

**AIR FORCE DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD DECISIONAL DOCUMENT**

**SUMMARY:**

The applicant was discharged on 29 March 2023 in accordance with Department of the Air Force Instruction 36-3211, *Military Separations*, with an Entry Level Separation discharge for Erroneous Enlistment. The applicant appealed for a change to the reentry code.

The applicant was not represented by counsel.

The applicant requested the board be completed based on a records only review. The Board was conducted on 15 February 2024.

The attached examiner's brief (provided to applicant only), extracted from available service records, contains pertinent data regarding the circumstances and character of the applicant's military service.

**DISCUSSION:** The Discharge Review Board (DRB), under its responsibility to examine the propriety and equity of an applicant's discharge, is authorized to change the characterization of service and the narrative reason for discharge if such changes are warranted. If applicable, the board can also change the applicant's reentry code. In reviewing discharges, the board presumes regularity in the conduct of governmental affairs unless there is substantial credible evidence to rebut the presumption, to include evidence submitted by the applicant. The Board completed a thorough review of the circumstances that led to the discharge and the discharge process to determine if the discharge met the pertinent standards of equity and propriety.

The documentary evidence the Board considered as part of the review includes, but is not limited to the DD Form 293, *Application for the Review of Discharge from the Armed Forces of the United States*, and any additional documentation submitted by applicant and/or counsel; the applicant's personnel file from the Automated Records Management System (ARMS); and the DRB Brief detailing the applicant's service information and a summary of the case.

The applicant contended that they were denied essential medical care recommended by their doctor, resulting in inadequate caloric and nutritional intake, excessive hydration, and a significant loss of body mass totaling 20 pounds within a mere 10-day period. Despite two visits to the emergency room, the prescribed procedure-an upper endoscopy-was not conducted, despite being prescribed. This procedure could have enabled a medical exemption to ensure sufficient caloric intake during Basic Military Training. Upon entering Basic Military Training in good health, the applicant performed commendably under stress, consistently demonstrating their readiness to participate. However, feeling unheard in their requests for necessary medical attention, the applicant chose to transfer to medical hold, seeking the care needed to resume training duties.

The DRB determined that the Applicant has not presented any evidence to support their claim of malnutrition during Basic Military Training (BMT) or any other error on the part of the Air Force leading to their separation. The Applicant's separation stemmed from their disqualifying history of paralysis, which became apparent during BMT. The Applicant contends that they did not receive adequate medical care during BMT; however, they were provided with supplemental nutrition and medical profiles. Additionally, the Applicant has not provided evidence to suggest that the desired medical care would have prevented the onset of paralysis. Therefore, the reentry code was deemed appropriate.

The DRB voted unanimously to **deny** the applicant's request to change the reentry code.

Should the applicant wish to appeal this decision, the applicant must request a personal appearance before this Board before applying for relief to the Air Force Board for Correction of Military Records (AFBCMR). In accordance with DAFI 36-2603, *Air Force Board for Correction of Military Records*, all applicants before the AFBCMR must first exhaust available administrative avenues of relief before applying to the AFBCMR, otherwise their AFBCMR case will be administratively closed until such time that the applicant avails themselves of the available avenue of relief. Therefore, should the applicant wish to appeal this decision, they must first exercise their right to make a personal appearance before the AFDRB.

After a thorough review of the available evidence, to include the Applicant's issues, summary of service, and discharge process, the Board found the discharge was proper and equitable. Therefore, the awarded reentry code shall remain to "2C". The Air Force DRB (AFDRB) results were approved by the Presiding Officer on 4 Mar 24. If desired, the applicant can request a list of the board members and their votes by writing to:

Air Force Review Boards Agency

Attn: Discharge Review Board

3351 Celmers Lane

Joint Base Andrews, NAF Washington, MD 20762-6602

Instructions on how to appeal an AFDRB decision can be found at

<https://afrbportal.azurewebsites.us>

Attachment:

Examiner's Brief (Applicant Only)