

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

- a. **Application Date:** 1 October 2023
- b. **Date Received:** 21 December 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 General (Under Honorable Conditions). The applicant requests an Honorable.

(1) The applicant seeks relief contending, they have never used drugs or been in any trouble/UCMJ actions in the six years of their military career until 21 March 2022, when they tested positive based on the applicant's use of a hemp/CBD (Cannabidiol) lotion for pain relief. They did not know that the use of CBD products was prohibited in the Army. They used the lotion because at the time, the applicant was dealing with gastroenteritis and hemorrhoids, which caused them severe pain. The medical provider stopped them from taking the prescribed medications to make sure the medications were not causing more pain. The pain became excruciating, and they were unable to sleep.

(2) They further contend, the applicant entered the Army with a waiver for their past youthful offense and was granted the waiver by the executive officer of MEPS Atlanta, GA (CPT), which was accepted on 15 March 2016 (the control number is provided on the statement). CPT understood their situation and saw that the offense was a sealed juvenile case. They expressed their desire to see the applicant serve their country, to become a better person, and to provide the best for their family.

b. **Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 24 October 2025, 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, and the circumstances surrounding the discharge (PTSD diagnosis). Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14- 12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN, and the reentry code to RE-3.

Please see Section 9 of this document for more detail regarding the Board's decision.

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

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

b. **Date of Discharge:** 17 July 2023

c. **Separation Facts:**

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

(2) **Basis for Separation:** They wrongfully used Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol, a schedule I controlled substance; and wrongfully falsified their Standard Form (SF) 86, Security

Clearance Application, when they enlisted in 2016. The applicant had the burden to present evidence to refute this presumption, should they so desired.

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

(4) Legal Consultation Date: 15 February 2023

(5) Administrative Separation Board: On 15 February 2023, they voluntarily waived the consideration of their case by an administrative separation board contingent upon their having received a characterization of service no less favorable than General (Under Honorable Conditions), which was approved.

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 22 June 2023 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment: 3 May 2019 / 3 years (first reenlistment)

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 24 / High School Diploma

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-4 (SPC) / 68R10 Veterinary Food Inspection Specialist / 7 years, 3 months, 7 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: Regular Army (RA), 11 April 2016 – 2 May 2019 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: None

f. Awards and Decorations:

- Army Achievement Medal
- Army Good Conduct Medal
- National Defense Service Medal
- Global War on Terrorism Service Medal
- Noncommissioned Officer Professional Development Ribbon
- Army Service Ribbon
- Driver and Mechanic Badge – Mechanic
- Sharpshooter Marksmanship w/Rifle
- Certificate of Achievement

g. Performance Ratings: NA

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) On 3 May 2019, the applicant completed their first reenlistment for 3 years as a specialist, SPC (E-4), with 3 years and 23 days of prior active duty service. The Enlisted Record Brief provides on 4 April and 5 July 2022, they were flagged, Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG), for drug abuse adverse action and field-initiated involuntary separation (BA).

(2) A Law Enforcement Report, drafted on 27 June 2022, provides on 2 June, they were notified by the Judge Advocate's office of the applicant having tested positive for Delta-9-

Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC9), during a urinalysis conducted 21 March.

(a) On 24 June, the SA (Special Agent) interviewed the applicant and they stated the applicant used Cannabidiol (CBD) body lotion to relieve pain from their ongoing medical problems. They had used the CBD body lotion three times the week before the urinalysis. The applicant spoke with a psychiatrist at ASAP (Army Substance Abuse Program) who advised them not to use the product. They were further questioned about their arrest in High School, in which the applicant indicated they did not reveal the arrest on the SF-86 Form (Questionnaire for National Security Positions). SA presented a news article, which documented their arrest and the applicant confirmed aspects of said arrest.

(b) The applicant stated they did not hold the scissors in a threatening manner towards any teacher. They were upset and exchanged words with a teacher. They were escorted from the school by a law enforcement officer and interviewed at the police station. The applicant stated the serious charge of unlawful imprisonment was dropped because they did not utilize the scissors. They appeared before a judge and was sentenced to probation, which included them having to report to the probation office, provide their signature, and was required to pay a small fee. The applicant was further processed for mugshot photographs and fingerprints.

(c) On 27 June 2022, SA coordinated with the police department and received the applicant's arrest report with administrative information, the narrative of the officer, affidavit charging crime document, and a document effecting the arrest of the applicant.

