

ARMY BOARD FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

IN THE CASE OF: [REDACTED]

BOARD DATE: 31 December 2024

DOCKET NUMBER: AR20240006125

APPLICANT REQUESTS:

- an upgrade of his characterization of service from under other than honorable conditions to honorable
- personal appearance before the Board via video/telephone

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

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 was informed upon his release that he could have his discharge upgraded.

3. A review of the applicant's service record shows:

a. He enlisted in the Regular Army on 2 February 1988. The highest grade he held was private (PV1/E-1).

b. DA Forms 4187 (Personnel Action), shows his duty status changed on the following dates:

- Present for Duty (PDY) to Absent Without Leave (AWOL) – 20 June 1988
- AWOL to Dropped from Rolls (DFR) – 19 July 1988
- DFR to Attached/PDY – 12 December 1988

c. Court-martial charges were preferred against the applicant on 29 December 1988. His DD Form 458 (Charge Sheet) shows he was charged with being AWOL from on or about 20 June 1988 to on or about 12 December 1988.

d. On 29 December 1988, after consulting with legal counsel, the applicant voluntarily requested discharge for the good of the service in lieu of trial by court-martial, under Army Regulation (AR) 635-200 (Personnel Separations - Enlisted Personnel), chapter 10 and acknowledged the following:

(1) He made the request of his own free will and was not coerced by any person.

(2) His understanding that by requesting discharge, he was admitting guilt to the charges against him or of a lesser included offense that also authorized the imposition of a bad conduct or dishonorable discharge.

(3) He understood that if his discharge request was approved, he may be discharged under conditions other than honorable and furnished an under other than honorable discharge certificate.

(4) He could be deprived of many, or all Army benefits and he could be ineligible for many, or all benefits administered by the Veteran's Administration.

(5) He could be deprived of his rights and benefits as a veteran under both Federal and State law and encounter substantial prejudice in civilian life because of an under other than honorable discharge.

(6) He understood that he must apply to the Army Discharge Review Board (ADRB) or the ABCMR if he wished review of his discharge and realized the act of consideration by either Board does not imply that his discharge will be upgraded.

(7) He elected not to submit a statement in his own behalf.

e. On 3 January 1989, the immediate commander and intermediate commander recommended approval of the request for discharge in lieu of trial by court-martial, with characterization of service under other than honorable conditions.

f. The separation authority approved the recommended discharge on 23 January 1989 and directed the applicant be issued an under other than honorable conditions discharge.

g. The applicant was discharged on 15 March 1989. His DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) shows he was discharged under the provisions of AR 635-200, chapter 10, in the lowest enlisted grade, and his service was

characterized as under other than honorable conditions. He completed 7 months and 22 days of net active service during the covered period and had lost time from 20 June 1988 to 11 December 1988. This form also shows in:

- Item 13 (Decorations, Medals, Badges, Citations and Campaign Ribbons Awarded or Authorized): Expert Marksmanship Qualification Badge (M-16) and (Hand Grenade)
- Item 26 (Separation Code): KFS
- Item 27 (Reenlistment Code): 3B, 3C, and 3

4. There is no indication the applicant applied to the ADRB for review of his discharge processing within the Board's 15-year statute of limitations.

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

6. The pertinent Army regulation in effect at the time provided discharges under the provision of Army Regulation 635-200, chapter 10, where voluntary requests from the Soldier to be discharged in lieu of a trial by court-martial.

#### BOARD DISCUSSION:

After reviewing the application and all supporting documents, to include the DoD guidance on liberal consideration when reviewing discharge upgrade requests, the Board determined relief was not warranted. The applicant's contentions, the military record, and regulatory guidance were carefully considered. Based upon the short term of honorable service completed prior to the lengthy AWOL offense leading to the applicant's separation, as well as a lack of mitigation or character evidence provided by the applicant, the Board concluded there was insufficient evidence of an error or injustice warranting a change to the applicant's characterization of service.

