


**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
BOARD FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS**

Application for the Correction of
the Coast Guard Record of:

**FINAL DECISION
BCMR Docket No. 2019-080**


PS3 (former)

SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

The applicant asked the Board to correct her record to show that she served on active duty in the Coast Guard Reserve during Operation Desert Shield in 1990. She stated that her reserve unit was activated and she provided maritime security at the Charleston Naval Weapons Station in Charleston, South Carolina, in in the Fall of 1990. But, she alleged, there is nothing in her record indicating that she served on active duty during this time. Regarding the timing of her application, she stated that she has spent years trying to document that period of service and has exhausted all means available to her. Her military record shows that she enlisted in the Coast Guard Reserve on December 7, 1989, and her Computation of Retirement Points Credits form dated September 2, 1993, indicates that she earned 39 points between December 7, 1989, to December 6, 1990, for active duty (ACDU) and active duty training (ACDTRA). Her Retirement Points Statement for her service from December 7, 1989, to December 6, 1990, shows that she performed 24 days of active duty in September 1990.

On June 27, 2019, a judge advocate (JAG) of the Coast Guard submitted an advisory opinion recommending that the Board deny relief in accordance with a memorandum submitted by the Commander, Personnel Service Center (PSC). The JAG argued that the application is untimely and should be denied. Regarding the merits, the Coast Guard noted that her retirement points statement shows that she performed 24 days of active duty in September 1990 but that it is impossible to determine the nature of the active service, where it was performed, if it was in support of a particular operation, or pursuant to Title 10 or Title 14 activation. Finally, the JAG noted that her record does not contain travel claims, orders, or other documents which would support or refute her allegations. PSC noted that the applicant's records do not contain any active duty orders or references to active duty orders in support of Operation Desert Shield.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The application is untimely because the applicant was discharged more than 28 years ago, and a cursory review of the merits reveals that she is unlikely to prevail. Her Computation of Retirement Points Credits form and her Retirement Points Statement both indicate that she performed 24 days of active duty or active duty training in September 1990, but there is nothing in her record to indicate where that duty was performed or why. If the applicant was mobilized specifically because of a contingency operation, such as Operation Desert Shield, her 24 days of

active duty should have been documented on a DD 214, pursuant to COMDTINST M1900.4D, the DD 214 Manual. But there is no evidence supporting her claim that she was called up to support a contingency operation, and the lack of a DD 214 for those 24 days is presumptively correct because, other than for contingency operations, reservists only receive DD 214s for periods of active duty of at least 90 continuous days. Accordingly, the Board will not excuse the untimeliness of the application or waive the statute of limitations. Her request should be denied. If she can submit documentary evidence showing that she or her unit was mobilized under Title 10 in September 1990, she may reapply.

(ORDER AND SIGNATURES ON NEXT PAGE)

ORDER

The application of former PS3 [REDACTED], USCG, for correction of her military record is denied.

April 3, 2020

