

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

a. Application Date: 5 December 2020

b. Date Received: 28 December 2020

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.

b. The applicant seeks relief contending, they take pride in their service and for having served in the Army for 11 Honorable years, not General (Under Honorable Conditions). Although they were discharged for drug abuse, the applicant contends this should not reflect on their DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty), as they are receiving 70% service-connected rating for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), with panic attacks and other substance use disorder in early remission also claimed as alcohol abuse, Anxiety, Bipolar Disorder, Major Depression, Drug Abuse, and Mental Disorder. They loved being in the Army and wanted to retire but all the things the applicant went through did not allow them to. Once the applicant realized they were sick and needed help without being ashamed to talk about it, they have been staying sober, working through all of their issues from the past and present. For this reason, they are requesting the upgrade.

c. **Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 20 September 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's length and quality of service, to include combat service, and the circumstances surrounding the discharge (Military Sexual Trauma). Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to honorable and changed the separation authority to AR 635-200, Chapter 15, and the narrative reason for separation to Secretarial Authority, with a corresponding separation code to JFF. The Board determined the reentry eligibility (RE) code was proper and equitable and voted not to change it.

*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:** Misconduct (Drug Abuse) / AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c (2) / JKK / RE-4 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

b. **Date of Discharge:** 10 December 2018

c. **Separation Facts:**

(1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 5 November 2018

(2) **Basis for Separation:** wrongfully used cocaine twice

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

(4) Legal Consultation Date: 6 November 2018

(5) Administrative Separation Board: On 6 November 2018, they waived their right to an administrative separation board.

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 15 November 2018 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment: 1 December 2016 / 5 years (fourth reenlistment)

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 30 / High School Diploma / 91

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-6 (SSG) / 92Y2P Unit Supply Specialist / 11 years, 1 month, 4 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations:

(1) Regular Army (RA), 28 November 2009 – 14 November 2013 / Honorable

(2) RA, 15 November 2013 – 19 August 2015 / Honorable

(3) RA, 20 August 2015 – 30 November 2016 / Honorable

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: 3 years, 11 months, 9 days

(1) SWA / Iraq, 2 September 2009 – 27 May 2010 (8 months, 26 days)

(2) SWA / Iraq, 23 May 2011 – 24 November 2011 (6 months, 2 days)

(3) Korea / None, 6 January 2013 – 18 December 2014 (1 year, 11 months, 13 days)

(4) SWA / United Arab Emirates (UAE), 26 April 2015 – 23 January 2016 (8 months, 27 days)

f. Awards and Decorations:

- Army Commendation Medal (5th Award)
- Army Achievement Medal (2nd Award)
- Army Commendation Medal w/Combat device
- Meritorious Unit Commendation (2nd Award)
- Army Good Conduct Medal (3rd Award)
- National Defense Service Medal
- Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal
- Global War on Terrorism Service Medal
- Korea Defense Service Medal
- Iraq Campaign Medal w/Campaign Star (2nd Award)
- Non Commissioned Officer – Professional Development Ribbon (2nd Award)
- Combat Action Badge
- Parachutist Badge
- Driver and Mechanic Badge – Mechanic
- Marksmanship Badge w/Rifle Bar

g. Performance Ratings:

(1) SGT, 5 January 2015 – 31 December 2015 / Among the Best

(2) SGT, 31 December 2015 – 30 December 2016 / Most Qualified

(3) SSG, 22 June 2017 – 21 June 2018 / Highly Qualified
(4) SGT, 22 June 2018 – 10 December 2018 / Qualified

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) On 1 December 2016, the applicant completed their fourth reenlistment for 5 years as a SGT (E-5), with over 9 years of prior active service. The Enlisted Record Brief provides on 1 June 2017, they were promoted to SSG (E-6).

(a) They have served nearly 21 months deployed on three occasions to Iraq and the United Arab Emirates in their previous enlistments, as well as a two year tour in Korea.

(b) On 25 July 2018, they were flagged, Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG) for drug abuse adverse action (UA) and field-initiated involuntary separation (BA).

(2) On 17 July 2018, The Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) Manager informed the command of the applicant's positive urinalysis for cocaine on 25 June 2018 and provided the required actions IAW AR 600-85, such as notifying local CID, refer the Soldier to Behavioral Health for evaluation/assessment within five duty days; initiating their FLAG; and to comply with regulatory guidance AR 635-200.

