

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

a. **Application Date:** 26 August 2020

b. **Date Received:** 26 October 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 and a narrative reason change.

b. The applicant seeks relief contending, they have been awarded 50% service-connection from the Department of Veteran Affairs (VA), for their diagnoses of Major Depressive Disorder, Panic Disorder, and Alcohol Use Disorder, as it was related to their time in service. They are requesting their discharge be upgrade to an Honorable discharge and have their narrative reason for separation stricken from the record.

(1) A self-authored statement further provides their diagnosis was directly correlated with their position, as an Intelligence Analyst, from January 2013 to March 2017. In their job, they regularly witnessed human atrocities throughout their years of service, as a counter terrorism analyst, the residual effects of which, has caused their chronically depressed and anxious condition. They saw a Jordanian pilot doused in gasoline and burned alive, heard their screams ... watched as the flesh melted off their face. They witnessed beheadings. They saw people thrown, headfirst, from high buildings to the pavement below and execution style murders of innocent civilians. They saw human remains after airstrikes. Watched men cheer after drone strikes cast limbs and body parts airborne. Rape was pervasive. They read interceptive communications wherein two insurgents joked about violating a 14 year old Yazidi child, how they delighted in watching them tremble in horror. We worked under the routine knowledge that children were being crucified and mentally disabled children were unwittingly sent as suicide bombers.

(2) There was both a sense of urgency to intervene, and hopelessness about it. It carried on then as it does now, and they would ruminate on the futility of their efforts, in much the same way, they constantly worry about the uncertainty of their own future. This condition has made the applicant's attempts to have normal relationships almost impossible and was a major contributing factor to their marriage dissolving and resulting in divorce. Due to their security clearance, they could not "vent" the way most due about their job, they could sit down and talk to their (then) spouse about the haunting images to help them process. So, like many they turned to alcohol, and they have struggled with alcohol abuse while in service and continuing on after service, as a way to cope with the things they have witnessed. In a memorandum dated 10 March 2017, from their commander under section F, states regarding their reason for separation under AR 635-200: "Specific, factual reason for action recommendation: On 29 October 2016, [they applicant] physically controlled a vehicle while the alcohol content in [their] blood or breath equaled or exceeded legal limits. On 3 December 2016, [the applicant] received a citation for public intoxication."

c. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 10 April 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's in-service mitigating factors (length, quality) and medical diagnosis of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) outweighing the basis of separation - driving while under the influence of alcohol and public intoxication. Therefore, the board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of mitigating the applicant's misconduct - characterization of service to Honorable and change 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. No change to the reentry code.

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

a. Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization: Misconduct (Serious Offense) / AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12C / JKQ / RE-3 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

b. Date of Discharge: 31 March 2017

c. Separation Facts:

(1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 9 March 2017

(2) **Basis for Separation:** Driving while under the influence of alcohol and public intoxication

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

(4) **Legal Consultation Date:** Waived on 9 March 2017

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

(6) **Separation Decision Date / Characterization:** 21 March 2017 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment: 18 July 2012 / 3 years, 29 weeks

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 26 / bachelor's degree / 125

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-4 / 35F1O Intelligence Analyst / 4 years, 2 months, and 3 days.

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: None

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: None

f. Awards and Decorations: JMUA-2, NIMUC, AGCM, NDSM, GWTSM, NOPDR, ASR

g. Performance Ratings: NA

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) On 29 January 2013, the applicant enlisted in the Regular Army for 3 years and 29 weeks as a SPC. The Enlisted Record Brief provides they have a bachelor's degree in Sociology (2009) and has been awarded their first Army Good Conduct Medal. On 31 October 2016, they were flagged, Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG), for alcohol adverse action (VA) and on 22 February 2017, for field-initiated involuntary separation (BA).

