

# THE ENLISTED ADMINISTRATIVE SEPARATION PROCESS



Provided by the Kings County Veterans Service Office

**A service-member's obligation.** A service member's obligation to his armed service continues until terminated. Generally, this time period is determined by the terms of the enlistment contract that the member signs upon enlistment. The earlier termination may result due to administrative or disciplinary separation based upon specifically identified conduct on the part of the service member.

There are TWO types of separations given by the armed forces of the United States to enlisted service members; (1) punitive discharges and (2) administrative separations.

**Punitive Discharges.** Punitive discharges are authorized punishments of courts-martial and can ONLY be awarded as an approved court-martial sentence pursuant to a conviction for a violation of the UCMJ (Uniform Code of Military Justice). There are two types of punitive discharges; (1) Dishonorable Discharge (DD) – which can only be adjudged by a general court-martial and is a separation under dishonorable conditions; and a Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD) – which can be adjudged by either a general court-martial or a special court martial and is a separation under conditions other than honorable.

**Administrative Separations.** Administrative separations CANNOT be awarded by a court-martial and are not punitive in nature. Enlisted personnel may be administratively separated with a characterization of service (characterized separation) or description of separation (uncharacterized separation) as warranted by the facts of the individuals particular case.

“Basis” is the reason for which the person is being administratively separated (e.g., pattern of misconduct, convenience of the government for parenthood, weight control failure, etc.). “Characterization of Service” refers to the quality of the individual's service (e.g., honorable, general, or other Than Honorable).

Individuals who are separated with less than 180 days of continuous active military service may be separated as an “Entry Level Separation”. In these cases, there is not character of service at all.

Another type of administrative separation is “Order of Release from the Custody and Control of the Military Services” by reason of void enlistment or induction. This type of separation also has no characterization of service.

**Characterization of Service.** Characterization at separation is based upon the quality of the member's service, including the reason for separation and guidance below. The military determines the “quality of service” in accordance with standards of acceptable personal conduct and performance of duty for military personnel found in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), directives and regulations issued by the Department of Defense and the Military Departments, and the time-honored customs and traditions of military service.



The quality of service of a member on active duty or active duty for training is affected adversely by conduct that is of a nature to bring discredit on the Military Services or is prejudicial to good order and discipline, regardless of whether the conduct is subject to UCMJ jurisdiction. Characterization may be based on conduct in the civilian community, and the burden is on the respondent to demonstrate that such conduct did not adversely affect the respondent's service.

The **Military** considers the reasons for separation, including the specific circumstances that form the basis for the separation, on the issue of characterization. As a general matter, regulations require that military to determine characterization upon a pattern of behavior rather than an isolated incident. There are circumstances, however, in which the conduct or performance of duty reflected by a single incident provides the basis for characterization.

**Honorable.** The Honorable Discharge characterization is appropriate when the quality of the member's service generally has met the standards of acceptable conduct and performance of duty for military personnel, or otherwise so meritorious that any other characterization would be clearly inappropriate. For example, a Medal of Honor recipient would almost always receive an Honorable Discharge, unless he/she was involved in the most serious of misconduct. In the case of an Honorable Discharge, an Honorable Discharge Certificate (DD Form 256) is awarded and a notation is made on the appropriate copies of the DD Form 214 or DD Form 215.

**General (Under Honorable Conditions).** If a member's service has been honest and faithful, it is appropriate to characterize that service under honorable conditions. Characterization of service as General (under honorable conditions) is warranted when significant negative aspects of the members conduct or performance of duty outweigh positive aspects of the member's military conduct or performance of duty outweigh positive aspects of the record. A General (under honorable conditions) characterization of discharge will jeopardize a member's ability to benefit from the Montgomery G.O. Bill if they, in fact had contributed. Moreover, the member will not normally be allowed to reenlist or enter a different military service.

**Under Other than Honorable Conditions.** Other Than Honorable Discharges are warranted when the reason for separation is based upon a pattern of behavior that constitutes a significant departure from the conduct expected of members of the Military Services, or when the reason for separation is based upon one or more acts or omissions that constitute a significant departure from the conduct expected of members of the Military Services. Examples of factors that may be considered include the use of force or violence to produce serious bodily injury or death, abuse of a special position of trust, disregard by a superior of customary superior-subordinate relationships, acts or omissions that endanger the security of the United States or the health and welfare of other members of the Military Services, and deliberate acts or omissions that seriously endanger the health and safety of other persons.

