

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

- a. **Application Date:** 28 August 2021
- b. **Date Received:** 7 February 2022
- c. **Counsel:** None

2. REQUEST, ISSUES, BOARD TYPE, AND DECISION:

a. **Applicant Requests:** The current characterization of service for the period under review is general (under honorable conditions). The applicant requests an upgrade to honorable.

b. **Applicant Contention(s)/Issue(s):** The applicant requests relief contending, in effect, serving honorably, and the discharge for drug abuse was decided without due attention to the details, which predicated the applicant's Article 15. The applicant had no history of drug use in the Army prior to this and served the Article 15 punishment in full prior to separation. Discharge was not listed as a repercussion on the Article 15; thus, the applicant was punished twice for a single offense. At the time of the CID investigation, the applicant was told they failed for ecstasy, which the applicant denied under a polygraph test. The applicant was told they failed for Adderall use, not knowing it was classified as amphetamine, which the applicant admitted to having taken once. During the deployment, the applicant spoke with a nurse about the possibility of getting a prescription because of the inability to focus on their duties. Before being separated the unit attempted to make the applicant attend ASAP which the applicant attended once, and then stopped because the applicant did not drink and did not have a substance abuse problem as indicted in the records. After the separation, the VAMC determined the applicant had ADHD, and was prescribed Dextroamphetamine in various doses over the last ten years. The memorandum for the positive urinalysis states it was looking for designer amphetamines, as shown in the paperwork provided, listing MDA, MDMA, MDEA however Dextroamphetamine is an ADHD medication commonly known as ADDERALL, and is not classified as a designer amphetamine. Additionally, note the separation packet excludes much information which would have been beneficial in the case of review board as well as with the VA, such things as the applicant's anxiety and depression, this was the product of one sergeant, rushing the applicant through the process of out-processing. The applicant would also like consideration of reinstating their rank to E-4. The applicant will admit to having made a mistake, and does not believe the Field Grade Article 15, as well as the subsequent discharge, were fitting punishments for the first and only administrative offense, especially when considering it was for medication the VA has determined the applicant is in need of as well as the applicant's history of clean UA's and the lack of counseling or evidence.

c. **Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 21 October 2025, and by a 3-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge was inequitable based on the applicant's diagnosis of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Insomnia, Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), that existed during service and contributed to substance use as self-medication, ultimately outweighing testing positive for Amphetamine. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN. The Board determined the reentry code is proper and equitable and voted not to change it. Please see **Board Discussion and Determination** section for more detail regarding the Board's decision. Board member names are available upon request.

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

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

b. Date of Discharge: 2 September 2009

c. Separation Facts:

(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate: 4 August 2009

(2) Basis for Separation: The applicant was informed of the following reasons: For Commission of a Serious Offense. On 3 June 2009, the applicant received a Field Grade Article 15 for testing positive for Amphetamine.

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

(4) Legal Consultation Date: 4 August 2009

(5) Administrative Separation Board: NA

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 24 August 2009 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Reenlistment Under Review: 24 April 2008 / 6 years

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 19 / GED / 121

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-4 / 14E1O, Patriot FC Operator / 3 years, 3 months, 10 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: RA, 23 May 2006 – 23 April 2008 / HD

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: SWA / Qatar (15 January 2008 – 6 April 2009)

f. Awards and Decorations: NDSM, GWOTEM, GWOTSM, ASR, OSR

g. Performance Ratings: NA

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) Electronic Copy of Specimen Custody Document – Drug Testing, 22 April 2009, indicates the applicant tested positive for DAMP>LOL (D-Amphetamine) during an Inspection Unit (IU) urinalysis testing conducted on 13 April 2009.

(2) FG Record of Proceedings under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 3 June 2009, indicates on or about 13 April 2009, the applicant wrongfully used amphetamine. The imposed punishment included a reduction to E-1, forfeiture of \$699 pay per month for two months, along with 45 days of extra duty and restriction.

