

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

a. **Application Date:** 23 December 2025

b. **Date Received:** 5 January 2026

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 upgrade to honorable and changes to the narrative reason and separation code.

b. **Applicant's Contention(s)/Issue(s):** The applicant seeks relief, contending they declined the COVID-19 vaccination based on religious beliefs, prior adverse reaction, and the lack of FDA approval at the time, which led to the loss of tuition funding, promotable status, and eventual discharge after their appeal to remain in service was denied; the applicant asserts their service merits an honorable characterization.

c. **Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 17 March 2026, and by a 3-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on changes in policy since discharge. The sole misconduct on file being a refusal to accept the COVID-19 vaccine. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of a change to the characterization to Honorable and the narrative reason for separation to Secretarial Authority, with a corresponding separation code to JFF. 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, Chapter 14-12C / JKQ / RE-3 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

b. **Date of Discharge:** 12 April 2022

c. **Separation Facts:** The Army Military Human Resource Record (AMHRR) provides the following details:

(1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 22 March 2022

(2) **Basis for Separation:** On 24 August 2021, the Secretary of Defense directed the Secretary of the Army to begin full vaccination of the U.S. Army against the COVID-19 disease. On or about 20 September 2021, the applicant willfully disobeyed a lawful order to become fully vaccinated.

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

(4) **Legal Consultation Date:** 24 March 2022 / The applicant waived legal and declined to provide a personal statement.

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

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 29 March 2022 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment Under Review: 3 July 2018 / 5 years, 38 weeks

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 18 / High School Diploma / 120

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-4 / 25B1O Information Technology (IT) Specialist / 3 years, 9 months, 10 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: None

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: None

f. Awards and Decorations: JSAM, AGCM, GWOTSM, ASR

g. Performance Ratings: NA

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record: The Enlisted Record Brief provides the applicant was flagged on 23 September 2021, for adverse action (AA) and on 22 March 2022, for field-initiated involuntary separation (BA), pending COVID-19 vaccination action.

(1) A General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand (GOMOR), dated 6 October 2021, reflects the applicant was reprimanded for failing to comply with a lawful order. They were ordered to become fully vaccinated with a COVID-19 vaccine. The commanding general states, in response to the Secretary of Defense's direction, on 24 August 2021, the Secretary of the Army directed Army Soldiers receive a COVID-19 vaccination. In response to this direction, the applicant was counseled on their requirement to receive the vaccine, given an opportunity to view an educational video and speak to a medical professional and they still refused. Subsequently, their unit commander lawfully ordered them to receive a COVID-19 vaccination and the applicant unjustifiably disobeyed the order. The applicant did not request a medical or religious exemption, declined to provide a personal statement, and the approval authority directed the reprimand to be permanently filed.

(2) Between 8 February and 7 March 2022, the applicant completed separation examinations. A mental status evaluation psychiatrically cleared the applicant for administrative proceedings, noted no behavioral health diagnosis, and required no follow-up. A medical examination found the applicant qualified for separation but documented chronic low back pain with two-level disc extrusion/desiccation, ongoing right knee therapy, and BH follow-up as needed.

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: None

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

(1) Applicant provided: The applicant asserts other mental health issues; however, did not provide

(2) AMHRR Listed: None

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: Application for the Review of Discharge

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: None provided this application.

7. STATUTORY, REGULATORY AND POLICY REFERENCE(S): Section 1553, Title 10, United States Code (Review of Discharge or Dismissal) provides for the creation, composition, and scope of review conducted by a Discharge Review Board(s) within established governing standards. As amended by Sections 521 and 525 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, 10 USC 1553 provides specific guidance to the Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records and Discharge Review Boards when considering discharge upgrade requests by Veterans claiming Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), sexual trauma, intimate partner violence (IPV), or spousal abuse, as a basis for discharge review. The amended guidance provides that Boards will include, as a voting board member, a physician trained in mental health disorders, a clinical psychologist, or a psychiatrist when the discharge upgrade claim asserts a mental health condition, including PTSD, TBI, sexual trauma, IPV, or spousal abuse, as a basis for the discharge. Further, the guidance provides that Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records and Discharge Review Boards will develop and provide specialized training specific to sexual trauma, IPV, spousal abuse, as well as the various responses of individuals to trauma.

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

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

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

(1) This guidance does not mandate relief but rather provides standards and principles to guide Boards in application of their equitable relief authority. In determining whether to grant

relief on the basis of equity, injustice, or clemency grounds, DRBs shall consider the prospect for rehabilitation, external evidence, sworn testimony, policy changes, relative severity of misconduct, mental and behavioral health conditions, official governmental acknowledgement that a relevant error or injustice was committed, and uniformity of punishment.

