

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

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Application for Correction of  
the Coast Guard Record of:

**BCMR Docket No. 2015-124**

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**FINAL DECISION**

This proceeding was conducted under the provisions of section 1552 of title 10 and section 425 of title 14 of the United States Code. After receiving the applicant's completed application on June 18, 2015, the Chair docketed the case and prepared the decision for the Board as required by 33 C.F.R. § 52.61(c).

This final decision, dated May 27, 2016, is approved and signed by the three duly appointed members who were designated to serve as the Board in this case.

**BACKGROUND: BCMR DOCKET NO. 2014-171**

In BCMR Docket No. 2014-171, the applicant asked the Board to correct his record to show that he was selected for retention in active service by the Inactive Duty Promotion List (IDPL)<sup>1</sup> Commander Retention Board for promotion year 2014 (PY 14), which convened in 2013. He alleged that his record was erroneous and incomplete when it was reviewed by the retention board. He also asked the Board to apply retirement points to his record for receiving a Joint Professional Military Education, phase 1 (JPME-1), certification through the Naval War College. He alleged that he had retired on June 30, 2014,<sup>2</sup> and should receive retirement points for having completed the JPME-1 course.

In the advisory opinion for 2014-171, PSC recommended denying relief with regard to the applicant's non-selection for retention. However, PSC recommended a re-calculation of the applicant's retirement points if the applicant provided proof of his JPME-1 course completion with the Naval War College. In response, the applicant objected to the recommendation for denial and submitted a document from the Navy indicating that he had completed the JPME-1 course on July 18, 2014.

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<sup>1</sup> The IDPL comprises all Reserve officers in an active status, which includes the Selected Reserve (SELRES), the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), and the Active Status List (ASL) of the Standby Reserve. Reserve Policy Manual, M1001.28A, Chaps. 1.C. and 7.A.3.

<sup>2</sup> The Final Decision for 2014-171 indicates that the Board accepted the applicant's erroneous claim that he had retired on June 30, 2014, and was unaware he had been transferred to the ISL instead.

In the Final Decision for 2014-171, the Board found that the applicant's record was missing one Page 7 regarding his completion of weight probation and two 1992 qualification letters when it was reviewed by the retention board. The Board also found, however, that his record was not actually prejudiced by error or injustice when the retention board reviewed it. The Board noted that "even assuming *arguendo* that the applicant's record would have looked slightly better if the three missing documents had been present, their absence is directly attributable to the applicant's own failure to comply with ALCGRSV 052/13 by checking the completeness of his own EIPDR prior to the retention board. Accordingly, the Board finds no grounds for changing the results of the retention board." Regarding the JPME-1 course, the Board noted the following:

The applicant also requested that retirement points be applied to his record for the successful completion of the JPME-1 program and submitted documentation of his completion of the program. The Coast Guard recommended a recalculation of the applicant's retirement points upon the receipt of such documentation. The applicant agreed with the Coast Guard's recommendation. The Board concurs that if the applicant submits the required documentation, the Coast Guard should review it and recalculate his retirement points as necessary.

In the Order for 2014-171, the Board granted partial relief by directing the Coast Guard to enter the missing Page 7 and two 1992 letters in the applicant's record. The Board also directed that, "[i]f he submits documentation showing his successful completion of the JPME-1 program to PSC within 90 days of the date of this decision, PSC shall review it and recalculate his retirement points in accordance with applicable law and policy."

### APPLICANT'S NEW REQUESTS AND ALLEGATIONS

The applicant submitted three requests to the Board. First, he asked the Board to correct his record "to reflect a status of RET-1, awaiting pay prior to age 60, as of June 30, 2014."<sup>3</sup> The applicant alleged that he requested and was authorized transfer to RET-1 status on May 21, 2014, which was to go into effect on June 30, 2014. However, instead, he was transferred to the Inactive Status List (ISL), which denied him certain benefits. The applicant alleged that there was "no valid reason" why the Reserve Personnel Management (RPM) branch of the Personnel

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<sup>3</sup> The National Defense Authorization Act of 2008 amended 10 U.S.C. § 12731 by providing an exception to the prior rule that reservists with 20 years of satisfactory service may not receive retired pay until age 60. Paragraph (f) of § 12731 now provides the following age limitations on entitlement to retired pay:

