

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

- a. **Application Date:** 28 September 2023
- b. **Date Received:** 2 November 2023
- c. **Counsel:** None

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

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

b. The applicant seeks relief contending, they joined the Army in August 2019 with the hopes of becoming a nurse or at least to take advantage of the schooling to prepare me to become one. They had never been in trouble until that night, and to see how quickly their peers and leadership turned on them, was a bit shocking to say the least. The applicant hopes this letter reaches the Board with the understanding that it carries, which is the weight of their deepest remorse and sincerest hope for redemption. They understand their actions tarnished not only their own honor, but also the reputation of the Army. With profound humility, the applicant acknowledges their responsibility for recklessly driving under the influence (DUI) which led to their current discharge classification.

(1) In the midst of their error, the applicant wanted to offer a glimpse into the circumstances that surrounded that awful night. They were at the time, devastated because the applicant and their spouse had agreed to file for divorce. Moreover, they had also received news that both of their uncles and grandfather had passed away, which further caused the applicant's mother to go through emotional distress and had a stroke. The applicant wanted to get away from home and unfortunately, they went out with some friends that night without thinking or planning anything and it led to drinking. The applicant offered a friend a ride since they did not have one and at the time believed they were helping; however, realizing now that this was a foolish decision. In no way shape or form are they using this as an excuse but did want to provide a better understanding of their situation. The applicant can only thank God for having watched over them, and for not allowing things to be worse or anyone to be harmed.

(2) Since the day of their discharge, the applicant has embarked on a journey of self-discover and rehabilitation. Each day has been a testament to their unwavering commitment to transform the person they were, into the person the applicant strives to be. They are requesting a reconsideration of their discharge as they do not believe that one mistake should define them or their character, nor take away from everything the applicant has done in the four years of serving their country. Therefore, they are asking for a second chance to uphold the ideal and values of the Army.

c. **Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 14 May 2025, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the discharge is inequitable. Therefore, the board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to honorable and change the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN. No change to the reentry code. Please see Section 9 of this document for more detail regarding the Board's decision. (Board member names available upon request).

3. DISCHARGE DETAILS:

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

b. Date of Discharge: 26 April 2023

c. Separation Facts:

(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate: 2 February 2023

(2) Basis for Separation: On or about 4 September 2022, the applicant was arrested for driving under the influence (DUI), with a passenger.

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

(4) Legal Consultation Date: On 9 February 2023, they waived their right to counsel.

(5) Administrative Separation Board: NA

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 16 February 2023 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment: 6 August 2019 / 4 years, 32 weeks

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 18 / associate's degree / 99

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-4 (SPC) / 92R1P Parachute Rigger / 3 years, 8 months, 21 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: None

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service: None

f. Awards and Decorations:

- Army Good Conduct Medal
- National Defense Service Medal
- Army Service Ribbon
- Overseas Service Ribbon
- Parachutist Badge
- Marksmanship Badge w/Carbine Bar
- Parachute Rigger Badge

g. Performance Ratings: NA

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) On 6 August 2019, the applicant enlisted in the Regular Army for 4 years and 32 weeks as a private, PVT (E-1). On 6 February 2020, they promoted to private second class, PV2 (E-2); to private first class, PFC (E-3); and on 1 June 2021, to specialist, SPC (E-4). On 4

September 2022, they were flagged, Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG) for adverse action (AA), alcohol abuse adverse action (VA), and for field-initiated involuntary separation (BA).

(2) On 7 September 2023, the applicant completed their separation examinations at 673rd Medical Group, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, AK and was recommended to continue conservative [health] management; medically qualified and psychiatrically cleared for separation.

(3) On 19 October 2022, the applicant received nonjudicial punishment for DUI with a passenger in the car on 4 September 2022, in violation of Article 113, UCMJ (drunk driving). Their punishment imposed a reduction to PFC; forfeiture of \$1,217.00 pay per month for two months, suspended, to be automatically remitted if not vacated in six months; extra duty for 45 days, restriction to the limits designated for 45 days, suspended, to be automatically remitted if not vacated in six months. On 2 February 2023, the applicant was notified of impending separation proceedings under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c, Misconduct (Serious Offense), for the above. The company commander identified that although the applicant was a good performer, they set the wrong example for others to emulate and recommended a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service, in which the battalion commander concurred with. The applicant acknowledged receipt of their separation notice and on 9 February 2023, waived their right to consult with counsel and declined to submit a statement on their behalf.

