

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]**a. Application Date:** 28 August 2021**b. Date Received:** 7 September 2021**c. Counsel:** NA**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.

(2) The applicant seeks relief contending while deployed to Iraq, their mental health declined. They started to experience unusual anxiety attacks and depression and it worsened as time went on. For fear of being sent back from deployment or other consequences they kept quiet about their mental health until after they returned from their deployment. They sought treatment following their deployment but things still seem to worsen. They began self-medicating with alcohol and received a Driving Under the Influence (DUI) and was then separated for the Army. Their alcohol use and decision making were directly affected by their mental health issues that they began experiencing while on deployment.

(3) After their discharge they attended treatment at the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for their mental health and received a disability rating. An upgrade of their character of service to honorable would help them in becoming a fire fighter and in pursuing higher education using the GI Bill.

b. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 6 August 2025, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's length and quality of service, to include combat service, and the circumstances surrounding the discharge (Adjustment Disorder and MDD). 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: Misconduct (Serious Offense) / Army Regulations 635-200, Paragraph 14-12C / JKQ / RE-3 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

b. Date of Discharge: 7 October 2016**c. Separation Facts:**

(1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 26 July 2016

(2) **Basis for Separation:** on 14 May 2016, a military police officer observed the applicant driving erratically and pulled them over. Upon approach of their vehicle, the officer detected an odor of alcohol emitting from them. A breathalyzer was conducted resulting in a blood alcohol content (BAC) of 0.20-percent.

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

(4) Legal Consultation Date: 28 July 2016

(5) Administrative Separation Board: NA

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 10 August 2016

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Reenlistment: 29 April 2014 / 3 years, 19 weeks

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 20/ HS Graduate / 124

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-4 / 12B1O, Combat Engineer / 2 years, 5 months, 9 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: None

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: SWA / Iraq (30 January 2015 – 24 September 2015)

f. Awards and Decorations: ARCOM, NDSM, GWTSM, ASR / The applicant's Army Military Human Resource Record (AMHRR) reflects award of the GWOTEM; however, the award is not reflected on the DD Form 214.

g. Performance Ratings: NA

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) A memorandum, Headquarters, 82nd Airborne Division, subject: General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand (GOMOR) under Provisions of Army Regulation 600-37 (Unfavorable Information)), dated 10 June 2016, reflects the applicant was reprimanded in writing for driving while under the influence of alcohol. The commanding general states, on 14 May 2016, military police observed the applicant driving erratically and they were pulled over. Upon approach of their vehicle, the military police officer detected an odor of alcohol emitting from them. A field sobriety test was conducted and they were administered a breathalyzer test at the Provost Marshall's Office. Their BAC was 0.20-percent. Their actions are unacceptable and will not be tolerated.

(2) A DD Form 2808 (Report of Medical Evaluation) dated 30 June 2016 reflects the examining physician marked "Normal" for all items examined, except for item 21 (Ears); the applicant is qualified for service with no physical profile; and lists no diagnoses.

(3) A DA Form 3822 (Report of Mental Status Evaluation) dated 7 July 2017, reflects the applicant is fit for full duty, including deployment. Section V (Diagnoses) reflects an Axis I (Psychiatric Conditions) diagnoses of "Other Problem Related to Employment, Alcohol Use Disorder, moderate (per Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP))." The applicant screened negative for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), and screened positive for alcohol use disorder and is currently engaged in ASAP. The behavioral health provider states the applicant appears to meet medical retention standards and is cleared from a behavioral health perspective.

(4) A memorandum, Bravo Company, 307th Brigade Engineer Battalion, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c, Commission of a Serious Offense, [Applicant], dated 26 July 2016, the applicant's company commander notified the applicant of their intent to separate them under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, paragraph 14-12c, for Commission of a Serious Offense, as described above in paragraph 3c(2). The company commander recommended the applicant's characterization of service as General (Under Honorable Conditions). On the same day, the applicant acknowledged the basis for the separation and of the right available to them.

(5) On 28 July 2016, the applicant completed their Election of Rights Regarding Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c, Commission of a Serious Offense, signing they have been given the opportunity to confer with counsel and declined the opportunity to speak with an attorney. They elected not to submit statements in their own behalf.

(6) A memorandum, Bravo Company, 307th Brigade Engineer Battalion, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, subject: Commander's Report – Proposed Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c, Commission of a Serious Offense, [Applicant], dated 28 July 2016, the applicant's company commander submitted a request to separate them prior to their expiration term of service. The company commander states they do not consider it feasible or appropriate to accomplish other disposition as retaining the Soldier would have an adverse impact on military discipline, good order and morale.

(7) A memorandum, Headquarters, 82nd Airborne Division, subject: GOMOR, [Applicant], dated 1 August 2016, reflects the commanding general directed the applicant's GOMOR be placed permanently in their AMHRR.

(8) A memorandum, Headquarters, 307th Brigade Engineer Battalion, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 82nd Airborne Division, subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c, Commission of a Serious Offense, [Applicant], dated 10 August 2016, the applicant's battalion commander recommended the applicant be separate prior to their expiration term of service. They recommended the applicant's service be characterized as General (Under Honorable Conditions).

(9) A memorandum, Headquarters, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 82nd Airborne Division, subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c, Commission of a Serious Offense, dated 14 August 2017, the separation authority reviewed the separation packet of the applicant. After careful consideration of all matters, they directed the applicant be separated from the Army prior to the expiration of their current term of service and directed their service be characterized as General (Under Honorable Conditions). After reviewing the rehabilitative transfer requirements, they determined the requirements do not apply to this action.

