

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

- a. **Application Date:** 27 August 2021
- b. **Date Received:** 27 August 2021
- c. **Counsel:** NA

2. REQUEST, ISSUES, BOARD TYPE, AND DECISION:**a. Applicant's Requests and Issues:**

(1) The current characterization of service for the period under review is General (Under Honorable Conditions). The applicant requests an upgrade to honorable and a change of the separation authority, and the narrative reason for separation.

(2) The applicant seeks relief contending they were not diagnosed with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Alcohol Use Disorder until after their separation from the Army. They are currently 80-percent disabled through the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) with PTSD and other specified trauma and stressor related disorders. They are currently employed with the Department of the Army as a civilian for the last five years. They a period of honorable active service from 1 November 2006 through 18 April 2018 as noted on their DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty).

b. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 8 August 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's PTSD mitigating the two-DUI basis for separation. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed to the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN.

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

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

b. Date of Discharge: 19 February 2014

c. Separation Facts:

(1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 17 January 2013

(2) **Basis for Separation:** on 15 September 2013 and 5 March 2010, wrongfully drove while under the influence of alcohol.

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

(4) **Legal Consultation Date:** 9 January 2014

(5) **Administrative Separation Board:** on 9 January 2014, the applicant conditionally waived consideration of the case before an administrative separation board, contingent upon receiving a characterization of service no less favorable than General (Under Honorable Conditions) discharge.

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 15 January 2014 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Reenlistment: 14 January 2013 / 4 years

b. Age at Reenlistment / Education / GT Score: 25 / HS Diploma / 109

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-6 / 15T3O, Utility Helicopter-60 Helicopter Repairer/Aircrew Member / 7 years, 3 months, and 19 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: None

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: SWA / Iraq (24 September 2007 – 13 November 2008), Afghanistan (20 March 2010 – 14 March 2011, 1 September 2012 – 28 May 2013)

f. Awards and Decorations: ACM-2CS, AM, AAM-2, JMUA, VUA, AGCM, NDSM, GWTSM, ICM-CS, NCOPDR-3, NATOMDL, ASR, OSR-3

g. Performance Ratings:

- 1 March 2012 – 28 February 2013 / Among the Best
- 1 March 2013 – 10 September 2013 / Among the Best
- 11 September 2013 – 18 February 2014 / Marginal

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) A memorandum, Headquarters, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) and Fort Campbell, subject: Administrative Reprimand [GOMOR], dated 30 March 2010, reflects the applicant was reprimanded in writing for driving a motor vehicle on 5 March 2010 in the state of Tennessee with a blood alcohol content of 0.115-percent, in violation of Tennessee law.

(2) A memorandum, Fort Campbell Installation, subject: Administrative Reprimand [GOMOR], dated 10 October 2013, reflects the applicant was reprimanded in writing for driving a motor vehicle on 15 September 2013 in the state of Kentucky with a blood alcohol content of 0.139-percent, in violation of Kentucky law, their second offense in a little over three years. The commanding general states, the applicant was arrested on 5 March 2010 in the state of Tennessee with a blood alcohol content of 0.115-percent. It was totally unacceptable, a U.S. Army NCO, to act in such an irresponsible manner one time, let alone two.

(3) A DA Form 3822 (Report of Mental Status Evaluation) dated 11 December 2013, reflects the applicant is fit for full duty, including deployment. The applicant's Axis I (Psychiatric Conditions) is shown as "Alcohol Abuse." The applicant screened negative for PTSD and Mild Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI). The behavioral health provider states the applicant has two previous Army Substance Abuse Program enrollments due to alcohol related events. The applicant has no behavioral health history and declines services at this time. They meet medical retention requirements and is therefore cleared for administrative separation.

(4) A memorandum, Headquarters, 5th Battalion, 101st Aviation Regiment, 101st Combat Aviation Brigade, subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c, Commission of a Serious Offense, [Applicant], dated 7 January 2014,

reflects the applicant receive notification of the initiation of separation action against them from their battalion commander for Commission of a Serious Offense. The reason for the proposed separation action is described above in paragraph 3c(2). The company commander recommended the applicant's service be characterized as Under Other Than Honorable Conditions. On the same day, the applicant acknowledged receipt of their notification of separation and of the rights available to them.

(5) On 9 January 2014 the applicant completed their Election of Rights acknowledging they have been advised by their consulting counsel of the basis for the contemplated action to separate them for a pattern of misconduct under Army Regulation 635-200, paragraph 14-12c, and its effect; of the rights available to them; and of the effect of any action taken by them in waiving their rights. They understand that if they have six years of total service on the date of initiation of recommendation for separation they are entitled to have their case considered by an administrative separation board. They have been advised of their right to submit a conditional waiver of their right to have their case considered by an administrative separation board. They elected to waive consideration of their case by an administrative separation board, if their service is characterized no less favorably than a General (Under Honorable Conditions) discharge. They elected not to submit statements on their own behalf. They understand they may expect to encounter substantial prejudice in civilian life if they received a character of service that is less than honorable. They further understand that, as the result of issuance of a General (Under Honorable Conditions) discharge, they may be ineligible for many benefits as a veteran under both Federal and State laws.