(4) On 16 February 2023, the separation authority approved the discharge with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service. On 3 March 2023, their separation orders were issued and a DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflected that the applicant was discharged accordingly on 26 April 2023, with 4 years, 1 month, and 6 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): None

(1) Applicant provided: None

(2) AMHRR Listed: None

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: Application for the Review of Discharge; Self-Authored Statement; Associates Degree Transcript; Three Character Letters from their sibling, mentor, and colleague contends the applicant has a pure and genuine heart, giving, and disciplined; they have a good work ethic, professionalism, and was devoted to their job and took pride in their work; and one mistake should not outshine who the applicant was as a whole and the good from their having served.

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: None provided with this application.

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

a. Section 1553, Title 10, United States Code (Review of Discharge or Dismissal) provides for the creation, composition, and scope of review conducted by a Discharge Review Board(s) within established governing standards. As amended by Sections 521 and 525 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, 10 USC 1553 provides specific guidance to the

Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records and Discharge Review Boards when considering discharge upgrade requests by Veterans claiming Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), sexual trauma, intimate partner violence (IPV), or spousal abuse, as a basis for discharge review. The amended guidance provides that Boards will include, as a voting board member, a physician trained in mental health disorders, a clinical psychologist, or a psychiatrist when the discharge upgrade claim asserts a mental health condition, including PTSD, TBI, sexual trauma, IPV, or spousal abuse, as a basis for the discharge. Further, the guidance provides that Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records and Discharge Review Boards will develop and provide specialized training specific to sexual trauma, IPV, spousal abuse, as well as the various responses of individuals to trauma.

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

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

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

c. Army Regulation 15-180 (Army Discharge Review Board), dated 25 September 2019, sets forth the policies and procedures under which the Army Discharge Review Board is authorized to review the character, reason, and authority of any Servicemember discharged from active military service within 15 years of the Servicemember's date of discharge. Additionally, it prescribes actions and composition of the Army Discharge Review Board under

Public Law 95-126; Section 1553, Title 10 United States Code; and Department of Defense Directive 1332.41 and Instruction 1332.28.

d. Army Regulation 635-200 (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 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for separating members for misconduct. Specific categories include minor disciplinary infractions, a pattern of misconduct, and commission of a serious offense, to include abuse of illegal drugs, convictions by civil authorities and desertion or being absent without leave. Action will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impractical or unlikely to succeed. A discharge under other than honorable conditions is normally appropriate for a Soldier discharged under this chapter. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record. A Soldier is subject to action per this section for commission of a serious military or civilian offense, if the specific circumstances of the offense warrant separation and a punitive discharge is, or would be, authorized for the same or a closely related offense under the Manual for Courts-Martial.

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

f. Army Regulation 601-210, Regular Army, and Reserve Components Enlistment Program, governs eligibility criteria, policies, and procedures for enlistment and processing of persons into the Regular Army, the U.S. Army Reserve, and Army National Guard for enlistment per DODI 1304.26. It also prescribes the appointment, reassignment, management, and mobilization of

Reserve Officers' Training Corps cadets under the Simultaneous Membership Program. Chapter 4 provides the criteria and procedures for waiverable and nonwaiverable separations. Table 3-1, defines reentry eligibility (RE) codes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) All Soldiers who are identified as drug abusers, without exception, will be referred to the ASAP counseling center for screening; be considered for disciplinary action under the

UCMJ, as appropriate; and be processed for administrative separation in accordance with Army Regulation 635-200.

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, and served for 3 years and 28 days prior to the misconduct which led to their discharge. The applicant was arrested for DUI with a passenger in the car, in violation of Article 113, UCMJ (drunk driving) and was subsequently reduced to PFC. Separation proceedings were initiated under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12C, Misconduct (Serious Offense), with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service. They elected to waive their right to consult with legal and declined to submit a statement on their behalf.

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 which were void. However, the applicant's statement is listed as indicative of OBH which may be sufficient evidence to establish the existence of a condition that could mitigate or excuse the discharge.

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** Stressors underlining OBH.

