

ARMY BOARD FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

IN THE CASE OF: [REDACTED]

BOARD DATE: 9 September 2025

DOCKET NUMBER: AR20240013353

APPLICANT REQUESTS: in effect, reconsideration of her prior request for an upgrade of her entry level status discharge to honorable.

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)
- Michigan Temporary State Identification Card
- Medical Documentation from Podiatrist (3 pages)
- DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty)

FACTS:

1. Incorporated herein by reference are military records which were summarized in the previous consideration of the applicant's case by the ABCMR in Docket Number AR20150006317 on 12 January 2016.
2. The applicants states she seeks a discharge upgrade of her entry level status discharge to honorable.
3. A review of the applicant's service record shows:
 - a. She enlisted in the Regular Army on 28 July 1987.
 - b. The available service record is void of the specific facts and circumstances surrounding her discharge processing.
 - c. On 23 September 1987, she was discharged from active duty with an entry level status characterization of service. Her DD Form 214 shows she completed 1 month and 26 days of active service with no lost time. She was assigned separation code JFT and the narrative reason for separation listed as "Did not Meet Procurement Medical Fitness

Standards – No Disability,” with reentry code 3. It also shows in Block 11 (Primary Specialty), None.

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

5. On 12 January 2016, the ABCMR rendered a decision in Docket Number AR20150006317. Her request to change her character of service was carefully considered. Her DD Form 214 shows she was discharged for failure to meet procurement medical fitness standards. She completed 1 month and 26 days of total active service. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it must be presumed that the applicant's separation processing was administratively correct and in conformance with applicable regulations. Without the discharge packet to consider, it is presumed that the authority and reason for her discharge and the character of service she received were commensurate with her overall record of service.

6. 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.

BOARD DISCUSSION:

1. After reviewing the application and all supporting documents, the Board found that relief was not 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 and regulation. The governing regulation provides that a separation will be described as an entry-level separation, with service uncharacterized, if the separation action is initiated while a Soldier is in entry-level status. Soldiers in the Regular Army are authorized an honorable discharge while in entry-level status only if they complete their active duty schooling and earn their designated military occupational specialty. The applicant did not complete training and was released from active duty due to failure to meet procurement medical fitness standards. The Board also noted that she did not provide any new or material information in which would mitigate the type of discharge she received. Therefore, the Board determined that her DD Form 214 properly shows the appropriate characterization of service as uncharacterized and denied her request.

2. 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:

<u>Mbr 1</u>	<u>Mbr 2</u>	<u>Mbr 3</u>	
:	:	:	GRANT FULL RELIEF
:	:	:	GRANT PARTIAL RELIEF
:	:	:	GRANT FORMAL HEARING
XX	XX	XX	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 amendment of the ABCMR decision rendered in Docket Number AR20150006317 on 12 January 2016.

X //signed//

CHAIRPERSON

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 begins its consideration of each case with the presumption of administrative regularity, which is that what the Army did was correct. 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.

3. 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 separation will be described as entry-level with service uncharacterized if processing is initiated while a Soldier is in entry-level status, within the first 180 days.

c. Chapter 5-11 of the regulation states Soldiers who were 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 (AD) or active duty training (ADT) for initial entry training may be separated. Medical proceedings, regardless of the date completed, must establish that a medical condition was identified by appropriate military medical authority within 6 months of the Soldier's initial entrance on AD for RA, or during ADT for initial entry training. Unless the reason for separation requires a specific characterization, a Soldier being separated for the convenience of the Government will be awarded a character of service of honorable, under honorable conditions, or an uncharacterized description of service if in entry-level status.

4. Army Regulation 635-8 (Separation Processing and Documents), in effect at the time, states the DD Form 214 is a summary of the Soldier's most recent period of continuous active duty. It provides a brief, clear-cut record of all current active, prior active, and prior inactive duty service at the time of release from active duty, retirement, or discharge. The information entered thereon reflects the conditions as they existed at the time of separation.

//NOTHING FOLLOWS//