

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

- a. **Application Date:** 10 March 2022
- b. **Date Received:** 14 March 2022
- c. **Counsel:** None

2. REQUEST, ISSUES, BOARD TYPE, AND DECISION:**a. Applicant's Requests and Issues:**

(1) The current characterization of service for the period under review is General (Under Honorable Conditions). The applicant requests a change to Honorable.

(2) The applicant seeks relief contending their request is due to Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and mental health suffered in service that led to circumstances for separation. They were never given an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves through Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP).

b. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 13 August 2025, and by a 5-0 vote. The Board approved the applicant's request after determining that the separation was both procedurally improper and substantively inequitable. In reaching this conclusion, the Board considered the applicant's length of service, combat experience, and overall performance. As a result, the Board voted to grant relief by upgrading the characterization of service to Honorable and revising the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with an associated separation 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 Section 9 of this document for more detail regarding the Board's decision.

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

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

b. Date of Discharge: 27 August 2020

c. Separation Facts:

(1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 18 March 2020

(2) **Basis for Separation:** between on or about 12 March 2019 and 12 April 2019, wrongfully used marijuana.

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

(4) **Legal Consultation Date:** 20 March 2020

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

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 13 August 2020 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

- a. **Date / Period of Enlistment:** 27 March 2018 / 3 years, 21 weeks
- b. **Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 20 / HS Diploma / 95
- c. **Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-3 / 92G10, Culinary Specialist / 2 years, 5 months, 1 day
- d. **Prior Service / Characterizations:** None
- e. **Overseas Service / Combat Service:** None
- f. **Awards and Decorations:** ASR
- g. **Performance Ratings:** NA
- h. **Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:**

(1) A DA Form 2627 (Record of Proceedings under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)) dated 30 October 2019 reflects the applicant received nonjudicial punishment, in that they, did, at or near Fort Stewart, GA, between on or about 12 March 2019 and on or about 12 April 2019, wrongfully use marijuana, a Schedule I controlled substance, in violation of Article 112a, UCMJ. Their punishment consisted of a reduction in rank/grade from private first class/E-3 to private two/E-2 and extra duty for 20 days. The applicant elected not to appeal.

(2) A memorandum, 287th Field Feeding Company, Special Troops Battalion, 3rd Infantry Division Sustainment Brigade, subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2), Misconduct – Abuse of Illegal Drugs, (Applicant), dated 18 March 2020, reflects the applicant received notification of the initiation of separation action against them from their company commander for Misconduct Drug Abuse. The reason for the proposed separation action is described above in paragraph 3c(2). The company commander recommended the applicant receive a General (Under Honorable Conditions) discharge. On the same date the applicant acknowledged receipt of their notification of separation and of the rights available to them.

(3) In the applicant's memorandum, subject: Election of Rights Regarding Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2), Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs, [Applicant], dated 20 March 2020, the applicant acknowledged they have been advised by their consulting counsel of the basis for the contemplated action to separate them for Misconduct – Abuse of Illegal Drugs, and its effects; of the rights available to them; and of the effect of any action taken by them in waiving their rights. They understand they may expect to encounter substantial prejudice in civilian life if a General (Under Honorable Conditions) discharge is issued to them. They further understand that as the result of issuance of a discharge that is less than honorable, they may be ineligible for many or all benefits as a veteran under both Federal and State laws. They requested consulting counsel and elected to submit statements in their behalf. By 30 March 2020, the applicant failed to submit statements in their behalf.

(4) A memorandum, 287th Field Feeding Company, Special Troops Battalion, 3rd Infantry Division Sustainment Brigade, subject: Commander's Report – Proposed

Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2), Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs, [Applicant], dated 30 March 2020, reflects the company commander's recommendation to separate the applicant from the U.S. Army prior to the expiration of their current term of service. The company commander states for a description of rehabilitation attempts, the applicant has been formally counseled on numerous occasions concerning their deficiencies and given a reasonable opportunity to overcome or correct them. They do not consider it feasible or appropriate to accomplish other disposition as, after rehabilitative attempts, the applicant has demonstrated that they are unable to or unwilling to meet the minimum standards and has no potential for further useful service and, therefore, should be separated.

(5) A memorandum, Headquarters, Special Troops Battalion, 3rd Infantry Division Sustainment Brigade, subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2), Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs, [Applicant], dated 3 April 2020, reflects the battalion commander's recommendation to separate the applicant from the U.S. Army prior to the expiration of their current term of service. The commander recommended the applicant's service be characterized as General (Under Honorable Conditions).

(6) A memorandum, Headquarters, 3rd Infantry Division Sustainment Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division, subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2), Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs, [Applicant], dated 26 May 2020, reflects the applicant's brigade commander's recommendation to separate the applicant from the U.S. Army prior to the expiration of their current term of service. The commander recommended the applicant's service be characterized as General (Under Honorable Conditions).

