

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

- a. **Application Date:** 30 November 2021
- b. **Date Received:** 7 December 2021
- c. **Counsel:** None

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

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

b. **Applicant Contention(s)/Issue(s):** The applicant requests relief contending, they served their country honorably to the best of their ability while enduring severe challenges caused by Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) from deployment. They asserted they were deserving of an upgrade based on multiple contributing factors.

c. **Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 24 September 2025, and by a 3-2 vote, the board determined the discharge was inequitable and voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to General (Under Honorable Conditions). The Board also voted not to change the narrative reason for discharge or the Reentry code.

d. 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 / Under Other than Honorable Conditions

b. **Date of Discharge:** 28 January 2015

c. Separation Facts:

(1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** Undated

(2) **Basis for Separation:** Between on or about 1-31 January 2012, the applicant was wrongfully in possession of Percocet. Between on or about 1-28 February 2012, they were wrongfully in possession of Oxycontin. Between on or about 1-31 January 2013, the applicant was wrongfully in possession of Percocet. On 21 June 2014, they refused to submit to a breathalyzer.

(3) **Recommended Characterization:** Under Other than Honorable Conditions

(4) **Legal Consultation Date:** 31 July 2014 / The applicant elected to provide a statement on their behalf; however, no statement(s) were found in the record.

(5) **Administrative Separation Board:** A Report of Proceedings by Investigating Officers Board of Officers, dated 28 October 2014, provides after careful consideration of all of

the admitted evidence, did find by a preponderance of the evidence, the applicant committed the above allegations and recommended their separation with an under other than honorable conditions characterization of service.

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 16 December 2014

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Second Reenlistment Under Review: 1 October 2012 / 3 years / On 13 September 2013, the applicant extended their expiration term of service by two months.

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 31 / High School Diploma / 110

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-6 / 13B1P Cannon Crewmember / 6 years, 8 months, 17 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: Regular Army (RA), 4 January 2008 – 30 September 2012

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: SWA / Iraq

f. Awards and Decorations: ARCOM, AAM-6, AGCM, NDSM, GWTSM, ICM-CS, NCOPDR, ASR, OSR

g. Performance Ratings: Sergeant (SGT), 1 June – 10 November 2013 / Fully Capable; SGT, 11 November -27 September 2014 / Marginal

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record: The Enlisted Record Brief provides the applicant was flagged (Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG)) on 3 April 2014, for drug abuse adverse action (UA) and field-initiated involuntary separation (BA); and on 23 June 2014, for alcohol abuse adverse action (VA).

(1) A Report of Findings for AR 15-6 Investigation – [The Applicant], dated 31 May 2013, provides the applicant had been suspected of violating Article 112a, UCMJ, for wrongful use and possession of controlled substances, accused of achieving these means by abusing the authority of their rank as a noncommissioned officer (NCO). The applicant was prescribed medication during deployment and later for a shoulder injury in 2012. They received prescription narcotics from other Soldiers and denied stealing medication but admitted to receiving pills for pain relief. Multiple incidents from 2012-2013 linked them to missing or borrowed narcotics during medical recovery, unit events, and social visits. They were enrolled in both civilian and military addiction treatment programs. Domestic and alcohol-related incidents contributed to personal instability. The unit morale was further negatively impacted, with Soldiers perceiving the applicant as having a dependency and fearing retaliation if they reported concerns.

(a) The Investigating Officer (IO) recommended the applicant be retained in the Army. Although no physical evidence proved theft, sworn statements confirmed the applicant obtained controlled substances from other Soldiers, violating Article 112a. The IO noted the Army's overprescribing contributed to the applicant's dependency but emphasized accountability was still required. The applicant was described as technically proficient but in need of stability, treatment, and personal recovery. The IO recommended a Field Grade Article 15, reduction to SGT, 45 days of extra duty and restriction, and reassignment to another duty station. Additionally, the IO stressed the importance of educating Soldiers on the dangers of

sharing prescription medication and the proper disposal of unused narcotics.

(b) On 7 June 2013, the Brigade Judge Advocate found the investigation to be legally sufficient and recommended the approving authority approve the findings.

(c) On 3 July 2013, according to the commander's report, the applicant received a Field Grade Article 15 (although not in the record) for three specifications of Article 112a, UCMJ (wrongful possession/use of a controlled substance) and found guilty. As a result, they were reduced to SGT and extra duty for 45 days. Their adjudged forfeitures (\$1,264 monthly for two months) was suspended for six months as well as their restriction for 45 days, suspended until 17 August.

(2) On 21 September 2014, the applicant's duty status changed from present for duty (PDY) to confinement (CONF) with no additional details provided.

