

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

- a. **Application Date:** 14 September 2020
- b. **Date Received:** 24 September 2020
- 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 an upgrade to honorable and a change of their separation code and the narrative reason for separation.

(2) The applicant seeks relief stating their DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) states the reason for separation as being drug abuse, they did not abuse drugs, nor do they use drugs. A random gate check at Fort Bragg, NC, identified a small trace of marijuana in their car. Their sister drove the car the night before and later they learned that their sister has a few friends as passenger in the car. Their sister had permission to use the car; however, they did not know they were smoking marijuana and left residue in the front see of the car. When they [applicant] used their car the next day on their way to morning physical training, it was still dark outside, and they did not see the marijuana residue on their front seat.

(3) They are asking for an upgrade of their discharge to honorable which will enable them to obtain a good job to take care of their family. They regretfully made a mistake that negatively impacted their career and ultimately resulted in getting discharged from the U.S. Army. Their commander gave them nonjudicial punishment under the provision of Article 15, with 45 days of extra duty. They did not agree and appealed the nonjudicial punishment as they did not smoke marijuana or know the marijuana was in their car. They passed a urinalysis test twice which proved they were not smoking marijuana. Their command directed them to attend drug counseling, which they failed to complete after missing a few sessions because of medical appointments and not having transportation. If they could do it over again, they would take responsibility for having the marijuana in their car, take the extra duty from their nonjudicial punishment, and complete drug counseling, which would have enabled them to remain in the military.

b. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 29 March 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's one time misconduct (wrongful possession of THC) and the applicant's length, combat and quality of service. Therefore, the board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed to 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, and the reentry code to RE-3. Board member names are available upon request.

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

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

b. **Date of Discharge:** 5 February 2019

c. **Separation Facts:**

(1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 26 November 2018

(2) **Basis for Separation:** on or about 19 September 2018, in possession of marijuana.

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

(4) **Legal Consultation Date:** 27 November 2018

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

(6) **Separation Decision Date / Characterization:** 18 December 2018 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. **SERVICE DETAILS:**

a. **Date / Period of Enlistment:** 3 November 2015 / 4 years

b. **Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 25 / HS Graduate / 99

c. **Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-4 / 92G1P, Culinary Specialist / 3 years, 3 months, 3 days

d. **Prior Service / Characterizations:** None

e. **Overseas Service / Combat Service:** SWA / Afghanistan (17 September 2017 – 21 January 2018)

f. **Awards and Decorations:** ARCOM-C, NDSM, GWTSM, ASR, NATOMDL

g. **Performance Ratings:** NA

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

(1) A Criminal Investigation Division Form 94 (Agent's Investigation Report) dated 19 September 2018, reflects the applicant was found in possession of suspected marijuana while attempting to gain access to the installation. The Military Police discovered a piece of paper which contained a green leafy substance believed to be marijuana sitting on the passenger side vehicle seat. A field test was conducted which was a presumptive positive for Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).

(2) A DA Form 4856 (Developmental Counseling Form) dated 21 September 2018, reflects the applicant received event oriented counseling for being apprehended during random vehicle inspection entering Fort Bragg.

(3) In the applicant's memorandum, subject: Article 15 Appeal [Applicant], dated 19 October 2018, reflects that on 11 October 2018, the applicant received punishment imposed under Field Grade Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), for possession of marijuana. Their punishment consisted of a reduction in rank/grade from specialist/E-4 to private first class/E-3 and 45 days of extra duty. The applicant requested a reduction of the number of

days of extra duty and retaining their rank. The applicant states they honestly didn't know anything lie that was in their car, they passed a urinalysis which reflects that they are not using that substance and they don't have a history of this type of behavior. (Note: the DA Form 2627 (Record of Proceedings under Article 15, UCMJ) is not in evidence for review, as the filing of a DA Form 2627 is not applicable as the applicant was an E-4 or below at start of proceedings).

(4) A DA Form 3822 (Report of Mental Status Evaluation) dated 25 October 2018, \ reflects the applicant had no duty limitations due to behavior health reasons, meets medical retention standards, and is cleared for administrative action.

(a) Section IV (Diagnoses) reflects the applicant has no Behavioral Health Diagnoses.

(b) Section V (Follow Up Recommendations) reflects no follow up is needed.

(c) Section VI (Recommendations and Comments for Commander) the psychologist states there is no evidence of mental defect, emotional illness, or psychiatric disorder of sufficient severity to warrant disposition through military medical channels. The applicant is psychologically cleared for any administrative action deemed appropriate by the separation authority.

(5) A Timeline of Events dated 7 November 2018, reflects that on 19 September 2018 a urinalysis was submitted and passed. On 16 October 2018, nonjudicial punishment was imposed on the applicant.

