

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]

- a. **Application Date:** 5 February 2021
- b. **Date Received:** 16 February 2021
- c. **Counsel:** None

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

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

b. The applicant seeks relief contending, during this time, they were dealing with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and at the time of the incident, felt that they needed to get everyone back to the base, because otherwise, they would have had no place to stay and could have been in immediate danger. This lapse in judgement has drastically affected their educational progress and the applicant desires to get back on track in order to achieve their goals, if only their educational benefits were reinstated. They realized this is just one step in the process, but it is a major part of their growth.

c. **Board Type and Decision:** In a records review conducted on 26 July 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the Board determined the narrative reason for the applicant's separation is now inequitable based on the circumstances surrounding the discharge (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder). Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade to the characterization of service to Honorable and directed the issue of a new DD Form 214 changing the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), and the separation code to JKN. The Board determined the RE Code was proper and equitable and voted not to change it.

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:** 24 October 2019

c. Separation Facts:

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

(2) **Basis for Separation:** Wrongfully driving while intoxicated with a .088 blood alcohol content (BAC)

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

(4) **Legal Consultation Date:** 3 September 2019

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

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 9 September 2019 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

a. Date / Period of Enlistment: 10 September 2013 / 6 years

b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score: 19 / High School Diploma / 99

c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service: E-4 / 25V10 Combat Documentation/Production Specialist / 6 years, 1 month, 15 days

d. Prior Service / Characterizations: None

e. Overseas Service / Combat Service:

- Congo / None (12 February – 16 March 2015)
- SWA / Qatar (29 November 2016 – 26 May 2017)
- Germany / None (11 January 2018 – 22 October 2019)

f. Awards and Decorations: JSAM, AAM-2, AGCM, NDSM, GWOTEM, GWOTSM, ASR, OSR, COA, PRCHTBAD

g. Performance Ratings: NA

h. Disciplinary Action(s) / Evidentiary Record:

(1) On 10 September 2013, the applicant enlisted in the Regular Army for 6 years as a PVT, promoted up to SPC (1 September 2015), and extended their contract for 14 months. The Enlisted Record Brief provides they have deployed to Congo for one month; to Qatar for six months; and to Germany for one year and ten months. Their awards includes a Joint Service Achievement Medal, two Army Achievement Medals, and the Army Good Conduct Medal. On 17 May 2019 they were flagged, Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG), for field-initiated involuntary separation (BA).

(2) On 31 May 2019, the applicant received a General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand (GOMOR), for having operated a motor vehicle while intoxicated on 21 April 2019, near Hohenfels, Germany. During a routine traffic stop, German Police detected an odor of alcohol emanating from the applicant, subsequently, administered a breathe alcohol test, which resulted a .081% blood alcohol content (BAC). The applicant was transported to the Parsberg German Police station, administered an evidential breath test, resulting in a .088% blood alcohol content (BAC). The GOMOR was imposed under the provisions of AR 600-37 and filed in their OMPF, as they elected not to submit rebuttal matters on their behalf.

(3) Although undated, the company commander notified the applicant of their intent to initiate separation proceedings under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c, Misconduct (Serious Offense), for wrongfully driving while intoxicated with a BAC of .088. They recommended a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service. The applicant acknowledged receipt of their separation notice.

(a) On 3 September 2019, the applicant elected to consult with defense counsel and elected not to submit a statement on their behalf. Defense counsel endorsed their election, acknowledging the applicant was counseled on the possible effects of their separation and the rights available to them.

(b) On 9 September 2019, the separation approval authority approved the discharge, with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service.

(4) On 9 October 2019, their separation orders were issued. A DD Form 214 reflects the applicant was discharged accordingly on 24 October 2019, with 6 years, 4 months, and 26 days of service. The applicant has not completed their first full term of service.

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

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

(1) **Applicant provided:** On 17 December 2020, the applicant was provided a VA Rating Decision, indicating they have a service-connected disability with a 50% rating effective 25 October 2019, for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), with tobacco use disorder.

