

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]**a. Application Date:** 14 August 2022**b. Date Received:** 14 August 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.

b. Applicant Contention(s)/Issue(s): The applicant requests relief contending, in effect, would like to further their education. The applicant does not dispute the facts of the discharge. At the time of the incident, leading to the separation. The applicant was coping with a serious drinking problem directly after a deployment and returned to Fort Wainwright. Prior to this, the applicant had never had a problem with any substance. Before the applicant received the DUI, the applicant reached out to superiors in hopes of acquiring some help to combat the alcohol problem. The applicant went to mental health specialist where the applicant was diagnosed with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and a traumatic brain injury (TBI) stemming from the deployment. The applicant was placed in the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) after an incident where the applicant arrived late for formation. The applicant received a DUI before they even attended one ASAP session. Prior to the deployment the applicant was a team leader as a PFC, on the platoon's weapons squad. During the deployment, the applicant was recruited by the Recon unit. This shows the applicant was a good Soldier prior to the return from deployment. The applicant believes if they received help for the substance abuse in a timely fashion, things would have played out differently. As with many young Soldiers returning from a combat zone, the applicant did not know the gravity of what they had seen and how it affected the applicant. The applicant turned to alcohol in a subconscious attempt to forget, or to drown away the traumatic experiences they witnessed. The applicant has paid for their mistakes in many ways, whether it be by the general discharge, or even the jail time the applicant received for the DUI. These actions were not the applicant's character before deployment. The PTSD and TBI had a large hand in the applicant's substance abuse. After being discharged, the applicant continued to drink heavily. The applicant was able to get out of the darkness and went to years of therapy, and the applicant does not have a substance abuse issue anymore. The PTSD is still present; however at least the applicant does not turn to the bottle to block it out. The applicant is currently enrolled in school and is paying out of pocket for classes. The applicant served this country proudly and would have given their life for the fellow Soldiers and would do it again. The applicant believes considering the fact they had been diagnosed with PTSD prior to the DUI, and the applicant was an exemplary Soldier during and prior to deployment, is enough to upgrade the discharge.

c. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 25 November 2025, and by a 3-0 vote, The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighed the applicant's basis of separation. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade to the characterization of service to Honorable and directed the issue of a new DD Form 214 changing the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), and the separation code to JKN. The Board determined the RE Code was proper and equitable and voted not to change 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 (Serious Offense) / AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c / JKQ / RE-3 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

b. Date of Discharge: 29 January 2013

c. Separation Facts:

(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate: 7 December 2012

(2) Basis for Separation: The applicant was informed of the following reasons: For Commission of a Serious Offense. The applicant committed a serious offense for which the specific circumstances of the offense warrant separation, and a punitive discharge is, or would be, authorized for the same or closely related offense under the MCM. Specifically, on or about 15 September 2012, the applicant was arrested by University of Alaska Fairbanks Police Department for unlawfully in a public place, when a crime has occurred, refusing to comply with a lawful order of a peace officer to disperse. The applicant failed to obey a lawful command from SFC C. C, to have the dress uniform prepared on or about 18 September 2012. The applicant failed to report to the place of duty on 20 July and 19 September 2012. The applicant was arrested by University of Alaska Fairbanks Police Department for driving under the influence with a BrAC of .152 percent and drinking underage on or about 25 August 2012. The applicant was found drunk on duty on or about 20 July 2012.

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

(4) Legal Consultation Date: 14 December 2012

(5) Administrative Separation Board: NA

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 20 December 2012 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment Under Review: 21 April 2010 / 3 years, 19 weeks

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 21 / High School Graduate / 118

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-4 / 11B1O, Infantryman / 2 years, 9 months, 9 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: None

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: Alaska, SWA / Afghanistan (18 April 2011 – 5 April 2012)

f. Awards and Decorations: AAM, NDSM, ACM-2CS, GWOTSM, ASR, OSR, NATOMDL

g. Performance Ratings: NA

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) CG Record of Proceedings under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 6 August 2012, indicates on or about 20 July 2012, without authority, fail to go at the time prescribed to the appointed place of duty; and on or about 20 July 2012, was found drunk while on duty as an Infantry Soldier. The imposed punishment included a reduction to E-3 (suspended), along with 14 days of extra duty and restriction.

(2) Memorandum for Record, 20 August 2012, indicates the applicant failed the Army Substance Abuse Program and was being recommended for a Chapter 9 and Elimination of service.