(3) On 5 November 2014, the applicant received a General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand Under Provisions of AR 600-37. They were reprimanded for speeding, fleeing the scene of a traffic accident, driving with a suspended license, and driving under the influence of alcohol (DUI). On 27 September 2014, they were observed speeding in excess of 80 mph (miles per hour) in a 35 mph zone by a City Police Officer. The Officer attempted to conduct a traffic stop but the applicant increased their speed in excess of 100 mph in an effort to elude the Office and struck a motorist on a moped. The pursuit ended after the applicant's vehicle became disabled from running into a fence. The applicant was apprehended and transported to jail where they were administered a breathalyzer test which showed a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .09%. Subsequent checks revealed the applicant was also driving with a suspended license. On 8 December 2014, the applicant elected not to make a statement and on 11 February 2015, the approval authority directed permanent filing in their Army Military Human Resource Record (AMHRR).

i. **Lost Time / Mode of Return:** Confinement, 21 September 2014 – 28 January 2015 / Released and Returned to Military Control

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 Veterans Affairs Rating Decision, dated 22 November 2021, provides the applicant was awarded a 60% service-connected disability rating for PTSD and other physical conditions, effective 23 June.

(2) **AMHRR provided:** None

5. **APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:** Application for Correction of Military Record

6. **POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS:** None was provided with this application.

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

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. 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.

d. Army Regulation 15-180 (Army Discharge Review Board), dated 25 September 2019, sets forth the policies and procedures under which the Army Discharge Review Board is authorized to review the character, reason, and authority of any Servicemember discharged from active military service within 15 years of the Servicemember's date of discharge. Additionally, it prescribes actions and composition of the Army Discharge Review Board under Public Law 95-126; Section 1553, Title 10 United States Code; and Department of Defense Directive 1332.41 and Instruction 1332.28.

e. Army Regulation 600-85 (Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)) provided a comprehensive alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control policies, procedures, and responsibilities for Soldiers for ASAP services. 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. All Soldiers who are identified as drug abusers, without exception, will be referred to the ASAP counseling center for screening; be considered for disciplinary action under the UCMJ, as appropriate; and be processed for administrative separation in accordance with Army Regulation 635-200.

(1) 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. ASAP participation is mandatory for all Soldiers who are command referred. Failure to attend a mandatory counseling session may constitute a violation of Article 86 (Absence Without Leave) of the UCMJ.

(2) Alcohol and/or other drug abusers, and in some cases dependent alcohol users, may be enrolled in the ASAP when such enrollment is clinically recommended. Soldiers who fail to participate adequately in, or to respond successfully to, rehabilitation will be processed for administrative separation and not be provided another opportunity for rehabilitation except under the most extraordinary circumstances, as determined by the Clinical Director in consultation with the unit commander.

(3) Alcohol and/or other drug abusers, and in some cases dependent alcohol users, may be enrolled in the ASAP when such enrollment is clinically recommended. Soldiers who fail to participate adequately in, or to respond successfully to, rehabilitation will be processed for administrative separation and not be provided another opportunity for rehabilitation except under the most extraordinary circumstances, as determined by the Clinical Director in consultation with the unit commander.

(4) All Soldiers who are identified as drug abusers, without exception, will be referred to the ASAP counseling center for screening; be considered for disciplinary action under the UCMJ, as appropriate; and be processed for administrative separation in accordance with Army Regulation 635-200.

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:

(1) RE-1 Applies to: Person completing his or her term of active service who is considered qualified to reenter the U.S. Army. Eligibility: Qualified for enlistment if all other criteria are met.

(2) RE-3 Applies to: Person who is not considered fully qualified for reentry or continuous service at time of separation, but disqualification is waiverable. Eligibility: Ineligible unless a waiver is granted.

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

g. Army Regulation 635-200 provides the basic authority for the separation of enlisted personnel.

(1) Chapter 3, Section II provides the authorized types of characterization of service or description of separation. It states:

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

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

(d) A Bad Conduct discharge will only be given to a Soldier pursuant to an approved sentence of general or special court-martial. Enlisted service members and officers with less than six years of service are eligible for a Bad Conduct Discharge. Behaviors such as drug abuse, assault, theft, insubordination, and other actions that violate military law may be punished with a BCD.

(e) A Dishonorable discharge is the most severe type of discharge and will be given to a Soldier pursuant only to an approved sentence of general or special court-martial. The appellate review must be completed and affirmed sentence ordered duly executed. Behaviors such as fraud, desertion, treason, espionage, sexual Assault, and murder and other actions may be punished with a dishonorable discharge.

(f) An uncharacterized separation will be described as entry-level with service uncharacterized if processing is initiated while a Soldier is in entry-level status. Unless the DCS, G-1, on a case-by-case basis, determines that characterization of service as honorable is clearly warranted by the presence of unusual circumstances involving personal conduct and

performance of duty. This characterization is authorized when the Soldier is separated by reason of selected changes in service obligation, convenience of the Government, and Secretarial plenary authority. A Soldier is in an entry-level status (ELS) if the Soldier has not completed more than 180 days of creditable continuous active duty prior to the initiation of separation action.

