

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

- a. **Application Date:** 29 June 2021
- b. **Date Received:** 6 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 Bad Conduct. The applicant requests an upgrade of the characterization of service to General (Under Honorable Conditions).

(2) The applicant seeks relief contending they felt their chain of command failed them. While they were in Iraq they ran over an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) and seen their comrades killed. They started to have headaches, migraines, nose bleeds and panic attacks. They founded out their spouse was cheating on them and after their deployment their spouse left them for two weeks. Their command referred them to the chaplain, who stated to get over it, they are a Soldier. They started to drink hard alcohol excessively trying to escape their suicidal ideation and homicidal thoughts. They had a permanent change of station and their spouse elected not to go with them. Their command referred them to the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) because of the self-medication to deal with their headaches, nightmares, and panic attacks. It was not recognized that they were suffering from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) by their chain of command nor did they refer them for behavioral health help. They went Absence Without Leave (AWOL) because they didn't know what to do. They had no support from their chain of command; their mental health was viewed as a weakness; their motivation was gone; they just couldn't take it and thought of protecting themselves from completely going crazy.

(3) They are still having headaches and nightmares of war; cannot sleep; having panic attacks more than once a week; mood swings due to such symptom as suicidal ideation; impaired judgment; impaired abstract thinking and difficulty in establishing and maintaining effective work and social relationship. They have lost many jobs because of their issues. They have really tried to adjust to the civilian life, but they really need to get some medical and mental help from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) as a veteran. Before they joined the Army, they didn't have these issues.

b. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 20 August 2025, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Under Other Than Honorable Conditions discharge. The Board voted the current narrative reason, SPD and reentry code were proper and equitable and voted not to change them.

Please see Paragraph 9 for further details pertaining to the Board Decision.

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

a. Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization: Court-Martial (Other) / Army Regulations 635-200, Chapter 3 / JJD / RE-4 / Bad Conduct

b. Date of Discharge: 14 September 2015

c. Separation Facts:

(1) Pursuant to Special Court-Martial Empowered to Adjudge a Bad-Conduct Discharge: As announced by General Court-Martial Order Number 3, 21 January 2015, on 14 April 2014, the applicant was found guilty of the following – Charge I, in violation of Article 112a (Wrongful Use of Controlled Substances), on or about 14 November 2013, wrongfully used marijuana; Charge II, in violation of Article 90 (Disobey Lawful Order of Commissioned Officer), for on or about 7 February 2014, having received a lawful command from their superior officer, willfully disobeyed the same; and Charge III, in violation of Article 86 (AWOL), with two Specifications of failure to go at the time prescribed to their appointed place of duty and two Specifications of, without authority, absent themselves from their unit and did remain so absent on two occasions.

(2) Adjudged Sentence: Reduction to the rank/grade of private/E-1; forfeiture of \$1,021.00 pay per month for three months, confinement for three months; and a Bad-Conduct Discharge.

(3) Date / Sentence Approved: 21 January 2015 / Only so much of the sentence, a reduction to the rank/grade of private/E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, confinement for 18 months, and a bad conduct discharge was approved and, except for the part of the sentence extending to a bad conduct discharge, would be executed.

(4) Appellate Reviews: The Record of Trial was forwarded to The Judge Advocate General of The Army for review by the Court of Military Review. The United States Army Court of Criminal Appeals affirmed the approved findings of guilty and the sentence.

