

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

a. **Application Date:** 28 February 2022

b. **Date Received:** 19 April 2022

c. **Counsel:** None

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

a. **Applicant Requests:** 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. **Applicant Contention(s)/Issue(s):** The applicant requests relief contending, their discharge was inequitable due to preexisting mental health conditions exacerbated during military service. The applicant asserts their separation was influenced by personal biases unrelated to appropriate medical/administrative consideration. During the period in question, the applicant struggled with severe fatigue, sleep disturbances, and lack of energy, which resulted in instances of sleeping while on duty and missing formations. The applicant acknowledges not fully communicating these issues to their command, citing a lack of trust. The applicant contends they were not afforded adequate medical evaluation and were instead placed on suicide watch, followed by separation with limited notice. They did not contest the separation at the time. Since discharge, the applicant has remained under medical treatment, completed vocational training, establishing stability, and became a parent of two children. The applicant asserts the cited misconduct was related to untreated mental health conditions and requests equitable consideration based on these mitigating circumstances.

c. **Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 27 January 2026, and by a 3-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's PTSD and MDD mitigated the failure to report, disrespect, and disobedience; medication to treat those mitigated the sleeping on duty; and outweighed the remaining minor misconduct of breaking quarters. 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. Please see **Board Discussion and Determination** section for more detail regarding the Board's decision. Board member names are available upon request.

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:** 31 May 2012

c. **Separation Facts:**

(1) **Date of Notification of Intent to Separate:** 15 May 2012

(2) **Basis for Separation:** On divers occasions, the applicant failed to report their appointed place of duty and left their appointed place of duty, in violation of Article 86, UCMJ; disrespected noncommissioned officers (NCOs) and disobeyed orders, in violation of Article 92,

UCMJ; was found sleeping on guard duty, in violation of Article 113, UCMJ; and broke quarters, in violation of Article 134, UCMJ.

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

(4) Legal Consultation Date: 16 May 2012 / The applicant waived counsel and declined to provide a statement on their behalf.

(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 Under Review: 6 January 2010 / 3 years, 21 weeks

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 19 / High School Diploma / 90

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-4 / 92Y1O Unit Supply Specialist / 2 years, 4 months, 26 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: None

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: None

f. Awards and Decorations: NDSM, GWOTSM, ASR

g. Performance Ratings: NA

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record: The Enlisted Record Brief provides the applicant was flagged (Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG)) on 4 February 2012, for adverse action (AA); and on 26 March 2012, for field-initiated involuntary separation (BA).

(1) Between 19 July 2011 and 25 April 2012, the applicant received fourteen event-oriented developmental counseling forms for various acts of indiscipline to include multiple failures to report to duty, sleeping on duty, disrespecting a senior NCO, failing inspection readiness, losing the supply room key, and two instances of failing to follow lawful orders. Out of the fourteen counseling's, the applicant disagreed with nine and left remarks on seven of them.

(a) On 19 July 2011, the applicant received a counseling for failing to report to their appointed place of duty. The applicant disagreed with the counseling, stating they were riding in a vehicle with the Specialist (SPC) and was informed they were going to the SSA (Supply Support Activity). After determining the truck was not present, SPC advised they were going to the store and asked if the applicant needed anything. The applicant declined and stated they intended to sleep due to the effects of prescribed medication. The applicant reported they fell asleep and was unaware when SPC returned to the vehicle. Upon arrival, the applicant stated they remained asleep and did not see a text message sent by the SPC until after waking. The applicant indicated no other notifications were received, except a call relayed through a Private First Class (PFC) from the SPC instructing the applicant to report in. The applicant asserted they should not be required to provide a written statement, citing medication side effects beyond their control. The applicant further stated they did not initially disclose they had been sleeping earlier when contacted at approximately 1300 hours and advised they were in the training room

completing a counseling with the Sergeant First Class (SFC). The applicant refused to sign the counseling statement.

(b) On 14 August 2011, the applicant received a counseling for sleeping on duty. The applicant disagreed with the counseling, stating they had been on duty 24 hours prior to the incident and was released for only two and a half hours, prior to being recalled for duty. The applicant asserted they attempted to remain awake but was unable to do so and contended nonjudicial punishment (NJP) under Article 15 was not warranted for this incident.

