

**1. Applicant's Name:** [REDACTED]

- a. **Application Date:** 21 July 2021
- b. **Date Received:** 21 July 2021
- 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 in effect, reconsideration of their request for an upgrade to honorable previously denied in Army Discharge Review Board Docket Number AR20130006306, dated 11 September 2013.

(2) The applicant seeks relief contending they lost their father at their duty station, their Battle Buddy almost died; and they didn't have time to deal with it. They received a Driving Under the Influence (DUI) and got discharged from the U.S. Army. There were a couple of people in their unit that received DUIs and did not go through what they had too. They are diagnosed with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). In support of their request, all their record is at the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and Fort Drum, NY.

**b. Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 4 April 2025, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's length and the circumstances surrounding the discharge (PTSD, Mood Disorder, Psychosis, Delusional Disorder, various substance disorders). 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.

**3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:**

**a. Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization:** Pattern of Misconduct / Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12b / JKA / RE-3 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

**b. Date of Discharge:** 14 September 2011

**c. Separation Facts:**

(1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 22 August 2011

(2) **Basis for Separation:** The applicant was informed of the following reasons:

- reduced in rank due to substandard performance as a Soldier
- received a Field Grade Article 15 for driving while under the influence
- failed to report

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

(4) **Legal Consultation Date:** 2 August 2011

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

**(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization:** 22 August 2011 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

**4. SERVICE DETAILS:**

- a. **Date / Period of Enlistment:** 25 August 2009 / 3 Years, 27 weeks
- b. **Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 25 / High School Diploma / 91
- c. **Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-3 / 91J1O, Quartermaster and Chemical Equipment Repairer / 2 years, 20 days
- d. **Prior Service / Characterizations:** None
- e. **Overseas Service / Combat Service:** None
- f. **Awards and Decorations:** NDSM, GWTSM, ASR
- g. **Performance Ratings:** NA
- h. **Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:**

(1) A DA Form 4856 (Developmental Counseling Form) dated 20 October 2010, reflects the applicant received counseling for missing formation and missing the Army Physical Fitness Test. The applicant was instructed to arrive at formation 15 minutes prior each and every formation. The applicant agreed with the information, provided no remarks, and signed the form.

(2) A DA Form 4856 (Developmental Counseling Form) dated 20 October 2010, reflects the applicant received counseling for their reduction in rank. The Key Points of Discussion states it was decided to lower the applicant one pay grade from E-3 to E-2 because of their actions that happen the week prior. First there was the disrespect towards a noncommissioned officer (NCO), then the alcohol related incident during the week causing them to be a Failure to Report for the first formation. None of these situations were acceptable and could have been avoided. The applicant agreed with the information, provided no remarks, and signed the form.

(3) A DA Form 4856 (Developmental Counseling Form) dated 16 March 2011, reflects the applicant received event oriented counseling for Driving While Intoxicated/Driving Under the Influence. The Key Points of Discussion reflects, on or about 16 March 2011 the applicant was stopped on post for a defective headlight. The arresting officer administered a field sobriety test which the applicant failed. The arresting officer tried to administer a portable breathalyzer; the applicant was noncompliant. The applicant was then arrested and taken to the Military Police station. The Military Police tried once again to give a breathalyzer and the applicant again did not want to comply with instructions, in violation of Article 111 (Drunken Driving), Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). The Plan of Action reflects on post driving privileges are revoked, a Flag will be initiated for adverse action, the applicant is not allowed to drink, will be command referred to Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP), off post privileges are revoked for 72 hours, and UCMJ action will be initiated. The applicant agreed with the information, provided no remarks, and signed the form.

(4) A DA Form 2627 (Record of Proceedings under Article 15, UCMJ) dated 13 May 2011, reflects the applicant received nonjudicial punishment for, on or about 16 March 2011, physically control a vehicle, while under the influence of alcohol in violation of Article 111, UCMJ. Their punishment consisted of a reduction in rank/grade from private two/E-2 to private /E-1, forfeiture of \$733.00 pay for two months, extra duty and restriction for 45 days and an Oral Reprimand. The applicant elected not to appeal.

(5) A DA Form 3822 (Report of Mental Status Evaluation) dated 17 June 2011, reflects the applicant is fit for full duty, including deployment, can understand and participate in administrative proceedings, can appreciate the difference between right and wrong, and meets medical retention requirement (i.e., does not qualify for a Medical Evaluation Board). The applicant Axis I (Psychiatric Conditions) and Axis II (Personality & Intelligence Disorders) are deferred. The applicant screened negative for PTSD and Traumatic Brain Injury.