- (1) Subject to paragraph (2), the eligibility age for purposes of subsection (a)(1) is 60 years of age.
- (2)(A) In the case of a person who as a member of the Ready Reserve serves on active duty or performs active service described in subparagraph (B) after January 28, 2008, the eligibility age for purposes of subsection (a)(1) shall be reduced, subject to subparagraph (C), below 60 years of age by three months for each aggregate of 90 days on which such person serves on such active duty or performs such active service in any fiscal year after January 28, 2008, or in any two consecutive fiscal years after September 30, 2014. A day of duty may be included in only one aggregate of 90 days for purposes of this subparagraph.
- (B)(i) Service on active duty described in this subparagraph is service on active duty pursuant to a call or order to active duty ...
- (C) The eligibility age for purposes of subsection (a)(1) may not be reduced below 50 years of age for any person under subparagraph (A).

Service Center (PSC) could not have timely effected his transfer between May 21 and June 30, 2014, especially since RPM had authorized the transfer. The applicant also alleged that he timely brought to the attention of RPM and his unit's servicing personnel office (SPO) the fact that his date of birth was erroneous in a database, which affected the date he was eligible for RET-1 status. In support of this request, the applicant submitted the following:

- A memorandum from RPM to the applicant dated December 19, 2013, states that because he had not been selected for retention by the latest Inactive Duty Promotion List (IDPL) Commander Retention Board, he had to "leave active status on or before 30 June 2014." The memorandum also states that because the applicant had accrued sufficient service for retirement, "policy allows you the opportunity to be transferred to the Retired Reserve (RET-1 or RET-2 status)." The memorandum forwards an enclosed Reserve Retirement Transfer Request form and states that the form "must be completed and returned to PSC-RPM no later than 15 March 2014 or you will be transferred to the Inactive Status List (ISL) effective July 1, 2014."
- An email dated April 18, 2014, from the applicant to his SPO with the subject line "Retirement Request" and an attached CG-2055A, Reserve Retirement Transfer Request, on which he requested RET-2 status as of July 1, 2014, but also requested to receive retired pay in an RET-1 status prior to age 60. In response, his SPO sent him an email, also dated April 18, 2014, asking the applicant to sign a different version of the form and to return it. This version shows that the applicant requested RET-1 status and to receive retired pay prior to age 60, but not earlier than age 50, based on his qualifying active service on or after January 28, 2008. The SPO noted that RPM should "determine your true date to start receiving pay."
- The applicant's revised Reserve Retirement Transfer Request, which he signed on April 18, 2014, shows that he requested transfer to RET-1 status prior to his 60<sup>th</sup> birthday "based on qualifying active duty performed on or after 28 January 2008." The applicant noted that he had drills scheduled for late April and early June 2014 and had scheduled a retirement ceremony for June 7, 2014.
- A print-out dated May 20, 2014, entitled "Calculations for Early RET-1 Retirement," indicates that the applicant's date of birth is [REDACTED];<sup>4</sup> that his 60<sup>th</sup> birthday would be [REDACTED]; and that his earliest RET-1 date would be [REDACTED], because he had performed 305 days of qualifying active duty under Title 10 from October 1, 2011, through July 31, 2012. The print-out references ALCOAST 227/08, ALCGRSV 051/09,<sup>5</sup> and ALCGRSV 013/14.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> According to PSC and the applicant's birth certificate, his date of birth is actually [REDACTED]. Therefore, he turned age 50 on [REDACTED], and will turn 60 on [REDACTED].

<sup>5</sup> ALCGRSV 051/09, issued on October 6, 2009, provided the procedures for requesting and granting early retirement under new authority enacted in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008. It states that members of the Ready Reserve who perform qualifying active duty on or after January 28, 2008, may receive Reserve retired pay prior to age 60. "For every 90 days a reservist is on active duty orders in any one fiscal year (days can be in aggregate), he or she may reduce the minimum age for receipt of reserve retired pay by 3 months." It further states that "reservists must still complete 20 years of satisfactory service to earn a Reserve retirement, and the process for requesting retirement has not changed. Specific guidance for requesting a reserve retirement is on the PPC website: <http://www.uscg.mil/ppc/ras/>. ... Reservists who believe they are eligible for early retirement may



- A copy of the applicant's Reserve Retirement Transfer Request, which was endorsed with a recommendation for approval by his command on April 20, 2014, with a note stating that the applicant had not been selected for retention, and then endorsed on May 21, 2014, by an officer at RPM with a recommendation for approval for transfer to RET-1 status. This copy shows the date [REDACTED], as the date of transfer—the date when the applicant would be eligible for retired pay.

