

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

- a. **Application Date:** 26 April 2021
- b. **Date Received:** 26 April 2021
- 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.

The applicant seeks relief contending, in effect, being diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in 2010. This was the first time the applicant visited the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for help. The applicant was tried by court-martial in 2013, and the Army doctor found the applicant competent to stand trial, but the applicant was not. At the time, the applicant was receiving treatment from Army doctors. The VA and the Department of Defense rated the applicant 50 percent disabled for PTSD and 10 percent for a broken left clavicle, which occurred in Hohenfels, Germany, in 2001. The rating was increased to 100 percent because of the applicant's unemployability. The applicant wielded a knife at one of the applicant's bosses and explained it was PTSD. The applicant is trying to adapt and overcome. The applicant believes the PTSD began when the applicant was a Bradley Commander in Iraq. Sergeant First Class (SFC) C. had an AK47 and threatened to kill the applicant. The applicant informed the lead scout, Staff Sergeant J. After a week of missions, the applicant never saw SFC T. again. The applicant was in Kosovo until October 2002, and in April 2003, the unit deployed to Iraq. The applicant tried to hold it together, but when the person the applicant expected to have the applicant's back in a firefight wanted to kill the applicant, it messed with the applicant's head. The applicant was and still is a good Soldier. The applicant received much help in the military, but the applicant was never allowed to receive a medical discharge. The applicant further details the contentions in a self-authored statement.

b. **Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 4 April 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder outweighing the applicant's AWOL and illegal substance abuse offenses. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed to 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.*

*(Board member names available upon request)*

**3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:**

- a. **Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization:** In Lieu of Trial by Court-Martial / AR 635-200, Chapter 10 / KFS / RE-4 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)
- b. **Date of Discharge:** 18 March 2014
- c. **Separation Facts:**

(1) **Date and Charges Preferred (DD Form 458, Charge Sheet):** NIF

(2) **Legal Consultation Date:** NIF

(3) **Basis for Separation:** Pursuant to the applicant's request for discharge under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 10, in lieu of trial by court-martial.

(4) **Recommended Characterization:** NIF

(5) **Separation Decision Date / Characterization:** NIF

#### 4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. **Date / Period of Enlistment:** 4 January 2004 / 5 years / The applicant's DD Form 214 reflects the applicant was on excess leave for 365 days from 19 March 2013 to 18 March 2014.

b. **Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 21 / HS Graduate / NIF

c. **Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-4 / 19D10, Calvary Scout / 6 years, 2 months, 2 days

d. **Prior Service / Characterizations:** RA, 17 July 2000 – 3 January 2004 / HD

e. **Overseas Service / Combat Service:** Germany, SWA / Iraq (5 February 2003 – 4 January 2004)

f. **Awards and Decorations:** AAM, NDSM, GWOTSM, ICM-CS, ASR, OSR-2 / The applicant's AMHRR reflects award of the AGCM, however, the award is not reflected on the DD Form 214.

g. **Performance Ratings:** NA

h. **Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:** Two Personnel Action forms, reflect the applicant's duty status changed as follows:

From Present for Duty (PDY) to Absent Without Leave (AWOL), effective 27 December 2011; and

From AWOL to Dropped From Rolls (DFR), effective 28 December 2011.

Report of Return of Absentee, 27 April 2011, reflects the applicant's absence began on 12 February 2004, and on 27 April 2011, the applicant was apprehended by civilian authorities and returned to military control.

Report of Return of Absentee, 23 January 2012, reflects the applicant's absence began on 27 December 2011, and on 23 January 2012, the applicant was apprehended by civilian authorities and returned to military control.

General Court-Martial Order Number 11, 8 March 2012, reflects the applicant was arraigned on The Charge, in violation of Article 85, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). The Specification: On or about 12 February 2004, without authority and with intent to remain away therefrom permanently, was absent from the unit, located at Fort Carson, and did remain absent in desertion until apprehended on or about 27 April 2011. The proceedings were terminated on

9 November 2011. The charge and its specification were withdrawn and dismissed without prejudice on 5 January 2012.

General Court-Martial Order Number 6, 12 March 2014, reflects the applicant was found guilty of the following charges:

Charge I, in violation of Article 85. Plea: Not Guilty, but Guilty of a violation of Article 86, UCMJ. Finding: Not Guilty, but Guilty of a violation of Article 86, UCMJ.