#### 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]

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[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 (AR) 635-200 (Personnel Separations – Enlisted Personnel), in effect at the time, set forth the basic authority for the separation of enlisted personnel.

a. Chapter 10 provided that a Soldier who committed an offense or offenses, the punishment for which includes a bad conduct or dishonorable discharge, may submit a request for discharge for the good of the service. The discharge request may be submitted after court-martial charges are preferred against the Soldier, or, where required, after referral, until final action by the court-martial convening authority. Commanders will ensure that a Soldier is not coerced into submitting a request for discharge for the good of the service. The Soldier will be given a reasonable time to consult with consulting counsel and to consider the wisdom of submitting such a request for discharge. After receiving counseling, the Soldier may elect to submit a request for discharge for the good of the service. The Soldier will sign a written request, certifying that they were counseled, understood their rights, may receive a discharge under other than honorable conditions, and understood the adverse nature of such a discharge and the possible consequences. A discharge under other than honorable conditions was normally appropriate for a Soldier who is discharged for the good of the service. However, the separation authority was authorized to direct a general discharge certificate if such was merited by the Soldier's overall record during their current enlistment. For Soldiers who had completed entry level status, characterization of

service as honorable was not authorized unless the Soldier's record was otherwise so meritorious that any other characterization clearly would be improper.

b. An honorable discharge is a separation with honor. The honorable characterization 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.

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

d. A discharge under other than honorable conditions is an administrative separation from the service under conditions other than honorable. It may be issued for misconduct or for the good of the service.

3. AR 635-5-1 (Separation Program Designator (SPD) Codes), in effect at the time, provided that enlisted Soldiers separated under the provisions of AR 635-200, chapter 10 for the Good of the Service in lieu of court-martial would receive a separation code of "KFS."

4. AR 601-210 (Active and Reserve Components Enlistment Program) covers eligibility criteria, policies, and procedures for enlistment and processing into the Regular Army, U.S. Army Reserve, and Army National Guard. Table 3-1 provides a list of RE codes.

- RE code "1" applies to Soldiers completing their term of active service, who are considered qualified for enlistment if all other criteria are met.
- RE code "2" is no longer in use but applied to Soldiers separated for the convenience of the government, when reenlistment is not contemplated, who are fully qualified for enlistment/reenlistment.
- RE code "3" applies to Soldiers who are not considered fully qualified for reentry or continuous service at time of separation, whose disqualification is waivable; they are ineligible unless a waiver is granted.
- RE code "4" applies to Soldiers separated from last period of service with a non-waivable disqualification
- RE code "3B" applied to Soldiers who had lost time during their last period of service, who were ineligible for enlistment unless a waiver was granted.
- RE code "3C" applied to Soldiers who had completed over 4 months of service who did not meet the basic eligibility pay grade requirements or who have been denied reenlistment under the Qualitative Retention Process and were ineligible for enlistment unless a waiver was granted.

5. 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 regarding equity, injustice, or clemency determinations. Clemency generally refers to relief specifically granted from a criminal sentence. Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records may grant clemency regardless of the court-martial forum. However, the guidance applies to more than clemency from a sentencing in a court-martial; it also applies to any other corrections, including changes in a discharge, which may be warranted on equity or relief from injustice. This guidance does not mandate relief but provides standards and principles to guide Boards in application of their equitable relief authority.

a. In determining whether to grant relief on the basis of equity, injustice, or clemency grounds, Boards 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.

6. Army Regulation 15-185 (ABCMR) prescribes the policies and procedures for correction of military records by the Secretary of the Army, acting through the ABCMR. The ABCMR begins its consideration of each case with the presumption of administrative regularity, which is that what the Army did was correct.

a. The ABCMR is not an investigative body and decides cases based on the evidence that is presented in the military records provided and the independent evidence submitted with the application. The applicant has the burden of proving an error or injustice by a preponderance of the evidence.

b. The ABCMR may, in its discretion, hold a hearing or request additional evidence or opinions. Additionally, it states in paragraph 2-11 that applicants do not have a right to a hearing before the ABCMR. The Director or the ABCMR may grant a formal hearing whenever justice requires.

//NOTHING FOLLOWS//