(7) A memorandum, Headquarters, 3rd Infantry Division, and Fort Stewart, subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2), Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs, [Applicant], dated 13 August 2020, the separation authority states on 18 March 2020 a separation action was initiated against the applicant. On 18 July 2019 a Medical Evaluation Board (MEB) was initiated and on 21 October 2019, the MEB was completed. The separation authority carefully considered the administrative separation and the MEB for the applicant to determine whether the applicant's medical condition is the direct or substantial contributing cause of the conduct that led to the recommendation for administrative separation or if there are other circumstances for the applicant's case that warrant disability processing instead of further processing for administrative separation. The separation authority directed the applicant be separated from the Army prior to the expiration of their current term of service and directed the applicant's service be characterized as General (Under Honorable Conditions). The commander determined the rehabilitative requirements of Army Regulation 635-200, paragraph 1-16 do not apply to this case.

(8) A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflects the applicant was discharged on 27 August 2020, with 2 years, 5 months, and 1 day of net active service this period. The DD Form 214 show in –

- item 13 (Remarks) – in part, MEMBER HAS NOT COMPLETED FIRST FULL TERM OF SERVICE
- item 24 (Character of Service) – General (Under Honorable Conditions)
- item 26 (Separation Code) – JKK
- item 27 (Reentry Code) – 4
- item 28 (Narrative Reason for Separation) – Misconduct (Drug Abuse)

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: NA

j. Behavioral Health Condition(s): None

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:

- three DD Forms 293 (Application for the Review of Discharge from the Armed Forces of the United States), with statement
- three 3rd Party Statements
- Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Rating Decisions
- excerpts of VA medical documents

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: None submitted with application.

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

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

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

(1) Individually and collectively, these documents provide further clarification to the Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records when considering requests by Veterans for modification of their discharge due to mental health conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Liberal consideration will be given to Veterans petitioning for discharge relief when the application for relief is based in whole or in part on matters relating to mental health conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Special consideration will be given to Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) determinations that document a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment potentially contributed to the circumstances resulting in a less than honorable discharge characterization. Special consideration will also be given in cases where a civilian provider confers diagnoses of a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment if the case records contain narratives supporting symptomatology at the time of service or when any other evidence which may reasonably indicate that a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment existed at the time of discharge might have mitigated the misconduct that caused a discharge of lesser characterization.

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

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

d. Army Regulation 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations), 19 December 2016, set policies, standards, and procedures to ensure the readiness and competency of the force while providing for the orderly administrative separation of Soldiers for a variety of reasons. Readiness is promoted by maintaining high standards of conduct and performance.

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

(2) A General discharge is a separation from the Army under honorable conditions and is issued to a Soldier whose military record is satisfactory but not sufficiently meritorious to warrant an honorable discharge.

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

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

(5) Paragraph 1-33 (Disposition through Medical Channels) stated except in separation actions under chapter 10 (Discharge in Lieu of Court-Martial), disposition through medical channels takes precedence over administrative separation processing. When the medical treatment facility commander, or attending medical officer determines that a Soldier being processed for administrative separation under chapter 14, does not meet the medical fitness

standards for retention, they will refer the Soldier to a MEB. The administrative separation proceedings will continue, but final action by the separation authority will not be taken, pending the results of MEB. If the MEB findings indicate that referral to the case to a PEB is warranted for disability processing, the Medical Treatment Facility commander will furnish copies of the approved MEB proceedings to the Soldier's GCMCA and unit commander. The GCMCA may direct, in writing, that the Soldier be processed through the physical disability system when action under the UCMJ has not been initiated, and one of the following has been determined: the Soldier's medical condition is the direct or substantial contributing cause of the conduct that led to the recommendation for administrative elimination; or other circumstances of the individual case warrant disability processing instead of further processing for administrative separation. The authority of the GCMCA to determine whether a case is to be processed through medical disability channels or under administrative separation provisions will not be delegated.

(6) Chapter 14 (Separation for Misconduct) established policy and prescribed procedures for separating members for misconduct. Action will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impractical or unlikely to succeed. Paragraph 14-12c(2) (Abuse of Illegal Drugs is Serious Misconduct), stated, however; relevant facts may mitigate the nature of the offense. Therefore, a single drug abuse offense may be combined with one or more minor disciplinary infractions or incidents of other misconduct and processed for separation. A discharge under other than honorable conditions is normally appropriate for a Soldier discharged under this chapter. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record.

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

e. Army Regulation 635-5-1 (Separation Program Designator (SPD) Codes) provides the specific authorities (regulatory or directive), reasons for separating Soldiers from active duty, and the SPD codes to be entered on the DD Form 214. It identifies the SPD code of "JKK" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14, paragraph 12c(2), misconduct (drug abuse).

