

ARMY BOARD FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

IN THE CASE OF: [REDACTED]

BOARD DATE: 13 August 2025

DOCKET NUMBER: AR20240009753

APPLICANT REQUESTS: issuance of a separate DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) covering the period 22 January 2018 through 2 June 2022, reflecting honorable service.

APPLICANT'S SUPPORTING DOCUMENT(S) CONSIDERED BY THE BOARD:

- DD Form 149 (Application for Correction of Military Record under the Provisions of Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 1552)
- Honorable Discharge Certificate, 11 April 2020
- Enlisted Record Brief, 26 November 2022
- DD Form 214 for the period ending 22 September 2023 (copies Member-1 and Service-2)
- National Personnel Records Center Letter, 6 May 2024
- Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Letter, 30 May 2024
- VA Article: "Your Steps for Upgrading Your Discharge"
- Headlight Letter, 7 May 2025

FACTS:

1. The applicant states his current DD Form 214 shows his entire period of active duty service. He requests issuance of a separate DD Form 214 covering for his first period of honorable active duty service to assist him with establishing basic eligibility for VA healthcare.

a. He is currently seeking medical treatment and care for post-traumatic stress disorder, but medical care is prohibited because his records lack official proof of his honorable service. He attached verification from the VA listing his dates and periods of honorable service. His final DD Form 214 also indicates his period of honorable service in the remarks section, which confirms completion of his initial obligated service and his subsequent reenlistment.

b. He is not requesting an upgrade of his service characterization at this time.

c. He does not wish to receive a DD Form 215 (Correction to DD Form 214). He is requesting a separate DD Form 214 covering his initial period of honorable service.

2. A review of the applicant's service records shows:

a. Following enlistment in the Delayed Entry/Enlistment Program, he enlisted in the Regular Army on 22 January 2018 for a period of 3 years. He was discharged on 14 April 2020 for immediate reenlistment. He was issued an Honorable Discharge Certificate covering his service from 22 January 2018 through 14 April 2020. He reenlisted on 15 April 2020 for a period of 5 years.

b. The DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action), 18 April 2022), shows his duty status changed from present for duty to confined by military authorities effective 3 November 2021. The remarks state he was confined at the U.S. Personnel Control Facility, Fort Sill, OK.

c. His DD Form 214 shows he was discharged by reason of court-martial in the rank/grade of private/E-1 on 22 September 2023 under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations). He completed 5 years, 1 month, and 2 days of net active service during this period with 211 days of lost time from 3 November 2021 through 1 June 2022. His service was characterized as bad conduct. This form also shows in:

- item 13 (Decorations, Medals, Badges, Citations, and Campaign Ribbons Awarded or Authorized) –

- National Defense Service Medal
- Global War on Terrorism Service Medal
- Army Service Ribbon

- item 18 (Remarks) –

- Continuous Honorable Active Service: 22 January 2018 through 14 April 2020
- Immediate Reenlistments This Period – 15 April 2020 through 22 September 2023
- Member Has Completed First Full Term of Service

3. The VA letter, 30 May 2024, certified the applicant's honorable Army service from 22 January 2018 through 2 June 2022.

4. The letter from the psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner, Headlight, 7 May 2025, states she evaluated the applicant on 29 April 2024 and diagnosed him with post-

traumatic stress disorder. She saw him for a total of two appointments. She last evaluated him on 7 May 2024.

5. In reaching its determination, the Board may consider the applicant's petition and his service record in accordance with the published equity, injustice, or clemency determination guidance.