Persons awarded an **OTH** characterization of service; are not entitled to retain their uniforms or wear them home (although they may be furnished civilian clothing at a cost of not more than \$50.00); must accept transportation in kind (bus) to their homes; are subject to recoupment of any reenlistment bonus they may have received; are not eligible for notice of discharge to employers (which may affect unemployment benefits); and do not receive mileage fees from the place of discharge to their home of record.

It is generally standard VA policy that an **OTH** Discharge will render an individual ineligible for any and all VA benefits. The Department of Veterans Affairs will make its own determination with respect as to whether the OTH was based on conditions which would forfeit any or all VA benefits. Most veteran's benefits will be forfeited if that determination is adverse to the former service-member, such as when based on any of the following circumstances; (1) Desertion; (2) escape prior to trial by general court-martial; (3) conscientious objector who refuses to perform military duties, wear the uniform, or comply with lawful orders of competent military authorities; (4) willful or persistent misconduct; (5) offense(s) involving moral turpitude; (6) mutiny or spying; or (7) homosexual acts involving aggravating circumstances.

**The Discharge Process.** Administrative Separations break down into two basic areas; (1) voluntary separations and (2) involuntary separations. A discharge at the end of one's term of active service is an example of a voluntary separation.



Many people believe that separating at the end of the normal term of service guarantees an Honorable Discharge. This is not true. All administrative discharges take into account the individual's conduct and performance. Too many disciplinary infractions or low performance report ratings may result in a general (under honorable conditions) discharge. Other authorized reasons for voluntary separations are; early release to further education, early release to accept public office, dependency or hardship, pregnancy or childbirth, conscientious objection, immediate reenlistment, separation to accept a commission, and the sole surviving family member.

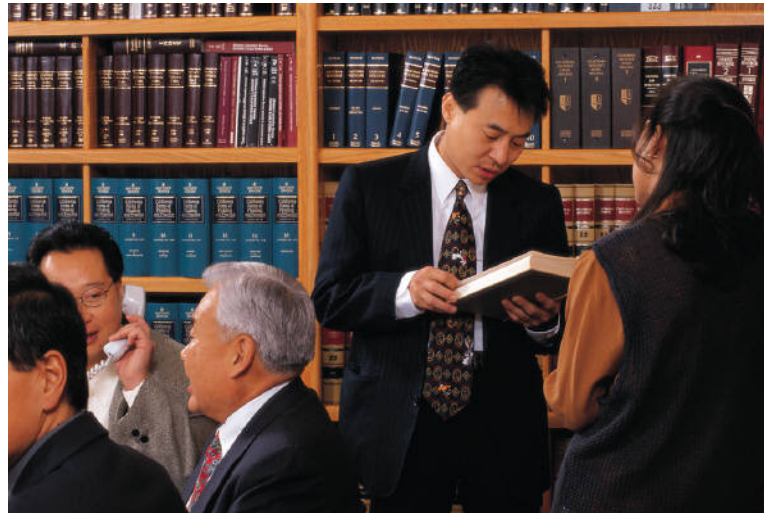
The involuntary discharge process is fairly straightforward. The commander makes an election to pursue involuntary discharge proceedings and notifies the military member in writing. The written notice includes the basis for the type of discharge, the worst characterization that can be applied for this basis, and the characterization that the Commanding Officer is recommending. The military member is allowed to consult with a military attorney (free of charge) or a civilian attorney at his/her own expense. The respondent may then attach evidence and statements to become part of the legal processing package. If the military member has more than six (6) years of total active military service, or if the basis of the discharge is for homosexuality, or the characterization recommended is "Other Than Honorable", he/she is entitled to have the case heard by an Administrative Discharge Board. Once the Commanding Officer receives the attachments from the military member, he/she determines whether or not to precede with the discharge proceedings. If the Command Officer elects to proceed an Administrative Discharge Board is then convened (if required). If the board is not required, the commander forwards the package to the approval authority (usually the installation Commanding Officer or the next higher person in his chain of command) for final approval or disapproval.

