

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

- a. **Application Date:** 2 April 2022
- b. **Date Received:** 11 April 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, separation code change, reentry code change, narrative reason change, and full restoration of the G.I. Bill benefits to 100 percent.

b. **Applicant Contention(s)/Issue(s):** The applicant requests relief, contending, in effect, the Army failed to recognize the symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in the recommended time frame of 24 months after redeployment. The applicant's post-service VA physician concluded the applicant's PTSD was a mitigating factor for the misconduct present at the time of discharge. The applicant requests an upgrade of the character of service to honorable, separation code to JFL entitled to severance pay, reentry code to RE 4k, narrative reason for separation changed to mental disability entitled to severance pay, and 100 percent G.I. Bill restoration.

c. **Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 14 August 2025, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Major Depressive Disorder, and Psychoses outweighing the applicant's DUI and illegal substance abuse offenses. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN. The Board determined the reentry code is 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:** 2 March 2009

c. Separation Facts:

- (1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 4 February 2009
- (2) **Basis for Separation:** The commander recommended the applicant for separation because of applicant's use of marijuana and driving under the influence of alcohol.
- (3) **Recommended Characterization:** General (Under Honorable Conditions)
- (4) **Legal Consultation Date:** 4 February 2009

(5) Administrative Separation Board: NA

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 10 February 2009 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment: 28 March 2007 / 5 years

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 20 / High School Graduate / 90

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-4 / 13D1P, Field Artillery Automation / 3 years, 8 months, 11 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: RA, 22 June 2005 – 27 March 2007 / HD

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: Alaska, SWA / Iraq (10 October 2006 – 1 December 2007)

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

g. Performance Ratings: NA

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record: .

(1) Company Grade Record of Proceedings under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 14 February 2008, for failing to sign-in from leave. The punishment consisted of a reduction to E-3 (suspended), forfeiture of \$391 (suspended), and extra duty and restriction for 7 days.

(2) Field Grade Record of Proceedings under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 21 August 2008, for wrongfully using marijuana (between 7 June and 7 July 2008). The punishment consisted of a reduction to E-1, forfeiture of \$673 pay per month for two months, and extra duty for 45 days and restriction for 45 days (suspended).

(3) Field Grade Record of Proceedings under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 28 January 2009, for disrespect toward a senior noncommissioned officer and driving while drunk. The punishment consisted of a \$673 (suspended), and extra duty and restriction for 45 days.

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:

(a) The Department of Veteran Affairs Statement in Support of Claim form, 29 October 2014, reflects a report from D. D. who reported knowing the applicant one year and having knowledge of incidents in Alpha Battery 2/377 PFAR during Operation Iraqi Freedom. The applicant and D. D. were scheduled for R&R leave on FOB Iskan on 20 January 2007 when an insurgent raid on Alpha Battery Soldiers hit FOB outpost Karbala hours after their departure.

Before leaving, the applicant and D. D. learned of the TOC attack on FOB Iskan, where Iranian Special Forces kidnapped and killed Alpha Battery Soldiers at outpost Karbala. The applicant and D. D. volunteered for a rescue mission, but the Platoon Sergeant First Class G. told them to take some time off instead, which meant they couldn't go on the operation. While on leave in Atlanta, the applicant told D. D. about feeling bad for not participating in the rescue mission and showed anxiety, rage, despair, and panic. The applicant claimed nightmares, hearing voices, difficulty concentrating, feeling out of place with friends and family, and trouble sleeping. The applicant tried and was unable to reach unit commanders or psychiatrists. The applicant felt confused, denial about the attack, and life felt unreal. D.D. claimed Alpha Battery unit commander made appointments difficult and did not advise Soldiers they could consult a psychiatrist.

(b) Compensation and Pension Exam Inquiry, 23 November 2015, reflects the applicant was diagnosed with PTSD and major depressive disorder, recurrent, severe with psychosis.

(c) The Department of Veteran Affairs letter, 6 October 2021, reflects the VA psychiatrist confirmed the applicant had been adherence to care since 31 October 2017. The applicant no longer had an issue with substance abuse. The psychiatrist's professional opinion was the substance use was an attempt by the applicant to manage PTSD symptoms. Therefore, the PTSD was a mitigating factor in the applicant's misconduct incidents.

