

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]**a. Application Date:** 28 July 2022**b. Date Received:** 8 August 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 under other than honorable conditions. The applicant requests and upgrade to honorable.

b. Applicant Contention(s)/Issue(s): The applicant requests relief contending, in effect, to have had honorable service in the applicant's Army National Guard (ARNG). After service in the ARNG, the applicant joined the Regular Army and served in Afghanistan. The applicant received various awards, including the Combat Infantryman Badge and Expert Infantryman Badge. The applicant reenlisted on 23 March 2006. The applicant was absent without leave (AWOL) on multiple occasions and was separated for serious misconduct. The applicant was separated in August 2008 with an other than honorable conditions discharge. On 11 August 2008, after the separation was approved, the applicant was given a separation medical examination (enclosure 12). On 29 August 2005, the applicant suffered a slight concussion when the high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle (HUMVEE) the applicant was traveling in was hit by a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG). The medical examiner noted the applicant had lapses in memory (enclosure 12). Years later, the applicant hired a lawyer to assist the applicant in applying for an upgrade, but the lawyer did not mention the applicant's mental health condition. While the applicant was deployed in Afghanistan, the applicant had numerous engagements with the enemy. The applicant was recognized by the first sergeant for suppressing the enemy while under fire. The applicant provided numerous third-party statements recognizing the applicant's outstanding military service. The letters also attest to the applicant's family issues and being assigned to a unit with toxic leadership. All the applicant wanted to do was fight the enemy, which showed signs of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). These signs were described in a letter from the applicant's parent. When the applicant was training for another deployment, the applicant's parent threatened to commit suicide to prevent the applicant from deploying, believing the applicant may be killed and would not have to deploy if the applicant had to care for a younger sibling with special needs. The parent attempted self-harm on several occasions. The applicant succumbed to the parent's pleas not to deploy and went AWOL to care for the parent. When the applicant returned to the unit, the applicant was informed the applicant was pending a possible bad conduct discharge. The applicant hired a lawyer and agreed to accept an other than honorable discharge. After the applicant was discharged, the applicant no longer feared the stigma of receiving mental health treatment; therefore, the applicant sought treatment for PTSD, traumatic brain injury (TBI), and other mental health issues. The applicant believes the mental health symptoms mitigate the applicant's poor decisions. Once the applicant was healthy, the applicant served admirably as a police officer, including receiving a Life Saving Award for saving a person's life. The applicant's accomplishments are described by the letters from the applicant's fellow officers. Despite the applicant's struggles, the applicant has stayed out of trouble and has no criminal record. The applicant accepts responsibility for the applicant's actions. The applicant further details the contentions in a self-authored statement submitted with the application.

c. Board Type and Decision: In a telephonic personal appearance board conducted on 16 March 2026, and by a 3-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on

the applicant's length and quality of service, to include combat service, the circumstances surrounding the discharge (OBHI and PTSD diagnoses), and post-service accomplishments. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed 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 (Serious Offense) / AR 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c / JKQ / RE-3 / Under Other Than Honorable Conditions

b. **Date of Discharge:** 14 August 2008

c. **Separation Facts:**

(1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 22 July 2008

(2) **Basis for Separation:** The applicant was informed of the following reasons: The applicant was convicted at a summary court-martial for two violations of absent without leave (AWOL). The applicant's actions were not becoming of a Soldier and did not live up to the Army Values.

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

(4) **Legal Consultation Date:** The applicant AMHRR contains an undated Election of Rights.

(5) **Administrative Separation Board:** The applicant unconditionally waived consideration by the administrative separation board as part of an Offer to Plead Guilty in Summary Court-Martial proceedings.

(6) **Separation Decision Date / Characterization:** 5 August 2008 / Under Other Than Honorable Conditions

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. **Date / Period of Enlistment Under Review:** 29 June 2004 / 3 years / The AMHRR is void of any enlistment contract retaining the applicant on active duty after the initial enlistment period.

b. **Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 24 / GED / 98

c. **Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-4 / 11B1O, Infantryman / 4 years, 9 months, 23 days

d. **Prior Service / Characterizations:** ARNG, 12 December 2002 – 28 June 2004 / HD
IADT, 28 July 2003 – 14 November 2003 / NIF
(Concurrent Service)

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: Germany, SWA / Afghanistan (26 July 2005 – 11 November 2005)

f. Awards and Decorations: ARCOM-2, AAM, NDSM, ACM, GWOTSM, ASR, OSR, NATOMDL, CIB, EIB

g. Performance Ratings: NA

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) Two Developmental Counseling Forms, 19 January 2007 and 3 January 2008, document instances of the applicant going AWOL and being recommended for involuntary separation.