There is a substantial investment in the training of persons enlisted or inducted into the military services. As a general rule, the various service regulations require reasonable efforts at rehabilitation prior to initiation of separation proceedings. Unless separation is mandatory (such as in the cases of serious misconduct or homosexuality, the potential for rehabilitation and further useful military service **MUST** be considered by the Separation Authority and, where applicable, the Administrative Discharge Board. If separation is warranted despite the potential for rehabilitation, the Separation Authority can approve a “suspension” of the separation, in most cases. An alleged or established inadequacy in previous rehabilitative efforts does not provide a legal bar to separation.

**The Separation Authority** may consider the following factors on the issue of retention or separation, depending on the circumstances of the case:

- The seriousness of the circumstances forming the basis for initiation of separation proceedings, and the effect of the members continued retention on the military discipline, good order and morale.
- The likelihood continuation or recurrence of the circumstances forming the basis for initiation of separation proceedings.
- The likelihood that the member will be a disruptive or undesirable influence in present or future duty assignments.
- The ability of the member to perform duties effectively in the present and in the future, including potential for advancement or leadership.
- The member’s rehabilitative potential for continued military service.
- The member’s entire military record. This may include; past contributions to the military service, assignments, awards and decorations, evaluation ratings, and letters of commendation; letters of reprimand or admonition, counseling records, records of non- judicial punishment, records of conviction by court -martial and records of involvement with civilian authorities; and any other matter deemed relevant by the Administrative Discharge Board, if any, or the Separation Authority, based upon the specialized training, duties, and experience of persons entrusted with the separation decision. Adverse matter from a prior enlistment or period of military service, such as records of non-judicial punishment and convictions by courts-martial, may be considered only when such records would have a direct and strong probative value in determining whether separation is appropriate... The use of such records ordinarily is limited to those cases involving patterns of conduct manifested over an extended period of time.

**The respondent** may request the attendance of witnesses. In some cases, the respondent may submit a written request for temporary duty (TDY) or invitational travel orders for witnesses. The rules of evidence for courts-martial and other judicial proceedings are not applicable before an Administrative Discharge Board. The board is required, however to impose reasonable restrictions, concerning relevancy and competency of evidence.



**Rights of the military service member;** The military member may testify in his or her own behalf, subject to the provisions of Article 31(a), UCMJ (Self Incrimination). At any time during the proceedings, the military member or counsel may submit written or recorded matter for consideration by the board. The military member or counsel may call witnesses in his or her behalf. The respondent or counsel may question any witness who appears before the board. The military member or counsel may present argument prior to when the board closes the case for deliberation on findings and recommendations.

**The Administrative Discharge Board** is required to determine its findings and recommendations in closed sessions. Only voting members of the board may be present. The board determines the following;

- Whether each allegation in the notice of proposed separation is supported by a preponderance of the evidence.
- Whether the findings warrant separation with respect to the reason for separation set forth in the Notice. If more than one reason was contained in the Notice; there must be a separate determination for each reason.
- The board makes a recommendation of or separation (Not guilty or innocence).
- If the board recommends separation, it may recommend that the separation be suspended for a specified period of time.
- If separation or suspended separation is recommended, the board recommends a characterization of service or description of separation.



In every case in which the characterization of service Under Other Than Honorable Conditions is recommended, the record of the board's proceedings will be reviewed by a judge advocate or civilian attorney employed by the Military Department prior to action by the higher Separation Authority. Such review is NOT required when another characterization is recommended unless the military member identifies specific legal issues for consideration by the higher Separation Authority.

If the **Administrative Discharge Board** recommends retention, the higher Separation Authority may take on of the following actions: approve the recommendation; or forward the matter to the Secretary of the branch of the military concerned with a recommendation for separation based upon the circumstances of the case. In such a case, the characterization of service or description of separation will be Honorable, General (under honorable conditions) or an Entry Level Separation.

If the **Administrative Discharge Board** recommends separation, the higher Separation Authority may: (1) Approve the board's recommendation; (2) Approve the board's recommendations, but modify the recommendations by suspending or providing a characterization more favorable than recommended; or (3) disapprove the board's recommendation and retain the military member.