(3) The District Court for the State of Alaska, Fourth Judicial District at Fairbanks Document, 25 August 2012, indicates the applicant was charged with Driving While Under the Influence of an Alcoholic Beverage, Intoxicating Liquor, Inhalant, or any Controlled Substance; and Furnishing or Delivery of Alcoholic Beverages to Persons Under the Age of 21.

(4) The District Court for the State of Alaska, Fourth Judicial District at Fairbanks Document, 17 September 2012, indicates the applicant was charged with Disorderly Conduct.

(5) FG Record of Proceedings under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 8 November 2012, indicates between on or about 13 September 2012 and on or about 18 September 2012, the applicant having received a lawful order from 1SG L. A., to prepare the dress uniform for inspection on 18 September 2012, an order which it was the applicant's duty to obey, did willfully disobey the same. The imposed punishment included a reduction to E-1 (suspended), forfeiture of \$150 pay; extra duty for 14 days; restriction for 30 days (suspended).

(6) General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand, 20 December 2012, indicates the applicant was reprimanded for driving under the influence of alcohol in Fairbanks, Alaska on 25 August 2012. A Fairbanks Police Officer conducted a traffic stop after observing the applicant turn left from a straight only lane and fail to signal for a turn. Upon contact the Officer noted the applicant had an odor of an alcoholic beverage near the applicant, and the applicant had bloodshot, watery eyes. Additionally, the Officer noted the passenger in the vehicle appeared to be intoxicated. The passenger stated the applicant gave them alcohol and the passenger was underage. The applicant then failed a series of Standardized Field Sobriety Tests and provided a breath sample resulting in a Breath Alcohol Content (BrAC) of .152 percent.

(7) Developmental Counseling Form for failure to report; failing to be at the appointed place of duty on time; failure to follow instructions and disobeying a direct order.

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: None

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:** VA Decision Letter, 11 March 2014, indicates the applicant was granted 50 percent service connection for PTSD.

(a) VA Rating Decision Letter, 7 December 2019, indicates evaluation of PTSD which was at 50 percent disabling was increased to 70 percent effective 1 October 2019.

(2) **AMHRR Listed:**

(a) Report of Mental Status Evaluation (MSE), 18 September 2012, indicates the applicant was cleared for any administrative actions the command deemed appropriate. The applicant demonstrated the ability to understand and participate in administrative proceedings, appreciated the difference between right and wrong, and met medical retention requirements. PTSD and mTBI screenings were conducted, but the conditions were either absent or did not meet AR 40-501 criteria for a medical evaluation board. The MSE does not indicate a diagnosis.

(b) Report of Medical History, 24 October 2012, the examining medical physician noted in the comments section: Currently seeing BH for ADHD. No PTSD Dx.

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: Online Application; two VA Decision Letters; VA Rating Decision Letter; three third-party letters.

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The applicant has gone through years of therapy and no longer has a substance abuse problem and is currently enrolled in school and paying out of pocket for classes.

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.

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, states 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. 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 "JKQ" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14, paragraph 12c, misconduct (serious offense).

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 was notified of the intent to discharge them from the U.S. Army for Commission of a Serious Offense. The applicant committed a serious offense for which the specific circumstances of the offense warrant separation, and a punitive discharge is, or would be, authorized for the same or closely related offense under the MCM. The applicant requested consulting counsel and representation by military counsel and 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 commission of a serious offense.

c. The applicant contends suffering from PTSD and TBI after a deployment. The applicant used alcohol to drown away the traumatic experiences the applicant witnessed while being deployed. The applicant provided VA Decision Letter, 11 March 2014, which indicates the applicant was granted 50 percent service connection for PTSD. VA Rating Decision Letter, 7 December 2019 indicates evaluation of PTSD which was at 50 percent disabling was increased to 70 percent effective 1 October 2019. The AMHRR shows the applicant underwent a mental status evaluation (MSE) on 18 September 2012, which indicates the applicant was cleared for any administrative actions the command deemed appropriate. The applicant demonstrated the ability to understand and participate in administrative proceedings, appreciated the difference between right and wrong, and met medical retention requirements. PTSD and mTBI screenings were conducted, but the conditions were either absent or did not meet AR 40-501 criteria for a medical evaluation board. The MSE does not indicate a diagnosis. Report of Medical History, 24 October 2012, the examining medical physician noted in the comments section: Currently seeing BH for ADHD. No PTSD Dx. The separation authority considered all the medical documents.

