

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

a. **Application Date:** 24 November 2020

b. **Date Received:** 22 February 2021

c. **Counsel:** None

**2. REQUEST, ISSUES, BOARD TYPE, AND DECISION:**

a. **Applicant's Requests and Issues:** The current characterization of service for the period under review is General (Under Honorable Conditions). The applicant requests an upgrade to Honorable.

b. The applicant seeks relief contending, at the time of their discharge, they were undergoing a Medical Evaluation Board (MEB), as they were being treated for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), on top of occupational problems. They were heavily medicated on psychotropic medications from May 2010 until their discharge and continued them with the VA until 2016, when a stable treatment was finally in place. Several military doctors explained to their unit that the applicant was under heavy medication and had been inpatient hospitalized several times and should have been moved to a Warrior Transition Unit, while they completed their medical board, as they were dealing with extreme side effects from the multiple medications they were placed on.

(1) Their unit refused to let them transfer to the Warrior Transition Unit, refused to follow their permanent profile, and treated them like a drug addict, by sitting outside and watching the applicant's house, while having violated HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act) for their spouse's medical records to determine if the applicant was lying about appointments. The applicant reported the HIPAA violation from their command to their battalion commander and their leadership all received negative counseling's. The unit's poor understanding of their medication side effects and treatment towards the applicant, caused them to have psychotic episodes including a blackout episode that caused them to become incoherent and drove out into the desert and passed out in the heat. They were found by a local sheriff and an ambulance near death and was hospitalized. Their unit was getting ready to deploy and was getting rid of anyone who was non-deployable. The applicant had already extended their ETS (expiration term of service) twice for their Medical Board and was not on good terms with their commander and first sergeant, since the heavy medication had them in a very unreasonable and altered state of mind.

(2) They served their country with Honor and was an exceptional Soldier having served their command without question, with awards from both units attached. As soon as they were placed into the 29th Engineer BDE 1-1AD for their Medical Board, their leadership failed the applicant with constant threats of Article 15s and retribution aimed at them for reporting the HIPAA violations, for being unreliable due to the heavy psychotropic medications, and for the permanent profile limiting them on their duties. The applicant was separated with an administrative action and not a court-martial to get them out fast, neglecting all of their necessary treatment. They have waited years to request an upgrade because they did not understand their rights and available resources as they were heavily medicated for years. Now, they are unemployable through the VA, paid 100% service-connection, and hope to fix their discharge type, as they have been left behind and their service to their country somehow tainted with a skewed view of them as a bad Soldier.

**c. Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 28 February 2025, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the circumstances surrounding the discharge (PTSD; Bipolar Disorder; TBI/Cognitive Disorder). 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, paragraph 14- 12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN. The Board voted not to change the reentry eligibility code as it is proper and equitable.

*Please see Section 9 of this document for more detail regarding the Board's decision.*

### **3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:**

**a. Reason / Authority / Codes / Characterization:** Pattern of Misconduct / AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12B / JKA / RE-3 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

**b. Date of Discharge:** 24 May 2012

**c. Separation Facts:**

**(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** Undated

**(2) Basis for Separation:** The applicant falsified the commander's signature, signed a false official document, and failed to be at their appointed place of duty on multiple occasions.

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

**(4) Legal Consultation Date:** 4 May 2012

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

**(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization:** 17 May 2012 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

### **4. SERVICE DETAILS:**

**a. Date / Period of Enlistment:** 18 September 2008 / 3 years, 18 weeks

**b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 18 / GED / 98

**c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-4 (SPC) / 12B10 Combat Engineer / 3 years ,8 months, 7 days

**d. Prior Service / Characterizations:** None

**e. Overseas Service / Combat Service:** SWA / Iraq (3 May 2009 – 3 May 2010) / 1 year and 1 day

**f. Awards and Decorations:**

- Army Commendation Medal
- Meritorious Unit Commendation
- Army Good Conduct Medal
- National Defense Service Medal

- Global War on Terrorism Service Medal
- Iraq Campaign Service Medal w/Campaign Star
- Army Service Ribbon
- Overseas Service Ribbon
- Driver and Mechanic Badge - Mechanic

**g. Performance Ratings: NA**

**h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:**

(1) On 18 September 2008, the applicant enlisted in the Regular Army for 3 years and 18 weeks as a private, PVT (E-1). The Enlisted Record Brief provides on 1 March 2009, they promoted to private second class, PV2 (E-2); to private first class, PFC (E-3); and on 18 September 2010, to specialist, SPC (E-4). On 8 November 2011, they were flagged, Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG), for adverse action and on 2 May 2012, for field-initiated involuntary separation (BA). On 10 January 2012, the applicant received nonjudicial punishment (NJP) in violation of Article 123, UCMJ (forgery), for falsified their commander's signature (CPT) and signed a false official document. They did not appeal. The punishment imposed a reduction to PFC (E-3); and forfeiture of \$455.00 pay per month for one month, suspended, to be automatically remitted if not vacated before 25 July 2012.