(3) Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) Enrollment Form, undated, indicates the applicant was command referred into the program.

(4) Disqualification of the Army Good Conduct Medal Memorandum, 28 July 2009, indicates the applicant was disapproved for the award for the period of active-duty service from 22 April 2009 due to Article 15 for drug use.

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: None

j. Behavioral Health Condition(s): The following documents have been provided to the ARBA Medical Advisor, if applicable. See "**Board Discussion and Determination**" for Medical Advisor Details.

(1) Applicant provided:

(a) Report of Mental Status Evaluation (MSE), 28 May 2009, indicates the applicant was cleared for any administrative actions the command deemed appropriate. The applicant demonstrated the ability to understand and participate in administrative proceedings. The MSE did not include a diagnosis.

(b) Report of Medical Examination, undated, the examining medical physician noted in the comments section: depression/anxiety.

(c) Report of Medical History, 20 July 2009, the examining medical physician noted in the comments section: Followed by mental health for anxiety depression. Applicant is on Wellbutrin.

(2) AMHRR Listed:

(a) MSE as described in previous paragraph 4j(1).

(b) Report of Medical Examination as described in previous paragraph 4j(1).

(c) Report of Medical History as described in previous paragraph 4j(1).

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: Application for the Review of Discharge; enlistment documents; separation packet; ADRB Letter and Case Report and Directive; five letters of support; student loan documents; My Healthvet documents.

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The applicant has worked hard, stayed out of trouble and attempted to go to college. The applicant has a clean civilian record and tries to be the best person the applicant can be.

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

a. Section 1553, Title 10, United States Code (Review of Discharge or Dismissal) provides for the creation, composition, and scope of review conducted by a Discharge Review Board(s) within established governing standards. As amended by Sections 521 and 525 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, 10 USC 1553 provides specific guidance to the Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records and Discharge Review Boards when considering discharge upgrade requests by Veterans claiming Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), sexual trauma, intimate partner violence (IPV), or spousal abuse, as a basis for discharge review. The amended guidance provides that Boards will

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

b. Office, Secretary of Defense memorandum (Supplemental Guidance to Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records Considering Discharge Upgrade Requests by Veterans Claiming Post Traumatic Stress Disorder), 3 September 2014, directed the Service Discharge Review Boards (DRBs) and Service Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records (BCM/NRs) to carefully consider the revised PTSD criteria, detailed medical considerations and mitigating factors when taking action on applications from former service members administratively discharged UOTHC and who have been diagnosed with PTSD by a competent mental health professional representing a civilian healthcare provider in order to determine if it would be appropriate to upgrade the characterization of the applicant's service.

c. Office, Under Secretary of Defense memorandum (Clarifying Guidance to Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records Considering Requests by Veterans for Modification of their Discharge Due to Mental Health Conditions, Sexual Assault, or Sexual Harassment), 25 August 2017 issued clarifying guidance for the Secretary of Defense Directive to DRBs and BCM/NRs when considering requests by Veterans for modification of their discharges due in whole or in part to mental health conditions, including PTSD; Traumatic Brain Injury; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Boards are to give liberal consideration to Veterans petitioning for discharge relief when the application for relief is based in whole or in part to those conditions or experiences. The guidance further describes evidence sources and criteria and requires Boards to consider the conditions or experiences presented in evidence as potential mitigation for misconduct that led to the discharge.

d. Office, Under Secretary of Defense memorandum (Guidance to Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records Regarding Equity, Injustice, or Clemency Determinations), 25 July 2018 issued guidance to Military DRBs and BCM/NRs regarding equity, injustice, or clemency determinations. Clemency generally refers to relief specifically granted from a criminal sentence. However, the guidance applies to more than clemency from a sentencing in a court-martial; it also applies to other corrections, including changes in a discharge, which may be warranted based on equity or relief from injustice.