(2) **AMHRR Listed:** None

5. APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE: DD Form 293 (Application for the Review of Discharge); Two Character Letters; Associates of Science in Business Unofficial Transcript; Veterans Affairs (VA) Rating Decision

a. On 24 January 2021, 1SG provides a character letter in support of the applicant, contending they were a phenomenal Soldier, who demonstrated leadership qualities and cared for the well-being and development of their fellow Soldiers. Their technical capabilities as a combat documentation and production specialist, were a great asset to the team. Their relentless pursuit of excellence was infectious within their Detachment and across the company. Due to their technical knowledge, and contributions to the Army visual information field, they recommend the applicant be granted continued education entitlements. They were one of the most brilliant and talented Soldiers in their Company and encourage they be given the opportunity to recover from this lapsed judgment. The applicant demonstrated great initiative in accomplishing the mission and 1SG recommends affording the opportunity to provide them entitlements they have earned over the course of a forward deployment and multiple Psychological Operations (PSYOP) missions while assigned to Special Operations Forces (SOF). 1SG requests the applicant be granted their education benefits in order to rebuild their future and overcome their failure, as they were a young Soldier, at the time of the event in question. This former Soldier would greatly excel with distinction if given the opportunity.

b. On 4 February 2021, MSG contends, the applicant was their Fly Away Broadcast System (FABS) and a Visual Information Specialist (A/V) team member, who performed extremely well as a professional junior leader. They did a great job on a six month deployment to Qatar as A/V team member, where they helped to complete multiple missions, documenting, and training other nations for the 4th Psychological Operations Group, along with PSYOP professional from various battalions. They were sent to both Puerto Rico and the U. S. Virgin Islands, as a senior team member where their team broadcasted audio messages concerning where to get help, to the Hurricane Harvey

and Irma survivors. The applicant volunteered without hesitation, to go immediately and represent their battalion's mission, to directly support FEMA and NORTHCOM's Civil Authority Information Support (CAIS) efforts, for four weeks. They received an Army Achievement Medal for delivering over 20,000 SMS messages. The applicant has been a competent, dependable, and overall squared away Soldier from the start and has trained newer Soldiers on proper setup and operations of their unit's premier broadcast system. MSG fully believes the applicant will be an extremely productive member of society in their post Army career life.

6. POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS: They have been awarded 50% service-connected disability compensation for their PTSD diagnosis.

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

a. Section 1553, Title 10, United States Code (Review of Discharge or Dismissal) provides for the creation, composition, and scope of review conducted by a Discharge Review Board(s) within established governing standards. As amended by Sections 521 and 525 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, 10 USC 1553 provides specific guidance to the Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records and Discharge Review Boards when considering discharge upgrade requests by Veterans claiming Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), sexual trauma, intimate partner violence (IPV), or spousal abuse, as a basis for discharge review. The amended guidance provides that Boards will include, as a voting board member, a physician trained in mental health disorders, a clinical psychologist, or a psychiatrist when the discharge upgrade claim asserts a mental health condition, including PTSD, TBI, sexual trauma, IPV, or spousal abuse, as a basis for the discharge. Further, the guidance provides that Military Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records and Discharge Review Boards will develop and provide specialized training specific to sexual trauma, IPV, spousal abuse, as well as the various responses of individuals to trauma.

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

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

mental health condition, including PTSD; TBI; or sexual assault/harassment existed at the time of discharge might have mitigated the misconduct that caused a discharge of lesser characterization.

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

c. Army Regulation 15-180 (Army Discharge Review Board), dated 25 September 2019, sets forth the policies and procedures under which the Army Discharge Review Board is authorized to review the character, reason, and authority of any Servicemember discharged from active military service within 15 years of the Servicemember's date of discharge. Additionally, it prescribes actions and composition of the Army Discharge Review Board under Public Law 95-126; Section 1553, Title 10 United States Code; and Department of Defense Directive 1332.41 and Instruction 1332.28.

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

(1) An Honorable discharge is a separation with honor and is appropriate when the quality of the Soldier's service generally has met the standards of acceptable conduct and performance of duty for Army personnel or is otherwise so meritorious that any other characterization would be clearly inappropriate.

(2) A General discharge is a separation from the Army under honorable conditions and is issued to a Soldier whose military record is satisfactory but not sufficiently meritorious to warrant an honorable discharge.

(3) An Under other-than-honorable-conditions discharge is an administrative separation from the Service under conditions other than honorable and it may be issued for misconduct, fraudulent entry, security reasons, or in lieu of trial by court martial based on certain circumstances or patterns of behavior or acts or omissions that constitute a significant departure from the conduct expected of Soldiers in the Army.