Second, the applicant asked the Board to direct the Coast Guard to award him retirement points for courses he completed at the Naval War College after his transfer to the ISL on July 1, 2014. He argued that the Board's decision in a prior case, 2014-171, required this result. In support of this request, the applicant submitted the following email string:

- In an email dated April 13, 2015, addressed to RPM, an employee of the Personnel and Pay Center (PPC) of PSC noted that the applicant was requesting credit for having completed the JPME-1 correspondence course on July 18, 2014, pursuant to the BCMR order in 2014-171. He noted that the JUMPS database shows that the applicant was transferred to the ISL on July 1, 2014—not retired as the BCMR had believed—and that “[e]ither way, a reserve member cannot accrue points in a RET-2 or ISL status.” He noted that he would not normally credit a member with points unless the Direct Access database showed the member had completed the course, which it did not.
- In a reply email dated April 13, 2015, an officer at RPM named a point of contact at the school and inquired about the BCMR case result.
- In another email dated April 13, 2015, RPM advised the PPC employee that Direct Access had been updated to show the applicant's completion of the JPME-1 course. In return, the PPC employee asked if RPM was going to change the applicant's ISL status because the applicant could not accrue points in an ISL status. In reply, RPM stated that

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request early retirement by completing CG PPC form 2055A (Reserve Retirement Transfer Request) and e-mailing it to PSC-RPM at ... . Requests for early retirement shall be submitted at least 90 days prior to the requested retirement date to allow time for processing.” It further states that “PSC-RPM will verify eligibility based on information in Direct Access, including orders history and retirement points statements, and calculate the date a member is eligible to begin drawing retired pay. PSC-RPM will endorse and forward the early retirement request to PPC(RAS) for final processing. ... After final processing, PPC-RAS will notify an eligible reservist by letter of his or her early retirement date, and will provide the necessary forms to initiate retired pay. ... Reservists who dispute the calculations and or date of reserve early retirement must submit appeals in memo format to COMDT (CG-131) for final adjudication.” (Emphasis added.)

<sup>6</sup> ALCGRSV 013/14, issued on March 28, 2014, updated and replaced ALCGRSV 051/09. It states, “Reservists who are eligible for Reserve Early Retirement must apply for retired pay through the Pay and Personnel Center (PPC) by submitting a Trouble Ticket to PPC at: <http://www.uscg.mil/ppc/ccb/>. ... A completed CG-2055A, Reserve Retirement Transfer Request, must be attached to the Trouble Ticket submission. Requests shall be submitted at least 90 days prior to the requested retirement date to allow processing time. ... PPC (ADV) will verify eligibility based on information in the Direct Access database and calculate the date a member is eligible to begin drawing retired pay. PPC (ADV) will forward the completed package, including the earliest eligibility date, to PSC-RPM for approval or disapproval. Approved requests will then be forwarded by RPM to PPC (RAS) for final processing. ... After final processing, PPC (RAS) will notify an eligible reservist by letter of his or her early retirement date and will provide the necessary forms to initiate retired pay.... Reservists who dispute the calculations, and or date of Reserve Early Retirement, must submit appeals in memo format to COMDT (CG-131) through PSC-RPM for final adjudication. ... Questions regarding this process may be addressed to the Pay and Personnel Center by Trouble Ticket to PPC at: <http://www.uscg.mil/ppc/ccb/> or by email to ...” (Emphasis added.)

the BCMR order required RPM to recalculate the applicant's points in accordance with applicable law and policy and that, because he completed the courses while [REDACTED]