(2) Twelve Personnel Action forms indicate the applicant's duty status changed as follows:

- From Present for Duty (PDY) to Absent Without Leave (AWOL), effective 5 February 2007
- From AWOL to Dropped From Rolls (DFR), effective 8 March 2007
- From Returned to Military Control (RMC) to PDY, effective 28 March 2007
- From PDY to AWOL effective 6 August 2007
- From AWOL to DFR, effective 6 September 2007
- From DFR to RMC, effective 31 December 2007
- From RMC to PDY, effective 31 December 2007
- From PDY to AWOL, effective 8 February 2008
- From AWOL to DFR, effective 10 March 2008
- From DFR to RMC, effective 2 June 2008
- From RMC to PDY, effective 2 June 2008
- From PDY to Confined by Military Authorities (CMA), effective 2 June 2008

(3) Field Grade Record of Proceedings under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 24 July 2007, indicates the applicant was found to have, without authority, absent from the unit from 16 August 2006 until 30 October 2006 and from 6 February 2007 until 6 March 2007. The imposed punishment included a reduction to E-1, forfeiture of \$650 pay, along with 45 days of extra duty and restriction.

(4) Report of Return, 17 December 2007, reflects the applicant's absence began on 6 August 2007 and the applicant surrendered to military control on 17 December 2007. (Discrepancy with DA Form 4187.)

(5) Offer to Plead Guilty, 16 July 2008, reflects the applicant agreed to accept a summary court-martial; plead not guilty to the offense of desertion but guilty to the offense of AWOL; and unconditionally waive any right to an administrative separation board. In exchange the summary court-martial convening authority agreed to refer the case to a be tried by summary court-martial. The summary court-martial convening authority accepted the offer to plead guilty.

(6) Record of Trial by Summary Court-Martial indicates the applicant was charged with one specification of violating Article 85, UCMJ, and one of violating Article 86, UCMJ:

- Specification 1: Desertion between 6 August 2007 and 31 December 2007. Plea: Not guilty of desertion, but guilty of the lesser included offense of AWOL. Finding: Consistent with the plea.
- Specification 2: AWOL between 8 February 2008 and 2 June 2008. Plea: Guilty. Finding: Guilty.
- Sentence Adjudged: Reduction to Private E-1, forfeiture of \$449 pay, and 45 days of hard labor without confinement.

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: 10 months, 11 days:

- AWOL, 5 February 2007 – 25 March 2007 / NIF
- AWOL, 6 August 2007 – 30 December 2007 (discrepancy with Report of Return, citing a return date of 17 December 2007) / Surrendered to Military Authorities
- AWOL, 8 February 2008 – 1 June 2008 / NIF

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 Medical History, 11 January 2008, reflects the medical examiner noted in the comments section: severe headaches, sustained concussion injury during deployment in August 2005, when vehicle was struck by rocket propelled grenade. The applicant states, the applicant gets headaches and lapses of memory.

(b) Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) letter, 16 December 2009, reflects the applicant was diagnosed with service-connected PTSD, and was being treated for the condition.

(c) Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center Progress Notes, 21 March 2022, reflects the applicant was diagnosed with TBI and anxiety, not otherwise specified (NOS).

(2) AMHRR Listed:

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

(b) Mental Status Evaluation (MSE), 4 January 2008, indicates the applicant was cleared for Chapter 14-12b. The applicant demonstrated the ability to understand and participate in administrative proceedings and was mentally responsible.

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: Application for the Review of Discharge; self-authored statement with all listed enclosures 1 through 47.

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The applicant became an admirable police officer, was promoted, received the Life Saving Award, and has no criminal record.

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.

g. Army Regulation 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations) 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.

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(c) Paragraph 3-7c states 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.

(2) 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 14-3 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.

(b) Paragraph 14-12c prescribes a Soldier is subject to action per this section for commission of a serious military or civilian offense, if the specific circumstances of the offense warrant separation and a punitive discharge is, or would be, authorized for the same or a closely related offense under the Manual for Courts-Martial.

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

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's unit commander initiated separation because the applicant was convicted at a summary court-martial for two violations of absent without leave (AWOL). The applicant's actions were not becoming of a Soldier and did not live up to the Army Values. The commander recommended separation with an under other than honorable conditions characterization of service. The separation authority approved the separation with an under other than honorable conditions characterization of service.

c. The applicant contends:

(1) The applicant suffered from PTSD, TBI, and other mental health issues, which affected behavior leading to the discharge, and the separation medical examination was completed after the discharge. The applicant provided the Report of Medical History, which reflects the medical examiner noted severe headaches, sustained concussion injury during

deployment in August 2005, when vehicle was struck by rocket propelled grenade. The applicant states, the applicant gets headaches and lapses of memory. The applicant provided medical documents reflecting the applicant was diagnosed with PTSD, TBI, and anxiety, NOS. The applicant's AMHRR contains the Report of Medical History as mentioned above. The record shows the applicant underwent a mental status evaluation (MSE) on 4 January 2008, which indicates the applicant was mentally responsible. The MSE does not indicate any diagnosis. The applicant underwent a medical examination on 2 January 2008 and was discharged on 14 August 2008. The separation authority considered the documents in the AMHRR. The AMHRR does not indicate or provide evidence of arbitrary or capricious actions by the command.