(6) A memorandum, Headquarters, 5th Battalion, 101st Aviation Regiment, 101st Combat Aviation Brigade, subject: Commander's Report – Proposed Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c, Commission of a Serious Offense, [Applicant], dated 9 January 2014, reflects the applicant's battalion commander's recommendation to separate them from the Army prior to the expiration of their current term of service. The commander states they do not consider it feasible or appropriate to accomplish other disposition as retention of this Soldier is not appropriate because further rehabilitative efforts are not likely to produce a quality Soldier for continued service in the U.S. Army..

(7) A memorandum, Headquarters, 101st Combat Aviation Brigade, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), subject: Separation under Army Regulation 635-200, Paragraph 14-12c, Commission of a Serious Offense, [Applicant], dated 15 January 2014, reflects the separation authority reviewed the separation packet of the applicant and after careful consideration of all matters directed the applicant be separated from the Army prior to the expiration of their current term of service. They approved the applicant's conditional waiver and directed the applicant's service be characterized as General (Under Honorable Conditions). After reviewing the rehabilitative transfer requirements they have determined the requirements will be waived.

(8) A DA Form 2166-8 (NCO Evaluation Report) covering the period 11 September 2013 – 18 February 2014, reflects in –

- Part I (g) (Reason for Submission) – Released from Active Duty
- Part IV (a) (Army Values) – “NO” for Duty, Honor, and Integrity; with comments –
 - “demonstrated a serious lack of integrity and poor judgement without consideration of results”
 - “failed to notify chain of command about DUI in an attempt to cover for themselves while on leave”

- Part IV(b) (Competence) – “NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (Much)” with comments – exercised poor judgment and self-control, resulting in a DUI conviction
- Part IV(c) (Physical Fitness & Military Bearing) – “NEED IMPROVEMENT (Some)” with comment – failed last record Army Physical Fitness Test
- Part IV(d) (Leadership) – “NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (Some)” with comments – failed to set the example for Soldiers to follow, resulting in a loss of credibility and respect from junior NOCs and Soldiers in the unit
- Part V (Overall Performance and Potential) – MARGINAL
- Part V (e) (Senior Rater Bullet Comments) –
 - do not retain
 - do not sent to military schools
 - does not comply with regulations and failed to uphold the trust and requirements of the NCO Corps
 - has displayed great potential in the past; however, their poor judgement displayed a complete disregard for the safety of others and themselves

(9) A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflects the applicant was discharged on 19 February 2014, with 7 years, 3 months, and 19 days of net active service this period. The DD Form 214 show in –

- item 18 (Remarks) – in part, MEMBER HAS COMPLETED FIRST FULL TERM OF SERVICE
- item 24 (Character of Service) – General (Under Honorable Conditions)
- item 26 (Separation Code) – JKQ
- item 27 (Reentry Code) - 3
- item 28 (Narrative Reason for Separation) – Misconduct (Serious Offense)

i. Lost Time / Mode of Return: NA

j. Behavioral Health Condition(s): None

(1) Applicant provided: Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Medical Record reflecting “Problem” tab consisting of PTSD and. My HealtheVet Medical Record reflecting “VA Problem List” which includes PTSD.

(2) AMHRR Listed: DA Form 3822 (Report of Mental Status Evaluation) reflecting a diagnosis of “Alcohol Abuse.”

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:

- DD Form 149 (Application for Correction of Military Records under the Provisions of Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 1552)
- DD Form 214
- Standard Form 50 (Notification of Personnel Action)
- DD Form 2906 (Department of Defense Civilian Performance Plan, Progress Review and appraisal)
- VA Medical Record
- My HealtheVet – Medical Records
- VA Summary of Benefits Letter

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: Department of the Army employment history.

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

a. Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 1553, (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, Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 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 (DoD) 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 VA determinations that document a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment potentially contributed to the circumstances resulting in a less than honorable discharge characterization. Special consideration will also be given in cases where a civilian provider confers diagnoses of a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment if the case records contain narratives supporting symptomatology at the time of service or when any other evidence which may reasonably indicate that a mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment existed at the time of discharge might have mitigated the misconduct that caused a discharge of lesser characterization.

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

shall be exercised in weighing evidence of mitigation in all cases of misconduct by carefully considering the likely causal relationship of symptoms to the misconduct.