- In an email dated April 14, 2015, the PPC employee forwarded the email string to the applicant. [REDACTED]
- In an email dated April 15, 2015, the applicant asked an officer at RPM whom he should contact to discuss why he was transferred to the ISL on July 1, 2014, since by that date his retirement transfer request had already been submitted and computed.
- The officer replied that the applicant's request for retirement had been approved "with an actionable date of [REDACTED]; meaning that you will start receiving RET-1 pay on that date. The officer stated that the applicant was placed in "hold" on the ISL from July 1, 2014, through [REDACTED], because he could not remain in an active status pending transfer to RET-1 as a result of the decision by the IDPL Commander Retention Board not to retain the applicant.
- In an email to the officer at RPM dated April 29, 2015, the applicant complained that his retirement points had not been updated to include his completion of the JPME-1 course. He stated that he could not submit his CG-4700 to process his retirement pay until his points were updated.
- In response, another officer at RPM advised the applicant that RPM was required to follow the BCMR order and policy provides that a member in an inactive status, including ISL and RET-2, is not authorized to earn retirement points. Therefore, a recalculation of his points would not result in having the points for the JPME-1 course added to his retirement points total because he was on the ISL when he completed the course.

Third, the applicant asked the Board to correct his record to show that he was awarded a Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal "for outstanding community service" on June 7, 2014. In support of this request, the applicant submitted a memorandum from the Navy dated June 7, 2014, stating that he had received the award.

### VIEWS OF THE COAST GUARD

On October 2, 2015, the Judge Advocate General submitted an advisory opinion recommending that the Board grant alternative relief in this case in accordance with the findings and analysis provided in a memorandum, dated September 11, 2015, submitted by PSC.

PSC stated that the applicant has more than 20 years of satisfactory service for retirement purposes and should be in an RET-2 status. PSC agreed with the applicant that his date of birth was erroneously recorded in Direct Access as [REDACTED], instead of [REDACTED]. Because of this error, PSC stated, the date that the applicant was eligible for RET-1 status (eligible for retired pay), instead of RET-2 status (retired but not yet eligible for retired pay), was erroneously calculated by RPM as [REDACTED]

PSC stated that it believes that the applicant was transferred to the ISL, instead of RET-2

status, on July 1, 2014, because of the erroneous birth date in the Direct Access database and consequent miscalculation of the date he would be eligible for RET-1 status. PSC al [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 18, 2014, even though the deadline provided in the memorandum for transferring to retired status on July 1, 2014, was March 15, 2014.

[REDACTED] PSC stated that the applicant completed 305 days of qualifying active duty from October 1, 2011, through July 31, 2012, for the purpose of early retirement, prior to age 60. Pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 12731, PSC stated that these 305 days qualify the applicant to retired pay (RET-1) status several months prior to his 60<sup>th</sup> birthday, which is [REDACTED], and so he should apply for RET-1 status no later than a year before his 60<sup>th</sup> birthday.

PSC recommended that the Board grant relief by correcting the applicant's record to show that he was transferred to RET-2 status (retired awaiting pay), instead of the ISL, on July 1, 2014. PSC also recommended that the volunteer service medal awarded by the Navy on June 7, 2014, be added to the applicant's military records.

Regarding the applicant's request that he receive retirement points for completing the JPME-1 course on July 18, 2014, PSC noted that in the decision for 2014-171, the Board ordered the Coast Guard to recalculate his points in accordance with applicable law and policy. PSC stated that the recalculation did not result in him receiving retirement points for the JPME-1 course because that course was completed after he was transferred to the ISL. PSC stated, however, that the record shows that the applicant completed [REDACTED] courses in 2007 and 2011 for which no points are shown on his Reserve summary. PSC recom [REDACTED] applicant's retirement point total be recalculated because of t [REDACTED]. In support of this recommendation, PSC submitted a Direct Access print-out showing the dates of completion of various courses the applicant completed and a print-out of his Reserve Points summary in Direct Access (see attached).

#### APPLICANT'S RESPONSE TO THE VIEWS OF THE COA [REDACTED]

On October 23, 2015, the Chair sent a copy of the views of the Coast Guard to the applicant and invited him to respond. The applicant submitted his response on November 14, 2015.

