

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]**a. Application Date:** 16 December 2020**b. Date Received:** 16 December 2020**c. Counsel:** [REDACTED]**2. REQUEST, ISSUES, BOARD TYPE, AND DECISION:**

a. Applicant's Requests and Issues: The current characterization of service for the period under review is under other than honorable conditions. The applicant through counsel requests an upgrade to honorable, narrative reason change, re-entry code change and a separation code change.

b. The applicant states in effect through counsel, the army failed to process them through the MEB/PEB prior to their separation. The applicant deployed to Afghanistan and developed PTSD as a result of their combat service and received treatment after their deployment. They were enrolled in the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) and was never afforded a real opportunity to be rehabilitated within the army after one relapse, two months of treatment, and one month of enrollment in ASAP. The premature determination that the applicant could not be rehabilitated was an error of fact. The applicant is a decorated combat veteran who developed PTSD after a deployment at which they served with honor and distinction, their requested relief is in the interest of justice and equity.

c. The Army Major and psychiatrist that fatally shot and injured others on Fort Hood, Texas 5 November 2009 was the applicant's therapist. The applicant was interviewed by law enforcement because of the proximity of their last appointment prior to the mass shooting. The incident significantly impacted the applicant and further exacerbated their PTSD.

d. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 6 March 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge was inequitable based on length, quality, and combat, as well as the circumstances surrounding discharge (PTSD, TBI). 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 Section 9 of this document for more detail regarding the Board's decision. (Board member names available upon request)*

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

a. Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization: Drug Rehabilitation Failure / AR 635-200, Chapter 9 / JPC / RE- 4 / Under Honorable Conditions (General)

b. Date of Discharge: 7 April 2010**c. Separation Facts:**

(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate: 15 March 2010

(2) Basis for Separation: The applicant relapsed and was unwilling to commit to treatment; Rehabilitation failure.

(3) **Recommended Characterization:** General, under honorable conditions.

(4) **Legal Consultation Date:** The applicant waived counsel 17 March 2010

(5) **Administrative Separation Board:** N/A

(6) **Separation Decision Date / Characterization:** Date NIF / General, under honorable conditions.

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. **Date / Period of Enlistment:** 9 November 2006 / 3 years, 18 weeks.

b. **Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 18 / Test-Based Diploma / 98

c. **Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-4 (Specialist) / 11B10 Infantryman / 2 years, 4 months, 24 days

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

e. **Overseas Service / Combat Service:** None / Afghanistan; 23 December 2008 – 25 June 2009.

f. **Awards and Decorations:** ACM-CS, NATOMDL, ACMV, ACM, NDSM, GWTSM, ASR

g. **Performance Ratings:** N/A

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

(1) An Enlistment/ Reenlistment Document provides the applicant enlisted in the Army Reserve at the rank of E-1 with an active-duty obligation of 3 years and 18 weeks on 27 October 2006.

(2) A Personnel Action Document provides that the applicants duty status changed from present for duty (PDY) to absent without leave (AWOL) on 11 October 2007. The applicant's duty status changed from AWOL to dropped from rolls (DFR) on 12 November 2007.

(3) A Deserter/Absentee Wanted by The Armed Forces document signed 30 November 2007 provides the applicant was stationed at Fort Hood, Texas and their commanding officer investigated the status of their whereabouts, which included notifying the applicants next of kin to urge their voluntary return to military control.

(4) On 8 October 2008, the applicant was apprehended and arrested by civilian authorities in Weslaco, Texas. They were in deserter status after being AWOL on 11 October 2007.

(5) Permanent orders 064-028 provides the applicant received the Combat Infantry Badge for "engaged by or engaging the enemy" on 13 February 2009; they deployed to Afghanistan on 23 December 2008 – 25 June 2009.

(6) A memorandum, Department of Substance Abuse Services (DSAS), Fort Hood, Texas subject: Summary of rehabilitation dated 2 December 2009 provides the applicant was

medically referred to DSAS after they completed a 30-day Inpatient Treatment Program. After an assessment the applicant was enrolled in ASAP on 9 November 2009 and received services for alcohol, opioid, cocaine, cannabis, and amphetamine dependence. The clinical director deemed it appropriate for command to initiate appropriate administrative action after it appeared the applicant could not or would not discontinue their excessive substance use after two months of rehabilitation services.