(10) A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflects the applicant was discharged on 7 October 2016, with 2 years, 5 months, and 9 days of net active service this period. The DD Form 214 shows in:

- item 24 (Character of Service) – General (Under Honorable Conditions)
- item 26 (Separation Code) – JKQ
- item 27 (Reentry Code) – 3
- item 28 (Narrative Reason for Separation) – Misconduct, (Serious Offense)

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: NA

j. Behavioral Health Condition(s):

(1) Applicant provided: DA Form 3822 (Report of Mental Status Evaluation) reflecting an Axis I (Psychiatric Conditions) diagnoses of "Other Problem Related to Employment, Alcohol Use Disorder, moderate (per ASAP). VA entitlement letter reflecting a 50-percent evaluation for Major Depression Disorder with anxiety distress.

(2) AMHRR Listed: DA Form 3822 (Report of Mental Status Evaluation) reflecting an Axis I (Psychiatric Conditions) diagnoses of "Other Problem Related to Employment, Alcohol Use Disorder, moderate (per ASAP).

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:

- DD Form 293 (Application for the Review of Discharge from the Armed Forces of the United States), with letter
- Consultation Report
- DD Form 2807-1 (Report of Medical History)
- DD Form 2808 (Report of Medical Exam)
- DA Form 3822 (Report of Mental Status Evaluation)
- Commander's Report
- Soldier Deployment History Out-processing Report
- DD Form 214
- VA Entitlements Letter

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: None submitted with 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 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) effective 6 September 2011, 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. It prescribes the policies, procedures, and the general provisions governing the separation of Soldiers before expiration term of service or fulfillment of active duty obligation to meet the needs of the Army and its Soldiers.

(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 (Separation for Misconduct) 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) establishes policy and prescribes procedures for separating personnel for misconduct because of minor disciplinary infractions, a pattern of misconduct, commission of a serious offense, conviction by civil authorities, desertion, and absence without leave. Action will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impractical or unlikely to succeed. A 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. Paragraph 14-12c (Commission of a Service Offense), stated a Soldier is subject to action per this section for commission of a serious military or civilian offense, if the specific circumstances of the offense warrant separation and a punitive discharge is, or would be, authorized for the same or a closely related offense under the Manual for Courts-Martial.

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

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 waivable. Eligibility: Ineligible unless a waiver is granted.

(3) RE-4 Applies to: Person separated from last period of service with a nonwaivable disqualification. This includes anyone with a DA imposed bar to reenlistment in effect at time of separation or separated for any reason (except length of service retirement) with 18 or more years active Federal service. Eligibility: Ineligible for enlistment.

g. Army Regulation 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. 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 mission. 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.

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 Article 113 (Drunken or Reckless Operation of a Vehicle).

i. 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 a GOMOR for driving while under the influence of alcohol and was involuntarily discharged from the U.S. Army. The DD Form 214, signed by the applicant, provides the applicant was discharged with a character of service of general (under honorable conditions) for misconduct (serious offense) rather than a discharge under other than honorable conditions, which is normally considered appropriate. They completed 2 years, 5 months, and 9 days of net active service this period and did not complete their first full term of service: their 3-year, 19-week 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; to include abuse of illegal drugs; 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 AMHRR does not reflect documentation of a diagnosis of PTSD; however, their DA Form 3822 reflects an Axis I (Psychiatric Conditions) diagnoses of "Other Problem Related to Employment, Alcohol Use Disorder and the behavioral health provider stated the applicant meets medical retention standards from a behavioral health perspective. The applicant provided a VA entitlement letter reflecting a 50-percent evaluation for Major Depression Disorder with anxiety distress.

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: Adjustment Disorder and MDD, asserts PTSD

(2) Did the condition exist, or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** Adjustment Disorder and MDD, combat

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that given the service-connected condition existed in-service and association between depression and alcohol use, the basis is mitigated.

(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 outweighed the listed basis for separation for the aforementioned reasons.

b. Prior Decisions Cited: None

c. Response to Contentions:

(1) The applicant contends while deployed to Iraq, their mental health declined. They started to experience unusual anxiety attacks and depression and it worsened as time went on.

For fear of being sent back from deployment or other consequences they kept quiet about their mental health until after they returned from their deployment.

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 Adjustment Disorder and MDD fully outweighing the applicant's DUI basis for separation.

(2) The applicant contends they sought treatment following their deployment but things still seem to worsen. They began self-medicating with alcohol and received a DUI and was then separated for the Army.

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 Adjustment Disorder and MDD fully outweighing the applicant's DUI basis for separation.

(3) The applicant contends their alcohol use and decision making was directly affected by their mental health issues that they began experiencing while on deployment.

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 Adjustment Disorder and MDD fully outweighing the applicant's DUI basis for separation.

(4) The applicant contends after their discharge they attended treatment at the VA for their mental health and received a disability rating.
the Board acknowledged this contention during proceedings.

(5) The applicant contends an upgrade of their character of service to honorable would help them in becoming a fire fighter and in pursuing higher education using the GI Bill.

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

d. The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's length and quality of service, to include combat service, the circumstances surrounding the discharge (Adjustment Disorder and MDD). 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, Combat, Quality) and concurred with the conclusion of the medical advising official that given the service-connected condition existed in-service and association between depression and alcohol use, the basis is mitigated. 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. .

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(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.

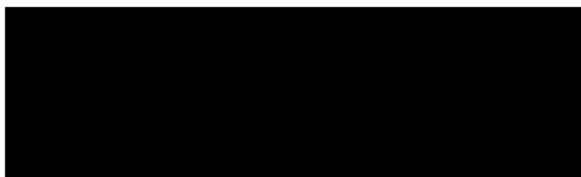
(3) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

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:

3/3/2026

**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