(2) On 20 April 2012, the applicant received NJP in violation of four specifications of Article 86, UCMJ (fail to go, at the time prescribed, appointed place of duty), for having failed to report to work on 1 and 2 March 2012 and behavioral health (BH) on 21 and 22 March 2012. They did not appeal. The punishment imposed reduction to PVT (E-1), suspended, to be automatically remitted if not vacated before 17 October 2012; and 45 days of restriction. On 20 April 2012, a statement from defense counsel provides the four failures to report occurrences could be attributed to the applicant's combat related mental health issues and was likely due to the medications they were prescribed. Counsel advised the misconduct should be dealt with at a lower level and recommended the commander discuss the effects of TBI with the TBI Clinic.

(a) The applicant suffered from TBI as a result of a rocket which impacted the motor pool at FOB Gary Owen in Al Amarah, Iraq in 2009. The applicant was 40 feet from the impact; the blast and fragments caused them a concussion, which resulted in TBI and PTSD. Unfortunately, the applicant was kept in theater and served the full year of the deployment. They have received a disability rating of 50%. UCMJ action for what are fairly minor offenses can jeopardize the applicant's PEB (Physical Evaluation Board). Under the provisions of AR 27-10, non-punitive measures and counseling of the Soldier are adequate to address this issue and are appropriate based on their situation. Certainly, an Article 15 was within the command's discretion, but asked why the applicant was even at a Field Grade Article 15 and instead, posed a rehabilitative transfer to the WTB (Warrior Transition Battalion) would have met the needs of both the applicant and the command.

(b) Counsel requested the command to adhere to the Warrior Ethos and to not leave this fallen Soldier by giving them an Article 15 and to allow the applicant to remain eligible for the benefits the Army and this country owe them for their service. The applicant had a spouse and three young children and with diminished job prospects, the disability would allow the applicant support for their family. The PEB should not have been tainted by very minor misconduct, with their TBI and PTSD.

(3) On 13 and 25 April 2012, the applicant completed a separation medical history and examination at Fort Bliss SFCC Physical Exam Clinic, TX and was not qualified for service

(separation) as they were in a MEB process and the provider noted to see AHLTA.

(4) Although undated, the company commander notified the applicant of their intent to initiate separation proceedings under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12B, Pattern of Misconduct, for having falsified their commander's signature, signed a false official document, and the applicant failed to be at their appointed place of duty on multiple occasions. They recommended an General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service; however, both the battalion and the brigade commanders both recommended an Honorable. On 2 May 2012, the applicant acknowledged receipt of their separation notice, and on 4 May 2012, waived their right to defense counsel, and elected to provide a statement on their behalf; however, the record is void of any.

(5) On 17 May 2012, the separation authority approved the discharge with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service. A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflects the applicant was discharged accordingly on 24 May 2012, with 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days of total service. The applicant provided their electronic signature and has not completed their first full term of service.

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

**j. Behavioral Health Condition(s):** PTSD, TBI

(1) **Applicant provided:** A VA Summary of Benefits Letter, dated 5 June 2020, indicates they are rated 90% service-connected disability; however, the disabilities are not provided.

(2) **AMHRR Listed:** A Medical Evaluation Board, dated 15 March 2012, provides the applicant reached MRDP due to PTSD from "difficulties with memory/attention significant enough to interfere with multiple job duties including carrying out orders. They have had BH counseling for more than one year (maximum benefit) and have been on multiple medications and treatments during the 18 months. Their condition was unlikely to be resolved in one year and therefore, the applicant did not meet retention standards IAW AR 40-501, chapter 3-31. Although not in the record, defense counsel alluded to a 50% disability rating.

**5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:** Application for Correction of Military Record; Self-Authored Statement; Medical Records; Service Records; VA Summary of Benefits Letter

**6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS:** The applicant is under the care of the VA and 100% service-connected.

**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)** Chapter 3 provides 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.

**(a)** 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.

**(b)** 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.

**(2)** Chapter 14 (Separation for Misconduct) established policy and prescribed procedures for separating members for misconduct. Action will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when its 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. Paragraph 14-12b (Pattern of Misconduct), stated, a pattern of misconduct consisting of one of the following – discreditable involvement with civil 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 UCMJ, Army regulations, the civil law, and time-honored customs and traditions of the Army.