(3) On 31 July 2018, the applicant completed their medical history and medical examination (MHE) for separation at Robinson Health Clinic, Fort Bragg, NC, with the applicant noting their emergency room visit for head exhaustion and "No health problems." The applicant was qualified for service; the provider noted "varicose veins in the right leg" and did not provide any recommendations.

(4) On 9 October 2018, although the original nonjudicial punishment proceedings are not in the record, the commander vacated the suspension of the punishment, which imposed the reduction to SGT (E-5) and the forfeiture of \$1,645.00 pay per month for two months.

(5) On 17 October 2018, The Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) Manager informed the command of the applicant's second positive urinalysis for cocaine (4 September 2018) and provided the required actions IAW AR 600-85, such as notifying local CID, refer the Soldier to Behavioral Health for evaluation/assessment within five duty days; initiating their FLAG; and to comply with regulatory guidance AR 635-200.

(6) On 5 November 2018, the company commander notified the applicant of their intent to initiate separation proceedings under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c (2), Misconduct (Drug Abuse), for having wrongfully used cocaine on two occasions on or about 22 – 25 June 2018 and on or between 4 August – 4 September 2018. They recommended an General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service, in which on 13 November 2018, the battalion commander concurred with. The applicant acknowledged receipt of their separation notice.

(7) On 6 November 2018, the applicant waived their right to an administrative separation board and elected to submit a statement on their behalf; however, the record is void of any statements. Defense counsel counseled the applicant on the possible effects of their separation and for having waived the rights available to them.

(8) On 15 November 2018, the separation approval authority approved the discharge with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service.

(9) On 23 November 2018, their separation orders were issued. A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflects the applicant was discharged accordingly on 10 December 2018, 11 years, 1 month, and 22 days of total service. The applicant provided their electronic signature and has completed their first full term of service.

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: None

j. Behavioral Health Condition(s):

(1) Applicant provided: A Veterans Affairs (VA) Rating Decision, dated 3 September 2020, indicates in part, the applicant was awarded a 70% service-connected disability rating, for PTSD, with panic attacks and other substance use disorder in early remission (also claimed as alcohol abuse, anxiety, bipolar disorder, major depression, drug abuse and mental disorder).

(2) AMHRR Listed: On 1 August 2018, the applicant completed a mental status evaluation (MSE) at Robinson Embedded Behavioral Health, Fort Bragg, NC, which provides the applicant was at the time, in treatment for the diagnosis of cocaine use, unspecified cocaine-induced disorder. However, there was no evidence of mental defect, emotional illness, or psychiatric disorder of sufficient severity to warrant disposition through military medical channels. The applicant was considered mentally responsible, could distinguish right from wrong, and possessed sufficient mental capacity to understand and participate intelligently as a respondent in any administrative proceedings. They were psychologically cleared for any administrative action deemed appropriate by the separation authority.

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: Application for the Review of Discharge; Veterans Affairs (VA) Rating Decision

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The applicant is 70% service-connected and under the care of the VA, sober, and working through their issues.

7. STATUTORY, REGULATORY AND POLICY REFERENCE(S):

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

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

(1) Individually and collectively, these documents provide further clarification to the Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records when considering requests by Veterans for modification of their discharge due to mental health conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Liberal consideration will be given to Veterans petitioning for discharge relief when the application for relief is based in whole or in part on matters relating to mental health conditions, including PTSD; TBI; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Special consideration will be given to Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) determinations that document a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment potentially contributed to the circumstances resulting in a less than honorable discharge characterization. Special consideration will also be given in cases where a civilian provider confers diagnoses of a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment if the case records contain narratives supporting symptomatology at the time of service or when any other evidence which may reasonably indicate that a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment existed at the time of discharge might have mitigated the misconduct that caused a discharge of lesser characterization.

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

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

d. Army Regulation 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations), set policies, standards, and procedures to ensure the readiness and competency of the force while providing for the orderly administrative separation of Soldiers for a variety of reasons. Readiness is promoted by maintaining high standards of conduct and performance.

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) An Under other-than-honorable-conditions discharge is an administrative separation from the Service under conditions other than honorable and it may be issued for misconduct, fraudulent entry, security reasons, or in lieu of trial by court martial based on certain circumstances or patterns of behavior or acts or omissions that constitute a significant departure from the conduct expected of Soldiers in the Army.