- The applicant was scheduled for individual and group treatment and attended only one session of each. They had a relapse and appeared to be unwilling to commit to treatment objectives that they agreed upon.
- Extensive treatment opportunities: Inpatient treatment, Antabuse medication, and outpatient treatment.

(7) A Report of Mental Status Evaluation document dated 15 December 2009, provides the applicant received a mental evaluation and indicated they wanted to proceed with the chapter 9 separation.

(8) A Developmental Counseling form dated 21 December 2009 provides the applicant was counseled for failing to report to their appointed place of duty; work call formation.

(9) A Duty Status-Listing document provides the applicant was confined by civilian authorities on 6 March 2010 and present for duty on 13 March 2010.

(10) On 15 March 2010 the applicant's immediate commander notified them of their intent to separate them for Alcohol or other Drug Abuse Rehabilitation Failure with a recommended General (under honorable conditions) characterization of service. On the same day the applicant acknowledged the commander's notification and basis for separation, their available rights, to include the right to consult with counsel prior to submitting their election of rights.

(11) On 17 March 2010 the applicant completed their election of rights, waived consultation with counsel and elected to not submit any statements on their behalf.

(12) The appropriate authority approved the separation and directed the applicant be separated with a General (under honorable conditions) characterization of service.

(13) A DD Form 214 shows on 7 April 2010 the applicant was discharged accordingly, they completed a total active service of 2 years, 4 months, and 24 days.

i. **Lost Time / Mode of Return:** 11 October 2007 – 8 October 2008 / apprehended by civil authorities; 6 March 2010 – 12 March 2010 / confined by civilian authorities.

j. **Behavioral Health Condition(s):** PTSD, TBI, substance dependence, alcohol dependence, substance induced mood disorder.

(1) **Applicant provided:** Department of Veteran Affairs rating decision letter that provides the applicant received 70 percent service connection for PTSD and 10 percent for TBI, Laurel Ridge Treatment Center discharge instructions that provides the applicant was admitted for treatment on 13 September 2009 – 19 October 2009 and diagnosed with substance dependence and PTSD, and discharge instructions medical documents that shows the applicant

was admitted for psych treatment from 16 November 2009 – 3 December 2009 and diagnosed with substance induced mood disorder, and PTSD.

(2) AMHRR Listed: Alcohol and substance dependence.

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: A DD Form 293 (Discharge Review) application, enlistment documents, a copy of their DD214, copies of their AWOL/ deserter status documents, copies of their awards and medals, four pages of civilian mental health treatment records, 3 pages of medical records, a memorandum that provides a summary of rehabilitation from the clinical director of the Department of Substance Abuse Services on Fort Hood Texas, a copy of their separation approval, a copy of their separation intent and a Department of Veteran Affairs disability rating letter in support of their application.

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: None provided in support of their application.

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. Multiple Department of Defense 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), 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.

d. Army Regulation 635-200 provides the basic authority for the separation of enlisted personnel provides the authorized types of characterization of service or description of separation.

(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) An Under other-than-honorable-conditions discharge is an administrative separation from the Service under conditions other than honorable and it may be issued for misconduct, fraudulent entry, security reasons, or in lieu of trial by court martial based on certain circumstances or patterns of behavior or acts or omissions that constitute a significant departure from the conduct expected of Soldiers in the Army.

(4) Except as otherwise indicated in this regulation, commanders must make maximum use of counseling and rehabilitation before determining that a Soldier has no potential for further useful service and, therefore, should be separated. In this regard, commanders will ensure that adequate counseling and rehabilitative measures are taken before initiating separation proceedings for the following reasons:

- Involuntary separation due to parenthood
- Personality disorder
- Other designated physical or mental conditions

- Entry-level performance and conduct
- Unsatisfactory performance
- Minor disciplinary infractions or a pattern of misconduct
- Failure to meet body fat standards

(5) Chapter 9 provides the authority and outlines the procedures for discharging Soldiers for alcohol or other drug abuse rehabilitation failure. Discharge is based upon alcohol or other drug abuse such as illegal, wrongful, or improper use of any controlled substance, alcohol, or other drugs when the soldier is enrolled in Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program (ADAPCP) or when the commander determines that further rehabilitation efforts are not practical, rendering the soldier a rehabilitation failure. This determination will be made in consultation with the rehabilitation team. When the commander determines that a soldier who has never been enrolled in ADAPCP lacks the potential for further useful service, the soldier will be screened per AR 600–85. If found non-dependent, the soldier will not be rehabilitated but will be considered for separation under other appropriate provisions of this regulation. Separations for alcohol abuse rehabilitation failure will be reported separately from separations for drug abuse rehabilitation failure. If separation is based on both, the primary basis will be used for reporting purposes.