(1) This guidance does not mandate relief but rather provides standards and principles to guide Boards in application of their equitable relief authority. In determining whether to grant relief on the basis of equity, injustice, or clemency grounds, DRBs shall consider the prospect for rehabilitation, external evidence, sworn testimony, policy changes, relative severity of misconduct, mental and behavioral health conditions, official governmental acknowledgement that a relevant error or injustice was committed, and uniformity of punishment.

(2) Changes to the narrative reason for discharge and/or an upgraded character of service granted solely on equity, injustice, or clemency grounds normally should not result in separation pay, retroactive promotions, and payment of past medical expenses or similar benefits that might have been received if the original discharge had been for the revised reason or had the upgraded service characterization.

e. 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; Section 1553, Title 10 United States Code; and Department of Defense Directive 1332.41 and Instruction 1332.28.

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 DODI 1304.26. It also prescribes the appointment, reassignment, management, and mobilization of Reserve Officers' Training Corps cadets under the Simultaneous Membership Program. Chapter 4 provides the criteria and procedures for waiverable and nonwaiverable separations. Table 3-1, defines reentry eligibility (RE) codes:

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

g. Army Regulation 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations), provides the basic authority for the separation of enlisted personnel.

(1) Paragraph 1-16b states the Army's separation policy is designed to strengthen the concept that military service is a calling different from any civilian occupation. Soldiers who do not conform to required standards of discipline and performance and Soldiers who do not demonstrate potential for further military service should be separated to avoid degradation of morale and substandard mission performance. A substantial investment is made in training persons enlisted or inducted into the Army; therefore, this general guidance will be considered when initiating separation action.

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

(a) 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 reflected by a single incident provides the basis for characterization.

(b) Paragraph 3-7a states 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.

(c) Paragraph 3-7b states 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) Chapter 14 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for separating members for misconduct. Specific categories include minor disciplinary infractions, a pattern of misconduct, and commission of a serious offense, to include abuse of illegal drugs, convictions by civil authorities and desertion or being absent 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) Paragraph 14-2c, prescribes Commanders will not take action prescribed in this chapter instead of disciplinary action solely to spare an individual who may have committed serious misconduct from the harsher penalties that may be imposed under the UCMJ.

(b) Paragraph 14-3, prescribes 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.

(c) Paragraph 14-12c (2) terms abuse of illegal drugs as serious misconduct. It continues; however, by recognizing relevant facts may mitigate the nature of the offense. Therefore, a single drug abuse offense may be combined with one or more minor disciplinary infractions or incidents of other misconduct and processed for separation under paragraph 14-12a or 14-12b as appropriate.

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

- Separation Authority: Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 15
- Separation Code: JFF
- Reenlistment Code: RE1
- Narrative Reason for Separation: Secretarial Plenary Authority
- Character of Service: Honorable

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

8. SUMMARY OF FACT(S): Standard of Review. The Army Discharge Review Board considers applications for upgrade as instructed by Department of Defense Instruction 1332.28.

a. The applicant requests an upgrade to honorable. The applicant's Army Military Human Resources Record (AMHRR), the issues, and documents submitted with the application were carefully reviewed.

b. The available evidence reflects the applicant received notification of the intent to discharge them from the U.S. Army for Misconduct-Abuse of Illegal Drugs, the applicant received a Field Grade Article 15 for testing positive for Amphetamine. The applicant requested

legal counsel and was involuntarily discharged from the U.S. Army. The DD Form 214 provides the applicant was discharged with a character of service of general (under honorable conditions) for misconduct, (drug abuse).

c. The applicant contends good service, including a combat tour. The Board evaluated the applicant's service accomplishments and overall quality of service in accordance with DODI 1332.28.