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

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

(2) RE-3 Applies to: Person who is not considered fully qualified for reentry or continuous service at time of separation, but disqualification is 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 600-85 (Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)) governs the program and identifies Army policy on alcohol and other drug abuse, and responsibilities. The ASAP is a command program that emphasizes readiness and personal responsibility. The ultimate decision regarding separation or retention of abusers is the responsibility of the Soldier's chain of command. Abuse of alcohol or the use of illicit drugs by military personnel is inconsistent with Army values and the standards of performance, discipline, and readiness necessary to accomplish the Army's mission. Unit commanders must intervene early and refer all Soldiers suspected or identified as alcohol and/or drug abusers to the ASAP. The unit commander should recommend enrollment based on the Soldier's potential for continued military service in terms of professional skills, behavior, and potential for advancement.

h. Manual for Courts-Martial, United States (2019 Edition) stated, military law consists of the statutes governing the military establishment and regulations issued thereunder, the constitutional powers of the President and regulations issued thereunder, and the inherent authority of military commanders. Military law includes jurisdiction exercised by courts-martial and the jurisdiction exercised by commanders with respect to nonjudicial punishment. The purpose of military law is to promote justice, to assist in maintaining good order and discipline in the Armed Forces. Appendix 12 (Maximum Punishment Chart) Manual for Courts-Martial shows the maximum punishments include punitive discharge for violating Article 112a (Wrongful Use, Possession, etc., of Controlled Substances).

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):

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

b. A review of the available evidence provides the applicant received nonjudicial punishment in violation of Article 112a, UCMJ and was involuntary separation from the Army. The applicant's DD Form 214 indicates their discharge under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, paragraph 14-12c(2), by reason of Misconduct (Drug Abuse), with a characterization of service of General (Under Honorable Conditions). The applicant completed 2 years, 5 months, and 1 day of net active service this period and did not completed their first full term of service of their 3-year, 21-week enlistment obligation.

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

separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impracticable or is unlikely to succeed. A discharge under other than honorable conditions is normally appropriate for a Soldier discharged under this chapter. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record. Characterization of service as honorable is not authorized unless the Soldier's record is otherwise so meritorious that any other characterization clearly would be inappropriate. An honorable characterization of service is generally required when the Government initially introduces limited-use evidence.

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/experiences: GAD, mild TBI. [Note-diagnosis of Adjustment DO is subsumed under diagnosis of GAD; diagnosis of Post-concussional Syndrome is subsumed under diagnosis of mild TBI.

(2) Did the condition exist, or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found Mild TBI occurred during military service. VA service connection for GAD establishes nexus with active 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 the applicant has two mitigating BH conditions, GAD and mild TBI. As there is an association between GAD, mild TBI and self-medication with alcohol and/or illicit substances, there is a nexus between his diagnosis of GAD, mild TBI and his wrongful use of marijuana.

(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 their request is due to TBI and mental health suffered in service that led to circumstances for separation. The Board determined that this contention was valid and voted to upgrade the characterization of service due to TBI and mental health mitigating the applicant.

(2) The applicant contend they were never given an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves through ASAP. The Board determined that this contention was valid and voted to

upgrade the characterization of service due to two mitigating BH conditions, GAD and mild TBI. As there is an association between GAD, mild TBI and self-medication with alcohol and/or illicit substances.

d. The Board determined: The Board found sufficient evidence of in-service mitigating factors (Length) and concurred with the conclusion of the medical advising official that the applicant's (GAD, mild TBI) does mitigate the applicant's basis for separation (drug abuse). Based on a preponderance of evidence, the Board determined that the character of service the applicant received upon separation was inequitable and warranted an upgrade.

e. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board carefully considered the applicant's request, supporting documents, evidence in the records, a medical review, and published Department of Defense guidance for liberal consideration of discharge upgrade requests. 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) and concurred with the conclusion of the medical advising official that the applicant's (GAD, mild TBI) does mitigate the applicant's basis for separation (drug abuse). Based on a preponderance of evidence, the Board determined that the character of service the applicant received upon separation was inequitable and warranted an upgrade.

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

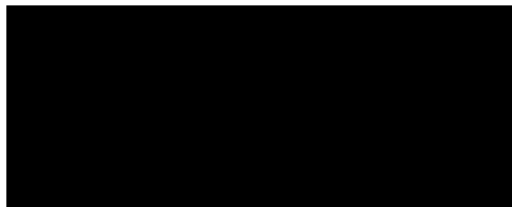
(3) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

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

Authenticating Official:

11/24/2025



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

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE

AR20220005754

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