(6) A DD Form 2808 (Report of Medical Examination) dated 27 June 2011 reflects the examining physician marked "Normal" for all item examined except item 37 (Identifying Body Marks, Scars, Tattoos) and item 42 (Endocrine). Item 74a (Examinee/Applicant) reflects the applicant is qualified for service. The examining physician recorded no physical profile limitations.

(7) A memorandum, Bravo Company, 210th Brigade Support Battalion, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), subject: Notification Procedures – Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 1412b, undated, reflects the applicant's company commander notifying the applicant of initiating action to separate them for A Pattern of Misconduct consisting of misconduct as described in above paragraph 3c(2). The company commander recommends their service be characterized as general (under honorable conditions). On 2 August 2011, the applicant acknowledged receipt of their separation notice and of the rights available to them.

(8) On 2 March 2011, the applicant's completed their Election of Rights, acknowledged their right to counsel and elected the opportunity to seek advise from military counsel to further explain the proposed separation and its effects, the rights available to them, and the effect of any action taken by them in waiving their rights. The applicant elected to submit statements on their behalf [Note: statements on their behalf are not in evidence for review.] They understand they may expect to encounter substantial prejudice in civilian life if a character of service that is less than honorable is issued to them.

(9) A memorandum, Bravo Company, 210th Brigade Support Battalion, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), subject: Commander's Report –1 April 2011, reflects the applicant's company commander recommending the applicant be separated from the U.S. Army. The company commander states they do not consider it feasible or appropriate to accomplish other disposition as the applicant presents is a command liability and impairs good order and discipline in the unit.

(10) A memorandum, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12b, dated 22 August 2011, the separation authority reviewed the separation packet of the applicant, directed the applicant be separated from the Army prior to the expiration of their current term of service, and directed the rehabilitative transfer requirements be waived. The separation authority directed the applicant's service be characterized as General (Under Honorable Conditions).

(11) On 14 September 2011 the applicant was discharged accordingly. Their DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) provides they completed 2 years and 20 days of net active service this period. Their DD Form 214 shows in:

- item 4a (Grade, Rate or Rank) – Private
- item 4b (Pay Grade) – E-1
- item 12i (Effective Date of Pay Grade) – 13 May 2011
- item 18 (Remarks) – in part, MEMBER HAS NOT COMPLETED FIRST FULL TERM OF SERVICE
  
- item 24 (Character of Service) – General (Under Honorable Conditions)
- item 25 (Separation Authority) – Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12b
- item 26 (Separation Code) – JKA
- item 27 (Reentry Code) – 3
- item 28 (Narrative Reason for Separation) – Pattern of Misconduct

(12) On 13 February 2013, the applicant completed a DD Form 293 requesting an upgrade of the characterization of service to honorable. The applicant states they know they messed up but they have tried everything to fix it. They also paid a lot for their mistakes and they are sorry. They let their family down and their country and most important, they failed themselves.

(13) On 11 September 2013, the Army Discharge Review Board, after carefully examining the applicant's record of service, hearing their testimony and considered the Discussion and Recommendation, the Board determined the applicant's discharge was both proper and equitable and voted to deny relief. The Board determined –

(a) The record confirms the applicant's discharge was appropriate because the quality of their service was not consistent with the Army's standards for acceptable personal conduct and performance of duty by military personnel. It brought discredit on the Army and was prejudicial to good order and discipline. By the repeated incidents of misconduct, the applicant diminished the quality of their service below that meriting a fully honorable discharge. The applicant's service was marred by an Article 15 for violation of the UCMJ and two negative counseling statements.

(b) Although the applicant contends they are sorry for their mistakes, the discrediting entries constituted a departure from the standards of conduct expected of Soldiers in the Army. Records show the proper discharge and separation authority procedures were followed in this case.

- i. **Lost Time / Mode of Return:** None
- j. **Behavioral Health Condition(s):** None

**5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:** None

**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 Instruction 1332.28.

**d.** Army Regulation 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations), dated 6 June 2005, 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)** Chapter 1 (General Provisions) sets policies, standards, and procedures to ensure readiness and competency of the force while providing for the orderly administrative separation of Soldiers, it provides in pertinent part:

**(a)** When a separation is ordered, the approved proceedings will be sent to the commander who has the Soldier's records for separation processing. The original copy of the proceedings will be filed in the permanent part of the Soldiers official personnel record.