(6) Paragraph 9-2 prescribes the basis for separation. A Soldier who is enrolled in the ADAPCP for alcohol/drug abuse may be separated because of their inability or refusal to participate in, cooperate in, or successfully complete such a program in one of the following circumstances:

- There is a lack of potential for continued Army service and rehabilitation efforts are no longer practical
- Long term rehabilitation is necessary, and the soldier is transferred to a civilian medical facility for rehabilitation

(7) Paragraph 9-4, 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.

(8) Paragraph 9-5, The commanders are authorized to take final action on cases processed under this chapter. The separation authority will approve separation in cases processed without an administrative board if the documentation in the file indicates; required rehabilitative efforts have been made, further rehabilitative efforts are not practical, rendering the soldier a rehabilitation failure and the soldier's potential for fully effective service is substantially reduced by alcohol/drug abuse.

(9) 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.

e. Army Regulation 600-85 (Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)) governs the program and identifies Army policy on alcohol and other drug abuse, and responsibilities. The ASAP is a command program that emphasizes readiness and personal responsibility. It

provides the ultimate decision regarding separation or retention of abusers is the responsibility of the Soldier's chain of command. Abuse of alcohol or the use of illicit drugs by military personnel is inconsistent with Army values and the standards of performance, discipline, and readiness necessary to accomplish the Army's missions. Individuals who do not self-refer for treatment and are subsequently identified as positive for controlled substances for which they do not have a valid prescription may be considered in violation of the UCMJ for drug misuse/abuse.

f. 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 "JPC" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 9, Drug Rehabilitation Failure.

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

- RE-1 Applies to: Person completing his or her term of active service who is considered qualified to reenter the U.S. Army. Eligibility: Qualified for enlistment if all other criteria are met.
- RE-3 Applies to: Person who is not considered fully qualified for reentry or continuous service at time of separation, but disqualification is waiverable. Eligibility: Ineligible unless a waiver is granted.
- RE-4 Applies to: Person separated from last period of service with a nonwaiverable disqualification. This includes anyone with a DA imposed bar to reenlistment in effect at time of separation or separated for any reason (except length of service retirement) with 18 or more years active Federal service. Eligibility: Ineligible for enlistment.

h. Title 38, U.S. Code, sections 1110 and 1131, permits the VA to award compensation for a medical condition which was incurred in or aggravated by active military service. The VA, however, is not required by law to determine medical unfitness for further military service. The VA, in accordance with its own policies and regulations, awards compensation solely on the basis that a medical condition exists and that said medical condition reduces or impairs the social or industrial adaptability of the individual concerned. Consequently, due to the two concepts involved, an individual's medical condition, although not considered medically unfitting for military service at the time of processing for separation, discharge, or retirement, may be sufficient to qualify the individual for VA benefits based on an evaluation by that agency.

i. Army Regulation 635-40 (Physical Evaluation for Retention, Retirement, or Separation) 8 February 2006. This regulation governs the evaluation for physical fitness of soldiers who may be unfit to perform their military duties because of physical disability. The MEB are convened to document a soldier's medical status and duty limitations insofar as duty is affected by the soldier's status, a decision is made as to the soldier's medical qualification for retention. The PEBs are established to evaluate all cases of physical disability equitably for the soldier and the Army. The PEB is not a statutory board.

- Commanders of MTFs who are treating soldiers in an assigned, attached, or outpatient status may initiate action to evaluate the soldier's physical ability to perform the duties of their office, grade, rank, or rating.
- When a commander believes that a soldier of their command is unable to perform the duties of their office, grade, rank, or rating because of physical disability, the commander will refer the soldier to the responsible MTF for evaluation.