(3) On 22 September 2022, they received nonjudicial punishment (NJP) in violation of Article 112a, UCMJ (wrongful use of schedule I controlled substance) for wrongful use of Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC9) on or between 19 February – 21 March 2022, at or near Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL. Their punishment imposed a reduction to private, PVT (E-1) and an oral reprimand, in which they did not appeal.

(4) Although undated, the company commander notified the applicant of their intent to initiate separation proceedings under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c (2), Misconduct (Drug Abuse), for wrongful use of Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC9), a schedule I controlled substance; and for having wrongfully falsified their Standard Form (SF) 86, Security Clearance Application, when the applicant enlisted in 2016, in which the applicant had the burden to present evidence to refute this presumption. The commander recommended an Under Other than Honorable Conditions characterization of service. The applicant acknowledged receipt of their separation notice.

(5) On 10 February 2023, the applicant requested to personally appear before an administrative separation board, elected to consult with legal, and submitted a statement on their behalf. The self-authored statement provides they had never been in any trouble/UCMJ actions prior to this incident. The applicant at the time, suffered from Gastroenteritis and Hemorrhoids, which caused them immense and debilitating pain that kept them awake at night. The doctor stopped the applicant from taking their prescribed pain pills to determine if the medications were worsening the symptoms and because of their suffering, the applicant used the Hemp/CBD lotion to relieve the pain. On 15 February 2023, the applicant volunteered to waive consideration of their case by an administrative separation board contingent upon their having received a characterization of service no less favorable than a General (Under Honorable Conditions).

(6) On 22 June 2023, the separation authority approved the discharge, with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service. On 7 July 2023, their separation

orders were issued. A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflects that the applicant was discharged accordingly on 17 July 2023, with 7 years, 4 months, and 4 days of total service. Their electronic signature was provided, they have completed their first full term of service, and their extension of service was at the request and for the convenience of the government.

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: None

j. Behavioral Health Condition(s): None

(1) Applicant provided: None

(2) AMHRR Listed: None

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: Application for the Correction of Military Record; Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty; Self-Authored Statement

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

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

(1) Individually and collectively, these documents provide further clarification to the Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records when considering requests by Veterans for modification of their discharge due to mental health conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Liberal consideration will be given to Veterans petitioning for discharge relief when the application for relief is based in whole or in part on matters relating to mental health conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Special consideration will be given to Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) determinations that document a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment potentially contributed to the circumstances resulting in a less than honorable discharge characterization. Special consideration will also be given in cases where a

civilian provider confers diagnoses of a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment if the case records contain narratives supporting symptomatology at the time of service or when any other evidence which may reasonably indicate that a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment existed at the time of discharge might have mitigated the misconduct that caused a discharge of lesser characterization.

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

c. Army Regulation 15-180 (Army Discharge Review Board), 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.

d. 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 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 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 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.

e. Army Regulation 635-5-1 (Separation Program Designator (SPD) Codes) provides the specific authorities (regulatory or directive), reasons for separating Soldiers from active duty, and the SPD codes to be entered on the DD Form 214. It identifies the SPD code of "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).

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 waivable and nonwaivable separations. Table 3-1, defines reentry eligibility (RE) codes:

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

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

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

g. 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.

h. Manual for Courts-Martial (2019 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 112a (wrongful use of a schedule I controlled substance) states in the subparagraph, the maximum punishment consists of a bad conduct discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for two years.

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

(1) A review of the available records provides they completed their first reenlistment as a SPC, with 3 years and 22 days of prior active service. They served 3 years, 2 months, 3 days prior to the misconduct which led to their separation. They received NJP for wrongful use of Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol, in violation of Article 112a, UCMJ (wrongful use of a schedule I controlled substance) and was consequently, reduced to PVT. Separation proceedings were initiated under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c (2), Misconduct (Drug Abuse), with an Under Other than Honorable Conditions characterization of service. After having been advised by defense counsel, they voluntarily waived consideration of their case by an

administrative separation board, contingent upon the applicant having received a characterization of service no less favorable than a General (Under Honorable Conditions), which was approved.