(2) Chapter 14 (Separation for Misconduct) established policy and prescribed procedures for separating members for misconduct. Action will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impractical or unlikely to succeed. 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. A pattern of misconduct consisting of one of the following – discreditable involvement with civil or military authorities, or discreditable conduct and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline including conduct violating the accepted standards of personal conduct found in the UCMJ, Army regulations, the civil law, and time-honored customs and traditions of the Army. 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.

(3) 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, it will 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 14-12c (2), misconduct (drug abuse).

i. Manual for Courts-Martial (2012 Edition), United States, states 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 orders and discipline in the Armed Forces. **Article 111** (drunken driving) states in the subparagraph, the maximum punishment consists of dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for 18 months. **Article 112a** (wrongful use/possession of controlled substance)

states in the subparagraph, the maximum punishment consists of dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for five years.

j. 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): 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 or general (under other than honorable conditions). The applicant's Army Military Human Resources Record (AMHRR), the issues, and documents submitted with the application were carefully reviewed.

(1) An unauthenticated DD Form 214 provides the applicant was discharged under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c (2) for misconduct (drug abuse) with an under other than honorable conditions characterization of service. In May 2013, an AR15-6 Investigation found the applicant was prescribed prescription narcotics from February – March 2012, while on a profile (January – May 2012) for a shoulder injury. The applicant became addicted and illegally used other Soldiers prescription narcotics. The IO further emphasized the need for continued treatment, stability, and education on the dangers of sharing and/or improperly disposing of prescription medication(s). The IO recommended the applicant be retained and be held accountable through NJP (received in July 2013) resulting in a reduction to SGT. Further, in September 2014, the applicant was apprehended for speeding, fleeing a traffic stop, striking a moped, and for DUI (BAC .09%), on a suspended license. The applicant elected to appear before an administrative separation board, elected counsel, and elected to provide a statement on their behalf; however, no statement(s) were found in the record. The board found a preponderance of evidence for the charges and recommended separation, later approved by the separation authority.

(2) The applicant contends, they served their country honorably to the best of their ability while enduring severe challenges caused by Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) from deployment. They asserted they were deserving of an upgrade based on multiple contributing factors. A Veterans Affairs Rating Decision, dated 22 November 2021, provides the applicant was awarded a 60% service-connected disability rating for PTSD and other physical conditions, effective 23 June.

b. Chapter 14 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for separation members for misconduct. Specific categories include minor disciplinary infractions, a pattern of misconduct, commission of a serious offense and convictions by civil authorities. Action will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impracticable or is unlikely to succeed. A discharge under other than honorable conditions is normally appropriate for a Soldier discharged under this chapter. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record.

c. 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: In-service Alcohol Dependence, Opioid Dependence, and bi-directional IPV with child neglect/endorsement. Post-service combat PTSD.

(2) Did the condition exist, or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** In-service Alcohol Dependence, Opioid Dependence, and bi-directional IPV with child neglect/endorsement. Combat exposure.

(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 substance use and nexus between trauma and substance 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 opinion, the Board determined that the applicant's condition outweighed the listed basis for separation for the aforementioned reasons.

b. Prior Decisions Cited: NA – Applies to Personal Appearances only.

c. Response to Contentions: The applicant requests relief contending, they served their country honorably to the best of their ability while enduring severe challenges caused by Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) from deployment. They asserted they were deserving of an upgrade based on multiple contributing factors. The Board acknowledged this contention during proceedings.

d. The Board determined the discharge was inequitable and voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to General (Under Honorable Conditions). The Board voted not to change the Narrative Reason for discharge or the Reentry code.

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.

(2) The Board determined the discharge was inequitable and voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to General (Under Honorable Conditions). The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that given the trauma occurred prior to the substance use and nexus between trauma and substance use, the basis for separation, wrongful use of Oxycontin and Percocet, was mitigated. There will be no change to the narrative reason for separation or SPD code. The Board determined the reentry code is proper and equitable and voted not to change it. 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

(3) 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.

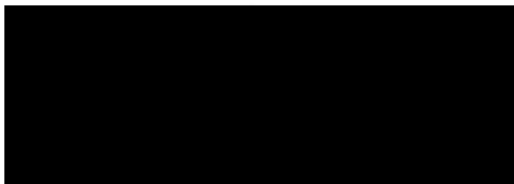
(4) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. **Issue a New DD-214:** Yes
- b. **Change Characterization to:** General, Under Honorable Conditions
- c. **Change Reason / SPD Code to:** No Change
- d. **Change RE Code to:** No Change
- e. **Change Authority to:** No Change

Authenticating Official:

9/25/2025



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
 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