

**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 honorable. The applicant requests a change to the narrative reason for separation.

The applicant seeks relief contending, in effect, being diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and the treatment began while in service at the traumatic brain injury clinic at Fort Benning. The chain of command refused to acknowledge this and attempted to hinder the applicant's well-being through deliberate actions against the applicant. The chain of command targeted the applicant from January 2011 until May 2012 because of the applicant's mental health issues: PTSD, depression, anxiety disorders, and other issues. The leadership caused the applicant to be unable to go to work because of the stress level, which aggravated the applicant's conditions. Ever since the applicant was a child, the applicant wanted to be in the military. The applicant served in the Marine Corps and received an honorable discharge. The applicant found civilian life exceedingly difficult and reentered the military through the Army in 2007. The applicant completed advanced individual training and was assigned to Kelley Hill at Fort Benning. The applicant was regarded as a good Soldier, but something changed when the applicant became a patient at the traumatic brain injury (TBI) clinic. The new appointments, treatments, medications, diagnoses, and personal issues caused a chain reaction the applicant could not have foreseen; nor did the applicant expect any of the events to occur. The applicant explains how the applicant was diagnosed with insomnia; PTSD (was undiagnosed until later in treatment); mild TBI (mTBI); depression; anxiety disorders; panic attacks; attention deficit disorder (ADD), without hyperactivity; and adjustment disorders. The applicant further details the medications prescribed for the conditions and how they affected the applicant's duty performance. The applicant was undergoing a custody battle and went through a divorce, in which the marriage ended badly. The courts were uncooperative in the applicant's efforts to gain custody of the applicant's child.

During the time on Kelley Hill, from May 2008 through October 2009, the applicant was an exemplary Soldier and lasted through the deployment, from October 2009 through February 2011. The applicant further details how the psychiatric conditions became worse; the applicant was ostracized by the chain of command; endured unfair treatment and harassment. The applicant was given an Article 15 and was tried by summary court-martial. The applicant accepted the summary court-martial to prevent the case from escalating to a general court-martial. The maltreatment caused the applicant's mental health to decline. The applicant's packet should have been forwarded to the Warrior Transition Unit (WTU) to determine if the applicant could have been assigned to the unit. The applicant's WTU Matrix score of 341 was well within the range to be a candidate for assignment to the unit. The chain of command refused to push the packet to the WTU or process the paperwork for a medical evaluation board (MEB). The applicant believes if the command had forwarded the paperwork to the WTU, the applicant would have been treated for the conditions much sooner. The applicant should not have been reduced and should not have received an Article 15 or summary court-martial. The applicant further details the contentions in the application.

**b. Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 23 May 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board, based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighing the applicant's offenses of AWOL, FTR, and disobeying a lawful order, determined the narrative reason for the applicant's separation is now inequitable. Therefore, the Board directed the issue of a new DD Form 214 changing the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), and the separation code to JKN. The Board determined the characterization of service and reentry eligibility code were proper and equitable and voted not to change them.

*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:** Pattern of Misconduct / AR 635-200, Paragraph 14-12b / JKA / RE-3 / Honorable

**b. Date of Discharge:** 9 October 2013

**c. Separation Facts:**

**(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 29 May 2013

**(2) Basis for Separation:** The applicant was informed of the following reasons:

The applicant failed to report to the place of duty on diverse occasions;

The applicant was absent without leave between 16 December 2011 and 9 January 2012, and 18 and 28 November 2011; and

The applicant willfully disobeyed Captain (CPT) R. M. on 30 November 2011.

**(3) Recommended Characterization:** Under Other Than Honorable Conditions

**(4) Legal Consultation Date:** 25 June 2013

**(5) Administrative Separation Board:** On 25 June 2013, the applicant unconditionally waived consideration of the case before an administrative separation board pursuant to a Pretrial Agreement (Offer to Plead Guilty).

**(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization:** 13 September 2013 / Under Other Than Honorable Conditions

**4. SERVICE DETAILS:**

**a. Date / Period of Enlistment:** 3 January 2008 / 6 years

**b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 25 / HS Graduate / 109

**c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-4 / 35M10, Human Intelligence Collector / NIF / The DD Form 214 reflects Separation Date This Period: 5 years, 9 months, 17 days

- d. **Prior Service / Characterizations:** USMC, NIF  
RA, 29 November 2007 – 2 January 2008 / HD
- e. **Overseas Service / Combat Service:** SWA / Iraq (11 October 2009 – 16 August 2010)
- f. **Awards and Decorations:** ARCOM, AGCM, NDSM, GWOTSM, ICM-CS, ASR, OSR
- g. **Performance Ratings:** NA

**h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:** Field Grade Article 15, 5 October 2011, for: on four occasions failing to go at the time prescribed to the appointed place of duty (8 and 11 July 2011 and 2 and 8 August 2011); and failing to obey a lawful order from Staff Sergeant A. (8 August 2011). The punishment consisted of a reduction to E-2 (suspended); forfeiture of \$633 pay per month for two months (suspended); extra duty for 21 days; and restriction for 45 days.