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

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

e. Office, Secretary of Defense memorandum (Rescission of 24 August 2021 and 30 November 2021 Coronavirus Disease 2019 Vaccination Requirements for Member of the Armed Forces) 10 January 2023, implemented 23 December 2022, James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2023 which rescinded the mandate for members of the Armed Forces to be vaccinated against Corona Virus 2019 (COVID-19), as issued on 24 August 2021 in the now-rescinded Secretary of Defense Guidance for Mandatory COVID-19 Vaccination for Department of Defense Service Members issued on 30 November 2021. For Service members administratively discharged on the sole bases of failure to obey a lawful order to receive vaccine for COVID-19, the Department precluded by law from awarding any characterization less than a general (under honorable conditions) discharge. Former service members may petition the Military Departments DRBs and BCM/NRs to individually request correction to their personnel records, including records regarding the characterization of their discharge.

f. Office, Secretary of the Army memorandum (Army Policy Implementing the Secretary of Defense Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) Vaccination Mandate Recission), 24 February 2023 implemented policy to rescind the COVID-19 vaccination mandate, applicable to Soldiers servicing in the Regular Army (RA), Army National Guard (ARNG)/Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS), and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR), cadets of the US. Military Academy (USMA), cadet candidates at the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School (USAMPS), and cadets in the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps (SROTC). It provides that Soldiers currently serving shall not be separated solely on their refusal to receive the COVID-19 vaccine if they sought an exemption on religious, administrative, or medical grounds. Furthermore, the guidance provides details for updating records of current Soldiers, however, former Soldiers may petition the Army Discharge Review Board or the Army Board for Correction of Military Records to request corrections to their personnel records regarding the characterization of their discharge.

g. Office, Assistant Secretary of the Army, Manpower and Reserve Affairs (SAMR) memorandum (Correction of Military Records for Former Members of the Army Following Recission of 24 August 2021 and 30 November 2021, Coronavirus Disease 2019 Vaccination Requirements for Former Soldiers), 6 September 2023, provided supplemental guidance to the Army Discharge Review Board (ADRB) and the Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR) when considering requests for discharge upgrade requests involving former service

members who did not meet the COVID-19 vaccination mandate. If the Board determines relief is warranted, this does not imply the vaccination mandate or involuntary separation itself constituted an "injustice" or "inequity" as the vaccination mandate was a valid lawful policy at the time. Consistent with previous published Under Secretary of Defense, Personnel and Readiness Guidance and Board processes regarding changes to policy and/or standards, the COVID-19 vaccination requirement rescission is a relevant factor in evaluating an application for upgrade of the characterization of service. Reinstatement is not under the purview of the Military Review Board. Former Soldier would need to submit their requests for reinstatement to the Army Board for Correction of Military Records. Additionally, the Board should:

(1) Generally grant a request to upgrade the characterization of service from a former Soldier when they were involuntarily separated, and the Reentry Code would prevent them from rejoining the military without a waiver should they desire to do so; and meet three conditions: (1) The original action was based solely on refusal to receive the COVID-19 vaccination, (2) The former Soldier formally sought an accommodation on religious or medical grounds prior to contemporaneous with official initiation of the action; and (3) there are no aggravating factors in the member's record, such as misconduct.

(2) If the above conditions are met, normally grant enlisted requests to show the following correction:

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

(3) It further states to apply existing policy that requires the former Soldier to establish evidence of an error, impropriety, inequity, or injustice in support of their petition in cases with multiple reasons for separation.

h. Army Regulation 601-210, Regular Army, and Reserve Components Enlistment Program, governs eligibility criteria, policies, and procedures for enlistment and processing of persons into the Regular Army, the U.S. Army Reserve, and Army National Guard for enlistment per DODI 1304.26. It also prescribes the appointment, reassignment, management, and mobilization of Reserve Officers' Training Corps cadets under the Simultaneous Membership Program. Chapter 4 provides the criteria and procedures for waiverable and nonwaiverable separations. Table 3-1, defines reentry eligibility (RE) codes:

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

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

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

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

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

(a) An honorable discharge is a separation with honor and is appropriate when the quality of the Soldier's service generally has met the standards of acceptable conduct and performance of duty for Army personnel or is otherwise so meritorious that any other characterization would be clearly inappropriate.

(b) A general discharge is a separation from the Army under honorable conditions and is issued to a Soldier whose military record is satisfactory but not sufficiently meritorious to warrant an honorable discharge.

(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. Paragraph 14-12c, states 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, it will normally correct the record to show the following:

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

j. 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 14-12C, 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 and changes to the narrative reason and separation code in accordance with the rescinded COVID-19 vaccination mandate.