Specification 1: On or about 12 February 2004, without authority was absent from the unit located in Al Anbar Province in Iraq and did remain so absent until 16 October 2008. Plea: Guilty.

Specification 2: On or about 27 December 2011, without authority was absent from the unit located at Fort Hood and did remain so absent until apprehended on or about 23 January 2012. Plea: Guilty.

Charge II, in violation of Article 86, UCMJ. The Specification: On or about 15 August 2011, without authority, was absent from the unit located at Fort Hood, and did remain so absent until 19 August 2011. Plea: Guilty.

Charge III, in violation of Article 112a. The Specification: Between on or about 28 October and 28 November 2011, wrongfully use marijuana. Plea: Guilty.

The sentence adjudged was reduction to E-1 and a bad-conduct discharge. On 12 March 2014, the findings of guilty and sentence were disapproved. The applicant's request for discharge under Army Regulation, Chapter 10, was approved for the issuance of a discharge under other than honorable conditions. The charges and their specifications were dismissed without prejudice and rights, privileges, and property were ordered restored.

Orders 077-1316, 18 March 2014, reflect the applicant was to be reassigned to the U.S. Army Transition Point and discharged on 18 March 2014 from the Regular Army.

The applicant's DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty), reflects the applicant had completed the first full term of service. The applicant was discharged under the authority of AR 635-200, Chapter 10, with a narrative reason of In Lieu of Trial by Court-Martial. The DD Form 214 was authenticated with the applicant's signature. The applicant had lost time for the periods 12 February 2004 to 27 April 2011, 15 August 2011 to 18 August 2011; 27 December 2011 to 6 September 2012. There are discrepancies in the applicant's AMHRR between the court-martial orders, various documents, and the DD Form 214 regarding the period of the absences.

The applicant's Enlisted Record Brief (ERB), 28 April 2014, reflects the applicant was flagged for Adverse Action (AA), effective 30 January 2013, and Involuntary Separation or Discharge (Field Initiated) (BA), effective 1 February 2013; and was ineligible for reenlistment due to Pending Separation (9V). The applicant was reduced from E-4 to E-1, effective 18 September 2012.

**i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: 8 years, 1 day:**

AWOL, 12 February 2004 – 27 April 2011 / Apprehended by Civilian Authorities

AWOL, 15 August 2011 – 18 August 2011 / NIF

AWOL, 27 December 2011 – 23 January 2012 / Apprehended by Civilian Authorities

NIF, 24 January 2012 – 6 September 2012 / NIF

The discrepancies are noted in previous paragraph 4h.

**j. Behavioral Health Condition(s):**

**(1) Applicant provided:** Department of Veterans Affairs letter, 14 January 2011, reflecting the applicant submitted a claim to the VA for PTSD and a left shoulder condition.

Chronological Record of Medical Care, 10 August 2011, reflecting the applicant's list of problems as chronic PTSD; adjustment disorder with disturbance of emotions and conduct; insomnia because of stress; occupational problems; alcoholism; and acquired deformity of clavicle.

C&P Examination Note, 29 October 2014, reflecting the applicant was diagnosed with PTSD; major depressive disorder; and alcohol use disorder.

Department of Veterans Affairs benefits letter, 17 November 2014, reflecting the VA rated the applicant 50 percent service-connected disabled for a combination of medical conditions.

**(2) AMHRR Listed:** None

*The ARBA's medical advisor reviewed DoD and VA medical records and not solely those documents listed in 4j(1) and (2) above.*

**5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:** DD Form 214; two DD Forms 293; self-authored statement; medical records; and GratitudeAmerica, Warrior PATHH (Progressive and Alternative Training for Helping Heroes) Program letter.

**6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS:** None submitted with the 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), 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 635-40 (Disability Evaluation for Retention, Retirement, or Separation), paragraph 4-3f(1), states enlisted Soldiers who are approved for discharge in lieu of trial by court-martial are ineligible for referral to the MEB and PEB phases of the DES (see AR 635-200). If the Soldier is in the DES process, the applicant's DES case will be terminated, and the Soldier is discharged in lieu of trial by court-martial.

e. Army Regulation 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations), provides the basic authority for the separation of enlisted personnel.