(d) The Department of Veteran Affairs letter, 14 October 2021, reflects the applicant experienced a traumatic event on 20 January 2007 while serving in a combat zone in Iraq while being attacked by enemy combatants and was exposed to other violence events / incidents throughout the deployment. The clinician's professional opinion is the applicant demonstrated behavior consistent with PTSD following January 2007. This conduct encompassed avoidance, self-medication, and hallucinations. The applicant satisfied the criteria for PTSD and would have qualified under these criteria had appropriate screening been conducted before Army separation. The applicant's mental health condition played a role in the use of non-prescribed substances and alcohol while serving in the military. The failure to contact the NCO was a clear manifestation of avoidance. Using alcohol for self-medication silenced the voices and alleviated anxiety. This self-medication resulted in fainting during a cruise ship vacation, causing the missed chance to report lateness to the NCO. Walking away from an NCO, a reaction of avoidance in response to the NCO's shouting, led to an Article 15. Using marijuana for self-medication also led to an Article 15. The applicant encountered hallucinations while trying to have a good time and resorted to self-medicating with alcohol, which led to a DUI charge. The applicant faced a mental health disorder from 20 January 2007 until March 2009. This disorder led to behaviors resulting in the discharge. Anxiety, hallucinations, self-medication, and avoidance hindered the applicant's ability to express symptoms or pursue assistance. The applicant sought to distance themselves from others during flashbacks and resorted to self-medication to alleviate their thoughts. Undiagnosed PTSD was present during military service, starting at the time of the attack and persisting until discharge. This condition has become chronic, but the applicant is currently free from any substance use issues and upholds sobriety, having no incidents related to alcohol.

(e) The Department of Veteran Affairs Independent Medical Opinion, subject [the applicant], 1 August 2011, reflects the diagnosis of PTSD was service-related. The applicant's records indicated stressors were due to fear of hostile military or terrorist activities. The applicant was exposed to mortar rounds and rocket assaults while in Iraq. Fear of hostile military action occurred when the applicant was stuck in a HUMVEE after landing in a ditch. Two primary stressors related to the applicant's fear of hostile military activities. Another reason for diagnosing PTSD was the existence of a January 2011 diagnosis by Dr. M. B., a clinical psychologist, in Anchorage, Alaska VA treatment records. The applicant met the criteria for Post

Traumatic Stress Disorder, as per the records. Dr. B.'s November 2010 record notes indicated anxiety disorder, based on 2011 medical records, and the applicant's statement, the applicant met the criteria for PTSD due to fear of hostile military activity. The stressor was service connected to military service.

(2) AMHRR provided: Report of Mental Status Evaluation, 28 January 2009, reflects the applicant was cleared for any administrative actions deemed appropriate by the command. The applicant could understand and participate in administrative proceedings; could appreciate the difference between right and wrong; and met medical retention requirements. The applicant's medical records did not indicate a diagnosis or condition to meet AR 40-501 criteria for a medical evaluation board. The clinician noted the applicant was deployed but did not endorse any symptoms related to combat exposure.

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: Application for the Review of Discharge; Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty; Self-Authored Statement; Army Review Board Agency letter; two Orlando VA Medical Center letters; Independent Medical Opinion; Statement in Support of VA Claim; Recommendation for Award; Compensation and Pension Exam Inquiry; Vet Center File; Medical Advisory Opinion; Memorandum for Secretaries of the Military Departments; 1994 US Code Title 10; DODI 1994 US Code Title 10; SF86; Police Record Check; Social Security Card; Report of Medical Examination; Permanent Orders 307-3077; Enlistment Contract; Separation Files; Stephen M. Kennedy and Alicia J. Carson Court Documents.

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The applicant attended college and had plans to become an air traffic controller.

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), 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.

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 waivable. Eligibility: Ineligible unless a waiver is granted.
- 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 635-200 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. It states:

(a) 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) 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 9 outlines the procedures for discharging individuals because of alcohol or other drug abuse. A member who has been referred to the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) for alcohol or drug abuse may be separated because of inability or refusal to participate in, cooperate in, or successfully complete such a program if there is a lack of potential for continued Army service and rehabilitation efforts are no longer practical.

(3) Paragraph 9-4, stipulates the service of Soldiers discharged under this section will be characterized as honorable or under honorable conditions unless the Soldier is in entry-level status and an uncharacterized description of service is required. An honorable discharge is mandated in any case in which the Government initially introduces into the final discharge process limited use evidence as defined by AR 600-85.

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 "JPD" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 9, for alcohol rehabilitation failure.

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 evidence of the Army Military Human Resource Record (AMHRR) indicates the applicant's immediate commander recommended the applicant for separation for using marijuana and driving under the influence of alcohol.

c. The applicant contends the Army failed to recognize the symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in the recommended time frame of 24 months after redeployment. The applicant provided a several post service VA documents which described the applicant's diagnosis of PTSD. The documents stated the PTSD mitigated the applicant's change in behavior after returning from combat. The applicant's AMHRR includes no documentation of a PTSD diagnosis. The record shows the applicant underwent a mental status evaluation (MSE) on 28 January 2009, which indicates the applicant was mentally responsible and was able to recognize right from wrong. The separation authority considered the MSE. The AMHRR does not include any indication or evidence of arbitrary or capricious actions by the command.