(6) A memorandum, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 307th Brigade Support Battalion, subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c(2), Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs [Applicant], dated 26 November 2018, the applicant's company commander notified the applicant of their intent to separate them under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14-12c(2), misconduct-abuse of illegal drugs, for on or about 19 September 2018, wrongfully possession of marijuana, with a recommended characterization of service of general (under honorable conditions). On that same day, the applicant's acknowledgement of receipt of separation notice.

(7) On 19 February 2019, the applicant completed their election of rights signing they had been given the opportunity to confer with counsel. They elected to submit statements on their own behalf. Their counsel states, having been advised of the basis for the applicant's contemplated separation and its effects, the rights available to them, and the right to waive their rights, the applicant personally made the choices indicated in the forgoing statement. In their statement the state –

(a) They would like to apologize for this situation. Their lack of awareness of their surroundings, which put them in this predicament. This situation is by no means a reflection of them or their normal behaviors, they do not or have ever used illegal substances while serving in the U.S. Army, their urinalysis history reflects this. They would never knowingly possess an illegal substance on or off post.

(b) They are writing this statement as a testament of their dedication to staying on active duty in the U.S. Army. They respectfully request a second chance at completing their remaining terms of service on active duty in the U.S. Army. If not, they are asking for an honorable discharge. They are only guilty of not being fully aware of their surroundings, of not knowing there was marijuana residue in their car.

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE

AR20200009438

(8) A memorandum, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 307th Brigade Support Battalion, subject: Commander's Report – Proposed Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c (2), Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs [Applicant], dated 10 December 2018, the applicant's company commander submitted a request to separate them prior to their expiration term of service.

(9) A memorandum, Headquarters, 1st Brigade Combat Team, subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c (2), Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs [Applicant], dated 18 December 2018, the separation authority having reviewed the separation packet of the applicant, directed the applicant be separated from the Army prior to the expiration of current term of service and their service be characterized as general (under honorable conditions). After reviewing the rehabilitative transfer requirement, the commander determined the requirements do not apply to this action.

(10) A memorandum, Headquarters, 1st Brigade Combat Team, subject: Brigade Judge Advocate Review, dated 8 January 2019, reflects the applicant's separation has been reviewed for legal sufficiency and meets all regulatory requirements for separation.

(11) A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflects the applicant was discharged on 5 February 2019, with 3 years, 3 months, and 3 days of net active service this period. The applicant has not completed their first full term of service. The DD Form 214 shows in –

- item 4a (Grade, Rate or Rank) – Private First Class
- item 4b (Pay Grade) – E-3
- item 12i (Effective Date of Pay Grade) – 16 October 2018
- item 24 (Character of Service) – General (Under Honorable Conditions)
- item 26 (Separation Code) – JKK [Misconduct (Drug Abuse)]
- item 27 (Reentry Code) – 4 [Nonwaiverable Disqualification]
- item 28 (Narrative Reason for Separation) – Misconduct (Drug Abuse)

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: None

j. Behavioral Health Condition(s): None

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:

- DD Form 293 (Application for the Review of Discharge from the Armed Forces) of the United States), with letter
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization Medal Certificate
- Army Commendation Medal Certificate
- CID Forms 94
- Rebuttal Letter from their separation process
- page 2 of their Article 15 Appeal
- DD Form 214
- 3rd Party Character Statement

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: None submitted with the 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) 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.

(6) 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)) dated 28 November 2016, provided a comprehensive alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control policies, procedures, and responsibilities for Soldiers of all components. 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, the Warrior Ethos, and the standards of performance, discipline, and readiness necessary to accomplish the Army's mission.

(1) Unit commanders must intervene early and refer all Soldiers suspected or identified as alcohol and/or drug abusers to the ASAP. The unit commander should recommend enrollment based on the Soldier's potential for continued military service in terms of professional skills, behavior, and potential for advancement.

(2) ASAP participation is mandatory for all Soldiers who are command referred. Failure to attend a mandatory counseling session may constitute a violation of Article 86 (Absence Without Leave) of the UCMJ.

(3) Alcohol and/or other drug abusers, and in some cases dependent alcohol users, may be enrolled in the ASAP when such enrollment is clinically recommended. Soldiers who fail to participate adequately in, or to respond successfully to, rehabilitation will be processed for administrative separation and not be provided another opportunity for rehabilitation except under the most extraordinary circumstances, as determined by the Clinical Director in consultation with the unit commander.