d. The applicant contends the discharge was an inequitable punishment for the committed offense or offenses. The applicant had been punished under Article 15 and discharge was not listed as a repercussion on the Article 15, thus the applicant was punished twice for a single offense. Army Regulation 635-200 establishes the separation policy to uphold readiness by enforcing standards of performance and conduct. Soldiers who fail to meet discipline and performance expectations or lack potential for continued military service face separation to maintain morale and operational effectiveness. Army Regulation 635-200 authorizes punitive discharges following court-martial sentencing. However, evidence in the AMHRR confirms the applicant's discharge was administrative under AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c(2).

e. The applicant contends the event leading to the discharge from the Army was an isolated incident. Army Regulation 635-200, paragraph 3-5, state certain circumstances allow a single act of conduct or duty performance to serve as the basis for service characterization.

f. The applicant contends being told they failed for Adderall use, not knowing it was classified as amphetamine, which the applicant admitted to having taken once. During the deployment, the applicant spoke with a nurse about the possibility of getting a prescription because of the inability to focus on their duties. Before being separated the unit attempted to make the applicant attend ASAP which the applicant attended once, and then stopped because the applicant did not drink and did not have a substance abuse problem as indicted in the records. After the separation, VAMC determined the applicant had ADHD, and was prescribed Dextroamphetamine in various doses over the last ten years. The memorandum for the positive urinalysis states it was looking for designer amphetamines, as shown in the paperwork provided, listing MDA, MDMA, MDEA however Dextroamphetamine is an ADHD medication commonly known as ADDERALL, and is not classified as a designer amphetamine. The applicant provided a Report of Mental Status Evaluation (MSE), 28 May 2009, which indicates the applicant was cleared for any administrative actions the command deemed appropriate. The applicant demonstrated the ability to understand and participate in administrative proceedings. The MSE did not include a diagnosis. A Report of Medical Examination, undated, reflects the examining medical physician noted in the comments section: depression/anxiety; and Report of Medical History, 20 July 2009, the examining medical physician noted in the comments section: Followed by mental health for anxiety depression. Applicant is on Wellbutrin. The AMHRR includes these same documents. The separation authority considered all the medical documents in the AMHRR.

g. The third-party statements provided with the application reflect the applicant's good character and hard work while serving in the Army.

h. The applicant would also like consideration of reinstating their rank to E-4. The request falls outside this board's purview. The applicant may submit a request to the Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR) using the enclosed DD Form 149 or obtain the form through a Veterans' Service Organization.

i. Since separation, the applicant has worked hard, stayed out of trouble and attempted to go to college. The applicant has a clean civilian record and tries to be the best person the

applicant can be. The Army Discharge Review Board has the authority to consider post-service factors when reviewing discharge recharacterization requests. However, no law or regulation permits upgrading an unfavorable discharge solely due to time passed or good conduct in civilian life. The Board evaluates each case individually to determine whether post-service achievements indicate previous in-service misconduct was an anomaly rather than a reflection of the applicant's overall character.

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: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Insomnia, Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found the applicant is 70 Service Connected (SC) for Anxiety claimed as PTSD.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that a review of the available information shows the applicant has behavioral health (BH) conditions that mitigate the misconduct as outlined in the Basis of Separation (BoS). The applicant is 70 percent SC for Unspecified Anxiety Disorder and was diagnosed with ADHD during service. Given the nexus between their BH conditions and the use of substances to self-medicate, the applicant's misconduct, characterized by wrongful use of Amphetamine, is mitigated by their BH conditions, and an upgrade based on medical mitigation is supported.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **Yes.** After applying liberal consideration to the evidence, the Board determined the discharge was inequitable based on the Medical Advisor's findings: PTSD, Insomnia, and ADHD existed during service and caused the applicant to use substances as self-medication. These conditions ultimately outweighed the basis for separation, testing positive for Amphetamine.

b. Prior Decisions Cited: None

c. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant contends good service, including a combat tour. The Board recognizes and appreciates the applicant's willingness to serve and considered this contention during board proceedings along with the totality of the applicant's service record.