Record Of Supplementary Action Under Article 15, UCMJ, 22 November 2011, reflects the suspended portion of the punishment imposed on 5 October 2011, was vacated for: Article 86, on four occasions failing to go at the time prescribed to the appointed place of duty (20, 21, and 28 October 2011).

Report of Result of Trial reflects the applicant was tried in a Summary Court-Martial on 7 May 2012. The applicant was charged with 30 specifications. The summary of offenses, pleas, and findings:

Violation of Article 86, UCMJ, for:

On 27 occasions between 21 February 2011 and 14 February 2012, Failing to report: guilty consistent with the plea.

On two occasions between 17 and 28 November 2011 and 15 December 2011 and 9 January 2012, without authority, being absent from the unit.

Violation of Article 90, UCMJ, for on 30 November 2011, failing to obey a lawful command from a superior commissioned officer to provide a urine specimen no later than 0630: guilty, consistent with the plea.

Sentence: Reduction to E-1 and Forfeiture \$994 pay.

Memorandum for Record, subject: IDES [integrated Disability Evaluation System] Disenrollment, 19 March 2013, reflects the applicant was disenrolled from the program because the applicant was found fit for duty.

Memorandum, subject: Proposed Administrative Separation of [Applicant], Return of Packet, 29 May 2013, reflects the applicant's military defense counsel contended the separation packet was inadequate because the packet did not show a proper mental health evaluation was conducted or the command considered the entire packet. The defense counsel indicated counsel would be able to properly advise the applicant once the packet was updated.

Numerous Developmental Counseling Forms, for being held in a non-promotable status; being absent without leave (AWOL) on two occasions; reporting late for formation on several occasions; pending a Bar to Reenlistment and pending administrative separation. There were

several counseling forms reflecting the applicant requested the status of the medical evaluation board and voicing concerns regarding the mental health conditions to the counselor.

**i. Lost Time / Mode of Return:** 25 (AWOL, 16 December 2011 – 9 January 2012) / NIF / AWOL for 12 days, 17 to 28 November 2011. This period is not annotated on the DD Form 214, block 29.

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

**(1) Applicant provided:** Landmark Counseling Services, LLC, letter, 22 November 2011, reflecting the applicant was diagnosed with PTSD, severe; adjustment disorder with depressed mood; migraine headaches; dizziness; mTBI; insomnia; anxiety and panic attacks; ADD; memory loss; and isolation from family and friends.

Warrior Screening Matrix for WTU, 1 February 2012, reflecting the applicant had a risk score of 341. Scores of 200 through 999 was an indication for assignment or attachment to WTU; high risk effect on medical plan of care. The document was void of the unit commander's assessment.

Report of Mental Status Evaluation, 1 March 2012, reflects the applicant was not cleared for administrative separation. The applicant was diagnosed with PTSD; depression, not otherwise specified; and TBI. The applicant was in treatment and prescribed several psychotropic medications. The provider indicated the applicant should be referred to an MEB.

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Confidential Compensation and Pension Exam Summary, 16 October 2012, reflecting the applicant was diagnosed with TBI; PTSD; insomnia; late effect of intracranial injury without skull or facial fracture in remission; headaches syndromes.

Chronological Record of Medical Care, 10 January 2013, reflecting the applicant was appealing the MEB findings because the applicant was found to have met retention standards.

**(2) AMHRR Listed:** MSE, 1 March 2012, as described in previous paragraph 4j(1).

Treatment Plan or Physician Statement, 19 July 2011, reflects the applicant was treated at the Martin Army Community Hospital's (MACH's) Traumatic Brain Injury Clinic and prescribed medications to aid in headache control and proper sleep, which could cause early morning fatigue.

