

**1. Applicant's Name:** [REDACTED]

**a. Application Date:** 23 November 2023

**b. Date Received:** 23 November 2023

**c. Counsel:** None

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

**a. Applicant's Requests and Issues:** The current characterization of service for the period under review is Honorable. The applicant requests to change their reentry code.

**b. Applicant's Contention(s)/Issue(s):** The applicant seeks relief contending, they experienced mental, physical, and emotional trauma as early as five years old when a parent tried to suffocate them and they sustained varying degrees of different abuse throughout their life, prior to enlistment. They also experienced two concussions while on the high school's varsity wrestling team prior to enlistment, although they were instructed by their recruiter to lie about them. The applicant believed that the combination of these events were the primary factors in driving them to have severe depression and anxiety after having torn their MCL (Medial Collateral Ligament Injury) during AIT (Advanced Individual Training), and the accumulation of these events led the applicant to a breakdown at only 19 years old. This led them to drink constantly, because the applicant had not learned the skills to emotionally regulate themselves and they were experiencing the neurological effects associated with concussions. The one goal that had strived for their entire life, to be a green beret, seemed unobtainable as the MCL tear disqualified the applicant from the Ranger Assessment program after AIT.

(1) Currently, the applicant does not struggle with or consume alcohol or take any medications and have not been for 3.5 years. They have been married for almost four years, has a two year old child, and was nearly finished with a Computer Science degree (on track to have acquired it in only two years). They have finished 15 IT certifications and have more they are preparing to test out soon, all relating to Cybersecurity/Ethical Hacking/Artificial Intelligence career specializations. The applicant was broken as a young person but has since put themselves together. This was unjust because they are not an alcoholic but was put in an environment where the notion of being an alcoholic was reenforced constantly. They were treated poorly by several of the NCOs (noncommissioned officers) when they were publicly humiliated and shamed in front of the company, which further compounded the severe state the applicant was experiencing. Their dreams were destroyed and the doctors were unable to realize that this was simply the only coping mechanism they had learned to use.

(2) The applicant has been a high caliber individual who has endured adversity from their youth, but like a phoenix rising from the ashes, they have learned to endure, as they are of sound mind, resilient, and stronger than ever. They were one of the highest performing Soldiers and carried themselves with the utmost integrity. Their commanding officer (CPT) at the time, can provide witness to the applicant's character. If given the opportunity to serve again, they will not fail. They experienced mental health issues, neurological effects of concussions, a torn MCL disqualified them from a lifelong dream, had a family history of heavy drinkers, had no knowledge of self-awareness, and did not realize the emotional and psychological turmoil they were trying to cope with.

**c. Board Type and Decision:** In a personal appearance conducted on 14 April 2025, and by a 4-1 vote, the Board granted the request of a re-entry code change to an RE3. No other changes were made upon finding the separation was both proper and equitable. Please see the

**Board Discussion and Determination** section for more detail regarding the Board's decision. Board member names available upon request.

**3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:**

**a. Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization:** Alcohol Rehabilitation Failure / AR 635-200, Chapter 9 / JPD / RE-4 / Honorable

**b. Date of Discharge:** 19 May 2016

**c. Separation Facts:**

**(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 9 May 2016

**(2) Basis for Separation:** On 1 March 2016, the applicant was determined to be an Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) failure, in which the company commander concurred with. In addition, they violated written orders by possessing unauthorized tobacco products on two occasions and smoking on one occasion, drinking while in IET (Initial Entry Training) status on two occasions, and underage drinking.

**(3) Recommended Characterization:** Honorable

**(4) Legal Consultation Date:** On 9 May 2016, they waived their right to counsel.

**(5) Administrative Separation Board:** NA

**(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization:** 10 May 2016 / Honorable

**4. SERVICE DETAILS:**

**a. Date / Period of Enlistment:** 26 Jan 2015 / 3 years, 37 weeks

**b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 18 / High School Diploma / 114

**c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-2 (PV2) / None / 1 year, 3 months, 24 days

**d. Prior Service / Characterizations:** None

**e. Overseas Service / Combat Service:** None

**f. Awards and Decorations:** National Defense Service Medal

**g. Performance Ratings:** NA

**h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:** The Enlisted Record Brief provides on 20 February 2016, they were flagged, Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions, for alcohol abuse-adverse action (VA) and for field-initiated involuntary separation (BA).

**(1)** Between April – September 2015, the applicant received eight event-oriented counseling's for multiple violations of the alcohol and tobacco policies while in a training status and for underage drinking (**Exhibits 2-9**). On 19 October 2015, the applicant accepted nonjudicial punishment (NJP) in violation of four specifications of Article 92, UCMJ, for underage

drinking and wrongful use of alcohol during Initial Entry Training, on 25 July and 12 September 2015. The applicant did not appeal and punishment imposed restriction and extra duty for 45 days and an oral reprimand (**Exhibit 7**). On 22 March 2016, they completed their separation examination at Raymond W. Bliss Army Health Center (RWBAHC), Fort Huachuca, AZ, which determined them to be medically qualified for separation (**Exhibit 15**).