(2) On 1 December 2016, the applicant received a General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand (GOMOR), for having been found asleep and intoxicated in their damaged vehicle off base by City Police. They were unable to administer field sobriety tests due to the applicant's inability to perform them. City Police transported the applicant to Goodfellow AFB and turned the applicant over to military control. The Air Force Security personnel located video of the applicant's vehicle striking and jumping a curb as they departed the base a few hours earlier. A search authorization to obtain the applicant's blood was granted, which registered .25 blood alcohol content (BAC). The GOMOR was imposed under the provisions of AR 600-37, which was filed in their OMPF, as they elected not to submit rebuttal matters on their behalf. Statements from eyewitnesses and officers involved, provide further details of the misconduct.

(3) On 3 December 2016, the applicant was charged with public intoxication at a bar, arrested, and transported to the County Jail. They was released to their command, pending court (8 December).

(4) On 31 January 2017, the applicant completed their medical assessment and history for their separation. On their assessment, the applicant provides in block 12, they have been treated by Rivercrest Hospital for Depression and Alcohol Abuse. Block 14 lists their medications as Lexapro and Wellbutrin.

(a) On their history, block 29 lists the following explanations of "yes" answers:

- 17a: Anxiety – Lexapro
- 17e: Currently mental health at Goodfellow AFB
- 17f: Depression – Lexapro, Wellbutrin
- 17g: Depression
- 21: Rivercrest Hospital, San Angelo (Rehab)
- 22: Wisdom teeth, dental implants
- 24: Rivercrest Hospital, Depression, Alcohol Abuse

(b) The provider noted "see AHLTA."

(c) On 15 February 2017, the applicant was seen for their medical examination at the 17th Medical Group, Goodfellow AFB; however, the form is lined through with the note, "see AHLTA."

(5) On 9 March 2017, the company commander notified the applicant of their intent to initiate separation proceedings under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c, Misconduct (Serious Offense), for driving while under the influence of alcohol (31 October 2016) and public intoxication (3 December 2016); they recommended a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service.

(a) The same day, the applicant acknowledged receipt of the separation notice, elected to waive their rights to legal consultation, and elected not to submit a statement on their behalf.

(b) On 10 March 2017, the commander's report, provides on 3 February 2017, the applicant accepted nonjudicial punishment for physically controlling a vehicle while their blood alcohol concentration exceeded the legal limits. Punishment was imposed consisting of reduction to PV2; forfeiture of \$878.00 pay per month, suspended, to be automatically remitted, if not vacated on or before 4 May 2017; extra duty for 45 days; restriction to the limits of company area, dining/medical facility, and place of worship for 45 days. The applicant was enrolled in the Airforce Drug and Alcohol Preventative Treatment Program.

(c) On 13 March 2017, the battalion commander concurred with the recommendation to separate the applicant, with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service.

(d) On 21 March 2017, the separation approval authority approved the discharge, with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service.

(6) On 28 March 2017, their separation orders were issued. A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflects the applicant was discharged accordingly on 31 March 2017, with 4 years, 8 months, and 15 days of total service. The applicant has completed their first full term of service.

i. **Lost Time / Mode of Return:** None

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

(1) **Applicant provided:** On 28 October 2019, the applicant provided a VA Rating Decision, indicating they have a service-connected disability with a 50% rating effective 13 June 2019, for Major Depressive Disorder, Panic Disorder, and Alcohol Use Disorder (also claimed as general Anxiety).

(2) **AMHRR Listed:** On 16 February 2017, the applicant completed their mental status evaluation with Behavioral Health, for their separation, which diagnosed them, AXIS I as Alcohol use disorder, moderate; Adjustment disorder with depressed mood. Their recommendation was to follow-up with mental health and ADAPT. The applicant required temporary duty limitations and likely behavioral health treatment to be restored to full duty. They had no obvious impairments, with cooperative behavior, and normal perception; occasionally impulsive and not considered dangerous. In the following remarks, the provider indicates:

The member was interviewed as part of evaluation for separation. SM denied any psychiatric treatment prior to joining military service. The clinical interview failed to indicate any past psychiatric disorders, although the patient reported that [they have] "felt depressed" throughout [their] life. SM is currently in the ADAPT program for substance abuse. Results indicated the presence of a psychiatric disorder that warrants continued treatment. SM is cleared for separation.

