

1. Applicant's Name: [REDACTED]**a. Application Date:** 1 March 2021**b. Date Received:** 23 March 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, they had mental issues while in the military that affected their conduct and decision making. These issues also had a bearing on their discharge. They are unable to support themselves. The applicant needs an Honorable discharge in order for them to receive proper medical attention and benefits to improve their overall quality of life.

c. Board Type and Decision: In a records review conducted on 23 October 2024, and by a 5-0 vote, the board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's one-time drug, the applicant possessed length of service, and no other misconduct in the file outweighed the basis for separation (wrongful use of cocaine). Therefore, the board voted to grant relief in the form of an upgrade of the characterization of service to Honorable and changed the separation authority to AR 635-200, paragraph 14-12a, the narrative reason for separation to Misconduct (Minor Infractions), with a corresponding separation code of JKN. The Board determined the RE Code was proper and equitable and voted not to change it.

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 February 2020

c. Separation Facts:

(1) Date of Notification of Intent to Separate: 6 November 2019

(2) Basis for Separation: Wrongful use of cocaine

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

(4) Legal Consultation Date: 12 November 2019

(5) Administrative Separation Board: NA

(6) Separation Decision Date / Characterization: 7 February 2020 / General (Under Honorable Conditions)

4. SERVICE DETAILS:

- a. Date / Period of Enlistment:** 1 May 2018 / 3 years, 23 weeks
- b. Age at Enlistment / Education / GT Score:** 27 / High School Diploma / 104\
- c. Highest Grade Achieved / MOS / Total Service:** E-3 (PFC) / 13F10 Fire Support Specialist / 1 year, 9 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:**

(1) On 1 May 2018, the applicant enlisted in the Regular Army (RA) for 3 years and 23 weeks as a PVT (E-1). The Enlisted Record Brief provides on 1 November 2018, they promoted to PV2 (E-2) and on 1 March 2019, to PFC (E-3). On 2 April 2019, they were flagged, Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG), for drug abuse adverse action (UA) and for field-initiated involuntary separation (BA).

(2) On 2 April 2019, The Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) Coordinator, informed the command of the applicant's positive urinalysis results for cocaine, collected on 5 March 2019, and provided the required actions IAW AR 600-85, such as notifying local CID, refer the Soldier to Behavioral Health for evaluation/assessment within five duty days; initiating their FLAG; and to comply with regulatory guidance AR 635-200.

(3) On 18 April 2019, the applicant accepted nonjudicial punishment in violation of Article 112a, UCMJ, for having wrongfully used cocaine on or about 25 February – 5 March. They did not appeal. The punishment imposed a reduction to PVT; forfeiture of \$840.00 pay per month for two months; extra duty for 45 days; restriction to the limits of company area, dining/medical facility, and place of worship for 45 days; oral reprimand.

(4) On 24 April 2019, the applicant completed their medical history, assessment, and medical examination (MHE) at 18th Field Artillery Brigade Consolidated Aid Station, Fort Bragg, NC, for separation, which indicates the following:

- (a)** Their medical history, block 29 lists the following explanations of "yes" answers:
 - Treated in hospital in December 2018 for seizure
 - In IDES/MED Board
 - 13a: [They] have heartburn almost every day. [They] take Prilosec.
 - 14a: Allergic to fire ants/wasps.
 - 15a/b/e: lots of headaches every day since first seizure; get dizzy if push [themselves] to hard; seizures every so often
 - 17c: They have neuro symptoms due to cysts in brain.
- (b)** Their medical history, block 30a, provides the examiner's notes:
 - 13a: Currently controlled on Prilosec.

- 14a: illegible
- 15a/b/c; 17c/e; 20: Currently undergoing an MEB for seizure. Under the care of neurology. Currently in an MEB. Not fit for duty.

(c) On 26 April 2019, the applicant completed their mental status evaluation at Embedded Behavioral Health, Fort Bragg, NC, which did not indicate a BH diagnosis. There were no duty limitations due to BH reasons; they were mentally responsible and psychiatrically cleared for any administrative action deemed appropriate by the command. The provider recommended the applicant keep their previously scheduled appointments with SUDCC (West Bragg EBH) and Neurology on 30 April and 14 May 2019.

(d) On 18 October 2019, the applicant was referred to the Integrated Disability Evaluation System (IDES) for Epilepsy, which was received by Veterans Affairs (VA) on 25 October 2019.

(e) On 28 October 2019, their medical assessment indicates their overall health has worsen since their last physical examination:

- 11: Seizure/in hospital
- 12: Seizures and admitted to hospital multiple times
- 13: Same
- 14: Vimpat
- 15: Seizures
- 16: Cavities need to be filled
- 18: Yes, in regard to seeking disability with Veterans Affairs (VA)

(f) Their medical examination indicates they are not qualified for service. The provider lists their diagnoses as Seizure Disorder and history of cocaine abuse. Their recommendation notes, "SM has met MRDP and is not cleared for separation."

(5) On 6 November 2019, 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 having wrongfully used cocaine on or between 25 February – 5 March. They recommended a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service.

(a) On 12 November 2019, the applicant acknowledged receipt of their separation notice. They elected and consulted with legal and elected to provide a statement on their behalf. Defense counsel counseled them on the possible effects of their separation and rights available to them.

(b) On 3 and 5 December 2019, the battalion and brigade commanders are in concurrence with the company commander's recommendation.