(2) The applicant argues the discharge was an inequitable punishment for the committed offense or offenses. The applicant had been punished under Article 15 and discharge was not listed as a repercussion on the Article 15, thus the applicant was punished twice for a single offense. The Board acknowledges this contention, but determined its decision based on the evidence provided by the Medical Advisor, ultimately upgrading the discharge due to identified mitigating factors of PTSD, Insomnia, and ADHD related to the offense of testing positive for Amphetamine.

(3) The applicant contends the event leading to the discharge from the Army was an isolated incident. The Board acknowledges this contention; however, the applicant is 70% SC for Unspecified Anxiety Disorder and was diagnosed with ADHD during service, and the Board determined the discharge was mitigated due to underlying behavioral health conditions as identified by the Medical Advisor.

(4) The applicant contends being told they failed for Adderall use, not knowing it was classified as amphetamine, which the applicant admitted to having taken once. During the deployment, the applicant spoke with a nurse about the possibility of getting a prescription because of the inability to focus on their duties. Before being separated the unit attempted to make the applicant attend ASAP which the applicant attended once, and then stopped because the applicant did not drink and did not have a substance abuse problem as indicted in the records. After the separation, VAMC determined the applicant had ADHD, and was prescribed Dextroamphetamine in various doses over the last ten years. The memorandum for the positive urinalysis states it was looking for designer amphetamines, as shown in the paperwork provided, listing MDA, MDMA, MDEA however Dextroamphetamine is an ADHD medication commonly known as ADDERALL, and is not classified as a designer amphetamine. The Board acknowledges this; however, the Medical Advisor's assessment directly links the applicant's later ADHD diagnosis and treatment with Dextroamphetamine to the self-medication contributing to the positive drug test, supporting the finding of mitigation.

(5) The third-party statements provided with the application reflect the applicant's good character and hard work while serving in the Army. The Board acknowledges the positive character references provided.

(6) The applicant would also like consideration of reinstating their rank to E-4. The request falls outside this board's purview. The applicant may submit a request to the Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR) using the enclosed DD Form 149 or obtain the form through a Veterans' Service Organization.

(7) Since separation, the applicant has worked hard, stayed out of trouble and attempted to go to college. The applicant has a clean civilian record and tries to be the best person the applicant can be. The Board acknowledges the applicant's positive post-service conduct.

d. The Board determined the discharge was inequitable based on the applicant's diagnosis of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Insomnia, Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), that existed during service and contributed to substance use as self-medication, ultimately outweighing testing positive for Amphetamine. 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) Published Department of Defense guidance indicates the guidance is not intended to interfere or impede on the Board's statutory independence. The Board determines the relative weight of the action that was the basis for the discharge and whether it supports relief or not. In reaching its determination, the Board considers the application, available records and any supporting documents included with the application.

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AR20220001136

(2) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable because the applicant's diagnosis of PTSD, Insomnia, and ADHD, existing during service and contributing to substance use as self-medication, outweighed the applicant's misconduct of testing positive for Amphetamine.

(3) The Board voted to change the reason for discharge, assigning SPD code JKN, as the prior reason was no longer appropriate.

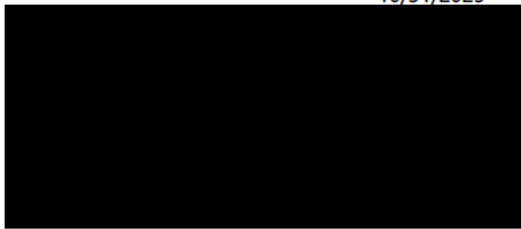
(4) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214 / Separation Order: Yes
- b. Change Characterization to: Honorable
- c. Change Reason / SPD code to: Misconduct (Minor Infractions)/JKN
- d. Change RE Code to: No Change
- e. Change Authority to: No Change

Authenticating Official:

10/31/2025



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
FTR – Failure to Report

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