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: DD Form 293 (Application for the Review of Discharge); Self-Authored Statement; DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or

Discharge from Active Duty); Partial Separation Package; Veterans Affairs (VA) Rating Decision

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: None submitted with this 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), 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 provides the basic authority for the separation of enlisted personnel.

(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 "JKQ" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14-12c, Misconduct (Serious Offense).

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 waiverable and nonwaiverable separations. Table 3-1, defines reentry eligibility (RE) codes:

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

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

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

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.

(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.

(2) 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.

(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 (2016 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 111 (Drunken or reckless operation of a vehicle) states in the subparagraph, the maximum punishment consists of a bad conduct discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for six months.

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 an 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 enlisted in the Regular Army for 3 years and 29 weeks as a SPC. They were awarded their first Army Good Conduct Medal. They served for 3 years and 9 months prior to their misconduct. They were flagged, Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG), for alcohol abuse (adverse action), in which a GOMOR was imposed and filed in their OMPF, as they elected not to submit rebuttal matters on their behalf. A little over a month later, the applicant was arrested for public intoxication, as a result, they were processed for separation IAW AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12C, Misconduct (Serious Offense) and discharged with a General

(Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service.

(1) The applicant completed a mental status evaluation for their separation, which diagnosed them with Alcohol use Disorder, moderate; Adjustment Disorder with Depressed Mood, recommending them to follow-up with mental health and ADAPT. Results indicated a presence of a psychiatric disorder that warranted continued treatment. The applicant provided a VA Rating Decision, indicating they have a service-connected disability with a 50% rating, for Major Depressive Disorder, Panic Disorder, and Alcohol Use Disorder (also claimed as general Anxiety).

(2) They served 2 years, 9 months, and 19 days of their 4-year contractual obligation.

c. 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.

d. 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 its 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: Major Depressive Disorder. [Note: diagnosis of Adjustment DO with depressed mood is subsumed under MDD.].

(2) Did the condition exist, or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found VA service connection for MDD establishes it began or occurred during military service.

(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 has a mitigating BH condition, MDD. As there is an association between MDD and self-medication with alcohol, there is a nexus between this diagnosis and the applicant's arrests for DUI and PI.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **Yes.** The board concurred with the opinion of the Board's Medical Advisor, a voting member. As a

result, the ADRB applied liberal consideration and found that the applicant's MDD outweighed the misconduct - driving while under the influence of alcohol and public intoxication - the basis for separation for the aforementioned reason.

b. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant seeks relief contending, they have been awarded 50% service-connection from the Department of Veteran Affairs, for their diagnoses of Major Depressive Disorder, Panic Disorder, and Alcohol Use Disorder, as it was related to their time in service. They are requesting their discharge be upgrade to an Honorable discharge and have their narrative reason for separation stricken from the record. The Board considered this contention and determined that relief was warranted based on the applicant's MDD mitigating the misconduct - driving while under the influence of alcohol and public intoxication charge.

(2) The applicant contends, they turned to alcohol and struggled with alcohol abuse while in service and continuing on after service, as a way to cope with the things they have witnessed. 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 MDD outweighing the DUI and public intoxication basis for separation.

c. The board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's MDD and length and quality of service mitigating the applicant's DUI and public intoxication charge. Therefore, the board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to honorable and change 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. No change to the reentry code.

d. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to honorable because the applicant's length of service and MDD mitigated the applicant's driving while under the influence of alcohol and public intoxication charge. Thus, the prior characterization is no longer appropriate.

(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.

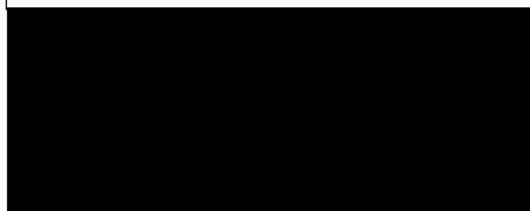
(3) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214 / Separation Order: Yes**
- b. Change Characterization to: Honorable**
- c. Change Reason / SPD code to: Misconduct (Minor Infractions)/JKN**
- d. Change RE Code to: No Change**
- e. Change Authority to: AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a**

Authenticating Official:

5/3/2024



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