(3) Does the condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? **No.** The Board's Medical Advisor applied liberal consideration and opined that there are no known in- or post-service diagnoses for application.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **No.** While the Board applied liberal consideration and acknowledged the Medical Advisor's opinion that there was insufficient evidence of a qualifying medical diagnosis during or after service to mitigate the

applicant's DUI-related misconduct, it also weighed other relevant factors. These included the applicant's personal statement, overall record of service, the nature and frequency of the misconduct, and the reason for separation. The Board found sufficient evidence of in-service mitigating factors such as length and quality of service and character references. It further noted that the DUI appeared to be an isolated incident. Based on the preponderance of evidence, the Board concluded that the characterization of the applicant's discharge was inequitable and warranted an upgrade.

b. Prior Decisions Cited: None

c. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant seeks relief contending, they joined the Army in August 2019 with the hopes of becoming a nurse or at least to take advantage of the schooling to prepare me to become one. They had never been in trouble until that night, and to see how quickly their peers and leadership turned on them, was a bit shocking to say the least. The applicant hopes this letter reaches the Board with the understanding that it carries, which is the weight of their deepest remorse and sincerest hope for redemption. They understand their actions tarnished not only their own honor, but also the reputation of the Army. With profound humility, the applicant acknowledges their responsibility for recklessly driving under the influence (DUI) which led to their current discharge classification. The Board reviewed this claim and determined there was sufficient evidence of mitigating factors during the applicant's service, including the length and quality of service and positive character references. It also observed that the DUI appeared to be an isolated incident. Based on the preponderance of evidence, the Board concluded that the applicant's discharge characterization was inequitable and justified an upgrade to Honorable.

(2) In the midst of their error, the applicant wanted to offer a glimpse into the circumstances that surrounded that awful night. They were at the time, devastated because the applicant and their spouse had agreed to file for divorce. Moreover, they had also received news that both of their uncles and grandfather had passed away, which further caused the applicant's mother to go through emotional distress and had a stroke. The applicant wanted to get away from home and unfortunately, they went out with some friends that night without thinking or planning anything and it led to drinking. The applicant offered a friend a ride since they did not have one and at the time believed they were helping; however, realizing now that this was a foolish decision. In no way shape or form are they using this as an excuse but did want to provide a better understanding of their situation. The applicant can only thank God for having watched over them, and for not allowing things to be worse or anyone to be harmed. The Board reviewed this claim and determined there was sufficient evidence of mitigating factors during the applicant's service, including the length and quality of service and positive character references. It also observed that the DUI appeared to be an isolated incident. Based on the preponderance of evidence, the Board concluded that the applicant's discharge characterization was inequitable and justified an upgrade to Honorable.

(3) Since the day of their discharge, the applicant has embarked on a journey of self-discover and rehabilitation. Each day has been a testament to their unwavering commitment to transform the person they were, into the person the applicant strives to be. They are requesting a reconsideration of their discharge as they do not believe that one mistake should define them or their character, nor take away from everything the applicant has done in the four years of serving their country. Therefore, they are asking for a second chance to uphold the ideal and values of the Army. The Board reviewed this claim and determined there was sufficient

evidence of mitigating factors during the applicant's service, including the length and quality of service and positive character references. It also observed that the DUI appeared to be an isolated incident. Based on the preponderance of evidence, the Board concluded that the applicant's discharge characterization was inequitable and justified an upgrade to Honorable.

d. The Board determined the discharge is inequitable. Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and change the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN. No change to the reentry code.

e. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The board carefully considered the applicant's request, supporting documents, evidence in the records, and published Department of Defense guidance for liberal consideration of discharge upgrade requests. The board considered the applicant's statement, record of service, the frequency and nature of the misconduct, and the reason for separation. The board found the applicant's one-time DUI, previous clean record, and good work performance warranted an upgrade and determined the applicant's separation and character of service received upon separation were inequitable. The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable.

(2) The Board voted to change the applicant's narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), and the separation code to 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

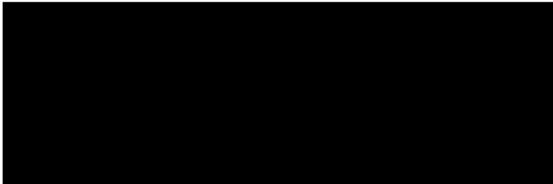
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10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- 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: AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a

Authenticating Official:

10/2/2025



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