(4) Chapter 14 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for separating members for misconduct. Specific categories include minor disciplinary infractions, a pattern of misconduct, and commission of a serious offense, to include abuse of illegal drugs, convictions by civil authorities and desertion or being absent without leave. Action will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impractical or unlikely to succeed. A discharge under other than honorable conditions is normally appropriate for a Soldier discharged under this chapter. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record. A Soldier is subject to action per this section for commission of a serious military or civilian offense, if the specific circumstances of the offense warrant separation and a punitive discharge is, or would be, authorized for the same or a closely related offense under the Manual for Courts-Martial.

(5) Chapter 15 provides explicitly for separation under the prerogative of the Secretary of the Army. Secretarial plenary separation authority is exercised sparingly and seldom delegated. Ordinarily, it is used when no other provision of this regulation applies, and early separation is clearly in the Army's best interest. Separations under this paragraph are effective only if approved in writing by the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary's approved designee as announced in updated memoranda. Secretarial separation authority is normally exercised on a case-by-case basis.

e. Army Regulation 635-5-1 (Separation Program Designator (SPD) Codes) provides the specific authorities (regulatory or directive), reasons for separating Soldiers from active duty, and the SPD codes to be entered on the DD Form 214. It identifies the SPD code of "JKK" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14-12c (2), Misconduct (Drug Abuse).

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

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

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

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

g. Army Regulation 600-85 (Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)) provided a comprehensive alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control policies, procedures, and responsibilities for Soldiers for ASAP services. The ASAP is a command program that emphasizes readiness and personal responsibility. The ultimate decision regarding separation or retention of abusers is the responsibility of the Soldier's chain of command. Abuse of alcohol or the use of illicit drugs by military personnel is inconsistent with Army values and the standards of performance, discipline, and readiness necessary to accomplish the Army's mission. All Soldiers who are identified as drug abusers, without exception, will be referred to the ASAP counseling center for screening; be considered for disciplinary action under the UCMJ, as appropriate; and be processed for administrative separation in accordance with Army Regulation 635-200.

(1) Unit commanders must intervene early and refer all Soldiers suspected or identified as alcohol and/or drug abusers to the ASAP. The unit commander should recommend enrollment based on the Soldier's potential for continued military service in terms of professional skills, behavior, and potential for advancement. ASAP participation is mandatory for all Soldiers who are command referred. Failure to attend a mandatory counseling session may constitute a violation of Article 86 (Absence Without Leave) of the UCMJ.

(2) Alcohol and/or other drug abusers, and in some cases dependent alcohol users, may be enrolled in the ASAP when such enrollment is clinically recommended. Soldiers who fail to participate adequately in, or to respond successfully to, rehabilitation will be processed for administrative separation and not be provided another opportunity for rehabilitation except under the most extraordinary circumstances, as determined by the Clinical Director in consultation with the unit commander.

(3) Alcohol and/or other drug abusers, and in some cases dependent alcohol users, may be enrolled in the ASAP when such enrollment is clinically recommended. Soldiers who fail to participate adequately in, or to respond successfully to, rehabilitation will be processed for administrative separation and not be provided another opportunity for rehabilitation except under the most extraordinary circumstances, as determined by the Clinical Director in consultation with the unit commander.

(4) All Soldiers who are identified as drug abusers, without exception, will be referred to the ASAP counseling center for screening; be considered for disciplinary action under the UCMJ, as appropriate; and be processed for administrative separation in accordance with Army Regulation 635-200.

h. Manual for Courts-Martial (2012 Edition), United States, states military law consists of the statutes governing the military establishment and regulations issued thereunder, the constitutional powers of the President and regulations issued thereunder, and the inherent authority of military commanders. Military law includes jurisdiction exercised by courts-martial and the jurisdiction exercised by commanders with respect to nonjudicial punishment. The purpose of military law is to promote justice, to assist in maintaining good orders and discipline in the Armed Forces. Article 112a (wrongful use of cocaine) states in the subparagraph, the maximum punishment consists of a bad conduct discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for five years.

i. Title 38, U.S. Code, Sections 1110 and 1131, permits the VA to award compensation for a medical condition which was incurred in or aggravated by active military service. The VA, however, is not required by law to determine medical unfitness for further military service. The VA, in accordance with its own policies and regulations, awards compensation solely on the basis that a medical condition exists and that said medical condition reduces or impairs the

social or industrial adaptability of the individual concerned. Consequently, due to the two concepts involved, an individual's medical condition, although not considered, medically unfitting for military service at the time of processing for separation, discharge, or retirement, may be sufficient to qualify the individual for VA benefits based on an evaluation by the agency.