(4) Chapter 14 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for separating members for misconduct. Specific categories include minor disciplinary infractions, a pattern of misconduct, and commission of a serious offense, to include abuse of illegal drugs, convictions by civil authorities and desertion or being absent without leave. Action will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impractical or unlikely to succeed. A discharge under other than honorable conditions is normally appropriate for a Soldier discharged under this

chapter. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record. A Soldier is subject to action per this section for commission of a serious military or civilian offense, if the specific circumstances of the offense warrant separation and a punitive discharge is, or would be, authorized for the same or a closely related offense under the Manual for Courts-Martial.

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 DODI 1304.26. It also prescribes the appointment, reassignment, management, and mobilization of Reserve Officers' Training Corps cadets under the Simultaneous Membership Program. Chapter 4 provides the criteria and procedures for waiverable and nonwaiverable separations. Table 3-1, defines reentry eligibility (RE) codes:

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

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

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

g. Army Regulation 600-85 (Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)), provided a comprehensive alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control policies, procedures, and responsibilities for Soldiers for ASAP services. The ASAP is a command program that emphasizes readiness and personal responsibility. The ultimate decision regarding separation or retention of abusers is the responsibility of the Soldier's chain of command. Abuse of alcohol or the use of illicit drugs by military personnel is inconsistent with Army values and the standards of performance, discipline, and readiness necessary to accomplish the Army's mission.

(1) Unit commanders must intervene early and refer all Soldiers suspected or identified as alcohol and/or drug abusers to the ASAP. The unit commander should recommend enrollment based on the Soldier's potential for continued military service in terms of professional skills, behavior, and potential for advancement.

(2) ASAP participation is mandatory for all Soldiers who are command referred. Failure to attend a mandatory counseling session may constitute a violation of Article 86

(Absence Without Leave) of the UCMJ.

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

h. 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.

i. Title 38, U.S. Code, Sections 1110 and 1131, permits the VA to award compensation for a medical condition which was incurred in or aggravated by active military service. The VA, however, is not required by law to determine medical unfitness for further military service. The VA, in accordance with its own policies and regulations, awards compensation solely on the basis that a medical condition exists and that said medical condition reduces or impairs the social or industrial adaptability of the individual concerned. Consequently, due to the two concepts involved, an individual's medical condition, although not considered, medically unfitting for military service at the time of processing for separation, discharge, or retirement, may be sufficient to qualify the individual for VA benefits based on an evaluation by the agency.

8. SUMMARY OF FACT(S): The Army Discharge Review Board considers applications for upgrade as instructed by Department of Defense Instruction 1332.28.

a. The applicant requests an upgrade to Honorable. The applicant's Army Military Human Resources Record (AMHRR), the issues, and documents submitted with the application were carefully reviewed.

b. The available evidence provides the applicant enlisted in the Regular Army for 6 years as a PVT, promoted up to SPC, and served 29 months overseas, deployed in Congo, Qatar, and Germany. They served for 5 years, 7 months, and 12 days prior to their misconduct. They were flagged, for field-initiated involuntary separation, for driving while intoxicated, with a .088 BAC, in which a GOMOR was imposed and filed in their OMPF, as they elected not to submit rebuttal matters on their behalf. As a result, they were processed for separation IAW AR 635-200, Chapter 14-12c, Misconduct (Serious Offense) and discharged with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service.

(1) The record is void of a mental status evaluation or a medical examination prior to their separation, however, the applicant provided a VA Rating Decision, indicating they have a service-connected disability, with a 50% rating, for PTSD, with tobacco use disorder.

(2) They served 6 years, 1 month, and 15 days of their 7-year, 4 month contractual obligation.

c. Chapter 14 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for separation members for misconduct. Specific categories include minor disciplinary infractions, a pattern of misconduct, commission of a serious offense and convictions by civil authorities. Action

will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impracticable or is unlikely to succeed. A discharge under other than honorable conditions is normally appropriate for a Soldier discharged under this chapter. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record.

d. Published Department of Defense guidance indicates that the guidance is not intended to interfere or impede on the Board's statutory independence. The Board will determine the relative weight of the action that led to the discharge and whether it supports relief or not. In reaching its determination, the Board shall consider the applicant's petition, available records and/or submitted documents in support of the petition.