**Basis for Involuntary Separations.** There are several reasons an individual can be processed for an involuntary separation. The following are some of the MOST common:

**"Parenthood"**. A member may be separated by reason of parenthood if as a result thereof it is determined that the service member is unable to satisfactorily to perform his or her duties or is unavailable for worldwide assignment or deployment. Separation processing MAY NOT be initiated until the service member has been counseled formally concerning deficiencies and has been afforded an opportunity to overcome those deficiencies as reflected in the appropriate counseling or personnel records.

**"Physical or Mental Condition"**. Individuals may be involuntarily separated on the basis of designated physical or mental conditions, not amounting to a disability rating that potentially interferes with assignment to or performance of duty. Such conditions may include but are not limited to chronic seasickness or airsickness, enuresis, and personality disorders. Separation processing MAY NOT be initiated until the member has been counseled formally concerning deficiencies and has been afforded an opportunity to overcome those deficiencies as reflected in appropriate counseling or personnel records.





Separation on the basis of personality disorder is authorized ONLY if a diagnosis by a psychiatrist or psychologist, completed in accordance with procedures established by the Military Department concerned, concludes that the disorder is so severe that the member's ability to function effectively in the military environment is significantly impaired. Personality disorders are described in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-III) OF Mental Disorders (reference (m)). Separation for personality disorder is NOT appropriate when separation is warranted for other reasons. For example, if separation is warranted on the basis of unsatisfactory performance or misconduct, the member usually will not be separated under this section regardless of the existence of a personality disorder.

**“Disability”**. A member may be separated for disability under the provisions of 10 U.S.C., Chapter 61 (reference (n)). Disability separations usually result in an Honorable, or Entry Level Separation.

**“Minority Enlistment”**. If a member is under the age of 17, the enlistment of the member is void, and the member shall be separated. A member shall be separated under 10 U.S.C. 51170 (reference (o)) in the following circumstance except when the member is retained for the purpose of a trial by court-martial:

- There is evidence satisfactory to the Secretary concerned that the member is under 18 years of age;
- The member enlisted without the written consent of the member's parent or guardian; and
- An application for the member's separation is submitted to the Secretary concerned by the parent or guardian within 90 days of the member's enlistment. **Minority Enlistment Discharges** are NORMALLY characterized as Entry Level Separations.

**“Erroneous Enlistment”**. A member may be separated on the basis of an erroneous enlistment, induction, or extension of enlistment. An enlistment, induction, or extension of enlistment is erroneous in the following circumstance, if: (1) It would not have occurred had the relevant facts been known by the government or had appropriate directives been followed; (2) It was not the result of fraudulent conduct on the part of the member; and (3) The defect is unchanged in material respects. **Erroneous Enlistment Discharges** are **NORMALLY** characterized as honorable Discharges, unless eligible for an Entry Level Separation (less than 180 days of military service).

**“Fraudulent Entry into the Military Service”**. A service member may be separated on the basis of procurement of a fraudulent enlistment, induction, or a period of military service through any deliberate material misrepresentation, omission, or concealment that, if known at the time of enlistment, induction, or entry onto a period of military service might have resulted in rejection. Characterization of service or description of separation is based upon the service record and severity of the fraudulent entry. If the fraud involves concealment of a prior separation in which service was not characterized as Honorable, characterization **NORMALLY** shall be Under Other Than Honorable Conditions.

**“Unsatisfactory Performance.”** A service member may be separated when it is determined that the service member is unqualified for any further military service by reason of unsatisfactory personal performance. Separation processing MAY NOT be initiated until the member has been counseled formally concerning deficiencies and has been afforded an opportunity to overcome those deficiencies as reflected in appropriate counseling or personnel records. Counseling and rehabilitation requirements are of particular importance with respect to this reason for separation. Because military service is a calling different from any civilian occupation, a service member should not be separated when unsatisfactory performance is the sole reason unless there have been efforts at rehabilitation under standards prescribed by the Secretary concerned. The characterization of service shall be as **Honorable** or **General (under honorable conditions)**.