**(3)** 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 "JKA" as the appropriate code to assign enlisted Soldiers who are discharged under the provisions of Army Regulation 635-200, Chapter 14-12B, 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 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 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. Manual for Courts-Martial (2008 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 123 (forgery) states in the subparagraph, the maximum punishment consists of a dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for five years.

h. 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. A review of the available evidence provides the applicant enlisted in the RA, promoted to SPC, deployed to Iraq for one year (May 2009 – May 2010), and served for 3 years, 1 month, and 20 days prior to the misconduct which led to their involuntary separation. The applicant received two NJPs for falsely forging their commander's signature (Article 123, UCMJ: forgery) and for failure to report to duty (Article 86: failure to go to appointed place of duty) on multiple occasions. Consequently, they were reduced to PFC and placed on restriction. The company commander initiated separation proceedings under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12B, Pattern of Misconduct, with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service; although, the battalion and brigade commanders both recommended an Honorable.

(1) Defense counsel provided support letter to the commander with the second NJP for the four occurrences of having failed to report and identified the applicant's TBI and PTSD diagnosis as a result of a rocket blast while in Iraq and recommended the misconduct should be dealt with at a lower level. Unfortunately, the applicant remained in theater even after the injuries sustained. Counsel additionally recommended a rehabilitative transfer to the WTB which

would have met both the applicant and the command's needs, and additionally identified that the Article 15 would affect their eligibility for benefits for themselves and their family. Lastly, counsel stated the PEB should not be tainted by minor misconduct by a Soldier with TBI and PTSD.

(2) The applicant completed a separation examination and additionally, receives 90% service-connected disability from the VA. Their ETS was extended by nearly four months, as they served over their 3 year-18-week 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: PTSD; Bipolar Disorder; TBI/Cognitive Disorder [Note-diagnoses of Anxiety DO NOS, Depressive Disorder, Adjustment DO with disturbance of emotions are subsumed under diagnosis of Bipolar Disorder. Diagnosis of Dissociative DO is subsumed under diagnosis of PTSD.]

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found that all of the applicant's BH diagnoses with the exception of PTSD and TBI were made while he was on active duty. VA service connection for PTSD and TBI establishes nexus with active service.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Partial.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that the applicant has several BH conditions which mitigate some of his misconduct, PTSD; Bipolar Disorder; TBI/Cognitive Disorder [Note-diagnoses of Anxiety DO NOS, Depressive Disorder, Adjustment DO with disturbance of emotions are subsumed under diagnosis of Bipolar Disorder. Diagnosis of Dissociative DO is subsumed under diagnosis of PTSD.] As there is an association between these conditions and avoidant behaviors, there is a nexus between these conditions and his multiple failures to report. His BH diagnoses of Bipolar Disorder, TBI/Cognitive Disorder and PTSD do not mitigate the offenses of forgery or signing a false official statement as these conditions do not affect one's ability to distinguish right from wrong and act in accordance with the right. The applicant has been diagnosed with Bipolar 1 Disorder; most recent episode manic. Forging a signature and falsifying a document could potentially occur as a result of mania, a condition in which an individual's frontal lobe function is impaired leading to poor



judgment and impulsivity. The applicant engaged in this misconduct in Oct 2011. However, record review of BH notes written during that time frame do not indicate that the applicant was in a manic state. Accordingly, it is more likely than not that his Bipolar Disorder played no role in the offenses of forgery and falsification of an official document.

**(4)** Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **Partial.** Based on liberally considering all the evidence before the Board, the ADRB determined that the condition or experience partially outweighed the discharge. The Board determined the applicant's in-service factors of length, quality and combat mitigate the applicant's remaining misconduct that is not medically mitigated (forgery; signing a false official statement).

**b.** Prior Decisions Cited: None

**c.** Response to Contention(s): The applicant contends the aforementioned contentions in section **2b** of this document.

**d.** The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the circumstances surrounding the discharge (PTSD; Bipolar Disorder; TBI/Cognitive Disorder). 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, paragraph 14- 12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN. The Board voted not to change the reentry eligibility code as it is proper and equitable.

**e.** Rationale for Decision:

**(1)** The Board was unanimous in its decision to upgrade the characterization of service to Honorable. The Board concurred with the Medical Advisor's opine that the applicant's PTSD; Bipolar Disorder; TBI/Cognitive Disorder mitigate the applicant's misconduct (multiple failures to report). The applicant's in-service factors of length, quality, and combat and post service accomplishments mitigate the applicant's remaining misconduct that was not medically mitigated (forgery; signing a false official statement).

**(2)** The Board voted to change the reason for discharge to Misconduct (Minor Infractions) under the same rationale, therefore 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.

# ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE

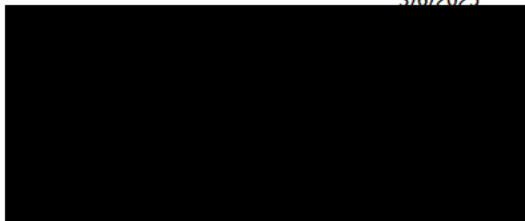
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## 10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- 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: No change

## Authenticating Official:

3/6/2025



### 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