9. BOARD DISCUSSION AND DETERMINATION:

a. As directed by the 2017 memo signed by A.M. Kurta, the board considered the following factors:

(1) Did the applicant have a condition or experience that may excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor, a voting member, reviewed the applicant's DOD and VA health records, applicant's statement, and/or Civilian provider documentation and found that the applicant has the following potentially-mitigating diagnoses/experiences: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) (50% Service Connected). [Note-diagnosis of Adjustment Disorder is subsumed under diagnosis of PTSD; Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a pre-existing condition and does not fall under the purview of liberal consideration.]

(2) Did the condition exist or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor found VA service connection establishes applicant's PTSD began during 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 Behavioral Health condition, PTSD. As there is an association between PTSD and self-medication with alcohol, there is a nexus between the applicant's diagnosis of PTSD and the applicant's offense of Driving Under the Influence.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **N/A**

b. Response to Contention(s):

(1) The applicant seeks relief contending, during this time, they were dealing with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and at the time of the incident, felt that they needed to get everyone back to the base, because otherwise, they would have had no place to stay and could have been in immediate danger. This lapse in judgement has drastically affected their educational progress and the applicant desires to get back on track in order to achieve their goals, if only their educational benefits were reinstated. They realized this is just one step in the process, but it is a major part of their growth. 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 Post Traumatic Stress Disorder outweighing the applicant's Driving Under the Influence basis

for separation.

(2) 1SG provides a character letter in support of the applicant, contending they were a phenomenal Soldier, who demonstrated leadership qualities and cared for the well-being and development of their fellow Soldiers. Their technical capabilities as a combat documentation and production specialist, were a great asset to the team. Their relentless pursuit of excellence was infectious within their Detachment and across the company. Due to their technical knowledge, and contributions to the Army visual information field, they recommend the applicant be granted continued education entitlements. They were one of the most brilliant and talented Soldiers in their Company and encourage they be given the opportunity to recover from this lapsed judgment. The applicant demonstrated great initiative in accomplishing the mission and 1SG recommends affording the opportunity to provide them entitlements they have earned over the course of a forward deployment and multiple Psychological Operations (PSYOP) missions while assigned to Special Operations Forces (SOF). 1SG requests the applicant be granted their education benefits in order to rebuild their future and overcome their failure, as they were a young Soldier, at the time of the event in question. This former Soldier would greatly excel with distinction if given the opportunity. The Board considered this contention during proceedings.

(3) MSG contends, the applicant was their Fly Away Broadcast System (FABS) and a Visual Information Specialist (A/V) team member, who performed extremely well as a professional junior leader. They did a great job on a six month deployment to Qatar as A/V team member, where they helped to complete multiple missions, documenting, and training other nations for the 4th Psychological Operations Group, along with PSYOP professional from various battalions. They were sent to both Puerto Rico and the U. S. Virgin Islands, as a senior team member where their team broadcasted audio messages concerning where to get help, to the Hurricane Harvey and Irma survivors. The applicant volunteered without hesitation, to go immediately and represent their battalion's mission, to directly support FEMA and NORTHCOM's Civil Authority Information Support (CAIS) efforts, for four weeks. They received an Army Achievement Medal for delivering over 20,000 SMS messages. The applicant has been a competent, dependable, and overall squared away Soldier from the start and has trained newer Soldiers on proper setup and operations of their unit's premier broadcast system. MSG fully believes the applicant will be an extremely productive member of society in their post Army career life. The Board considered this contention during proceedings.

c. The Board determined the narrative reason for the applicant's separation is now inequitable based on the circumstances surrounding the discharge (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder). Therefore, the Board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade to the characterization of service to Honorable and directed the issue of a new DD Form 214 changing the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), and the separation code to JKN. The Board determined the RE Code was proper and equitable and voted not to change it.

d. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable because the applicant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder mitigated the applicant's misconduct of Driving Under the Influence. Thus, the prior characterization is no longer appropriate.

(2) The Board voted to change the reason for discharge to Misconduct (Minor Infractions) under the same pretexts, thus the reason for discharge is no longer appropriate. The SPD code associated with the new reason for discharge is JKN.

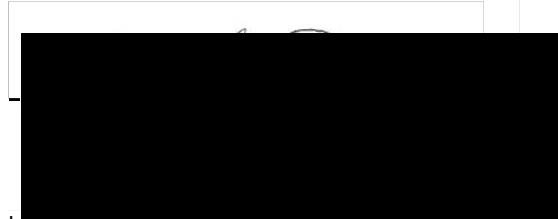
(3) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214: 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

Authenticating Official:

9/3/2024



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