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

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

(3) Paragraph 3-7b states a General discharge is a separation from the Army under honorable conditions and is issued to a Soldier whose military record is satisfactory but not sufficiently meritorious to warrant an honorable discharge.

(4) Paragraph 3-9 states a separation will be described as entry-level with service uncharacterized if processing is initiated while a Soldier is in entry-level status.

(5) Chapter 10 provides, in pertinent part, that a member who has committed an offense or offenses for which the authorized punishment includes a punitive discharge may submit a request for a discharge for the good of the Service in lieu of trial by court-martial. The request may be submitted at any time after charges have been preferred and must include the individual's admission of guilt.

(6) Paragraph 10-6 stipulates medical and mental examinations are not required but may be requested by the Soldier under AR 40-501, chapter 8.

(7) Paragraph 10-8a stipulates a discharge under other than honorable conditions normally is appropriate for a Soldier who is discharged in lieu of trial by court-martial. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record during the current enlistment. (See chap 3, sec II.)

(8) Paragraph 10b stipulates Soldiers who have completed entry-level status, characterization of service as honorable is not authorized unless the Soldier's record is otherwise so meritorious that any other characterization clearly would be improper.

f. 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 "KFS" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 10, In Lieu of Trial by Court-Martial.

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

h. Manual for Courts-Martial, Preamble, provides the manual shall be applied in a manner consistent with the purpose of military law, which consists of statutes governing the military establishment and regulations issued, thereunder, the constitutional powers of the President and regulations thereunder, and the inherent authority of military commanders. It includes

jurisdiction exercised by courts-martial and exercised by commanders with respect to nonjudicial punishment.

(1) Rule 706, states if it appears to any commander who considers the disposition of charges, or to any preliminary hearing officer, trial counsel, defense counsel, military judge, or member that there is reason to believe the accused lacked mental responsibility for any offense charged or lacked the capacity to stand trial, that fact and the basis of the belief or observation shall be transmitted through the appropriate channels to the officer authorized to order an inquiry into the mental condition of the accused.

(2) Rule 909, provides no person may be brought to trial by court-martial if the person is presently suffering from a mental disease or defect rendering him or her mentally incompetent to the extent, he or she is unable to understand the nature of the proceedings against them or to conduct or cooperate intelligently in the defense of the case. A person is presumed to have the capacity to stand trial unless the contrary is established.

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

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.

The applicant's Army Military Human Resources Record (AMHRR) includes partial facts and circumstances concerning the events which led to the discharge from the Army. The applicant's AMHRR does contain a properly constituted DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty), which was not authenticated by the applicant's signature. The applicant's DD Form 214 indicates the applicant was discharged under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 10, by reason of In Lieu of Trial by Court-Martial, with a characterization of service of General (Under Honorable Conditions).

The evidence in the applicant's Army Military Human Resource Record (AMHRR) confirms the applicant was charged with the commission of an offense punishable under the UCMJ with a punitive discharge. The applicant's AMHRR is void of the applicant's request for discharge under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 10, in lieu of trial by court-martial; however, the record shows the applicant general court-martial proceedings were terminated without prejudice because the applicant requested discharge under Chapter 10. The general (under honorable conditions) discharge received by the applicant was appropriate under the regulatory guidance.

The applicant contends the narrative reason for the discharge needs changed. The applicant was separated under the provisions of Chapter 10, AR 635-200, with a general (under honorable conditions) discharge. The narrative reason specified by Army Regulations for a discharge under this paragraph is "In Lieu of Trial by Court-Martial," and the separation code is "KFS." Army Regulation 635-8 (Separation Processing and Documents), governs the preparation of the DD Form 214, and dictates the entry of the narrative reason for separation, entered in block 28 and separation code, entered in block 26 of the form, will be as listed in tables 2-2 or 2-3 of AR 635-5-1 (Separation Program Designator (SPD) Codes). The regulation stipulates no deviation is authorized. There is no provision for any other reason to be entered under this regulation.