8. SUMMARY OF FACT(S): 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 DD Form 214 provides that the applicant received a General (under honorable conditions) characterization of service, which is normally considered appropriate for a soldier discharged for drug rehabilitation failure.

b. Based on the available evidence, the applicant joined the Army at the age of 18, after serving 11 months in the army the applicant went AWOL/deserter for one year. They were returned to military control 8 October 2008 and deployed to Afghanistan 23 December 2008. Three months after returning from deployment the applicant was admitted into inpatient treatment and started receiving ASAP services after their inpatient treatment ended. The applicant was AWOL a second time and was subsequently processed for administrative separation after being designated a rehabilitative failure due to their unwillingness to commit to treatment, and their relapse after treatment opportunities.

c. A review of the record provides the administrative process was properly followed according to regulation. The applicant was notified of the intent to separate them for rehabilitation failure. They acknowledged they understood the basis for separation under the provisions AR 635-200, CH 9. They waived consulting with counsel and did not submit a statement on their behalf. Rehabilitation attempts were made; the applicant had inpatient treatment, prescribed medication and were enrolled in outpatient treatment; their relapse and lack of participation in outpatient treatment declared them to be a rehabilitation failure.

d. Chapter 9 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for members being separated for alcohol or other drug abuse rehabilitation failure. 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. The separation authority will approve separation in cases processed without an administrative board if the documentation in the file indicates required rehabilitative efforts have been made, further rehabilitative efforts are not practical, rendering the soldier a rehabilitation failure, and the soldier's potential for fully effective service is substantially reduced by alcohol/drug abuse.

e. 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: Depression; PTSD; TBI.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found the diagnosis of Depression was made during active duty. VA service connection for PTSD and TBI establishes these conditions either began or occurred during active service.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Partial.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that the applicant has two mitigating BH conditions, PTSD and TBI. As there is an association between PTSD, TBI and self-medication with alcohol/illicit drugs, there is a nexus between the applicant's diagnoses and his failure in alcohol rehabilitation. The writer recognizes that the applicant has a significant pre-service BH and substance/alcohol use history. This fact notwithstanding, documentation in AHLTA indicates that his BH and substance/alcohol related conditions worsened significantly given that the applicant had no BH/ASAP contacts prior to returning from deployment.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **No.** Based on liberally considering all the evidence before the Board, the ADRB determined that the conditions (Depression, PTSD, TBI) did not outweigh the basis of separation.

b. Prior Decisions Cited: None

c. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant through counsel contends they army failed to process the applicant through the MEB/PEB process prior to separation. The Board carefully considered this contention and determined Instead of receiving the required BH treatment, the applicant was enrolled in the ASAP, had one relapse, during the first month in the program. The premature determination that the applicant could not be rehabilitated was an error of fact.

(2) The applicant through counsel contends they were never afforded a real opportunity to be rehabilitated within the army after one relapse, two months of treatment, and one month of enrollment in ASAP. The Board considered this contention valid.

d. The Board determined the discharge was inequitable based on length, quality, and combat, as well as the circumstances surrounding discharge (PTSD, TBI). 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.

e. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The applicant has an in-service diagnosis of Depression and is 70% service-connected for PTSD and 10% for TBI. The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that the applicant has two mitigating BH conditions, PTSD and TBI. As there is an association between PTSD, TBI and self-medication with alcohol/illicit drugs, there is a nexus between the applicant's diagnoses and his failure in alcohol rehabilitation. The writer recognizes that the applicant has a significant pre-service BH and substance/alcohol use history. This fact notwithstanding, documentation in AHLTA indicates that his BH and substance/alcohol related conditions worsened significantly given that the applicant had no BH/ASAP contacts prior to returning from deployment. The Board discussed the applicant's contentions and carefully considered the applicant's request, supporting documents, medical review, and evidence in the records. The ARBA BH Advisor mitigated the basis of separation (Rehabilitation Failure); however, the diagnosis does not mitigate the AWOL. The Board also agreed that the applicant's chain of command deployed the applicant despite the AWOL, his combat experience and quality of service mitigated the remaining non-mitigated AWOL.

(2) The Board voted to change the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN.

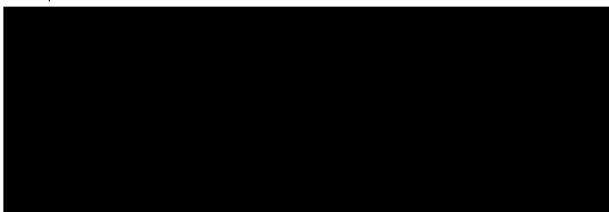
(3) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214: Yes**
- b. Change Characterization to: Honorable**
- c. Change Reason / SPD Code to: Misconduct (Minor Infractions)/JKN**
- d. Change RE Code to: No change**
- e. Change Authority to: AR 635-200**

Authenticating Official:

3/25/2024



Legend:

AWOL – Absent Without Leave
 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