(2) On 10 May 2016, the separation authority approved the discharge under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 9 for Alcohol Rehabilitation Failure, with an Honorable characterization of service (**Exhibit 11**). On 16 May 2016, separation orders were issued and a DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) provides the applicant was discharged accordingly on 19 May 2016, with 1 year, 6 months, and 21 days of total service. Their electronic signature was provided and has not completed their first full term of service (**Exhibit 1**).

i. **Lost Time / Mode of Return:** None

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

(1) **Applicant provided:** They provided 8 pages of medical health records for review (**Exhibits 12, 15**).

(2) **AMHRR Listed:** On 1 March 2016, the ASAP Counselor provided the outpatient discharge summary to the command which deemed the applicant a rehabilitation failure. The commander concurred and identified the applicant's conduct and performance as unsatisfactory. Their primary and secondary diagnoses were Alcohol Use Disorder, Severe, PTSD, and the BH provider stated the applicant was in treatment already for Anxiety Disorder (**Exhibit 10**).

**5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:** ACTS Online Application; **Exhibit 1:** Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty; **Exhibits 2-6, 8-9:** Seven Developmental Counseling's; **Exhibit 7:** Article 15 Record of Proceedings; **Exhibit 10:** Patient Progress Report and ASAP Outpatient Discharge Summary; **Exhibit 11:** Separation Proceedings; **Exhibits 12, 15:** Medical Records (8 pages); **Exhibits 13, 14, 16-18, 22, 23:** Seven Character Letters; **Exhibit 19:** Earnings Statements and Wage and Tax Statements; **Exhibit 20:** Bachelors of Science Degree; **Exhibit 21:** 20 IT Certifications; **Exhibit 24:** Family Photos

**6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS:** They no longer struggles with or consume alcohol, does not take any medications for over three and a half years and counting. They have been married for almost four years, have a two year old child, and completed their Bachelors of Science in Computer Science (**Exhibit 20**). They have finished 20 IT certifications and have more they are preparing to test out soon, all relating to Cybersecurity/Ethical Hacking/Artificial Intelligence career specializations (**Exhibit 21**). Further, the applicant is currently in their Master's Degree program.

**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 waivable. Eligibility: Ineligible unless a waiver is granted.

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

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

**(1)** Chapter 3 provides 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.

**(a)** 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.

**(b)** 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 9 provides the authority and outlines the procedures for discharging Soldiers for alcohol or other drug abuse rehabilitation failure. Discharge is based upon alcohol or other drug abuse such as illegal, wrongful, or improper use of any controlled substance, alcohol, or other drugs when the soldier is enrolled in Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program (ADAPCP) or when the commander determines that further rehabilitation efforts are not practical, rendering the soldier a rehabilitation failure. This determination will be made in consultation with the rehabilitation team. When the commander determines that a soldier who has never been enrolled in ADAPCP lacks the potential for further useful service, the soldier will be screened per AR 600-85. If found non-dependent, the soldier will not be rehabilitated but will be considered for separation under other appropriate provisions of this regulation. Separations for alcohol abuse rehabilitation failure will be reported separately from separations for drug abuse rehabilitation failure. If separation is based on both, the primary basis will be used for reporting purposes. A Soldier who is enrolled in the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program (ADADPCP) for alcohol/drug abuse may be separated because of their inability or refusal to participate in, cooperate in, or successfully complete such a program in one of the following circumstances: there is a lack of potential for continued Army service and rehabilitation efforts are no longer practical or long term rehabilitation is necessary, and the Soldier is transferred to a civilian medical facility for rehabilitation.

(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.

- 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 "JPD" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 9, Alcohol Rehabilitation Failure.

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

a. The applicant requests to change their reentry code. The applicant's Army Military Human Resources Record (AMHRR), the issues, and documents submitted with the application were carefully reviewed.

b. A review of the available evidence provides the applicant enlisted in the Regular Army, completed basic combat training, transferred to AIT, and promoted to PV2. The ASAP Counselor provided the outpatient discharge summary to the command which deemed the applicant a rehabilitation failure. The commander concurred and identified the applicant's conduct and performance as unsatisfactory. Their primary and secondary diagnoses were Alcohol Use Disorder, Severe, PTSD, and the BH provider stated the applicant was in treatment already for Anxiety Disorder. They were flagged and separated under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 9, Alcohol Rehabilitation Failure, with an Honorable characterization of service. The applicant waived their right to consult with legal and declined to submit a statement on their behalf. A separation physical was completed and the provider determined them to be qualified for separation. They served 1 year, 3 months, and 24 days of their 3 year-37 week contractual obligation.

c. Chapter 9 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for members being separated for alcohol or other drug abuse rehabilitation failure. The service of Soldiers discharged under this section will be characterized as honorable or under honorable conditions unless the Soldier is in entry-level status and an uncharacterized description of service is required. The separation authority will approve separation in cases processed without an administrative board if the documentation in the file indicates required rehabilitative efforts have been made, further rehabilitative efforts are not practical, rendering the soldier a rehabilitation failure, and the soldier's potential for fully effective service is substantially reduced by alcohol/drug abuse.