6. MEDICAL REVIEW:

a. Background: The applicant is applying to the ABCMR requesting consideration of a separate DD Form 214 covering the period 22 January 2018 through 2 June 2022, reflecting honorable service. He contends he experienced an undiagnosed mental health condition, including PTSD, that mitigates his misconduct.

b. The specific facts and circumstances of the case can be found in the ABCMR Record of Proceedings (ROP). Pertinent to this advisory are the following:

- The applicant enlisted into the Regular Army on 22 January 2018. He was discharged on 14 April 2020 for immediate reenlistment. He was issued an Honorable Discharge Certificate covering his service from 22 January 2018 through 14 April 2020. He reenlisted on 15 April 2020 for a period of 5 years.
- The DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action), 18 April 2022, shows his duty status changed from present for duty to confined by military authorities effective 3 November 2021.
- The applicant was discharged on 22 September 2023 and completed 5 years, 1 month, and 2 days of net active service during this period with 211 days of lost time from 3 November 2021 through 1 June 2022. His service was characterized as bad conduct.

c. Review of Available Records: The Army Review Board Agency (ARBA) Behavioral Health Advisor reviewed the supporting documents contained in the applicant's file. The applicant asserts he is seeking treatment for PTSD and medical care, and he is requesting a separate DD214 for his honorable period of service between January 2018 and June 2022. He stated he is not requesting upgrade of his bad conduct discharge characterization at this time. He indicated PTSD as an issue or condition related to his request. A VA letter dated 30 May 2024 showed that the applicant's service from 22 January 2018 to 2 June 2022 is considered honorable for VA purposes. Upon request, the applicant provided a statement from a nurse practitioner, which showed he was evaluated on 29 April 2024, was seen for two appointments, and was diagnosed with PTSD. There was insufficient evidence that the applicant was diagnosed with PTSD or another psychiatric condition while on active service.

d. The Joint Legacy Viewer (JLV), which includes medical and mental health records from DoD and VA, was also reviewed and showed the applicant was referred to behavioral health (BH) on 8 October 2020 for a command directed evaluation related to a chapter 14-12 discharge (alleged sexual assault investigation). He denied any significant mental health symptoms and was cleared for administrative separation. There was no evidence of any boardable BH disorders. On 15 October 2020, the applicant completed a command-directed substance abuse evaluation as related to the sexual assault investigation, and he was not given a diagnosis. He engaged in individual outpatient counseling through May 2021, and the primary focus of treatment was on managing stress related to his legal issue and maintaining sobriety. Documentation in November 2021 showed several evaluations, including mental health, as the applicant was transitioning into confinement. The applicant reported a history of ADHD and sexual abuse as a child, but he denied any current mental health symptoms.

On 26 April 2024 the applicant initiated mental health care through the VA via the Veterans Crisis Line. He primarily reported stressors associated with his marriage and being the primary caretaker of their child, and he also endorsed suicidal ideation. At an intake on 2 May 2024, he was diagnosed with Unspecified Depressive Disorder and Alcohol and Cannabis Use Disorders and was started on an antidepressant and a medication for nightmares. He was provided with suicide prevention services through November 2024.

e. Based on the available information, it is the opinion of the Agency Behavioral Health Advisor that there is insufficient evidence of a mental health diagnosis, including PTSD, while the applicant was on active service. In the absence of the complete facts and circumstances surrounding the applicant's basis for separation, no opinion regarding his request for a separate DD Form 214 can be made. DoD mental health records from October 2020 showed the applicant was command directed for a chapter 14-12 (separation) evaluation and a substance abuse evaluation. Neither evaluation resulted in a mental health diagnosis. The applicant provided a statement from a nurse practitioner, which showed he had a diagnosis of PTSD, but there is no indication that he experienced military-related trauma resulting in the diagnosis.

f. Kurta Questions:

(1) Did the applicant have a condition or experience that may excuse or mitigate the discharge? N/A; applicant is only requesting a separate DD Form 214 and not mitigation of his bad conduct discharge

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? N/A; applicant is only requesting a separate DD Form 214 and not mitigation of his bad conduct discharge

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? N/A; applicant is only requesting a separate DD Form 214 and not mitigation of his bad conduct discharge

BOARD DISCUSSION:

1. After reviewing the application, all supporting documents, and the evidence found within the applicant's military records, the Board found that relief was not warranted. The Board carefully considered the applicant's request, supporting documents, evidence in the records, and published Department of Defense guidance for liberal consideration of discharge upgrade requests.