(5) Date Sentence of Bad Conduct Discharge Ordered Executed: 7 August 2015

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

- a. **Date / Period of Enlistment:** 27 October 2010 / 6 years
- b. **Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 20 / HS Graduate / 89
- c. **Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-4 / 92Y10, Unit Supply Specialist / 6 years, 2 months, 3 days
- d. **Prior Service / Characterizations:** None
- e. **Overseas Service / Combat Service:** SWA / Iraq (21 January 2010 – 12 January 2011), Kuwait (17 February 2013 – 5 August 2013)
- f. **Awards and Decorations:** AAM, MUC, NDSM, GWTSM, ICM-CS, NCOPDR, ASR, OSR-2
- g. **Performance Ratings:** NA
- h. **Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:**

(1) Six DA Forms 4187 (Personnel Action) dated 6 August 2013 through 11 December 2013 reflects the applicant's duty status changes –

- from Present for Duty to AWOL, effective 5 August 2013
- from AWOL to Present for Duty, effective 6 August 2013
- from Present for Duty to AWOL, effective 29 October 2013
- from AWOL to Present for Duty, effective 30 October 2013
- from Present for Duty to AWOL, effective 2 December 2013
- from AWOL to Dropped From Rolls, effective 3 December 2013

(2) A DD Form 616 (Report of Return of Absentee) dated 1 February 2014, reflects the applicant was apprehended by civil authorities and returned to military control on 1 February 2014.

(3) Four DA Forms 4187 (Personnel Action) dated 4 February 2014 through 10 February 2014 reflects the applicant's duty status changes –

- from Dropped From Rolls to Present for Duty, effective 1 February 2014
- from Present for Duty to Confined Civilian Authorities, effective 1 February 2014
- from Confined Civilian Authorities to Present for Duty, effective 4 February 2014
- from Present for Duty to Confinement Military Authority, effective 7 February 2014

(4) A DD Form 2707-1 (Department of Defense (DOD) Report of Result of Trial) dated 14 April 2014 reflects the applicant was found guilty of the following – Charge I, in violation of Article 112a (Wrongful Use of Controlled Substances); Charge II, in violation of Article 90 (Disobey Lawful Order of Commissioned Officer); and Charge III, in violation of Article 86 (AWOL), with four Specifications. Their punishment consisted of a reduction in rank/grade to private/E-1, forfeit \$1,021.00 pay for 3 months; to be confined for three months, and to be discharged with a Bad Conduct discharge.

(4) A DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action) dated 24 April 2014, reflects the applicant's duty status was changed from Confined by Military Authority to Present for Duty, effective 19 April 2014.

(5) A Headquarters, Fort Carson General Court-Martial Order Number 3, dated 21 January 2015, reflects the applicant was found guilty of the charges and specifications as described above in paragraph 3c(1). The Action, reflects, in case of the applicant, the sentence is approved, and except for the part of the sentence extending to a bad-conduct discharge, will be executed. The accused will be credited with 70 days of confinement against the sentence to confinement.

(6) A Headquarters, U.S. Army Fires Center of Excellence and Fort Sill Special General Court-Martial Order Number 90, dated 7 August 2015, reflects, only so much of the sentence as provides for reduction to private/E-1, forfeiture of \$1,021.00 pay per month for three months, confinement for three months, and a Bad Conduct Discharge, adjudged on 14 April 2014, has been finally affirmed. The accused was credited with 70 days of confinement against the sentence to confinement. That portion of the sentence extending to confinement has been served. Article 71(c) (Execution of Sentence) having been complied with; the Bad Conduct Discharge will be executed.

(7) A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflects the applicant was discharged on 14 September 2015, with 6 years, 2 months, and 3 days of net active service this period. The applicant has completed their first full term of service. Their DD Form 214 shows in –

- item 4a (Grade, Rate or Rank) – Private

- item 4b (Pay Grade) – E-1
- item 121 (Effective Date of Pay Grade) – 28 April 2014
- item 18 (Remarks) – in part,
 - no entry for the applicant's CONTINUOUS HONORABLE ACTIVE SERVICE – 20090224 – 20101026
 - Excess Leave (Creditable for all purposes except pay and allowances) – 475 Days (20140528 - 20150914)
 - Member has not Completed First Full Term of Service
- item 24 (Character of Service) – Bad Conduct
- item 25 (Separation Authority) – Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 3
- item 26 (Separation Code) – JJD
- item 27 (Reentry Code) – 4
- item 28 (Narrative Reason for Separation) – Court-Martial (Other)
- item 29 (Dates of Time Lost During This Period) – 20131202 – 20140131; 20140207 - 20140425