d. 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 is 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: PTSD, MDD, Alcohol Dependency.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** PTSD, MDD, Alcohol Dependency.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that the active PTSD in-service, regardless of the trauma origins, mitigates the misconduct. Regarding the applicant's request for a re-entry code change, this is not recommended as the applicant is service connected for a condition requiring a waiver.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **Yes.**

b. Prior Decisions Cited: None

c. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant seeks relief contending, they experienced mental, physical, and emotional trauma as early as five years old when a parent tried to suffocate them and they sustained varying degrees of different abuse throughout their life, prior to enlistment. They also experienced two concussions while on the high school's varsity wrestling team prior to enlistment, although they were instructed by their recruiter to lie about them. The applicant believed that the combination of these events were the primary factors in driving them to have severe depression and anxiety after having torn their MCL (Medial Collateral Ligament Injury) during AIT (Advanced Individual Training), and the accumulation of these events led the applicant to a breakdown at only 19 years old. This led them to drink constantly, because the applicant had not learned the skills to emotionally regulate themselves and they were experiencing the neurological effects associated with concussions. The one goal that had strived for their entire life, to be a green beret, seemed unobtainable as the MCL tear disqualified the applicant from the Ranger Assessment program after AIT. Currently, the applicant does not struggle with or consume alcohol or take any medications and have not been for 3.5 years. They have been married for almost four years, has a two year old child, and was nearly finished with a Computer Science degree (on track to have acquired it in only two years). They have finished 15 IT certifications and have more they are preparing to test out soon, all relating to Cybersecurity/Ethical Hacking/Artificial Intelligence career specializations. The applicant was broken as a young person but has since put themselves together. This was unjust because they are not an alcoholic but was put in an environment where the notion of being an alcoholic was reenforced constantly. They were treated poorly by several of the NCOs (noncommissioned officers) when they were publicly humiliated and shamed in front of the company, which further compounded the severe state the applicant was experiencing. Their dreams were destroyed and the doctors were unable to realize that this was simply the only



coping mechanism they had learned to use. The Board considered this contention. The ADRB is authorized to consider post-service factors in the recharacterization of a discharge. However, there is no law or regulation which provides an unfavorable discharge must be upgraded based solely on the passage of time or good conduct in civilian life after leaving the service.

Outstanding post-service conduct, to the extent such matters provide a basis for a more thorough understanding of the applicant's performance and conduct during the period of service under review, is considered during Board proceedings. The Board reviews each discharge on a case-by-case basis to determine if post-service accomplishments help demonstrate previous in-service misconduct was an aberration and not indicative of the member's overall character. In this case, the Board considered this contention and determined that a change in Reentry Code is warranted.

**d.** The Board determined: The current characterization of service is honorable, there is no further relief available with respect to characterization. Liberal consideration was applied to the narrative reason, and it was determined, the applicant was involuntarily separated for Alcohol Rehabilitation Failure. The Board carefully considered the applicant's request, supporting documents, evidence in the records, a medical review, and published Department of Defense guidance for liberal consideration of discharge upgrade requests. The Board considered the applicant's statement, record of service, the frequency and nature of misconduct, and the reason for separation. The Board found sufficient evidence of in-service mitigating factors and concurred with the conclusion of the medical advising official that the applicant's (PTSD, MDD) does mitigate the applicant's basis for separation. Based on a preponderance of evidence, the Board determined that the RE code the applicant received upon separation was inequitable and voted to upgrade it to an Re3

**e.** Rationale for Decision:

**(1)** The current characterization of service is honorable, there is no further relief available with respect to characterization.

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

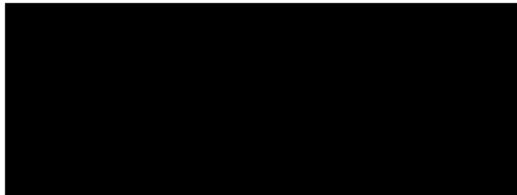
**(3)** The RE code will change to an RE3, as the current code is no longer consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

**10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:**

- a. Issue a New DD-214 / Separation Order: Yes.
- b. Change Characterization to: No Change
- c. Change Reason / SPD code to: No Change
- d. Change RE Code to: RE3
- e. Change Authority to: No Change

**Authenticating Official:**

7/22/2025



**Legend:**

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

GD – General Discharge  
 HS – High School  
 HD – Honorable Discharge  
 IADT – Initial Active Duty Training  
 MP – Military Police  
 MST – Military Sexual Trauma  
 N/A – Not applicable  
 NCO – Noncommissioned Officer  
 NIF – Not in File  
 NOS – Not Otherwise Specified

OAD – Ordered to Active Duty  
 OBH (I) – Other Behavioral  
 Health (Issues)  
 OMPF – Official Military  
 Personnel File  
 PTSD – Post-Traumatic Stress  
 Disorder  
 RE – Re-entry  
 SCM – Summary Court Martial  
 SPCM – Special Court Martial

SPD – Separation Program  
 Designator  
 TBI – Traumatic Brain Injury  
 UNC – Uncharacterized  
 Discharge  
 UOTHC – Under Other Than  
 Honorable Conditions  
 VA – Department of Veterans  
 Affairs