Chronological Record of Medical Care, between 24 February and 1 March 2012, reflects the applicant was diagnosed with PTSD; TBI; and depression. The record lists the following problems chronic:

- Depression;
- Adjustment disorder with mixed emotional features;
- PTSD;
- Anxiety disorder, not otherwise specified;
- Attention deficit disorder without hyperactivity;
- Adjustment disorder with depressed mood;
- Irregular sleep-wake rhythm;
- Nonorganic sleep disorders;
- Memory lapses or loss;
- Late effect intracranial injury;
- History of TBI; and

## Insomnia

Two Reports of Mental Status Evaluation, 14 March 2013 and 10 June 2013, reflects the applicant was cleared for any administrative actions deemed appropriate by the command. The applicant could understand and participate in administrative proceedings; could appreciate the difference between right and wrong; and met medical retention requirements. The applicant was diagnosed with PTSD; ADHD (existed prior to service); and multiple medical problems. In accordance with Army Regulation 40-501, the applicant had been through the MEB process and met retention standards.

Licensed Psychologist letter, 28 June 2013, reflects the applicant had been seen by Embedded Behavioral Health (EBH) since 13 May 2013. Before 13 May 2013, the applicant was seen by an off-post provider for over one year for symptoms of PTSD. The applicant was diagnosed with PTSD and TBI. The applicant's psychological distress rendered the applicant unfit for duty. A medical evaluation board was initiated for disorders which occurred subsequent to the TBI, in addition to PTSD, anxiety, and depression. The MEB was discontinued leaving the applicant no opportunity for appeal. Before the MEB was discontinued a Chapter 14-12b was initiated but was dormant for one year.

*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 149; DD Form 214; two DD Forms 293; self-authored statement; medical records; Landmark Counseling Services, LLC, Diagnostic Report; electronic mail message; and Army Review Boards Agency, Case Management Division 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 635-200 (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) 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.

(4) Paragraph 14-3, prescribes 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.

(5) Paragraph 14-12b, addresses a pattern of misconduct consisting of either discreditable involvement with civilian or military authorities or discreditable conduct and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline including conduct violating the accepted standards of personal conduct found in the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Army Regulations, the civilian law and time-honored customs and traditions of the Army.

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 "JKA" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14, paragraph 12b, pattern of misconduct.

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. 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.

**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 a narrative reason change.

The applicant contends the narrative reason for the discharge needs to be changed. The applicant was separated under the provisions of Chapter 14, paragraph 14-12b, AR 635-200 with an honorable discharge. The narrative reason specified by Army Regulations for a discharge under this paragraph is "Pattern of Misconduct," and the separation code is "JKA." Army Regulation 635-8 (Separation Processing and Documents), governs preparation of the DD Form 214, and dictates entry of the narrative reason for separation, entered in block 28 and separation code, entered in block 26 of the form, will be exactly 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 being diagnosed with PTSD, TBI, insomnia, depression, anxiety disorders, and other health issues, and the conditions along with family issues affected behavior which ultimately led to the discharge. The applicant provided several medical documents reflecting the applicant was diagnosed with PTSD, severe; adjustment disorder with depressed mood; migraine headaches; dizziness; panic attacks; mTBI; insomnia; anxiety and panic attacks; ADD; memory loss; and isolation from family and friends. The applicant underwent a mental status evaluation (MSE) on 1 March 2012, which indicates the applicant was not cleared for administrative separation. The applicant was diagnosed with PTSD; depression, NOS, and

TBI. The provider indicated the applicant should have been referred to an MEB. The applicant's AMHRR contains documentation which supports in-service diagnoses: PTSD; TBI; adjustment disorder with emotional features; anxiety disorder; ADD; depression; and insomnia. The record shows the applicant underwent the above mental status evaluation and two other evaluations on 14 March and 10 June 2013, which indicates the applicant was mentally responsible and was able to recognize right from wrong. The applicant was diagnosed with PTSD; ADHD (existed prior to service); and multiple medical problems. The medical documents in the AMHRR were considered by the separation authority.

The applicant contends harassment and maltreatment by members of the chain of command; the command should have considered the applicant for assignment at the WTU; and the applicant should not have received an Article 15 or a summary court-martial. The applicant's AMHRR does not contain any indication or evidence of arbitrary or capricious actions by the command.

The applicant contends good service, including a combat tour.

The applicant contends a medical evaluation board was under process at the time of the separation proceedings and the command stopped the MEB. The applicant's AMHRR reflects the applicant was processed through the MEB, but the applicant was disenrolled from the IDES because the MEB found the applicant fit for duty. The applicant provided medical records indicating the applicant was appealing the MEB decision. The record is void of the outcome of the appeal. The Department of Defense disability regulations do not preclude a disciplinary separation while undergoing a medical board. Appropriate regulations stipulate separations for misconduct take precedence over potential separations for other reasons. Whenever a member is being processed through the Physical Evaluation Board and is subsequently processed for an involuntary administrative separation or referred to a court-martial for misconduct, the disability evaluation is suspended. The Physical Evaluation Board case remains in suspense pending the outcome of the non-disability proceedings. If the action includes either a punitive or administrative discharge for misconduct, the medical process is stopped, and the board report is filed in the member's medical record.