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return:

- 61 days, (AWOL) 2 December 2013 – 31 January 2014) / Apprehended by Civil Authorities
- 78 days, (Confined Military Authority, 7 February 2014 – 25 April 2014 / Released from Military Confinement

j. Behavioral Health Condition(s):

(1) Applicant provided: On 11 February 2022 the Army Review Boards Agency requested the applicant provide their medical documents to support their mental health issues (PTSD). In a letter from the applicant dated 8 March 2022, indicated they are still waiting on documents from Fort Carson to support their mental health issue, PTSD.

(2) AMHRR Listed: None

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:

- DD Form 293 (Application for the Review of Discharge from the Armed Forces of the United States), with statement
- Service Medical Documents
- Headquarters, 4th Infantry Division and Fort Carson, Orders 112-1000
- DD Form 214
- Excerpt of VA Medical Records

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

7. STATUTORY, REGULATORY AND POLICY REFERENCE(S):

a. Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 1553, (Review of Discharge or Dismissal) provides for the creation, composition, and scope of review conducted by a Discharge Review Board(s) within established governing standards. As amended by Sections 521 and 525 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 1553 provides specific guidance to the Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records and Discharge Review Boards when considering discharge upgrade requests by Veterans claiming Post

Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), sexual trauma, intimate partner violence (IPV), or spousal abuse, as a basis for discharge review. The amended guidance provides that Boards will include, as a voting board member, a physician trained in mental health disorders, a clinical psychologist, or a psychiatrist when the discharge upgrade claim asserts a mental health condition, including PTSD, TBI, sexual trauma, IPV, or spousal abuse, as a basis for the discharge. Further, the guidance provides that Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records and Discharge Review Boards will develop and provide specialized training specific to sexual trauma, IPV, spousal abuse, as well as the various responses of individuals to trauma.

b. Multiple Department of Defense (DoD) Policy Guidance Memoranda published between 2014 and 2018. The documents are commonly referred to by the signatory authorities' last names (2014 Secretary of Defense Guidance [Hagel memo], 2016 Acting Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness [Carson memo], 2017 Official Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness [Kurta memo], and 2018 Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness [Wilkie memo].

(1) Individually and collectively, these documents provide further clarification to the Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records when considering requests by Veterans for modification of their discharge due to mental health conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Liberal consideration will be given to Veterans petitioning for discharge relief when the application for relief is based in whole or in part on matters relating to mental health conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Special consideration will be given to Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) determinations that document a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment potentially contributed to the circumstances resulting in a less than honorable discharge characterization. Special consideration will also be given in cases where a civilian provider confers diagnoses of a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment if the case records contain narratives supporting symptomatology at the time of service or when any other evidence which may reasonably indicate that a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment existed at the time of discharge might have mitigated the misconduct that caused a discharge of lesser characterization.

(2) Conditions documented in the service record that can reasonably be determined to have existed at the time of discharge will be considered to have existed at the time of discharge. In cases in which a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment may be reasonably determined to have existed at the time of discharge, those conditions will be considered potential mitigating factors in the misconduct that caused the characterization of service in question. All Boards will exercise caution in weighing evidence of mitigation in cases in which serious misconduct precipitated a discharge with a less than Honorable characterization of service. Potentially mitigating evidence of the existence of undiagnosed combat related PTSD, PTSD-related conditions due to TBI or sexual assault/harassment as causative factors in the misconduct resulting in discharge will be carefully weighed against the severity of the misconduct. PTSD is not a likely cause of premeditated misconduct. Caution shall be exercised in weighing evidence of mitigation in all cases of misconduct by carefully considering the likely causal relationship of symptoms to the misconduct.

c. Army Regulation 15-180 (Army Discharge Review Board) sets forth the policies and procedures under which the Army Discharge Review Board is authorized to review the character, reason, and authority of any Servicemember discharged from active military service within 15 years of the Servicemember's date of discharge. Additionally, it prescribes actions and composition of the Army Discharge Review Board under Public Law 95-126; Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 1553; and DoD Directive 1332.41 and DoD Instruction 1332.28.

d. Army Regulation 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations), 19 December 2016, set policies, standards, and procedures to ensure the readiness and competency of the force while providing for the orderly administrative separation of Soldiers for a variety of reasons. Readiness is promoted by maintaining high standards of conduct and performance.