2. The Board considered the following Kurta Questions:

(1) Did the applicant have a condition or experience that may excuse or mitigate the discharge? N/A; applicant is only requesting a separate DD Form 214 and not mitigation of his bad conduct discharge

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? N/A; applicant is only requesting a separate DD Form 214 and not mitigation of his bad conduct discharge

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? N/A; applicant is only requesting a separate DD Form 214 and not mitigation of his bad conduct discharge

3. Upon review of the applicant's petition and available military records, the Board found the applicant's prior period of honorable service is currently reflected on his DD Form 214. The applicant enlisted in the Regular Army on 22 January 2018. He reenlisted on 15 April 2020, and was issued an Honorable Discharge Certificate covering his service from 22 January 2018 through 14 April 2020. His DD Form 214 reflects this period of continuous honorable service. The Board determined there is a lack of evidence of an error or injustice, and denied his request for relief.

BOARD VOTE:

<u>Mbr 1</u>	<u>Mbr 2</u>	<u>Mbr 3</u>	
:	:	:	GRANT FULL RELIEF
:	:	:	GRANT PARTIAL RELIEF
:	:	:	GRANT FORMAL HEARING
XXX	XXX	XXX	DENY APPLICATION

BOARD DETERMINATION/RECOMMENDATION:

The evidence presented does not demonstrate the existence of a probable error or injustice. Therefore, the Board determined the overall merits of this case are insufficient as a basis for correction of the records of the individual concerned.



X //SIGNED//

CHAIRPERSON

I certify that herein is recorded the true and complete record of the proceedings of the Army Board for Correction of Military Records in this case.

REFERENCES:

1. Army Regulation 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations) sets forth the basic authority for the separation of enlisted personnel.

a. Paragraph 3-7a (Honorable Discharge) states an honorable discharge is a separation with honor. The honorable characterization is appropriate when the quality of the member's service generally has met the standards of acceptable conduct and performance of duty for Army personnel or is otherwise so meritorious that any other characterization would be clearly inappropriate.

b. Paragraph 3-11 (Bad Conduct Discharge) states a Soldier will be given a bad conduct discharge pursuant only to an approved sentence of a general or special court-martial. The appellate review must be completed and the affirmed sentence ordered duly executed.

2. Army Regulation 635-8 (Separation Processing and Documents) provides for the preparation and distribution of the DD Form 214. A Soldier's DD Form 214 or DD Form 215 contains vital, sensitive, and authoritative data.

a. Paragraph 5-2 (When Not to Prepare a DD Form 214) states a DD Form 214 will not be prepared for Soldiers discharged for immediate reenlistment in the Regular Army.

b. Paragraph 5-6 (Rules for Completing the DD Form 214) states for item 18 (Remarks) for enlisted Soldiers with more than one enlistment period during the time covered by this DD Form 214, enter "IMMEDIATE REENLISTMENTS THIS PERIOD" and specify inclusive dates for each period of reenlistment. For Soldiers who have previously reenlisted without being issued a DD Form 214 and are separated with any characterization of service except "HONORABLE," enter "CONTINUOUS HONORABLE ACTIVE SERVICE FROM" (first day of service for which DD Form 214 was not issued) UNTIL (date before commencement of current enlistment)," then enter the specific periods of reenlistment as prescribed above.

c. Paragraph 8-3 (When to Prepare the DD Form 215) states to prepare a DD Form 215 in response to a request for a Soldier or veteran to correct a previously issued Army DD Form 214. Requests should contain a copy of the DD Form 214 in question and source documents that substantiate the Army Board for Correction of Military Records or Army Discharge Review Board directing the change.

//NOTHING FOLLOWS//