

ARMY BOARD FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

IN THE CASE OF: [REDACTED]

BOARD DATE: 2 December 2024

DOCKET NUMBER: AR20240001651

ON BEHALF OF THE APPLICANT, COUNSEL REQUESTS: changes to her DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) as follows:

- Item 25 (Separation Authority) remove AR 635-200 Para 15-3b and replace it with appropriate authority for completion of active duty service
- Item 26 (Separation Code) remove JRB and replace it with JFF
- Item 27 (Reenlistment Code) remove RE-4 and replace it with RE-1J
- Item 28 (Narrative Reason for Separation) to Secretarial Authority
- constructive service to show two years of active duty

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

- DD Form 149 (Application for Correction of Military Record)
- DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) (Veterans Administration – 3)

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. Counsel states, in effect, in addition to the applicant's request for changes to the narrative reason, separation and reentry codes, she would like constructive service credit to show two years of active duty for purposes of eligibility for Veterans Affairs health care and other benefits. She would not have been separated under current law now that Don't Ask, Don't Tell (DADT) has been repealed and would have continued to serve her country honorably.
3. The applicant provides a copy of her DD Form 214, Veterans Administration -3, which reflects she was honorably discharged on 6 October 1997, with the narrative reason for separation of homosexual act. She served 1 year and 5 days of net active service this period.

4. A review of the applicant's service record shows:
 - a. She enlisted in the Regular Army on 2 October 1996 for a period of four (4) years.
 - b. The complete facts and circumstances surrounding her separation are not available for review.
 - c. The applicant's DD Form 214 reflects she was honorably discharged on 6 October 1997, with the narrative reason for separation of homosexual act. She served 1 year and 5 days of net active service this period. As of note, the applicant's service records found in the Interact Personnel Electronic Records Management System (iPERMS) does not contain her DD Form 214 in its entirety (i.e. Separation Authority data).
 - d. Headquarters, United States Infantry Center orders 259-2221, dated 16 September 1997, reflects the applicant was reassigned to the U.S. Army Transition Point for transition processing, with a reporting date of 6 October 1997. Her date of discharge, unless changed or rescinded, was 6 October 1997.
5. The applicant's military record does not contain any record of misconduct.
6. Army Regulation 635-200, in effect at the time, prescribed criteria and procedures for the investigation of homosexual personnel and their discharge from the Army.

BOARD DISCUSSION:

After reviewing the application and all supporting documents, the Board found that relief was warranted. The Board carefully considered the applicant's record of service, documents submitted in support of the petition, and executed a comprehensive review based on law, policy, regulation, and published DoD guidance for liberal consideration of discharge upgrade requests. The evidence shows the applicant was discharged from active duty due to homosexual admission. The Board found no error or injustice in the separation processing. However, the Board found based upon repeal of the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy and a change in DoD policy relating to homosexual conduct, an upgrade is appropriate if the original discharge was based solely on homosexuality or a similar policy in place prior to enactment of "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" and there were no aggravating factors in the record. The Board determined there were no aggravating circumstances and as a result, determined a change to the narrative reason for separation and corresponding codes is appropriate.

BOARD VOTE:

Mbr 1 Mbr 2 Mbr 3

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

BOARD DETERMINATION/RECOMMENDATION:

The Board determined the evidence presented is sufficient to warrant a recommendation for relief. As a result, the Board recommends that all Department of the Army records of the individual concerned be corrected by reissuing the applicant a DD Form 214 showing:

- Characterization of Service: Honorable
- Separation Authority: AR 635-200
- Separation Code: JFF
- Reentry Code: 1
- Narrative Reason for Separation: Secretarial Authority

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. Paragraph 3-4a (2), entry level status, states service will be uncharacterized, and so indicated in block 24 of DD Form 14.
 - b. Paragraph 3-7a (Honorable Discharge) states 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.
 - c. Paragraph 3-7b (General Discharge) states 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.
 - d. Chapter 11 (Entry Level Status Performance and Conduct) sets the policy and provides guidance for the separation of personnel because of unsatisfactory, performance or conduct (or both) while in entry level status.
 - e. Chapter 15, in effect at the time, prescribed the criteria and procedures for the investigation of homosexual personnel and their discharge from the Army. When the sole basis for separation was homosexuality, a discharge under other than honorable conditions could be issued only if such characterization was otherwise warranted and if there was a finding that during the current term of service the Soldier attempted, solicited or committed a homosexual act by using force, coercion or intimidation; with a person under 16 years of age; with a subordinate; openly in public view; for compensation; aboard a military vessel or aircraft; or in another location subject to military control if the conduct had, or was likely to have had, an adverse impact on discipline, good order or morale due to the close proximity of other Soldiers of the Armed Forces. In all other cases, the type of discharge would reflect the character of the Soldier's service.

3. Army Regulation 635-5-1 (Separation Program Designator (SPD) Codes) states SPD codes are three-character alphabetic combinations which identify reasons for and types of separation from active service. The SPD code of "JRB" was the correct code for Soldiers separating under chapter 15 for homosexuality.
4. Army Regulation 601-210 (Regular Army and Army Reserve Enlistment Program) covers eligibility criteria, policies, and procedures for enlistment and processing into the RA and the United States Army Reserve. Table 3-1 included a list of the RA RE codes. RE codes are numbered 1, 3, and 4.
 - RE-1 applies to Soldiers completing their term of active service who are considered qualified to reenter the U.S. Army; they are qualified for enlistment if all other criteria are met
 - RE-3 applies to Soldiers who are not considered fully qualified for reentry or continuous service at the time of separation, but the disqualification is waivable; those individuals are ineligible unless a waiver is granted
 - RE-4 applies to Soldiers ineligible for reentry
5. DADT policy was implemented in 1993 during the Clinton presidency. This policy banned the military from investigating service members about their sexual orientation. Under that policy, service members may be investigated and administratively discharged if they made a statement that they were lesbian, gay, or bisexual; engaged in physical contact with someone of the same sex for the purposes of sexual gratification; or married, or attempted to marry, someone of the same sex.
6. Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) memorandum, dated 20 September 2011, subject: Correction of Military Records Following Repeal of Section 654 of Title 10, U.S. Code, provides policy guidance for Service Discharge Review Boards (DRBs) and Service Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records (BCM/NRs) to follow when taking action on applications from former service members discharged under DADT or prior policies. The memorandum states that, effective 20 September 2011, Service DRBs should normally grant requests, in these cases, to change the:
 - narrative reason for discharge (to "Secretarial Authority" with the SPD code of JFF)
 - characterization of service to honorable
 - the RE code to an immediately-eligible-to-reenter category
7. For the above upgrades to be warranted, the memorandum states both of the following conditions must have been met: the original discharge was based solely on DADT or a similar policy in place prior to enactment of DADT and there were no aggravating factors in the record, such as misconduct. The memorandum further states

that although each request must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, the award of an honorable or general discharge should normally be considered to indicate the absence of aggravating factors.

8. The memorandum also recognized that although BCM/NRs have a significantly broader scope of review and are authorized to provide much more comprehensive remedies than are available from the DRBs, it is Department of Defense (DOD) policy that broad, retroactive corrections of records from applicants discharged under DADT [or prior policies] are not warranted. Although DADT is repealed effective 20 September 2011, it was the law and reflected the view of Congress during the period it was the law. Similarly, DOD regulations implementing various aspects of DADT [or prior policies] were valid regulations during those same or prior periods. Thus, the issuance of a discharge under DADT [or prior policies] should not by itself be considered to constitute an error or injustice that would invalidate an otherwise properly taken discharge action.

//NOTHING FOLLOWS//