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

d. Army Regulation 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations) effective 6 September 2011, 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. It prescribes the policies, procedures, and the general provisions governing the separation of Soldiers before expiration term of service or fulfillment of active duty obligation to meet the needs of the Army and its Soldiers.

(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) A Under Other Than Honorable Conditions Discharge is an administrative separation from the Service under conditions other than honorable. It may be issued for misconduct, fraudulent entry, security reasons, or in lieu of trial by court-martial.

(4) Paragraph 1-16 (Counseling and Rehabilitative Requirements) stated Army leaders at all level must be continually aware of their obligation to provide purpose, direction, and motivation to Soldiers. It is essential that Soldiers who falter, but have potential to serve honorably and well, be given every opportunity to succeed. Commanders must make maximum use of counseling and rehabilitation before determining that a Soldier has no potential for further useful service and, therefore, should be separated. The rehabilitative transfer requirements may be waived by the separation authority in circumstances where common sense and sound judgment indicate that such transfer will serve no useful purpose or produce a quality Soldier.

(5) Chapter 14 (Separation for Misconduct) establishes policy and prescribes procedures for separating personnel for misconduct because of minor disciplinary infractions, a pattern of misconduct, commission of a serious offense, conviction by civil authorities, desertion, and absence 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. Paragraph 14-12c (Commission of a Service Offense), stated 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.

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, paragraph 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 DoD Instructions 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)) governs the program and identifies Army policy on alcohol and other drug abuse, and responsibilities. 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. 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.

h. Manual for Courts-Martial, United States (2012 Edition) stated, 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 order and discipline in the Armed Forces. Appendix 12 (Maximum Punishment Chart) Manual for Courts-Martial shows the maximum punishments include punitive discharge for violating Article 111 (Drunk or Reckless Operation of Vehicle).

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):

a. The Army Discharge Review Board considers applications for upgrade as instructed by Department of Defense Instruction 1332.28.

b. A review of the available evidence provides the applicant received two GOMORs for driving under the influence, waived considered of their case by an Administrative Separation Board contingent upon receiving a General (Under Honorable Conditions) discharge and was involuntarily discharged. Their DD Form 214 provides they were discharged with a character of service of Genera (Under Honorable Condition) for misconduct (serious offense). They completed 7 years, 3 months, and 19 days of net active service and completed their first full term of service; however, they did not complete their 4-year reenlistment agreement.

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; to include abuse of illegal drugs; 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. The applicant's AMHRR does not reflect documentation of a diagnosis of PTSD. The applicant provided VA medical records reflecting PTSD.

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 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.** 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 (70% service-connected).

(2) Did the condition exist, or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found VA service connection establishes nexus with active 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, PTSD. As there is an association between PTSD and self-medication

with alcohol, there is a nexus between this diagnosis and the applicant's two DUIs.

(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 PTSD outweighed the applicant's two-DUI basis for separation for the aforementioned reason(s).

c. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant contends they were not diagnosed with PTSD and Alcohol Use Disorder until after their separation from the Army. The ADRB is not bound by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) decisions. There is no law or regulation which requires that an unfavorable discharge must be upgraded based solely on the Board determination that there was a condition or experience that existed during the applicant's time in service. The Board must also articulate the nexus between that condition or experience and the basis for separation. Then, the Board must determine that the condition or experience outweighed the basis for separation. The criteria used by the VA in determining whether a former service member is eligible for benefits are different than that used by the ARBA when determining a member's discharge characterization. In this case, the Board considered this contention and determined that the applicant's PTSD mitigated the two-DUI basis for separation, and relief was warranted.

(2) The applicant contends they are currently 80-percent disabled with PTSD and other specified trauma and stressor related disorders through the VA. There is no law or regulation which requires that an unfavorable discharge must be upgraded based solely on the Board determination that there was a condition or experience that existed during the applicant's time in service. The Board must also articulate the nexus between that condition or experience and the basis for separation. Then, the Board must determine that the condition or experience outweighed the basis for separation. The criteria used by the VA in determining whether a former service member is eligible for benefits are different than that used by the ARBA when determining a member's discharge characterization. In this case, the Board considered this contention and determined that the applicant's PTSD mitigated the two-DUI basis for separation, and relief was warranted.

(3) The applicant contends they are currently serving as a Department of the Army civilian going on five years. 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 PTSD mitigating the applicant's two-DUI basis for separation.

(4) The applicant contends they have completed honorable active service from 1 November 2006 through 18 April 2018 as noted on their DD Form 214. 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 PTSD mitigating the applicant's two-DUI basis for separation.

d. The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's PTSD mitigating the two-DUI basis for separation.

e. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable because the applicant's PTSD mitigated the applicant's two-DUI misconduct. Thus the prior characterization is no longer appropriate.

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD CASE REPORT AND DIRECTIVE

AR20220000276

(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: 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

8/21/2025



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