(4) All Soldier who test positive for illicit drugs for the first time will be evaluated for dependency, disciplined, as appropriate, and processed for separation within 30 calendar days of the company commander receiving notification of the positive result from the ASAP. Retention should be reserved for Soldiers that show clear potential for both excellent future

service in the Army and for remaining free from substance abuse. Soldiers diagnosed as drug dependent will be offered rehabilitation prior to separation.

h. Manual for Courts-Martial, United States (2016 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 the following Article 112a (Wrongful Use, Possession, etc., of Controlled Substances).

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. The applicant's Army Military Human Resource Record (AMHRR) reflects the applicant received nonjudicial punishment for wrongfully possession of marijuana and was involuntary separation from the service. The applicant's DD Form 214 indicates their discharge under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14, paragraph 14-12c (2), by reason of Misconduct (Drug Abuse), with a characterization of service of general (under honorable conditions). The applicant completed 3 years, 3 months, and 3 days of net active service this period; however, the applicant did not complete their 4-year contractual 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.

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: PTSD (50%SC).

(2) Did the condition exist, or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found VA service connection for PTSD establishes the condition either began or occurred during active duty.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **No.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that there are no mitigating BH conditions. The applicant has been diagnosed with PTSD by the VA. Under liberal consideration, PTSD usually mitigates marijuana use given the association between marijuana use and self-medication of PTSD symptoms. However, in the applicant's case, there is no mitigation provided under liberal consideration due to fact she did not use marijuana but rather possessed it. Possession of marijuana alone does not involve use of marijuana for self-medication purposes and, consequently, is not mitigated by the diagnosis of PTSD.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **No.** Despite the board's application of liberal consideration, the board considered the opinion of the Board's Medical Advisor and determine that liberal consideration does not apply to this case since there were no in-service diagnoses or symptoms which might outweigh the applicant's the basis of separation - wrongful possession of THC).

b. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant requests an upgrade to Honorable and a change of their separation code and the narrative reason for separation. The board considered this contention during proceedings and voted to grant an upgrade based on the applicant's length, quality of service, combat service and one-time misconduct outweighed the basis of separation - wrongful possession of THC).

(2) The applicant contends their DD Form 214 states the reason for separation as being drug abuse, they did not abuse drugs, nor do they use drugs. The board considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the information outlined above in paragraph 9b (1).

(3) The applicant contends they are asking for an upgrade of their discharge to Honorable which will enable them to obtain a good job to take care of their family. The board considered this contention but does not grant relief to gain employment or enhance employment opportunities. Nevertheless, the board voted that relief was warranted based on other circumstances as outlined above in paragraph 9b (1).

(4) The applicant contends if they could do it over again, they would take responsibility for having the marijuana in their car, take the extra duty from their nonjudicial punishment, and complete drug counseling, which would have enabled them to remain in the military. The board considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the information outlined above in paragraph 9b (1).

c. The board determined that the discharge was inequitable based on the applicant's length, quality, and combat service and one-time misconduct of wrongful possession of THC. Thus, relief is warranted.

d. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable because the applicant's length, quality, and combat service outweighed the one-time

misconduct of wrongful possession of THC. Thus, the prior characterization is no longer appropriate.

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

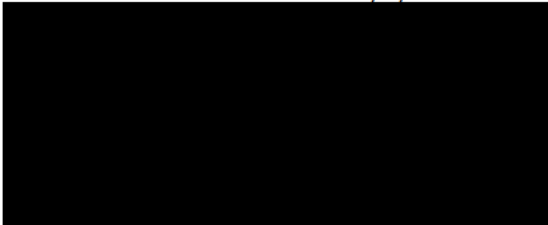
(3) The RE code will change to RE-3.

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: RE-3
- e. Change Authority to: AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a

Authenticating Official:

4/29/2024



AWOL – Absent Without Leave
 AMHRR – Army Military Human Resource Record
 BCD – Bad Conduct Discharge
 BH – Behavioral Health
 CG – Company Grade Article 15
 CID – Criminal Investigation Division
 ELS – Entry Level Status
 FG – Field Grade Article 15

GD – General Discharge
 HS – High School
 HD – Honorable Discharge
 IADT – Initial Active Duty Training
 MP – Military Police
 MST – Military Sexual Trauma
 N/A – Not applicable
 NCO – Noncommissioned Officer
 NIF – Not in File
 NOS – Not Otherwise Specified

OAD – Ordered to Active Duty
 OBH (I) – Other Behavioral Health (Issues)
 OMPF – Official Military Personnel File
 PTSD – Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
 RE – Re-entry
 SCM – Summary Court Martial
 SPCM – Special Court Martial

SPD – Separation Program Designator
 TBI – Traumatic Brain Injury
 UNC – Uncharacterized Discharge
 UOTHC – Under Other Than Honorable Conditions
 VA – Department of Veterans Affairs