**“Homosexual Conduct”**. Homosexual conduct is grounds for separation from the Military Services. Homosexual conduct includes homosexual acts, a statement by a service member that demonstrates a propensity or intent to engage in homosexual acts, or a homosexual marriage or attempted marriage. A statement by a service member that demonstrates a propensity or intent to engage in homosexual acts is grounds for separation not because it reflects the member's sexual orientation, but because the statement indicates a likelihood that the member engages in or will engage in more homosexual acts.



Generally, a member's sexual orientation is considered a personal and private matter, and is not a bar to continued service under this section unless manifested by homosexual conduct in the manner described in the following:

- The member has engaged in, attempted to engage in, or solicited another service member to engage in a homosexual act or acts, unless there are approved further findings that: (1) Such acts are a departure from the service member's usual and customary behavior; (2) Such acts under all the circumstances are unlikely to recur; (3) Such acts were not accomplished by use of force, coercion, or intimidation; (4) Under the particular circumstances of the case, the service member's continued presence in the Armed Forces is consistent with the interest of the Armed Forces in proper discipline, good order, and morale; and (5) The member does not have a propensity or intent to engage in homosexual acts.

- The member has made a personal statement that he or she is a homosexual or bisexual, or words to that effect, unless there is a further approved finding that the member has demonstrated that he or she is not a person who engages in, attempts to engage in, has a propensity to engage in, or intends to engage in homosexual acts. A statement by a service member that he or she is a homosexual or bisexual, or words to that effect, create a rebuttal presumption that the service member engages in, attempts to engage in, has a propensity to engage in, or intends to engage in homosexual acts. The service member shall be advised of this presumption and given the opportunity to rebut the presumption by presenting evidence demonstrating that he or she does not engage in, attempt to engage in, have a propensity to engage in, or intend to engage in homosexual acts. Propensity to engage in homosexual acts means more than an abstract preference or desire to engage in homosexual acts; it indicates a likelihood that person engages in or will engage in homosexual acts.
- The member has married or attempted to marry a person known to be of the same biological sex (as evidenced by the external anatomy of the persons involved).

Characterization of service or description of separation is based on the conduct and performance of the individual. When the sole basis for separation is homosexual conduct, a characterization Under Other Than Honorable Conditions may be issued ONLY if there is a finding that during the current term of service the service member attempted, solicited, or committed a homosexual act in the following circumstances

- By using force, coercion, or intimidation;
- With a person under 16 year of age;
- With a subordinate in circumstances that violate customary military superior-subordinate relationships;
- Openly in public view;
- For compensation;
- Aboard a military vessel or aircraft; or
- In another location subject to the military control under aggravating circumstances noted in the finding that has an adverse impact on discipline, good order, or morale comparable to the impact of such activity aboard a vessel or aircraft.

**All Involuntary discharge** actions with regards to **Homosexual Conduct** as the basis entitle the respondent to an **Administrative Discharge Board**, regardless of service characterization or time-in-service.



**“Alcohol Abuse Rehabilitation Failure”**. A member who has been referred to a program of rehabilitation for drug or alcohol abuse may be separated for failure through inability or refusal to participate in, cooperate in, or successfully complete such a program in the following circumstances: (1) There is a lack of potential for **continued military service**; or (2) Long term rehabilitation is determined necessary and the member is transferred to a civilian medical facility for rehabilitation. Characterization of discharge is normally Honorable or General (under honorable conditions) unless misconduct was involved.

**“Misconduct”**. A service member may be separated for misconduct when it is determined that the member is unqualified for any further military service by reason of one or more of the following circumstances:

- Minor Disciplinary Infractions. A pattern of misconduct consisting solely or minor disciplinary infractions. If separation of a member in entry-level status is warranted solely by reason of minor disciplinary infractions, the service member should be processed under Entry-Level Performance and Conduct.

- A pattern of Misconduct. A pattern of misconduct consisting of (a) discreditable involvement with civil or military authorities or (b) conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.
- Commission of a Serious Offense. Commission of a serious military or civilian offense if in the following circumstances: (1) the specific circumstances of the offense warrant separation; and (2) A punitive discharge would be authorized for the same or closely related offense under the Manual for Courts-martial.
- Civilian Conviction. Conviction by civilian authorities or action taken that is tantamount to a finding of guilty, including similar adjudications in juvenile proceedings, when the specific circumstances of the offense warrant separation, and the following conditions are present: (1) A punitive discharge would be authorized for the same or a closely related offense under the Manual for Courts-martial or (2) The sentence by civilian authorities includes confinement for 6 months or more without regard to suspension or probation.

