

ARMY BOARD FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

IN THE CASE OF: [REDACTED]

BOARD DATE: 2 July 2024

DOCKET NUMBER: AR20230014388

APPLICANT REQUESTS: an upgrade of his under other than honorable conditions discharge to general discharge.

APPLICANT'S SUPPORTING DOCUMENT(S) CONSIDERED BY THE BOARD:

- DD Form 293 (Application for the Review of Discharge from the Armed Forces of the United States)
- DD Form 149 (Application for Correction of Military Record)

FACTS:

1. The applicant did not file within the 3-year time frame provided in Title 10, U.S. Code, section 1552(b); however, the Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR) conducted a substantive review of this case and determined it is in the interest of justice to excuse the applicant's failure to timely file.
2. The applicant states he attempted to request properly leave, but he was denied. It has been over 20 years since his discharge. The Army overpaid him due to a similar social security number and his wife spent the money on necessities under the impression it was their money. He was in the field when his leadership discovered the error, they came to get him, and threatened to throw him in jail if he did not take care of his family. He attempted to get assistance through food stamps, and it was not enough. He then elected to relocate his family to Virginia without permission from the unit. He had no other option because he was going through a hardship.
3. A review of the applicant's service record shows:

- a. Having had prior service in the Virginia Army National Guard. He enlisted in the Regular Army on 20 December 2000.
- b. He accepted nonjudicial punishment on 29 May 2001 for wrongfully disobeying a lawful order, being disrespectful in writing, and dereliction of duties. His punishment included reduction to private (PVT)/E-2.

c. On 30 July 2001, court-martial charges were preferred on the applicant for being absent without leave (AWOL) from 04 June 2001 through 3 July 2001.

d. On 31 July 2001, after consulting with legal counsel he requested a discharge in lieu of trial by court-martial under the provisions of chapter 10, Army Regulation (AR) 635-200 (Personnel Separations – Enlisted Personnel). He acknowledged:

- maximum punishment
- he was guilty of the charges against him or of a lesser included offense
- he does not desire further rehabilitation or further military service
- if his request for discharge was accepted, he may be discharged under other than honorable conditions and furnished an Under Other Than Honorable Conditions Discharge Certificate
- he would be deprived of many or all Army benefits, he may be ineligible for many or all benefits administered by the Veterans Administration,
- he may apply to the Army Discharge Review Board or the ABCMR for upgrading
- he may expect to encounter substantial prejudice in civilian life
- he will be automatically reduced to the lowest enlisted grade

e. On 1 August 2001, the suspension of punishment of forfeiture of \$272.00 imposed on 29 May 2001 was vacated for one specification of intent to avoid a field exercise, for being AWOL from on or about 04 June 2001 until on or about 3 July 2001.

f. On 10 August 2001, consistent with the chain of command recommendations, the separation approval authority approved the applicant's request for discharge in lieu of trial by courts-martial. He would be issued an Under Other Than Honorable Conditions Discharge Certificate and reduced to the lowest enlisted pay grade.

g. On 23 August 2001, he was discharged from active duty. His DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) shows he was discharged under the provisions of chapter 10, Army Regulation (AR) 635-200 (Personnel Separations – Enlisted Personnel) with an under other than honorable conditions characterization of service. He completed 7 months and 3 days of active service with 31 days of lost time. He was assigned separation code KFS and the narrative reason for separation listed as "In Lieu of Trial by Court-Martial," with reentry code 3. It also shows he was awarded the Army Service Ribbon

4. There is no evidence the applicant has applied to the Army Discharge Review Board for review of her discharge within that board's 15-year statute of limitations.

5. By regulation, an individual who has committed an offense or offenses, the punishment for any of which includes a bad conduct discharge or dishonorable

discharge, may submit a request for discharge in lieu of trial by court-martial. An Under Other than Honorable Discharge Certificate normally is appropriate for a member who is discharged for the good of the service.

6. In reaching its determination, the Board can consider the applicants petition and his service record in accordance with the published equity, injustice, or clemency determination guidance.

BOARD DISCUSSION:

After reviewing the application, all supporting documents, and the evidence found within the military record, the Board found that relief was not warranted. The Board carefully considered the applicant's request, supporting documents, evidence in the records, and published DoD guidance for liberal consideration of discharge upgrade requests. The applicant was charged with commission of an offense (AWOL) punishable under the UCMJ with a punitive discharge. After being charged, he consulted with counsel and requested discharge under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 10. Such discharges are voluntary requests for discharge in lieu of trial by court-martial and carry an under other than honorable conditions discharge. By his own admission, the applicant states he elected to relocate his family to Virginia without permission from the unit. The Board found no error or injustice in his separation processing. Also, the applicant provided no evidence of post-service achievements or letters of reference of a persuasive nature in support of a clemency determination. Based on a preponderance of evidence, the Board determined that the character of service the applicant received upon separation was not in error or unjust.

BOARD VOTE:

Mbr 1 Mbr 2 Mbr 3

:	:	:	GRANT FULL RELIEF
:	:	:	GRANT PARTIAL RELIEF
:	:	:	GRANT FORMAL HEARING
■	■	■	DENY APPLICATION

BOARD DETERMINATION/RECOMMENDATION:

The evidence presented does not demonstrate the existence of a probable error or injustice. Therefore, the Board determined the overall merits of this case are insufficient as a basis for correction of the records of the individual concerned.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

I certify that herein is recorded the true and complete record of the proceedings of the Army Board for Correction of Military Records in this case.

REFERENCES:

1. Title 10, U.S. Code, section 1552(b), provides that applications for correction of military records must be filed within 3 years after discovery of the alleged error or injustice. This provision of law also allows the ABCMR to excuse an applicant's failure to timely file within the 3-year statute of limitations if the ABCMR determines it would be in the interest of justice to do so.
2. Army Regulation 635-200 (Personnel Separations – Enlisted Personnel), in effect at the time, sets forth the basic authority for the separation of enlisted personnel.

a. An honorable discharge is a separation with honor. The honorable characterization is appropriate when the quality of the member'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.

b. A general discharge is a separation from the Army under honorable conditions. When authorized, it is issued to a member whose military record is satisfactory but not sufficiently meritorious to warrant an honorable discharge.

c. Chapter 10 of this regulation states an individual who has committed an offense or offenses, the punishment for any of which includes a bad conduct discharge or dishonorable discharge, may submit a request for discharge in lieu of trial by court-martial. An Under Other than Honorable Discharge Certificate normally is appropriate for a member who is discharged for the good of the service.

3. On 25 July 2018, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness issued guidance to Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records (BCM/NRs) regarding equity, injustice, or clemency determinations. Clemency generally refers to relief specifically granted from a criminal sentence. BCM/NRs may grant clemency regardless of the type of court-martial. However, the guidance applies to more than clemency from a sentencing in a court-martial; it also applies to other corrections, including changes in a discharge, which may be warranted based on equity or relief from injustice.

a. This guidance does not mandate relief, but rather provides standards and principles to guide Boards in application of their equitable relief authority. In determining whether to grant relief based on equity, injustice, or clemency grounds, BCM/NRs shall consider the prospect for rehabilitation, external evidence, sworn testimony, policy changes, relative severity of misconduct, mental and behavioral health conditions, official governmental acknowledgement that a relevant error or injustice was committed, and uniformity of punishment.

b. Changes to the narrative reason for discharge and/or an upgraded character of service granted solely on equity, injustice, or clemency grounds normally should not result in separation pay, retroactive promotions, and payment of past medical expenses or similar benefits that might have been received if the original discharge had been for the revised reason or had the upgraded service characterization.

//NOTHING FOLLOWS//