d. The applicant contends good service, including a combat tour. Prior to deployment, the applicant was a team leader as a PFC on the platoon's weapons squad and during the deployment, the applicant was recruited by the Recon unit. The Board evaluated the applicant's service accomplishments and overall quality of service in accordance with DODI 1332.28.

e. The third-party statements provided with the application reflect the applicant's character before and after serving in the Army.

f. The applicant contends an upgrade would provide access to educational benefits through the GI Bill. Eligibility for veterans' benefits, including Post-9/11 or Montgomery GI Bill educational assistance, does not fall under the purview of the Army Discharge Review Board. The applicant should contact a local Department of Veterans Affairs office for further assistance.

g. The applicant has gone through years of therapy and no longer has a substance abuse problem and is currently enrolled in school and paying out of pocket for classes. 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, Adjustment Disorder.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found the applicant is 100 percent SC for PTSD.

(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 reflects the applicant has BH conditions that partially mitigates their misconduct as outlined in the BoS. The applicant is 100 percent SC for PTSD and was diagnosed with an Adjustment Disorder that is subsumed by PTSD. Given the nexus between PTSD and using substances to self-medicate, avoidant behavior, and problems with military authority, their misconduct as characterized by DUI, Drunk and Disorderly, and Disobeying an NCO is mitigated. However, their misconduct characterized by failure to comply with a peace officer to disperse is not mitigated as the misconduct is not natural sequela of PTSD and the applicant did not have a condition that impaired their ability to appreciate the difference between right and wrong and adhere to the right. Given most of the applicant's misconduct is mitigated by their BH conditions, upgrade based on medical mitigation is supported.

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

b. Prior Decisions Cited: None

c. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant contends suffering from PTSD and TBI after a deployment. The applicant used alcohol to drown away the traumatic experiences the applicant witnessed while being deployed. The Board liberally considered this contention and determined that it was valid due to the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighing the applicant's misconduct. Therefore, a discharge upgrade is warranted

(2) The applicant contends good service, including a combat tour. Prior to deployment, the applicant was a team leader as a PFC on the platoon's weapons squad and during the deployment, the applicant was recruited by the Recon unit. The Board considered the applicant's combat, length, and quality of service while deliberating the request.

(3) The applicant contends an upgrade would provide access to educational benefits through the GI Bill. The Board considered this contention and determined that eligibility for Veteran's benefits, to include educational benefits under the Post-9/11 or Montgomery GI Bill, healthcare or VA loans, do not fall within the purview of the Army Discharge Review Board. Accordingly, the applicant should contact a local office of the Department of Veterans Affairs for further assistance.

(4) The applicant has gone through years of therapy and no longer has a substance abuse problem and is currently enrolled in school and paying out of pocket for classes. 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 determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighed the applicant's basis of separation. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade to the characterization of service to Honorable and directed the issue of a new DD Form 214 changing the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), and the separation code to JKN. The Board determined the RE Code was proper and equitable and voted not to change it.

e. Rationale for Decision:

(1) Published Department of Defense guidance indicates the guidance is not intended to interfere or impede on the Board's statutory independence. The Board determines the relative weight of the action that was the basis for the discharge and whether it supports relief or not. In reaching its determination, the Board considers the application, available records and any supporting documents included with the application.

(2) 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.

(3) The Board voted to change the reason for discharge to Misconduct (Minor Infractions) under the same pretexts, thus the reason for discharge is no longer appropriate. The SPD code associated with the new reason for discharge is JKN.

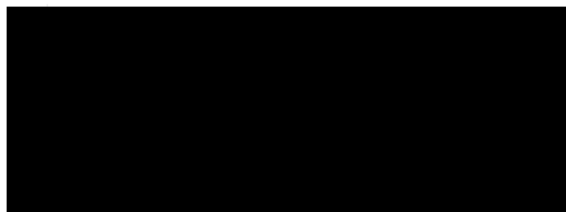
(4) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214 / Separation Order: Yes
- b. Change Characterization to: Honorable
- c. Change Reason / SPD code to: Misconduct (Minor Infractions)/JKN
- d. Change RE Code to: No Change
- e. Change Authority to: No Change

Authenticating Official:

12/3/2025



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

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE

AR20220010089

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