## 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, Anxiety, Depression, PTSD, TBI, Episodic Mood 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, Anxiety, Depression, PTSD, TBI, and Episodic Mood Disorder. The VA has service connected the PTSD and TBI.

(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's behavioral health conditions mitigate the discharge. Given the nexus between PTSD, Depression, and avoidance, the FTRs and AWOLs are mitigated. There is evidence that the



applicant was prescribed medication for the BH conditions that contributed to early morning fatigue, which was also a contributing factor in the FTRs associated with missing formation and more likely than not contributed to the applicant disobeying a command to provide a urine sample by 0630. In addition, there is a nexus between PTSD and difficulty with authority, so the applicant's PTSD more likely than not also contributed to disobeying a command. Therefore, all the misconduct in the basis of separation is mitigated by the applicant's BH conditions.

(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 outweighed the applicant's offenses of AWOL, FTR, and disobeying a lawful order.

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

(1) The applicant contends being diagnosed with PTSD, TBI, insomnia, depression, anxiety disorders, and other health issues, and the conditions along with family issues affected behavior which ultimately led to the discharge. The Board liberally considered this contention and determined that the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighed the applicant's offenses of AWOL, FTR, and disobeying a lawful order. Therefore, a discharge upgrade is warranted.

(2) The applicant contends the narrative reason for the discharge needs to be changed. The Board considered this contention and determined that it was valid based on medical mitigation as discussed in 9b(1) above.

(3) The applicant contends harassment and maltreatment by members of the chain of command; the command should have considered the applicant for assignment at the WTU; and the applicant should not have received an Article 15 or a summary court-martial. The Board considered this contention during proceedings but ultimately did not address it after determining that the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighed the applicant's offenses of AWOL, FTR, and disobeying a lawful order.

(4) The applicant contends good service, including a combat tour. The Board considered this contention during proceedings but ultimately did not address it after determining that the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighed the applicant's offenses of AWOL, FTR, and disobeying a lawful order.

(5) The applicant contends a medical evaluation board was under process at the time of the separation proceedings and the command stopped the MEB. When a member is being processed through the Physical Evaluation Board and is subsequently processed for an involuntary administrative separation or referred to a court-martial for misconduct, the disability evaluation is suspended. The Physical Evaluation Board case remains in suspense pending the outcome of the non-disability proceedings. If the action includes either a punitive or administrative discharge for misconduct, the medical process is stopped, and the board report is filed in the member's medical record. In this case, the Board determined that the MEB was properly suspended due to the involuntary separation action.

**c.** The Board, based on the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighing the applicant's offenses of AWOL, FTR, and disobeying a lawful order, determined the narrative reason for the applicant's separation is now inequitable. Therefore, the Board directed the issue of a new DD Form 214 changing the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), and the separation code to

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

**AR20210001288**

JKN. The Board determined the characterization of service and reentry eligibility code were proper and equitable and voted not to change them.

**d. Rationale for Decision:**

(1) The Board voted not to change the applicant's characterization of service because the applicant already holds an honorable characterization and no further relief is available.

(2) The Board voted to change the reason for discharge to Misconduct (Minor Infractions) because the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighed the applicant's offenses of AWOL, FTR, and disobeying a lawful order, thus the reason for discharge is no longer appropriate. The SPD code associated with the new reason for discharge is JKN.

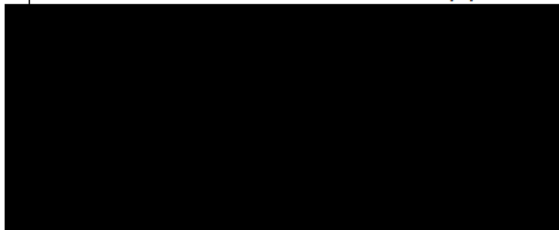
(3) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

**10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:**

- a. Issue a New DD-214:** Yes
- b. Change Characterization to:** No Change
- c. Change Reason / SPD Code to:** Misconduct (Minor Infractions)/JKN
- d. Change RE Code to:** No Change
- e. Change Authority to:** AR 635-200

**Authenticating Official:**

7/5/2024



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