(1) An authenticated DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflects the applicant was separated under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12C for misconduct (serious offense) with a general (under honorable conditions) characterization of service. The applicant was counseled, flagged, and received a GOMOR for refusing to comply with the COVID-19 mandate. Their AMHRR is void of any other disciplinary actions during the period under review.

(2) The applicant's AMHRR is void of any indiscipline or misconduct prior to and/or after declining to fully vaccinate with the COVID-19 vaccination. The record contains no evidence reflecting the applicant requested a religious/medical exemption to the COVID-19 vaccination mandate. They completed 3 years, 9 months, and 10 days of a 5 year-38 week enlistment contractual obligation.

(3) In February and March 2022, the applicant completed separation examinations and was medically qualified and psychiatrically cleared for administrative proceedings, with no BH diagnosis identified; pain management therapy and referrals were pending, and BH follow-up was recommended as needed.

b. The applicant contends they declined the COVID-19 vaccination due to religious beliefs, a prior adverse reaction, and lack of FDA approval, which resulted in loss of promotable status, tuition funding, and discharge, asserting their service warrants an honorable characterization.

c. The rescission of the COVID-19 vaccination mandate does not negate the propriety of the discharges or separations that occurred prior to this policy change or imply the vaccination mandate or involuntary separation constituted an inequity; it was a valid lawful policy at the time. However, the COVID-19 vaccination requirement rescission is a relevant factor in evaluating an application for discharge upgrade relief based on religious or medical grounds prior to or simultaneously with the official initiation of the separation action; and there are no aggravating factors of indiscipline and/or misconduct.

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: Depressive Disorder, MST.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** While in-service, MH providers documented MST and a diagnosis of an Adjustment Disorder with Depressed Mood. After service, they were not service connected (SC) for any MH conditions but sought treatment and was diagnosed with "trauma-related stress disorder, Depressive Disorder, unspecified with a r/o of Psychosis and ADHD.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **No.** The Board applied liberal consideration and opined that the applicant asserts that their mental health condition directly related to the misconduct. They additionally stated that they "refused

(COVID) due to religious beliefs.” While in service, they sought out MH and reported symptoms of anxiety, depression, and sleep problems. They reported being the victim of MST stating that they were drugged by a civilian they were dating on two occasions. They were diagnosed with an Adjustment Disorder with Depressed Mood while in service. After service, they were not service connected for any MH conditions but sought care in 2023 and reported symptoms consistent with trauma. At that time, they were diagnosed with a trauma-related stress disorder, Depressive Disorder, unspecified with a r/o of Psychosis and ADHD. The ARBA Medical Advisor concedes the presence of MST and MH symptoms, however no nexus exists between those conditions and the misconduct (COVID-19 vaccine refusal). Thus, the misconduct is not medically mitigated.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **N/A**

b. Prior Decisions Cited: None

c. Response to Contention(s): The applicant contends they declined the COVID-19 vaccination due to religious beliefs, a prior adverse reaction, and lack of FDA approval, which resulted in loss of promotable status, tuition funding, and discharge, asserting their service warrants an honorable characterization. The Board considered this contention valid, and due to changes in DoD policy an upgrade is warranted.

d. The Board determined the original separation for refusing the COVID-19 vaccination to be inequitable. This decision was based on changes in policy since the time of discharge and the applicant's overall record with no prior misconduct which meets the COVID-19 guidance. The Board noted that this decision was based on the updated Secretarial Authority policy and not a result of medical mitigation from the applicant's mental health history, which includes an in-service Adjustment Disorder and Military Sexual Trauma (MST). Consequently, the Board granted relief, upgrading the discharge to Honorable (HD) under Secretarial Authority and changing the Separation Code to JFF. The Board voted not to change the reentry code based on the applicant's Adjustment Disorder.

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 based on the new policy and the only misconduct on file being a refusal to accept the COVID-19 vaccine. Thus, the prior characterization is no longer appropriate.

(3) The Board voted to change the reason for discharge to Secretarial Authority under the same pretexts, thus the reason for discharge is no longer appropriate. The SPD code associated with the new reason for discharge is JFF.

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

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE

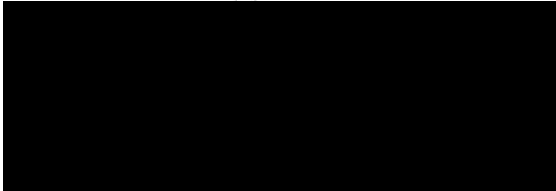
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10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214 / NGB Form 22 / Separation Order: Yes
- b. Change Characterization to: Honorable
- c. Change Reason / SPD Code to: Secretarial Authority / JFF
- d. Change RE Code to: No Change
- e. Change Authority to: No Change

Authenticating Official:

3/19/2026



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

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