The applicant stated that he applied for and was approved to the JPME courses before he learned that he had not been selected for retention. He stated that in 2014-171 he asked to be credited with the points for those courses because he completed them despite being involuntarily retired. The applicant alleged that neither he nor the Board took into consideration that policy and law did not allow him to earn retirement points while in an inactive or retired status. The applicant argued that he should receive retirement points for coursework that he completed in good faith and asked the Board to correct his record to show that he was transferred from the ISL to RET-2 status on December 1, 2014, so that he can be credited with the points for all of his coursework.



In support of his request, the applicant submitted a copy of a letter he received from the Navy, dated December 1, 2014, stating that he had completed three JPME courses: [REDACTED]. These courses also appear in the Direct Access print-out, submitted by PSC, as having been completed on December 1, 2014. In addition, he submitted a copy of a letter from the Navy dated December 1, 2014, noting that he had completed the [REDACTED] course on November 12, 2014, for 48 retirement points.

## APPLICABLE LAW AND POLICY

### *Reserve Officer Retention Boards*

Under 14 U.S.C. § 741, whenever the Secretary determines that it is necessary to reduce the number of Reserve officers in an active status in any grade, he “may appoint and convene a retention board to consider all of the Reserve officers in that grade in an active status who have 18 or more years of service for retirement...” A Reserve officer who is not recommended for retention in an active status “shall be given an opportunity to transfer to the Retired Reserve, if qualified, but unless so transferred shall, in the discretion of the Secretary, be transferred to the inactive status list or discharged on June 30 next following the date on which the report of the retention board is approved.”

### *Laws and Regulations Regarding Satisfactory Service for Retirement Purposes*

Title 10 U.S.C. § 12732 states, “[F]or the purpose of determining whether [REDACTED] is entitled to retired pay under section 12731 of this title, the period of service are computed by adding ... [e]ach one-year period ... in which the person has been credited with at least 50 points on the following basis: (A) One point for each day of (i) active service ... (B) One point for each attendance at a drill or period of equivalent [REDACTED] was prescribed for that year by the Secretary concerned and conformed to the requirements [REDACTED] law ... (C) Points at the rate of 15 a year for membership ...”

Title 10 U.S.C. § 12734(a) states that “[s]ervice in an inactive status may not be counted in any computation of years of service under this chapter.”

Chapter 1.B. of the Reserve Policy Manual (RPM) establishes three categories of reservists as well as various subcategories: (1) the Ready Reserve; (2) the Standby Reserve; and (3) the Retired Reserve. Chapter 1.B.1. states that the Ready Reserve consists of reservists in an “active status”—both the Selected Reserve and the Individual Ready Reserve—who are expected to drill and earn points with or without pay and who remain ready to be mobilized for active duty.

Chapter 1.B.2. of the RPM states that members of the Standby Reserve have “mobilization potential” and may be ordered to active duty in a time of war or national emergency if there are not enough members of the Ready Reserve pursuant to 10 U.S.C. §§ 12301 or 12306. The Standby Reserve consists of the ISL and the ASL (Active Status List).

Chapter 1.B.2.a. states that the ASL is for reservists who are in an “active status” but have been temporarily transferred out of the Ready Reserve due to hardship or disability that makes them not immediately ready for mobilization. They may earn points toward retirement.

Under Chapter 1.B.2.b. of the RPM, the ISL is for reservists who may be mobilized if there are not enough reservists in an active status (Ready Reservists or ASL). It states that pursuant to 10 U.S.C. §§ 12734 and 12735, reservists on the ISL may not earn retirement points, are ineligible for promotion, and may not accrue credit for qualifying years for retirement. Chapter 8.H.5.a. of the RPM states that service in the ISL “may not be counted in determining retirement entitlements.”

Under Chapter 1.B.3. of the RPM, the Retired Reserve consists of five categories of retirees, including RET-1 (retired with pay) and RET-2 (retired awaiting pay). Retired reservists may not earn retirement points unless they are recalled to active or inactive duty.

### FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Board makes the following findings and conclusions on the basis of the applicant’s military record and submissions, the Coast Guard’s submission, and applicable law:

1. The Board has jurisdiction concerning this matter pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 1552. The application is timely.