(2) Their self-authored statement provides they had never been in any trouble/UCMJ actions prior to this incident. The applicant at the time, suffered from Gastroenteritis and Hemorrhoids, which caused them immense and debilitating pain that kept them awake at night. The doctor stopped the applicant from taking their prescribed pain pills to determine if the medications were worsening the symptoms and because of their suffering, the applicant used the Hemp/CBD lotion to relieve the pain. The separation examinations are not in the record and they served 3 years, 2 months, and 3 days of their 3-year contractual obligation. The extension of service was at the request and for the convenience of the government.

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: PTSD.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found the applicant is 100 percent SC for PTSD

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Partial.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that a review of the available information reflects the applicant has a BH condition that partially mitigates his misconduct as outlined in the BOS. The applicant is 100 percent SC for PTSD and given the nexus between the use of substances to self-medicate, the misconduct would be mitigated. However, in the current instance the applicant does not contend his misconduct was related to PTSD rather that he used CBD lotion to treat chronic pain, not knowing the use was prohibited by the Army. Medical records support the applicant's history of chronic pain and supports being informed by his provider to discontinue all prescription medication, with the exception of one, 10-days prior to a medical procedure, which ended up delayed for over a month. The applicant's assertion that he did not know CBD products were prohibited is not without merit, given the military wide band did not come into full effect until 2022. As such the ARBA medical advisor will weigh in favor of the applicant and support mitigation for THC use. However, the applicant's

misconduct characterized by Wrongful Enlistment is not mitigated by his BH Condition as the misconduct is not natural sequela of PTSD and he did not have a condition that impaired his ability to differentiate between right and wrong and adhere to the right. Given only partial mitigation with the most egregious misconduct not mitigated upgrade based on medical mitigation is not supported.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **Yes.** After applying liberal consideration to the evidence, including the Board Medical Advisor's opine, the Board determined that the applicant's condition and experience and in-service factors of length, quality and combat service outweighed the listed basis for separation for the aforementioned reasons.

b. Prior Decisions Cited: None

c. Response to Contention(s): The applicant seeks relief contending, they have never used drugs or been in any trouble/UCMJ actions in the six years of their military career until 21 March 2022, when they tested positive based on the applicant's use of a hemp/CBD (Cannabidiol) lotion for pain relief. They did not know that the use of CBD products was prohibited in the Army. They used the lotion because at the time, the applicant was dealing with gastroenteritis and hemorrhoids, which caused them severe pain. The medical provider stopped them from taking the prescribed medications to make sure the medications were not causing more pain. The pain became excruciating and they were unable to sleep. They further contend, the applicant entered the Army with a waiver for their past youthful offense and was granted the waiver by the executive officer of MEPS Atlanta, GA (CPT), which was accepted on 15 March 2016 (the control number is provided on the statement). CPT understood their situation and saw that the offense was a sealed juvenile case. They expressed their desire to see the applicant serve their country, to become a better person, and to provide the best for their family. The Board considered the applicant's contentions and found them valid, and the Board determined the circumstances surrounding the discharge (PTSD) and the applicant's length, quality and combat service outweighed the misconduct and warranted a discharge upgrade.

d. The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's length and quality of service, to include combat service, and the circumstances surrounding the discharge (PTSD diagnosis). Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14- 12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN, and the reentry code to RE-3.

e. Rationale for Decision:

(1) . The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's length, quality and combat service and the circumstances surrounding the discharge (the applicant is 100 percent Service Connected for PTSD). Due to the nexus between the use of substances to self-medicate, the applicant's drug misconduct is mitigated. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14- 12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN, and the reentry code to RE-3.

(2) The Board voted to upgrade the characterization of service to Honorable and changed the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14- 12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN.

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE

AR20240001607

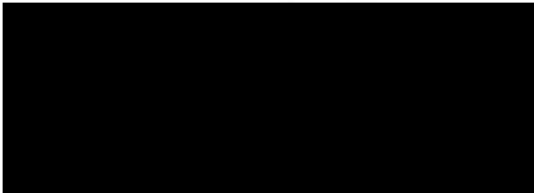
(3) The RE code will change to RE3.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. **Issue a New DD-214:** Yes
- b. **Change Characterization to:** Honorable
- c. **Change Reason / SPD Code to:** Misconduct (Minor Infractions)/JKN
- d. **Change RE Code to:** RE-3
- e. **Change Authority to:** AR 635-200

Authenticating Official:

10/29/2025



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

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