Separation processing may be initiated whether or not a member has filed an appeal of a civilian conviction or has stated an intention to do so. Execution of an approved separation is usually withheld pending outcome of the appeal or until the time for appeal has passed, but the member may be separated before final action on the appeal upon request of the member or upon direction of the Secretary concerned. Characterization of service for misconduct will normally be **Under Other Than Honorable Conditions**, but characterization as General (under honorable conditions) may be warranted for those with OUTSTANDING military records. Characterization of service **as Honorable** for **Misconduct Discharges** is **NOT** authorized unless the respondent's record is otherwise so meritorious that any other characterization clearly would be inappropriate (**Such as a Medal of Honor recipient**).

**“Security”**. When retention is clearly inconsistent with the interest of the National Security, a service member may be separated by reason of security and under conditions and procedures established by the Secretary of Defense in Department of Defense Instruction 5200.2-R. Characterization is based on the service record and performance of the respondent.

**“Unsatisfactory Participation in the Ready Reserve”**. A service member may be separated for unsatisfactory participation in the Ready Reserve under criteria established by the Secretary concerned under Department of Defense Directive 1215.13. Characterization of service or description of a separation is based on the service record and the requirements of Department of Defense Directive 1215.13(reference (p)).

**“Weight Control Failure”**. A service member may be separated for failure to meet the weight control standards established under the Department of Defense Directive 1308.1, when it is determined that the member is unqualified for any further military service, and the service member is not medically diagnosed with a medical condition that precludes or interferes with weight control. Members with a medically diagnosed condition that precludes or interferes with weight control may be separated either through medical channels, if appropriate.



Separation processing may **NOT** be initiated until the service member has been counseled formally concerning deficiencies and has been afforded an opportunity to overcome those deficiencies as reflected in appropriate counseling or personnel records.

**Conscientious Objection.** A **Conscientious Objector (CO)** is a person who believes that it is wrong to kill another human being in war. The military define conscientious objection as a “firm, fixed and sincere objection to war in any form or the bearing of arms” because of deeply-held moral, ethical, or religious beliefs. A lot of people in the military believe it’s too late to be a CO now that they have enlisted, but the fact is many people realize they are opposed to participation in war after joining the military, and they are discharged as **Conscientious Objectors**. What do you think about war? Do you think it is morally wrong? Why? Are there any situations in which you would be willing to fight in a war? These are questions you will have to answer when applying for conscientious objector status. Applying for Conscientious objector status can be a long and difficult process. To get a discharge or reassignment as a conscientious objector, you must submit a written application to your Commanding Officer. In the submitted application you **MUST** describe:

- The nature of your beliefs about participation in war;



- How your beliefs changed or developed since you entered the military;
- When and why you felt you could not longer continue serving in the military;
- How your daily lifestyle has changed as a result of your beliefs;
- Further information required in the application.

After handing in your application, you will have three interviews; with a psychiatrist, a military chaplain, and an investigating officer. At the investigating officer's hearing you have a right to be represented by counsel this can be a lawyer or a counselor. You may also bring witnesses, friends, family, a clergy member, or fellow military service members who can speak in support of you and your claim. The investigating officer will recommend to you Commanding Officer whether or not you should receive conscientious objector status.

**Hardship or Dependency.** You may request a separation if your family or dependents are suffering severe financial, physical, or psychological problems. A few examples are: (1) death of or divorce from your spouse, leaving you the sole parent of a child; (2) death of a parent, leaving others dependent on you for support, or (3) a long term physical or mental illness of your spouse which requires your presence at home. There are many other possibilities. To get this type of separation you must show that the hardship or dependency is not temporary and has become worse since you entered the military. You must also show that you have tried all possible alternatives to discharge but these attempts have failed and only a discharge can solve the problem.

