ARMY BOARD FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

IN THE CASE OF:

BOARD DATE: 14 January 2025

DOCKET NUMBER: AR20240006849

APPLICANT REQUESTS:

- an upgrade of his characterization of service from uncharacterized to fully honorable
- An opportunity to appear before the Board by video or telephone

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)
- Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Benefits Letter

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, in effect, he is requesting an upgrade of his discharge based on the letter he received from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) indicating his service from 22 August to 15 November 1995 is honorable.
- 3. The complete facts and circumstances surrounding the applicant's discharge proceedings are not available for review with this case. However, the DD Form 214 he was issued at the time shows he entered active duty on 22 August 1995, and he was discharged on 15 November 1995 under the provisions of AR 635-200 (Enlisted Personnel), paragraph 5-11 (Failure to Meet Procurement Medical Fitness Standards), in pay grade E-2. He completed 2 months and 24 days of net active service. Additionally, his DD Form 214 shows in:
 - a. Item 11 (Primary Specialty), "None 0 Years 0 Months.
 - b. Item 24 (Character of Service), Uncharacterized.

- c. Item 26 (Separation Code), "JFW."
- d. Item 27 (Entry Code), "3."
- e. Item 28 (Narrative Reason for Separation), Failure to Meet Procurement Medical Fitness Standards).
- 4. The applicant provides a VA Benefits Letter, dated 2 October 2023, showing his period of service from 22 August to 15 November 1995 is considered honorable [for VA purposes]. He also has a 0 percent evaluation for a service-connected disability.
- 5. The applicant's submissions were submitted to the Board in their entirety.
- 6. An uncharacterized discharge is not meant to be a negative reflection of a Soldier's military service. It merely means the Soldier has not served on active duty long enough for his or her character of service to be rated.

BOARD DISCUSSION:

After review of the application and all evidence, to include the DoD guidance on liberal consideration when reviewing discharge upgrade requests, the Board determined there is insufficient evidence to grant relief. The governing regulation provides that a separation will be described as uncharacterized, if the separation action is initiated within the first 180 days of active duty service. As such, his DD Form 214 properly shows his service as uncharacterized.

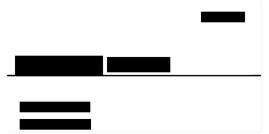
An uncharacterized discharge is not meant to be a negative reflection of a Soldier's military service. It merely means the Soldier has not been in the Army long enough for his or her character of service to be rated as honorable or otherwise. As a result, there is no basis for granting the applicant's request.

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.



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 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 will decide cases on the evidence of record. It is not an investigative body. 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.
- 3. Army Regulation 40-501 (Standards of Medical Fitness) governs medical fitness standards for enlistment, induction, appointment, retention, and separation. Chapter 2 provides the physical standards for enlistment/induction. This chapter prescribes the medical conditions and physical defects that are causes for rejection for appointment, enlistment, and induction into military service. Unless otherwise stipulated, the conditions listed in this chapter are those that would be disqualifying by virtue of current diagnosis, or for which the candidate has a verified past medical history. Other standards may be prescribed by Depart of Defense in the event of mobilization or a national emergency.
- 4. Army Regulation 635-40 (Physical Evaluation for Retention, Retirement, or Separation), chapter 5, provides, in pertinent part, that if a Soldier is processed for failure to meet procurement medical fitness standards within the first 6 months of entry

on active duty and the condition existed prior to the term of service, then the Soldier will be discharged in an entry level status with uncharacterized service.

- 5. Army Regulation 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations) sets policies, standards, and procedures to ensure the readiness and competency of the force while providing for the orderly administrative separation of Soldiers for a variety of reasons. Readiness is promoted by maintaining high standards of conduct and performance.
- a. Paragraph 3-4(2) Entry-Level status. Service will be uncharacterized, and so indicated in block 24 of DD Form 214, except as provided in paragraph 3–9a.
- b. Paragraph 3-7a states 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. Paragraph 3-7b states a general discharge is a separation from the Army under honorable conditions. When authorized, it is issued to a soldier whose military record is satisfactory but not sufficiently meritorious to warrant an honorable discharge.
- d. Paragraph 3-9a Entry-level status separation. A separation will be described as entry-level with service uncharacterized if processing is initiated while a Soldier is in entry-level status, except when—
- (1) Characterization under other than honorable conditions is authorized under the reason for separation and is warranted by the circumstances of the case.
- (2) HQDA on a case-by-case basis, determines that characterization of service as honorable is clearly warranted by the presence of unusual circumstances involving personal conduct and performance of duty. This characterization is authorized when the Soldier is separated by reason of selected changes in service obligation, convenience of the Government, and Secretarial plenary authority.
- (3) The Soldier has less than 181 days of continuous active military service, has completed Initial Entry Training, has been awarded an MOS, and has reported for duty at a follow-on unit of assignment.
- e. Paragraph 5-11 specifically provides that Soldiers who are not medically qualified under procurement medical fitness standards when accepted for enlistment, or who became medically disqualified under these standards prior to entry on active duty, active duty for training, or initial entry training will be separated. A medical proceeding

conducted by an Entrance Physical Standards Board (EPSBD), regardless of the date completed, must establish that a medical condition was identified by appropriate medical authority within 6 months of the Soldier's initial entrance on active duty, that the condition would have permanently or temporarily disqualified the Soldier for entry into the military service had it been detected at the time of enlistment, and the medical condition does not disqualify the Soldier from retention in the service under the provisions of AR 40-501, chapter 3. The characterization of service for Soldiers separated under this provision will normally be honorable but will be uncharacterized [entry level status] if the Soldier has not completed more than 180 days of creditable continuous active-duty service prior to the initiation of separation action.

f. Section II (Terms):

- (1) Character of service for administrative separation A determination reflecting a Soldier's military behavior and performance of duty during a specific period of service. The three characterizations are honorable, general (under honorable conditions), and under other than honorable conditions. The service of Soldiers in entry-level status is normally described as uncharacterized.
 - (2) Entry-level status -
- (a) For Regular Army Soldiers, entry-level status is the first 180 days of continuous AD or the first 180 days of continuous AD following a break of more than 92 days of active military service.
- (b) For ARNGUS and USAR Soldiers, entry-level status begins upon enlistment in the ARNG or USAR. For Soldiers ordered to IADT for one continuous period, It terminates 180 days after beginning training. For Soldiers ordered to IADT for the split or alternate training option, it terminates 90 days after beginning Phase II advanced individual training (AIT). (Soldiers completing Phase I BT or basic combat training (BCT) remain in entry-level status until 90 days after beginning Phase II.)

//NOTHING FOLLOWS//