(c) On 4 February 2012, the applicant received a counseling for failure to report to formation. The applicant disagreed with the counseling, stating they did not intentionally fail to report and reported to duty when they were able to get up and prepare without falling back asleep due to the effects of prescribed medication. The applicant asserted the use appeared to extend beyond a work-related matter and expressed concern with recommending an Article 15 would not resolve what the applicant perceived as a personal issue. The applicant further stated, had they been awake and aware of the multiple calls from Sergeant (SGT) G__, they would have responded.

(d) On 6 February 2012, the applicant received a counseling for failing to maintain accountability of TA-50 gear. The applicant disagreed with the counseling, stating their personal items were removed from their barracks room without their knowledge, and they were initially unaware of the location of all issued gear. The applicant reported having to search for the missing items and asserted the loss was not due to their own actions, but resulted from another individual clearing the former barracks room without ensuring all equipment was transferred. The applicant contended a NJP was not warranted, as they had no control over who cleared the room or how the property was handled.

(e) On the same date, the applicant received a counseling for failure to obey a lawful order to report within 30 minutes as directed by their SGT. The applicant disagreed with the counseling, stating at approximately 0803 hours they did not indicate they were enroute and instead advised they were unable to get out of bed. The applicant reported the SGT offered assistance and stated they would come help if the applicant could not move. The applicant declined the offer, stated they would report as soon as they were able, and the SGT acknowledged the response.

(f) On the same date, the applicant received a counseling regarding current adverse flag actions, the potential effects of the flag, and notification of possible separation. The applicant disagreed with the counseling, stating they did not fail to report on multiple occasions. The applicant asserted one instance involved previously informing the SGT of scheduled appointments earlier in the week, which the SGT did not recall the following day. The applicant further stated a second instance occurred while they were experiencing the effects of prescribed medication and were unable to move despite attempts to do so. The applicant contended the adverse flag was unwarranted under these circumstances.

(g) On 26 March 2012, the applicant received a counseling for failure to report to formation. The applicant disagreed with the counseling, stating the applicant informed SGT T__ they were enroute but was running late. The applicant reported arriving at the airport and subsequently notifying the SGT they had missed the flight. The applicant stated their grandparent was present throughout the incident, spoke directly with the SGT, and advised the next available flight was scheduled for the following Monday at 1435 hours. The applicant reported the SGT directed them to be on that flight, which the applicant purchased and boarded, returning directly to the installation. The applicant contended circumstances did not constitute failure to report.

(2) A Record of Proceedings Under Article 15, UCMJ (Uniformed Code of Military Justice), dated 21 February 2012, provides the applicant received NJP for two Article 86 specifications for failing to report to formation (15 December 2011; 4 February 2012). Their punishment imposed a suspended reduction to private first class (PFC); and 14 days of extra duty.

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

j. **Behavioral Health Condition(s):** The following documents have been provided to the ARBA Medical Advisor, if applicable. See **"Board Discussion and Determination"** for Medical Advisor Details.

(1) **Applicant provided:** 58 pages; Psychiatric Evaluations, dated between 22 January 2001 – 27 February 2006, indicates the provider diagnosed the applicant with Depressive Disorder, NOS; Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), combined type; and created a treatment plan including medication for their care. Progress Notes, dated between 22 February 2019 and 5 May 2022, provides a principle diagnosis of Chronic Posttraumatic Stress Disorder with a 70% service-connected disability rating.

(2) **AMHRR provided:** On 28 March 2012, the BH psychiatrically cleared them for separation with no diagnoses although, the provider recommended they maintain previously scheduled BH appointments. On 10 April 2012, the applicant completed a separation medical examination and was found qualified for separation. The provider noted the applicant's treatment for sleep and BH issues and recommended follow-up appointments with dental for cavities and their PCM for allergies.

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: ACTS Online Application; Veterans Affairs and civilian Medical Records (51 pages); Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The applicant has remained under medical treatment, completed vocational training, establishing stability, and became a parent of two children.

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

a. Office, Secretary of Defense memorandum (Supplemental Guidance to Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records Considering Discharge Upgrade Requests by Veterans Claiming Post Traumatic Stress Disorder), 3 September 2014, directed the Service Discharge Review Boards (DRBs) and Service Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records (BCM/NRs)

to carefully consider the revised PTSD criteria, detailed medical considerations and mitigating factors when taking action on applications from former service members administratively discharged UOTHC and who have been diagnosed with PTSD by a competent mental health professional representing a civilian healthcare provider in order to determine if it would be appropriate to upgrade the characterization of the applicant's service.