(6) On 11 December 2019, a Medical Evaluation Board (MEB) Proceedings provides their diagnoses for Epilepsy, which is medically unacceptable IAW AR 40-501, Chapter 3-31i (1). Their case was referred to a Physical Evaluation Board (PEB), the findings was approved, and the applicant concurred with the board's recommendation.

(7) On 15 and 16 January 2020, the company, battalion, and brigade commanders recommended the applicant for administrative separation instead of further processing them through the Integrated Disability Evaluation System (IDES) because of their wrongful use of

cocaine.

(8) On 7 February 2020, the separation approval authority approved the discharge, with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization of service.

(9) On 11 February 2020, their separation orders were issued. A DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) reflects the applicant was discharged accordingly on 26 February 2020, with 1 year, 10 months, and 12 days of total service. They 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):**

(1) **Applicant provided:** Although, the applicant identified their medical issues on their application, they did not provide documentation. Medical documents were requested by the Case Management Division (CMD) on 25 June 2021; however, no documents have been received.

(2) **AMHRR Listed:** None

5. **APPLICANT-PROVIDED EVIDENCE:** Application for the Review of Discharge

6. **POST SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS:** None submitted 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) 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.

(5) 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 14-12c, 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. 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.

h. Manual for Courts-Martial (2016 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 112a (wrongful use of a schedule II controlled substance, cocaine) states in the subparagraph, the maximum punishment consists of a bad conduct discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for five years.

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 RA, promoted to PFC, and served for 11 months prior to having been flagged for drug abuse and involuntary separation. The applicant accepted NJP for wrongful use of cocaine and their punishment imposed a reduction to PVT. 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.

(1) The applicant elected and consulted with legal and elected to submit a statement on their behalf. Defense counsel counseled the applicant on the possible effects of their separation and rights available to them.

(2) They completed a mental status evaluation and was psychiatrically cleared for separation. The applicant, however, was not qualified on the medical examination, due to their diagnoses of Seizure Disorder and history of cocaine abuse. The provider notes, "SM has met MRDP and is not cleared for separation."

(3) They served 1 year, 9 months, and 26 days of their 3 year-23 week contractual obligation.

c. Chapter 14 establishes policy and prescribes procedures for separation members for misconduct. Specific categories include minor disciplinary infractions, a pattern of misconduct, commission of a serious offense and convictions by civil authorities. Action will be taken to separate a member for misconduct when it is clearly established that rehabilitation is impracticable or is unlikely to succeed. A discharge under other than honorable conditions is normally appropriate for a Soldier discharged under this chapter. However, the separation authority may direct a general discharge if such is merited by the Soldier's overall record.

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

9. BOARD DISCUSSION AND DETERMINATION:

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

(1) Did the applicant have a condition or experience that may excuse or mitigate the discharge? **Yes.** The Board's Medical Advisor, a voting member, reviewed the applicant's DOD and VA health records, applicant's statement, and/or civilian provider documentation and found that the applicant has the following potentially mitigating diagnoses/experiences: Pre-service alcohol and drug disorders with treatment. Asserts in-service OBH, no specific diagnosis. In-service had injury with 10% service connection for TBI.

(2) Did the condition exist, or experience occur during military service? **Yes.** Pre-service alcohol and drug disorders with treatment, continued in-service. Asserts in-service OBH, no specific diagnosis. In-service had injury with 10% service connection for TBI.

(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 behavioral health conditions for application. Additionally, while an in-service head injury is noted, the MEB found the applicant fit for duty for any residuals and the VA has service connected for subjective report without objective evidence, i.e. he did not have a cognitive condition influencing the misconduct.

(4) Does the condition or experience outweigh the discharge? **No.** Despite the ADRB's application of liberal consideration, the board concurred with the opinion of the Board's Medical Advisor, a voting member, that the evidence did not support a conclusion that the applicant's medical conditions outweighed the basis for the applicant's separation. However, the Board voted to upgrade the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable based on one-time drug use and no other misconduct in the file.

b. Response to Contention(s): The applicant seeks relief contending, they had mental issues while in the military that affected their conduct and decision making. These issues also had a bearing on their discharge. They are unable to support themselves. The applicant needs an honorable discharge in order for them to receive proper medical attention and benefits to improve their overall quality of life. The Board considered this contention during proceedings and voted to upgrade the discharge based on one-time drug use and the applicant possessed the in-service factor (length) and no other misconduct in the file which outweighed the basis for separation.

c. The Board determined the discharge is inequitable based on the applicant's one-time drug use and the applicant possessed the in-service factor (length) and no other misconduct in the file which outweighed the basis for separation – wrongful use of cocaine.

d. Rationale for Decision:

(1) The Board voted to change the applicant's characterization of service to Honorable because the applicant's one-time drug use, length of service, and no other misconduct in the file outweighed the basis for separation – wrongful use of cocaine. 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 rationale, thus the reason for discharge is no longer appropriate. The SPD code associated with the new reason for discharge is JKN.

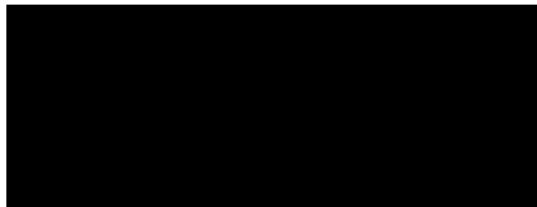
(3) The RE code will not change, as the current code is consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the regulation.

10. BOARD ACTION DIRECTED:

- a. Issue a New DD-214 / 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:

11/6/2024



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