A "dependent" must be a member of your immediate family and may be your spouse, child, parent, step parent, sister, brother, or anyone under your legal custody or who depends on you for primary financial support. If your application is approved, you may receive a complete discharge. Or you may be separated from active duty and transferred to the inactive reserves. If your command decides you do have a hardship, but could probably solve the problem without separation, you may receive a "compassionate reassignment" or "temporary duty" closer to your home. The type of discharge is usually characterized under Honorable or General conditions.

**Loss of Veteran's Benefits.** To become eligible for veterans benefits, the active duty member must have been discharged or released under other than dishonorable, which is broader in this context than the term as defined in Rule for Court-Martial.

**The following are considered a discharge or release under conditions that are dishonorable:**

- **Acceptance of an under than honorable conditions (OTH) Discharge;**
- **Mutiny, aiding the enemy, or spying;**
- **An offense involving moral turpitude, including a conviction of a felony;**
- **Child molestation;**
- **Homosexual prostitution;**
- **Homosexual acts or conduct accompanied by assault or coercion;**
- **Homosexual acts or conduct taking place between service members of disparate rank, grade, or status when a service member has taken advantage of his or her superior rank, grade, or status;**
- **By reason of the sentence of a general court-martial;**
- **As an alien during a period of hostilities where it is shown the member requested his or her release;**
- **By reason of a discharge as a result of an absence without leave (AWOL) for a continuous period of at least 180 days or more;**
- **Resignation by an officer for the good of the service;**
- **Treason;**
- **Sabotage;**

Characterization of the discharge will normally be Honorable, unless characterization of service as General (under honorable conditions) is warranted by the service member's military record.

These are the most common reasons for involuntary separations from the military service. The Department of Defense also authorizes each of the military services to establish additional reasons for administrative discharges, based on the unique qualifications of that particular service.

The following chart's provides a quick reference of eligibility of benefits that are based on the type of discharge the a separating or retiring service member would be eligible from the Veterans Administration, Social Security Administration, or Civilian environment. The chart's doe not indicate any other possible qualifying criteria that may be required for the veteran to be eligible for the benefits. The list only provides the basic eligibility requirement to be initially eligible for that particular benefit.

- 
- HON -----Honorable
  - GEN -----General Discharge
  - OTH -----Other Than Honorable
  - BCD SPCM-----Bad Conduct Discharge (Awarded at a Special Court Martial)
  - BCD GCM -----Bad Conduct Discharge (Awarded at a General Court Martial)
  - DD----- Dishonorable Discharge
  - A-----Eligible only if the administering agency determines that, for its purposes, the discharge was not under dishonorable conditions
  - E-----Eligible for benefits
  - NE----- Not Eligible for benefits
-

<u>VA Benefits</u>	HON	GEN SPCM GCM	OTH	BCD	BCD	DD
Wartime Disability Compensation	E	E	A	A	NE	NE
Wartime Death Compensation	E	E	A	NE	NE	NE
Peacetime Disability Compensation	E	E	A	A	NE	NE
Peacetime Death Compensation	E	E	A	A	NE	NE
DIC Compensation to Survivors	E	E	A	A	NE	NE
VA Education Programs	E	E	A	A	NE	NE
Widows & Children Pension	E	E	A	A	NE	NE
Hospital & Domiciliary Care	E	E	A	A	NE	NE
Medical & Dental Care	E	E	A	A	NE	NE
Prosthetic Appliances	E	E	A	A	NE	NE
Seeing-Eye dogs, Mechanical Aids	E	E	A	A	NE	NE
Burial Benefits	E	E	A	A	NE	NE
Special Adaptive Housing	E	E	A	A	NE	NE
Vocational Rehabilitation	E	E	A	A	NE	NE
Survivor's Education Assistance	E	E	A	A	E	NE
Autos for Disabled Vets	E	E	A	A	E	NE
Reenlistment Rights	E	E	A	A	NE	NE
MGIBILL – Chapter 30	E	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Mileage to Home of Record	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE
Payment for Accrued Leave	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE
Retain and Wear Uniform	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE
Notice to Employer of Discharge	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE
Award of Medals, Crosses, & Bars	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE
Admission to Military Homes	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE
Death Gratuity	E	E	A	A	NE	NE
Military Discharge Review Board	E	E	E	E	NE	NE
Board for Correction of Military Record	E	E	E	E	E	E
Transportation of Dependents & Household Goods	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE