation determined the applicant committed the offense of Wrongful Use and Possession of a Controlled Substance when the applicant used and Possessed Cocaine.

(5) FG Record of Proceedings under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 10 March 2010, indicates between on or about 2 January 2010 and on or about 5 January 2010, wrongfully use cocaine, a controlled substance. The imposed punishment included a reduction to E-1, forfeiture of \$723 pay per month for two months (suspended), along with 45 days of extra duty and restriction.

(6) Developmental Counseling Form for violation of Article 112A (Wrongful use, possession of controlled substances) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice in that on or about 3 January 2010, the applicant took a urinalysis test which came back positive for cocaine.

i. **Lost Time / Mode of Return:** 11 days (AWOL, 26 November 2007 – 7 December 2007) / Returned to Military Control

j. **Behavioral Health Condition(s):** The following documents have been provided to the ARBA Medical Advisor, if applicable. See “**Board Discussion and Determination**” for Medical Advisor Details.

(1) **Applicant provided:** None

(2) **AMHRR Listed:**

(a) Report of Medical History, 3 March 2010, the examining medical physician noted in the comments section: Since auto wreck June 2008 has had short term memory loss. The applicant was currently going to outpatient program for cocaine addiction last cocaine use was six weeks ago.

(b) Report of Behavioral Health Evaluation (BHE), 11 March 2010, reflects the applicant was mentally responsible with a clear-thinking process and had the mental capacity to understand and participate in the proceedings. The applicant was cleared for any administrative actions deemed appropriate by the command. The BHE does not indicate a diagnosis.

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: Application for the Review of Discharge; ARBA Letter; self-authored statement; three photos; third party letter; substance use disorders article.

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The applicant states being 13 years sober and has worked with Saint Seraphim's Boys/Girls camps teaching outdoor survival to Iranian refugee children, Georgian refugee children, and inner-city children from the lower income areas of

Atlanta; created their own gun safety and tactical training program to assist in training and developing better weapons awareness among civilians; worked as a trail guide with Boy Scouts to ensure they could receive their horsemanship merit badges; and worked as a counselor for Soldiers of the Cross an organization committed to helping under privileged combat veterans.

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. Office, Secretary of Defense memorandum (Supplemental Guidance to Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records Considering Discharge Upgrade Requests by Veterans Claiming Post Traumatic Stress Disorder), 3 September 2014, directed the Service Discharge Review Boards (DRBs) and Service Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records (BCM/NRs) to carefully consider the revised PTSD criteria, detailed medical considerations and mitigating factors when taking action on applications from former service members administratively discharged UOTHC and who have been diagnosed with PTSD by a competent mental health professional representing a civilian healthcare provider in order to determine if it would be appropriate to upgrade the characterization of the applicant's service.

c. Office, Under Secretary of Defense memorandum (Clarifying Guidance to Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records Considering Requests by Veterans for Modification of their Discharge Due to Mental Health Conditions, Sexual Assault, or Sexual Harassment), 25 August 2017 issued clarifying guidance for the Secretary of Defense Directive to DRBs and BCM/NRs when considering requests by Veterans for modification of their discharges due in whole or in part to mental health conditions, including PTSD; Traumatic Brain Injury; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Boards are to give liberal consideration to Veterans petitioning for discharge relief when the application for relief is based in whole or in part to those conditions or experiences. The guidance further describes evidence sources and criteria and requires Boards to consider the conditions or experiences presented in evidence as potential mitigation for misconduct that led to the discharge.

d. Office, Under Secretary of Defense memorandum (Guidance to Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records Regarding Equity, Injustice, or Clemency Determinations), 25 July 2018 issued guidance to Military DRBs and BCM/NRs regarding equity, injustice, or clemency determinations. Clemency generally refers to relief specifically granted from a criminal sentence. However, the guidance applies to more than clemency from a sentencing in a court-martial; it also applies to other corrections, including changes in a discharge, which may be warranted based on equity or relief from injustice.

(1) This guidance does not mandate relief but rather provides standards and principles to guide Boards in application of their equitable relief authority. In determining whether to grant relief on the basis of equity, injustice, or clemency grounds, DRBs shall consider the prospect for rehabilitation, external evidence, sworn testimony, policy changes, relative severity of misconduct, mental and behavioral health conditions, official governmental acknowledgement that a relevant error or injustice was committed, and uniformity of punishment.

(2) Changes to the narrative reason for discharge and/or an upgraded character of service granted solely on equity, injustice, or clemency grounds normally should not result in separation pay, retroactive promotions, and payment of past medical expenses or similar benefits that might have been received if the original discharge had been for the revised reason or had the upgraded service characterization.

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

f. Army Regulation 601-210, Regular Army, and Reserve Components Enlistment Program, governs eligibility criteria, policies, and procedures for enlistment and processing of persons into the Regular Army, the U.S. Army Reserve, and Army National Guard for enlistment per DODI 1304.26. It also prescribes the appointment, reassignment, management, and mobilization of Reserve Officers' Training Corps cadets under the Simultaneous Membership Program. Chapter 4 provides the criteria and procedures for waiverable and nonwaiverable separations. Table 3-1, defines reentry eligibility (RE) codes:

- RE-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.
- 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.
- 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 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations) provides the basic authority for the separation of enlisted personnel.

(1) Chapter 3, Section II provides the authorized types of characterization of service or description of separation.

(a) Paragraph 3-7a states an Honorable discharge is a separation with honor and is appropriate when the quality of the Soldier's service generally has met the standards of acceptable conduct and performance of duty for Army personnel or is otherwise so meritorious that any other characterization would be clearly inappropriate.

(b) Paragraph 3-7b states a General discharge is a separation from the Army under honorable conditions and is issued to a Soldier whose military record is satisfactory but not sufficiently meritorious to warrant an honorable discharge.

(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) Paragraph 14-3 prescribes 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.

(b) Paragraph 14-12c (2) terms abuse of illegal drugs as serious misconduct. It continues; however, by recognizing 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 under paragraph 14-12a or 14-12b as appropriate.

(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. If Secretarial Authority is granted normally correct the record to show the following:

- Separation Authority: Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 15
- Separation Code: JFF
- Reenlistment Code: RE1
- Narrative Reason for Separation: Secretarial Plenary Authority
- Character of Service: Honorable

h. 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, misconduct (drug abuse).

8. SUMMARY OF FACT(S): Standard of Review. 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 reflects the applicant received notification of the intent to discharge them from the U.S. Army for Commission of a Serious Offense. The applicant tested positive for cocaine in a urinalysis. The applicant conditionally waived consideration by the administrative separation board, requesting a discharge characterized no less favorably than

general (under honorable conditions). The separation authority approved the discharge, and the applicant was involuntarily discharged from the U.S. Army. The DD Form 214 provides the applicant was discharged with a character of service of general (under honorable conditions) for misconduct, (drug abuse). The applicant completed 3 years, and 24 days of net active service this period.

c. The applicant contends the Army should change the narrative reason for the discharge. Based on the applicant's AMHRR, someone in the discharge process erroneously entered in the applicant's DD Form 214, block 25, "AR 635-200, Para 14-12c(2)." The discharge packet confirms the separation authority approved the discharge under the provisions AR 635-200, Chapter 14, Paragraph 14-12c, Commission of Serious Offense. Army Regulations state a Soldier separated under this provision will receive a narrative reason of Misconduct (Serious Offense) and a Separation Code of "JKQ."

d. The applicant contends joining the Army at 17 and turned 20 just one month after getting home from Iraq. The applicant states it is hard to describe a Soldier's emotions when returning from combat to peace. One would be forgiven for thinking coming home from war is a positive thing and a Soldier can only be happy to be alive and home. Unfortunately for the applicant and many fellow Soldiers it just was not the case. The applicant was not even 21 at this point in their life. The applicant was the youngest combat veteran in the unit and the only one not old enough to drink alcohol. The applicant states if one has ever been to a Cav Ball for a Cav unit just coming back from Iraq, then one knows saying one does not drink or cannot drink is basically a guarantee one will force fed alcohol. After months of being a designated driver and trying to ensure Soldiers in the unit made it home safely, the applicant began to drink alcohol as a way of maintaining what the applicant understood as brotherhood. The applicant's low tolerance for alcohol and multiple traumatic brain injuries (TBIs)/concussion the applicant's decision-making ability was a recipe for failure. The applicant was unable to resist the pressure of staying sober. The applicant provided a third-party letter from a fellow Soldier which states the applicant was an outstanding Soldier who showed great promise in the military. The applicant would do anything asked and would never speak out or have ill will towards anyone. During a deployment with the rocket and mortar attacks, with the added psychological and mental abuse they were suffering from the command changed the applicant. The applicant began defying orders from those the applicant did not respect. The AMHRR includes Report of Medical History, 3 March 2010, the examining medical physician noted in the comments section: Since auto wreck June 2008 has had short term memory loss. The applicant was currently going to outpatient program for cocaine addiction last cocaine use was six weeks prior. A Report of Behavioral Health Evaluation (BHE), 11 March 2010, reflects the applicant was mentally responsible with a clear-thinking process and had the mental capacity to understand and participate in the proceedings. The applicant was cleared for any administrative actions deemed appropriate by the command. The BHE does not indicate a diagnosis. The separation authority considered all medical documents.