(1) Chapter 3, Section II provides the authorized types of characterization of service or description of Separation.

(2) Paragraph 3-5c, provides the reasons for separation, including the specific circumstances that form the basis for the separation, will be considered on the issue of characterization. As a general matter, characterization will be based upon a pattern of behavior other than an isolated incident. There are circumstances; however, in which the conduct or performance of duty reflects by a single incident provides the basis for characterization.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(6) Paragraph 3-10 (Dishonorable Discharge) stated a Soldier will be given a dishonorable discharge pursuant only to an approved sentence of a general or special court-martial. The appellate review must be completed, and the affirmed sentence ordered duly executed. Questions concerning the finality of appellate review should be referred to the servicing staff judge advocate

(7) Paragraph 3-11 (Bad Conduct Discharge) stated a Soldier will be given a bad conduct discharge pursuant only to an approved sentence of a general or special court-martial. The appellate review must be completed, and the affirmed sentence ordered duly executed. Questions concerning the finality of appellate review should be referred to the servicing staff judge advocate.

(8) 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 "JJD" as

the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 3, paragraph 3-11 (Bad Conduct Discharge)

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 waivable and nonwaivable 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. Manual for Courts-Martial, United States (2012 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.

(a) Section 871, Article 71 (Execution of Sentence; Suspension of Sentence), stated if a sentence extends to death, dismissal, or a dishonorable or bad conduct discharge and if the right of the accused to appellate review is not waived, and an appeal is not withdrawn, that part of the sentence extending to death, dismissal, or a dishonorable or bad conduct discharge may not be executed until there is a final judgment as to the legality of the proceedings. A judgment as to legality of the proceedings is final in such cases when review is completed by a Court of Military Review and the review is completed in accordance with the judgment of the Court of Military Appeals.

(b) Appendix 12 (Maximum Punishment Chart) Manual for Courts-Martial shows the maximum punishments include punitive discharge for violating the following Article 121 (Larceny – of property other than military property of a value of more than \$500.00 or any motor vehicle).

h. Title 10, U.S. Code, section 1552(f), provides that the Secretary of a Military Department may correct any military record of the Secretary's Department when the Secretary considers it necessary to correct an error or remove an injustice. With respect to records of courts-martial and related administrative records pertaining to court-martial cases tried or reviewed under the UCMJ, action to correct any military record of the Secretary's Department may extend only to correction of a record to reflect actions taken by reviewing authorities under the UCMJ or action on the sentence of a court-martial for purposes of clemency. Such corrections shall be made by the Secretary acting through boards of civilians of the executive part of that Military Department.

8. SUMMARY OF FACT(S):

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

b. The applicant's AMHRR indicates the applicant was adjudged guilty by a court-martial and their sentence was approved by the convening authority. Court-martial convictions stand as adjudged or modified by appeal through the judicial process. The DD Form 214 provides the applicant was discharged with a character of service of Bad Conduct, with the narrative reason for separation as "Court-Martial (Other)." They completed 6 years, 2 months, and 3 days of net active service this period and completed their first term of service.

c. The Board is empowered to change the discharge only if clemency is determined to be appropriate. Clemency is an act of mercy, or instance of leniency, to moderate the severity of the punishment imposed.

d. Chapter 3, paragraph 3-11 (Bad Conduct Discharge) stated a Soldier will be given a bad conduct discharge pursuant only to an approved sentence of a general or special court-martial. The appellate review must be completed, and the affirmed sentence ordered duly executed.

e. The applicant's AMHRR does not reflect documentation of a diagnosis of PTSD during their military service, nor did the applicant provide documentation of a diagnosis of PTSD.

f. 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: FAP involvement for child neglect and spousal abuse and asserted depression and trauma symptoms in-service with no diagnosis. Post-service, combat related PTSD.