**(b)** 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. Except as otherwise indicated, commanders must make maximum use of counseling and rehabilitation before determining that a Soldier has no potential for further useful service and ensure it occurs prior to initiating separation proceedings for reason to include Minor Disciplinary Infractions (14-12a) or a Pattern of Misconduct (14-12b).

**(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 14-12b (Pattern of Misconduct), stated, a pattern of misconduct consisting of one of the following – discreditable involvement with civil or military authorities, or discreditable conduct and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline including conduct violating the accepted standards of personal conduct found in the UCMJ, Army regulations, the civil law, and time-honored customs and traditions of the Army.

**(6)** Paragraph 14-3 (Characterization of Service or Description of Separation) prescribed a discharge under other than honorable conditions is normally appropriate for a Soldier discharged under this chapter. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record.

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

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

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. Manual for Courts-Martial, United States (2008 Edition) stated, military law consists of the statutes governing the military establishment and regulations issued thereunder, the constitutional powers of the President and regulations issued thereunder, and the inherent authority of military commanders. Military law includes jurisdiction exercised by courts-martial and the jurisdiction exercised by commanders with respect to nonjudicial punishment. The purpose of military law is to promote justice, to assist in maintaining good order and discipline in the Armed Forces. Appendix 12 (Maximum Punishment Chart) Manual for Courts-Martial shows the maximum punishments include punitive discharge for violating Article 111 (Drunken Driving).

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 the agency.

## 8. SUMMARY OF FACT(S):

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

b. A review of the available evidence provides the applicant received developmental counseling for failure to report and reduction in rank for disrespect towards an NCO, received nonjudicial punishment under the provisions of Article 15, UCMJ for violation of Article 111 (Drunken Driving), UCMJ, and was involuntarily separation for a pattern of misconduct. Their DD Form 214 provides they were discharged with a character of service of General (Under Honorable Conditions) for pattern of misconduct. They completed 2 years and 20 days of net active service this period and did not complete their first term of service of their 3-year, 27-week enlistment contractual 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. The applicant's Army Military Human Resource Record does not reflect documentation of a diagnosis of PTSD, nor did the applicant provide evidence of a diagnosis of PTSD, during their military service.

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: PTSD, Mood Disorder, Psychosis, Delusional Disorder, various substance disorders

(2) Did the condition exist, or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** Traumas occurred in-service and it is more likely than not he was struggling with mood and thought disorder symptoms.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that trauma and mood disorders are associated with self-medication. All of which would have been complicated and worsened by even prodromal symptoms of a thought disorder. Accordingly, the DUI is mitigated. Regarding FTRs, disrespect, or overall substandard performance, this is also commonly seen in

individuals struggling with mood and thought disorder symptoms in addition to the link to trauma reactions and secondary alcohol abuse.

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

b. Prior Decisions Cited: None

c. Response to Contentions:

(1) The applicant contends they lost their father at their duty station, their Battle Buddy almost died; and they didn't have time to deal with it. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the applicant's PTSD fully outweighing the applicant's basis for separation.

(2) The applicant contends there were a couple of people in their unit that received DUIs and did not go through what they had too.

(3) The applicant contends they are diagnosed with PTSD. The Board considered this contention valid.

d. The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's length and the circumstances surrounding the discharge (PTSD, Mood Disorder, Psychosis, Delusional Disorder, various substance disorders). 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 Board carefully considered the applicant's request, supporting documents, evidence in the records, a medical review, and published Department of Defense guidance for liberal consideration of discharge upgrade requests. The Board considered the applicant's statement, record of service, the frequency and nature of misconduct, and the reason for separation. The Board found sufficient evidence of in-service mitigating factors (Length) and concurred with the conclusion of the medical advising official that trauma and mood disorders are associated with self-medication. All of which would have been complicated and worsened by even prodromal symptoms of a thought disorder. Accordingly, the DUI is mitigated. Regarding FTRs, disrespect, or overall substandard performance, this is also commonly seen in individuals struggling with mood and thought disorder symptoms in addition to the link to trauma reactions and secondary alcohol abuse. Based on a preponderance of evidence, the Board determined that the character of service the applicant received upon separation was inequitable and warranted an upgrade.

(2) The Board voted to change the 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.

**ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE**

**AR20210015221**

(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:**

10/24/2025



**Legend:**

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

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

OAD – Ordered to Active Duty  
OBH (I) – Other Behavioral  
Health (Issues)  
OMPF – Official Military  
Personnel File  
PTSD – Post-Traumatic Stress  
Disorder  
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