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

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

b. The available evidence provides the applicant completed their fourth reenlistment as a SGT, with over 9 years of active duty service. In their previous periods of service, the applicant deployed for nearly 21 months to Iraq and the UAE, as well as a two year tour in Korea. They served over 8 months prior to the misconduct which led to their discharge.

c. The applicant tested positive for cocaine and received nonjudicial punishment. The original proceedings were not in the record; however, the sentence or partial sentence was suspended. Then, the applicant tested positive for cocaine two months later, consequently, the reduction to SGT and the forfeiture of some pay for two months were imposed. Separation proceedings were initiated under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c (2), Misconduct (Drug Abuse), with a General (Under Honorable Conditions). The applicant waived their right to an administrative separation board and elected to submit a statement on their behalf but no statements were found in there record. Defense counsel counseled the applicant on the possible effects of their separation and for having waived the rights available to them.

(1) Their MSE provides the applicant was in treatment for the diagnosis of cocaine use, unspecified cocaine-induced disorder. However, there was no evidence of mental defect, emotional illness, or psychiatric disorder of sufficient severity to warrant disposition through military medical channels. The applicant was considered mentally responsible, could distinguish right from wrong, and possessed sufficient mental capacity to understand and participate intelligently as a respondent in any administrative proceedings. They were medically and psychologically cleared for any administrative action deemed appropriate by the separation authority.

(2) They served 2 years and 10 days of their 5-year contractual obligation.

d. Chapter 14 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for separation members for misconduct. Specific categories include minor disciplinary infractions, a pattern of misconduct, commission of a serious offense and convictions by civil authorities. Action will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impracticable or is unlikely to succeed. A discharge under other than honorable conditions is normally appropriate for a Soldier discharged under this chapter. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record.

e. Published Department of Defense guidance indicates that the guidance is not intended to interfere or impede on the Board's statutory independence. The Board will determine the relative weight of the action that led to the discharge and whether it supports relief or not. In reaching is determination, the Board shall consider the applicant's petition, available records and/or submitted documents in support of the petition.

9. BOARD DISCUSSION AND DETERMINATION:

a. As directed by the 2017 memo signed by A.M. Kurta, the board considered the following factors:

(1) Did the applicant have a condition or experience that may excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor, a voting member, reviewed the applicant's DOD and VA health records, applicant's statement, and/or civilian provider documentation and found that the applicant has the following potentially-mitigating diagnoses/experiences: the applicant was diagnosed in-service with Adjustment Disorder and Unspecified Stimulant Related Disorder. The applicant endorsed trauma symptoms secondary to a 2013 Military Sexual Trauma (MST) which periodically amplified. Post-service, the applicant is service connected for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) due to MST.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The applicant was diagnosed in-service with Adjustment Disorder and Unspecified Stimulant Related Disorder. She endorsed trauma symptoms secondary to a 2013 MST which periodically amplified.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that given the MST occurred prior to the misconduct and nexus between trauma and substance abuse, the basis is mitigated.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **Yes.** Based on liberally considering all the evidence before the Board, the ADRB determined that the condition or experience outweighed the basis of separation.

b. Response to Contention(s): The applicant seeks relief contending, they take pride in their service and for having served in the Army for 11 Honorable years, not General (Under Honorable Conditions). Although they were discharged for drug abuse, the applicant contends this should not reflect on their DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty), as they are receiving 70% service-connected rating for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), with panic attacks and other substance use disorder in early remission also claimed as alcohol abuse, Anxiety, Bipolar Disorder, Major Depression, Drug Abuse, and Mental Disorder. They loved being in the Army and wanted to retire but all the things the applicant went through did not allow them to. Once the applicant realized they were sick and needed help without being ashamed to talk about it, they have been staying sober, working through all of their issues from the past and present. For this reason, they are requesting the upgrade. 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 (PTSD) due to MST mitigating the applicant's wrong use of cocaine.

c. The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's length and quality of service, to include combat service, and the circumstances surrounding the discharge (Military Sexual Trauma). Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to honorable and changed the separation authority to AR 635-200, Chapter 15, and the narrative reason for separation to Secretarial Authority, with a corresponding separation code to JFF. The Board determined the reentry eligibility (RE) code was proper and equitable and voted not to change it.

d. Rationale for Decision:

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE
AR20210005188

(1) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable because the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) due to MST mitigated the applicant's misconduct of wrongful use of cocaine. Thus, the prior characterization is no longer appropriate.

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

(3) The RE code will not change due to the applicant's medical condition.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214:** 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:** AR 635-200

Authenticating Official:

7/15/2025



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