d. The applicant requests a separation code change to JFL entitled to severance pay. The SPD codes are three-character alphabetic combinations identifying reasons for and types of separation from active duty. The primary purpose of SPD codes is to provide a statistical accounting of reasons for separation. They are intended exclusively for the internal use of DoD and the Military Services to assist in collecting and analyzing separation data. The Office of the Secretary of Defense controls SPD codes and implements them in Army policy AR 635-5-1 to track types of separations. The SPD code specified by Army Regulations for a discharge under Chapter 14, paragraph 14-12c is "JKQ."

e. The applicant requests a reentry code of RE 4k. Soldiers processed for separation are assigned reentry codes based on their service records or the reason for discharge. Based on Army Regulation 601-210, the applicant was appropriately assigned an RE code of "3." There is no basis for granting a change to the reason or the RE code. An RE Code of "3" indicates the applicant requires a waiver before being allowed to reenlist. Recruiters can best advise a former service member on the Army's needs at the time and must process waivers of reentry eligibility (RE) codes if appropriate.

f. The applicant requests a narrative reason for separation changed to mental disability entitled to severance pay. The applicant was separated under Chapter 14, paragraph 14-12c, AR 635-200 provisions with a general (under honorable conditions) discharge. The narrative reason specified by Army Regulations for a discharge under this paragraph is "Misconduct (Serious Offense)," and the separation code is "JKQ." Army Regulation 635-8 (Separation Processing and Documents) governs the preparation of the DD Form 214 and dictates the entry of the narrative reason for separation, entered in block 28, and separation code, entered in block 26 of the form, will be as listed in tables 2-2 or 2-3 of AR 635-5-1 (Separation Program Designator (SPD) Codes). The regulation stipulates no deviation is authorized. There is no provision for entry of any other reason under this regulation.

g. The applicant requests 100 percent G.I. Bill restoration. Eligibility for veterans' benefits, including educational benefits under the Post-9/11 or Montgomery GI Bill, does not fall within the purview of the Army Discharge Review Board. Accordingly, the applicant should contact a local Department of Veterans Affairs office for further assistance.

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, Major Depressive Disorder, Psychosis.

(2) Did the condition exist, or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found that the applicant is service connected by the VA for PTSD, Major Depressive Disorder, and Psychosis which establishes that the conditions existed during military 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 is service connected by the VA for PTSD, Major Depressive Disorder, and Psychosis. Given the nexus between PTSD, Major Depressive Disorder, Psychosis, and using substances for self-medication, the marijuana use and DUI that led to the separation are mitigated.

(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 Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Major Depressive Disorder, and Psychoses outweighed the applicant's DUI and illegal substance abuse offenses.

b. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant contends the Army failed to recognize the symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in the recommended time frame of 24 months after redeployment. The Board liberally considered this contention and determined that the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Major Depressive Disorder, and Psychoses outweighed the applicant's DUI and illegal substance abuse offenses.

(2) The applicant requests a separation code change to JFL entitled to severance pay. The Board determined that the applicant's request for severance does not fall within the purview of the ADRB. The applicant may apply to the Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR), using a DD Form 293 regarding this matter. A DD Form 293 may be obtained online at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/forms/dd/dd0293.pdf> or from a Veterans' Service Organization.

(3) The applicant requests a reentry code of RE 4k. The Board considered this contention and determined that a change to the applicant's RE code is not warranted due to the applicant's service-connected behavioral health conditions.

(4) The applicant requests a Narrative reason for separation changed to mental disability entitled to severance pay. The Board determined that the applicant's request for severance does not fall within the purview of the ADRB. The applicant may apply to the Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR), using a DD Form 293 regarding this matter. A DD Form 293 may be obtained online at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/forms/dd/dd0293.pdf> or from a Veterans' Service Organization.

(5) The applicant requests 100 percent G.I. Bill restoration. 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.

c. The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Major Depressive Disorder, and Psychoses outweighing the applicant's DUI and illegal substance abuse offenses. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN. The Board determined the reentry code is proper and equitable and voted not to change it.

d. 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, Major Depressive Disorder, and Psychoses outweighed the applicant's DUI and illegal substance abuse offenses. 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.

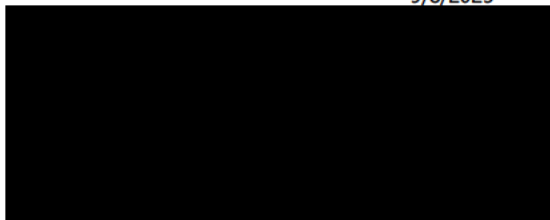
(4) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. **Issue a New DD-214:** 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:** AR 635-200

Authenticating Official:

9/8/2025



Legend:
AWOL – Absent Without Leave

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE

AR20220007413

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