(2) Did the condition exist, or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** FAP involvement for child neglect and spousal abuse, asserted depression and trauma symptoms with no diagnosis, 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 trauma occurred prior to the misconduct and nexus between trauma, avoidance, and difficulties with others, the basis is mitigated.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's medical advisor opined that the applicant has full medical mitigation.

b. Prior Decisions Cited: None

c. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant contends they felt their chain of command failed them. While they were in Iraq they ran over an IED and seen their comrades killed. They started to have headaches, migraines, nose bleeds and panic attacks. They founded out their spouse was cheating on them and after their deployment their spouse left them. The Board considered this contention but found insufficient evidence in the applicant's AMHRR or applicant-provided evidence to show that the command acted in an arbitrary or capricious manner, other than the applicant's contention.

(2) The applicant contends their command referred them to the chaplain, who stated to get over it, there were a Soldier. The Board considered this contention but determined there was no evidence in the applicant's records to support this contention.

(3) The applicant contends they started to drink hard alcohol excessively trying to escape their suicidal ideation and homicidal thoughts. Their command referred them to the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) because of the self-medication to deal with their headaches, nightmares, and panic attacks. The Board acknowledged and considered this contention during proceedings.

(4) The applicant contends it was not recognized that they were suffering from PTSD by their chain of command nor did they refer them for behavioral health help. The Board considered this contention and agreed with the Board's Medical Advisor who applied liberal consideration and opined that given the trauma occurred prior to the misconduct and nexus between trauma, avoidance, and difficulties with others, the basis is mitigated.

(5) The applicant contends they went AWOL because they didn't know what to do. They had no support from their chain of command; their mental health was viewed as a weakness; their motivation was gone; they just couldn't take it and thought of protecting themselves from completely going crazy. The Board considered this contention and agreed with the Board's Medical Advisor who applied liberal consideration and opined that given the trauma occurred prior to the misconduct and nexus between trauma, avoidance, and difficulties with others, the basis is mitigated.

(6) The applicant contends they are still having headaches and nightmares of war; cannot sleep; having panic attacks more than once a week; mood swings due to such symptom as suicidal ideation; impaired judgment; impaired abstract thinking and difficulty in establishing and maintaining effective work and social relationship. They have lost many jobs because of their issues. The Board acknowledged and considered this contention during proceedings.

(7) The applicant contends they have really tried to adjust to the civilian life, but they really need to get some medical and mental help from the VA as a veteran. Before they joined the Army, they didn't have these issues. The Board 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 voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Under Other Than Honorable Conditions discharge. The Board voted the current narrative reason, SPD and reentry code were proper and equitable and voted not to change them. However, the applicant may request a personal appearance hearing to address further issues before the Board. The applicant is responsible for satisfying the burden of proof and providing documents or other evidence sufficient to support the applicant's contention(s) that the discharge was improper or inequitable.

e. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted to grant an upgrade to the characterization of service based on the applicant's FAP involvement for child neglect and spousal abuse and asserted depression and trauma symptoms in-service with no diagnosis. The Board determined these the trauma mitigated the applicant's AWOL basis for separation. The Board noted the applicant received a Bad Conduct discharge, pursuant to a Special Court-Martial. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Under Other Than Honorable Conditions discharge. The Board determined the current narrative reason, SPD and reentry code were proper and equitable and voted not to change them.

(2) The Board voted not to change the applicant's reason for discharge or accompanying SPD code, as the reason the applicant was discharged was both proper and equitable.

(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 / Separation Order: Yes
- b. Change Characterization to: Under Other Than Honorable
- c. Change Reason / SPD code to: No change
- d. Change RE Code to: No change
- e. Change Authority to: No change

Authenticating Official:

9/20/2025



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