b. Office, Under Secretary of Defense memorandum (Clarifying Guidance to Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records Considering Requests by Veterans for Modification of their Discharge Due to Mental Health Conditions, Sexual Assault, or Sexual Harassment), 25 August 2017 issued clarifying guidance for the Secretary of Defense Directive to DRBs and BCM/NRs when considering requests by Veterans for modification of their discharges due in whole or in part to mental health conditions, including PTSD; Traumatic Brain Injury; sexual assault; or sexual harassment. Boards are to give liberal consideration to Veterans petitioning for discharge relief when the application for relief is based in whole or in part to those conditions or experiences. The guidance further describes evidence sources and criteria and requires Boards to consider the conditions or experiences presented in evidence as potential mitigation for misconduct that led to the discharge.

c. Office, Under Secretary of Defense memorandum (Guidance to Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records Regarding Equity, Injustice, or Clemency Determinations), 25 July 2018 issued guidance to Military DRBs and BCM/NRs regarding equity, injustice, or clemency determinations. Clemency generally refers to relief specifically granted from a criminal sentence. However, the guidance applies to more than clemency from a sentencing in a court-martial; it also applies to other corrections, including changes in a discharge, which may be warranted based on equity or relief from injustice.

(1) This guidance does not mandate relief but rather provides standards and principles to guide Boards in application of their equitable relief authority. In determining whether to grant relief on the basis of equity, injustice, or clemency grounds, DRBs shall consider the prospect for rehabilitation, external evidence, sworn testimony, policy changes, relative severity of misconduct, mental and behavioral health conditions, official governmental acknowledgement that a relevant error or injustice was committed, and uniformity of punishment.

(2) Changes to the narrative reason for discharge and/or an upgraded character of service granted solely on equity, injustice, or clemency grounds normally should not result in separation pay, retroactive promotions, and payment of past medical expenses or similar benefits that might have been received if the original discharge had been for the revised reason or had the upgraded service characterization.

d. 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.

e. 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.

f. Army Regulation 631-10 (Absence, Without Leave, Desertion, and Administration of Personnel Involved in Civilian Court Proceedings) provides policies and procedures for reporting unauthorized absentees and deserters, the administering of absent without leave (AWOL) personnel and deserters, returning absentees and deserters to military control and the surrendering of military personnel to civilian law enforcement authorities. When a soldier returns from an absence that is or appears to be unauthorized, the unit commander informally investigates whether disciplinary action should be taken and if the soldier be charge with time lost.

(1) Classification of an absence is dependent upon such factors as the following:

- Order and instructions, written/oral, the Soldier received before/during absence
- Age, military experience, and general intelligence of the Soldier
- Number and type of contact the Soldier had with the military absent
- Complete or incomplete results of a court-martial decision if any

(2) An absence immediately following authorized leave is classified as AWOL. Should the absence subsequently be reclassified, the soldiers leave is corrected to reflect the reclassified absence, except if the absence is caused by the following:

- Mental incapacity
- Detention by civilian authorities
- Early departure of a mobile unit due to operational commitments

g. Army Regulation 635-200 provides the basic authority for the separation of enlisted personnel.

(1) Chapter 3, Section II provides the authorized types of characterization of service or description of separation. It states:

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(c) 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 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 14-12b (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.

h. 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.

i. Manual for Courts-Martial (2012 Edition), United States, states military law consists of the statutes governing the military establishment and regulations issued thereunder, the constitutional powers of the President and regulations issued thereunder, and the inherent authority of military commanders. Military law includes jurisdiction exercised by courts-martial and the jurisdiction exercised by commanders with respect to nonjudicial punishment. The purpose of military law is to promote justice, to assist in maintaining good orders and discipline in the Armed Forces. **Article 86** (failure to go, going from place of duty) states in the subparagraph, the maximum punishment consists of forfeiture of two-thirds pay and allowances and a one month confinement.

j. 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): Standard of Review. 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 and a narrative reason change. The applicant's Army Military Human Resources Record (AMHRR), the issues, and documents

submitted with the application were carefully reviewed.

(1) An authenticated DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) provides the applicant was separated under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12B for pattern of misconduct with a general (under honorable conditions) characterization of service. The applicant received 14 event-oriented counseling's for various acts of misconduct for failing to report on divers occasions, accountability/readiness, and for failing to follow lawful orders. They disagreed with nine of the counseling forms and left remarks on seven. In February 2012, they received NJP for two Article 86, UCMJ specifications of failure to report and as a result, received extra duty. The applicant elected to waive their right to consult legal and declined to provide a statement on their behalf. They served 2 years, 5 months, and 25 days of a 3 year-21 week contractual obligation.