(c) The applicant has worked with Saint Seraphim's Boys/Girls camps teaching outdoor survival to Iranian refugee children as well as Georgian refugee children and inner-city children from the lower income areas of Atlanta; created their own gun safety and tactical training program to assist in training and developing better weapons awareness among civilians; worked as a trail guide with Boy Scouts to ensure they could receive their horsemanship merit badges; and worked as a counselor for Soldiers of the Cross an organization committed to helping under privileged combat veterans. The Army Discharge Review Board has the authority to consider post-service factors when reviewing discharge recharacterization requests. However, no law or regulation permits upgrading an unfavorable discharge solely due to time passed or good conduct in civilian life. The Board evaluates each case individually to determine whether post-

service achievements indicate previous in-service misconduct was an anomaly rather than a reflection of the applicant's overall character.

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, TBI

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found the applicant is 70 percent SC for PTSD and 40 percent SC for TBI

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that a review of the available information shows the applicant has BH conditions that mitigates his misconduct as outlined in the BoS. The applicant is 70 percent SC for PTSD and 40 percent SC for TBI. Given the nexus between the applicant's BH conditions and the use of substances to self-medicate and poor decision making, the applicant's misconduct characterized by wrongful use of cocaine is mitigated by his SC BH conditions, and upgrade based on medical mitigation is support.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **Yes.** After applying liberal consideration to the evidence, including the Board Medical Advisor's opine, the Board determined that the applicant's condition or experience outweighed the listed basis for separation for the aforementioned reasons.

b. Prior Decisions Cited: N/A

c. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant contends the Army should change the narrative reason for the discharge. The Board approved the applicant's request after determining that the separation was inequitable.

(2) The applicant contends joining the Army at 17 and turned 20 just one month after getting home from Iraq. The applicant states it is hard to describe a Soldier's emotions when returning from combat to peace. The applicant was the youngest combat veteran in the unit and the only one not old enough to drink alcohol. The applicant states if one has ever been to a Cav Ball for a Cav unit just coming back from Iraq, then one knows saying one does not drink or cannot drink is basically a guarantee one will be force fed alcohol. After months of being a designated driver and trying to ensure Soldiers in the unit made it home safely, the applicant began to drink alcohol as a way of maintaining what the applicant understood as brotherhood. The applicant's low tolerance for alcohol and multiple traumatic brain injuries (TBIs)/concussion the applicant's decision-making ability was a recipe for failure. The applicant was unable to resist the pressure of staying sober. Based on the weight of the evidence, the Board determined that the applicant's discharge status was unjust and warranted an upgrade to more accurately reflect the nature of their service.

(3) The applicant has worked with Saint Seraphim's Boys/Girls camps teaching outdoor survival to Iranian refugee children, Georgian refugee children and inner-city children from the

lower income areas of Atlanta; created their own gun safety and tactical training program to assist in training and developing better weapons awareness among civilians; worked as a trail guide with Boy Scouts to ensure they could receive their horsemanship merit badges; and worked as a counselor for Soldiers of the Cross an organization committed to helping under privileged combat veterans. The Board recognizes and appreciates the applicant's willingness to serve and considered this contention during board proceedings along with the totality of the applicant's service record and upgraded to Honorable with separation code JKN.

d. The Board determined and found sufficient evidence and concurred with the Medical Advisor opined that a review of the available information shows the applicant has BH conditions that mitigates his misconduct as outlined in the BoS. The Board approved the applicant's request after determining that the separation was inequitable. As a result, the Board voted to grant relief by upgrading the characterization of service to Honorable and revising the narrative reason for separation with a code of JKN. The Board further concluded that the existing reentry code was appropriate and equitable and therefore elected not to modify it.

e. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted to upgrade the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable. The Board carefully weighed the applicant's overall length, quality of service including combat duty and the circumstances surrounding the discharge.

(2) The Board voted to change the applicant's reason for discharge or accompanying SPD code 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

AR20220004015

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214 / Separation Order: Yes
- b. Change Characterization to: Honorable Discharge
- c. Change Reason / SPD code to: JKN
- d. Change RE Code to: No Change
- e. Change Authority to: AR 635-200

Authenticating Official:

12/5/2025



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
FTR – Failure to Report

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