(2) The applicant's family issues influenced their behavior and ultimately led to their discharge. The applicant provided the applicant's parent medical records and a third-party statement from the parent to support the contention. The AMHRR contains no indication the applicant sought assistance before engaging in the misconduct, which resulted in the separation action under review.

(3) The applicant provided good service, including a combat tour. The applicant provided third-party statements describing the applicant's military service to support the applicant's contention. The Board evaluated the applicant's service accomplishments and overall quality of service in accordance with DODI 1332.28.

(4) The applicant became an admirable police officer, was promoted, received the Life Saving Award, and does not have a criminal record. 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.

(5) The applicant identifies issues with a previous ADRB decision. The applicant received a 'de novo' review as part of the Kennedy v. McCarthy Stipulation and Agreement of Settlement, certified on 26 April 2021, wherein the board applied the Department of Defense guidance regarding liberal consideration of possible mitigating factors, such as PTSD, TBI, and other related mental health conditions.

(6) The third-party statements provided with the application speak highly of the applicant. They all recognize the applicant's good conduct after leaving the Army.

9. DOCUMENTS / TESTIMONY PRESENTED DURING PERSONAL APPEARANCE: In addition to the evidence in the record, the Board carefully considered the additional document(s) and testimony presented by the applicant at the personal appearance hearing.

a. The applicant submitted the following additional document(s): None.

b. The applicant presented the following additional contention(s): No additional contentions however, the applicant provided additional testimony on post service accomplishments.

c. Counsel / Witness(es) / Observer(s): No additional details were provided by the applicant's counsel.

10. BOARD DISCUSSION AND DETERMINATION:

a. As directed by the 2017 memo signed by A.M. Kurta, the board considered the following factors:

(1) Did the applicant have a condition or experience that may excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor, a voting member, reviewed the applicant's DOD and VA health records, applicant's statement, and/or civilian provider documentation and found that the applicant has the following potentially-mitigating diagnoses/experiences: PTSD, mTBI.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The applicant was diagnosed by the VA with PTSD, mTBI. They were not SC due to receiving an UOTH discharge during the associated period of service.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board applied liberal consideration and opined that a review of the available information reflects the applicant was not diagnosed with a mitigating diagnosis during service but was diagnosed with PTSD by the VA post-service. The applicant was not SC for the condition, due to their UOTH for the period of service (2004 – 2008) barred them from receiving benefits. However, given the applicant is diagnosed with PTSD, the condition is being considered for mitigation and given the nexus between PTSD and avoidant behavior, the applicant misconduct characterized by AWOL is mitigated and upgrade based on medical mitigation is supported.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **Yes.** After applying liberal consideration to the evidence, including the Board Medical Advisor opine, the Board determined that the applicant's PTSD outweighed the applicant's AWOL offenses.

b. Prior Decisions Cited: AR20150005575

c. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant contends suffering from PTSD, TBI, and other mental health issues, which affected behavior leading to the discharge, and the separation medical examination was completed after the discharge. The Board liberally considered this contention and determined that it was valid due to the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighing the applicant's AWOL offense. Therefore, a discharge upgrade is warranted.

(2) The applicant contends family issues influenced their behavior and ultimately led to their discharge. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighing the applicant's AWOL offense.

(3) The applicant contends good service, including a combat tour. The Board considered the applicant's length and quality, to include combat, of service during deliberations and voted to upgrade due to the applicant's PTSD and this contention outweighing the misconduct.

(4) The applicant contends becoming an admirable police officer, being promoted, receiving the Life Saving Award, and not having a criminal record. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, and positively weighed the information along with the upgrade being granted based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder which outweighing the applicant's AWOL offense

d. The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on medical/BH mitigation for the Basis of Separation. The Board voted to upgrade due to this medical mitigation and the applicant's length, combat experience, quality of service, and post service accomplishments. The Board determined no upgrade was warranted for the reentry code as it was proper and equitable.

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 voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable because the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighed the applicant's misconduct of AWOL. Thus, the prior characterization is no longer appropriate.

(3) The Board voted to change the reason for discharge to Misconduct (Minor Infractions) under the same pretexts, thus the reason for discharge is no longer appropriate. The SPD code associated with the new reason for discharge is JKN.

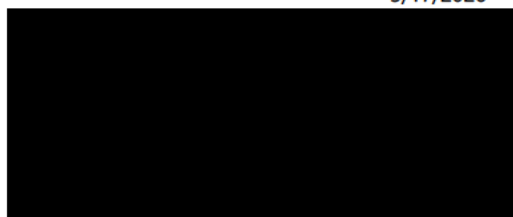
(4) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

11. 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:

3/17/2026



Legend:

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