(2) The applicant contends, their discharge was inequitable due to untreated preexisting mental health conditions exacerbated by military service, which contributed to the cited misconduct. They assert they were not afforded adequate medical consideration prior to separation and seek equitable relief based on post-service treatment, stability, and mitigating circumstances.

(a) Army medical records indicate on 28 March 2012, BH cleared the applicant for separation with no active diagnoses while recommending continuation of previously schedule appointments. A separation medical examination conducted in April 2012, found the applicant qualified for separation, noting prior treatment for sleep and BH concerns and recommended routine follow-up care.

(b) The applicant submitted 51 pages of psychiatric records documenting diagnoses of Depressive Disorder, NOS, and ADHD, combined type, with treatment including medication between January 2001 and February 2006. Additional progress notes, dated February 2019 through May 2022, reflect a principal diagnosis of Chronic PTSD, for which the applicant receives a 70% service-connected disability rating.

b. 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.

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, MDD, Adjustment Disorder.

(2) Did the condition exist, or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found the applicant is 100 percent SC for PTSD and MDD.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge?

Partial. The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined the applicant has BH conditions that partially mitigates misconduct as outlined in the BoS. The applicant is 100 percent SC by the VA for preexisting PTSD that was exacerbated by military service, and MDD and Alcohol Abuse that was deemed to have originated during service. The applicant was also diagnosed in service with Adjustment Disorder w/Mixed Emotional Features. The applicant's pre-service BH treatment documents a history of sleep difficulty and there is indication in the military EMR that the applicant was prescribed medication with a side-effect of drowsiness beginning in June 2011. Although the ARBA medical advisor did not find information in the military EMR to substantiate exacerbation of the applicant's pre-service PTSD or evidence of symptoms consistent with a MDD, under liberal consideration concedes both, due to the SC. Therefore, given the nexus between PTSD and MDD and problems with authority, fatigue, and avoidance, and given the applicant history of sleep problems and being prescribed a medication during service with an indication of drowsiness, misconduct characterized by FTR, disrespect to an NCO, disobeying a lawful order, and falling asleep on guard duty is mitigated. The misconduct characterized by violating quarters, however, is not mitigated as it is not natural sequela of either BH condition or secondary to medication side-effect. Given partial mitigation with most of the misconduct mitigated by her BH conditions, upgrade is supported.

(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 and MDD mitigated the failure to report, disrespect, and disobedience; medication to treat those mitigated the sleeping on duty; and outweighed the remaining minor misconduct of breaking quarters for the aforementioned reason(s).

b. Prior Decisions Cited: N/A

c. Response to Contention(s): The applicant contends, their discharge was inequitable due to untreated preexisting mental health conditions exacerbated by military service, which contributed to the cited misconduct. They assert they were not afforded adequate medical consideration prior to separation and seek equitable relief based on post-service treatment, stability, and mitigating circumstances.

The Board determined that this contention was valid and voted to upgrade the characterization of service due to the applicant's PTSD and MDD mitigated the failure to report, disrespect, and disobedience; medication to treat those mitigated the sleeping on duty; and outweighed the remaining minor misconduct of breaking quarters.

d. The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's PTSD and MDD mitigated the failure to report, disrespect, and disobedience; medication to treat those mitigated the sleeping on duty; and outweighed the remaining minor misconduct of breaking quarters.

e. Rationale for Decision:

(1) Published Department of Defense guidance indicates the guidance is not intended to interfere or impede on the Board's statutory independence. The Board determines the relative weight of the action that was the basis for the discharge and whether it supports relief or not. In reaching its determination, the Board considers the application, available records and any supporting documents included with the application.

(2) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable because the applicant's PTSD and MDD mitigated the failure to report, disrespect, and

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disobedience; medication to treat those mitigated the sleeping on duty; and outweighed the remaining minor misconduct of breaking quarters. Thus, the prior characterization is no longer appropriate.

(3) 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.

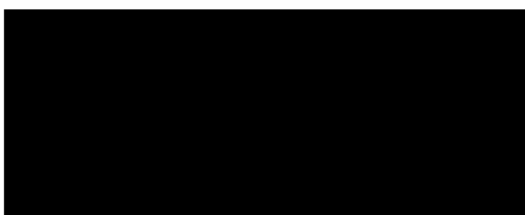
(4) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

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

Authenticating Official:

2/4/2026

**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
FTR – Failure to Report

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