The applicant contends PTSD affected behavior which led to the discharge, and the applicant was mentally incompetent to stand trial. The applicant submitted several medical documents reflecting the applicant was diagnosed with PTSD; adjustment disorder with disturbance of

emotions and conduct; insomnia; occupational problems; major depressive disorder; and alcohol use disorder. The VA rated the applicant 50 percent service-connected for a combination of medical conditions. The applicant's AMHRR reflects the applicant was adjudged guilty by a court-martial and the findings and sentence were disapproved by the convening authority as a result of the applicant requesting discharge pursuant to Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 10. Manual for Courts-Martial, provides no person may be brought to trial by court-martial if the person is mentally incompetent to understand the nature of the proceedings against them or to conduct or cooperate intelligently in the defense of the case. A person is presumed to have the capacity to stand trial unless the contrary is established. A court-martial involves a judicial procedure and does not fall within the board's purview. The applicant did not present any evidence, other than the applicant's statement, reflecting the applicant was mentally incompetent. The applicant's AMHRR is void of a mental status evaluation or any documentation to show the applicant lacked mental responsibility at the time of discharge.

The applicant contends good service, including a combat tour. The Board considered the applicant's service accomplishments and the quality of service according to the DODI 1332.28.

The applicant contends the Army refused to grant the applicant a medical discharge. Army Regulation 635-40, paragraph 4-3f(1), states enlisted Soldiers who are approved for discharge in lieu of trial by court-martial are ineligible for referral to the MEB and PEB phases of the DES. The applicant's AMHRR does not contain any indication or evidence of arbitrary or capricious actions by the command.

The applicant contends the discharge should be changed to a medical discharge and grade be restored to E-4 (Specialist). The applicant's requests do not fall within this board's purview. The applicant may apply to the Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR), using the enclosed DD Form 149 regarding this matter. A DD Form 149 may also be obtained from a Veterans' Service Organization.

#### **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: Adjustment Disorder, PTSD, Major Depressive Disorder.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found that the applicant was diagnosed in service with an Adjustment Disorder, PTSD, and Depression. The VA has service connected the applicant for PTSD and Major Depressive Disorder.

(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 applicant PTSD, and Depression mitigate the discharge. Given the nexus between PTSD, Major Depressive Disorder, avoidance, and self-medicating with substances, the AWOLs and wrongful use of marijuana that led to the applicant's separation are mitigated.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **Yes.** After applying liberal consideration to the evidence, including the Board Medical Advisor opine, the Board



determined that the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder outweighed the applicant's AWOL and illegal substance abuse offenses.

**b. Response to Contention(s):**

(1) The applicant contends PTSD affected behavior which led to the discharge, and the applicant was mentally incompetent to stand trial. The Board liberally considered this contention and determined that the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder outweighed the applicant's AWOL and illegal substance abuse offenses. Therefore, a discharge upgrade is warranted.

(2) The applicant contends the narrative reason for the discharge needs changed. The Board considered this contention during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder outweighing the applicant's AWOL and illegal substance abuse offenses.

(3) The applicant contends good service, including a combat tour. The Board considered the applicant's service record during proceedings, but ultimately did not address the contention due to an upgrade being granted based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder outweighing the applicant's AWOL and illegal substance abuse offenses.

(4) The applicant contends the Army refused to grant the applicant a medical discharge. The Board determined that the applicant's request for a medical discharge does not fall within the purview of the ADRB. The applicant may apply to the Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR), using a DD Form 293 regarding this matter. A DD Form 293 may be obtained online at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/forms/dd/dd0293.pdf> or from a Veterans' Service Organization.

(5) The applicant contends the discharge should be changed to a medical discharge and grade be restored to E-4 (Specialist). The Board determined that the applicant's request for a reinstatement in rank does not fall within the purview of the ADRB. The applicant may apply to the Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR), using a DD Form 293 regarding this matter. A DD Form 293 may be obtained online at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/forms/dd/dd0293.pdf> or from a Veterans' Service Organization.

**c.** The Board the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder outweighing the applicant's AWOL and illegal substance abuse offenses. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed to 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.

**d. Rationale for Decision:**

(1) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable because the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder outweighed the applicant's AWOL and illegal substance abuse offenses. Thus, the prior characterization is no longer appropriate.

**ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE**

**AR20210001111**

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

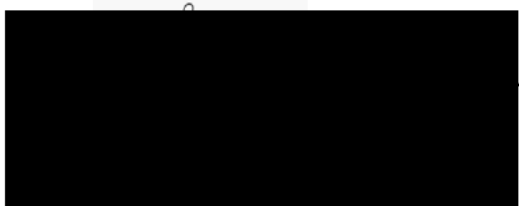
(3) The RE code will change to RE-3.

**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:**

4/25/2024



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