2. The applicant requested an oral hearing before the Board. The Chair, acting pursuant to 33 C.F.R. § 52.51, denied the request and recommended disposition of the case without a hearing. The Board concurs in that recommendation.<sup>7</sup>

3. In his original application, the applicant alleged that his transfer to the ISL, instead of to RET-1, on July 1, 2014, was erroneous and unjust and that, pursuant to the Board’s order for BCMR Docket No. 2014-171, he should receive retirement points for JPME coursework he completed after July 1, 2014. In his response to the advisory opinion, the applicant asked the Board to correct his record to show that he transferred from the ISL to RET-2 status on December 1, 2014, so that he may receive points for coursework he completed after July 1, 2014. He argued that he did not know that he was not being retained in an active status when he applied and was approved to take these courses in 2013 and that it is unjust for him not to receive points for his coursework. When considering allegations of error and injustice, the Board begins its analysis by presuming that the disputed information in the applicant’s military record is correct as it appears in his record, and the applicant bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the disputed information is erroneous or unjust.<sup>8</sup> Absent evidence to the contrary, the Board presumes that Coast Guard officials and other Government employees have carried out their duties “correctly, lawfully, and in good faith.”<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> *Armstrong v. United States*, 205 Ct. Cl. 754, 764 (1974) (stating that a hearing is not required because BCMR proceedings are non-adversarial and 10 U.S.C. § 1552 does not require them).

<sup>8</sup> 33 C.F.R. § 52.24(b).

<sup>9</sup> *Arens v. United States*, 969 F.2d 1034, 1037 (Fed. Cir. 1992); *Sanders v. United States*, 594 F.2d 804, 813 (Ct. Cl. 1979).



4. Under 14 U.S.C. § 741, following a Reserve retention board, a Reserve member is given an opportunity to transfer to the Retired Reserve, if qualified, but unless so transferred shall, in the discretion of the Secretary, be transferred to the inactive status list or discharged on June 30 next following the date on which the report of the board is approved.” Therefore, because the applicant was not selected for retention in 2013, by law, he could not remain in an active status past June 30, 2014. The Ready Reserve and the ASL are both “active status” parts of the Reserve, and so on July 1, 2014, the Coast Guard was required to transfer the applicant either to the ISL or to the Retired Reserve or to discharge him.

5. The record shows that on December 19, 2013, RPM advised the applicant that to be transferred to the Retired Reserve on July 1, 2014, he had to submit his request by March 15, 2014, to allow for processing time, or he would be transferred to the ISL. The applicant did not submit his request until April 18, 2014, well after the deadline, and he was transferred to the ISL on July 1, 2014. In this regard, the Board notes that while his Reserve Retirement Transfer Request, CG-2055A, was endorsed by an RPM officer with a recommendation for approval on May 21, 2014, the final processing authority under ALCGRSV 013/14 was not RPM but PPC (RAS).

6. The record shows that an erroneous date of birth was initially used in the calculation of the date that the applicant would become eligible for retired pay (RET-1 status). The applicant’s birth certificate shows that he was born on [REDACTED], but the May 20, 2014, “Calculations for Early RET-1 Retirement” print-out shows that the [REDACTED] RET-1 date was calculated based on an erroneous birth date of [REDACTED]. With 305 days of qualifying service, pursuant to ALCGRSV 051/09 and 013/14, the applicant had three 90-day periods of qualifying service and so will presumably be eligible for retired pay approximately nine months prior to his 60<sup>th</sup> birthday, which will be [REDACTED]. The CG-2055A that was endorsed by RPM showed an RET-1 eligibility date of [REDACTED], which is approximately nine months prior to the 60<sup>th</sup> birthday of someone born on [REDACTED]. Thus, RPM forwarded the applicant’s CG-2055A to PPC (RAS) with an erroneous RET-1 eligibility date for approval and processing. PPC (RAS) apparently had insufficient time to address the error prior to July 1, 2014, possibly because the applicant had submitted his CG-2055A more than a month late.

7. In the advisory opinion for this case, PSC stated that it was likely the erroneous date of birth and consequent miscalculation of the RET-1 eligibility date on the CG-2055A that caused the applicant to be transferred to the ISL, instead of RET-2 status, on July 1, 2014, and noted that he did not submit his CG-2055A by the March 15, 2014, deadline. Therefore, PSC recommended correcting the applicant’s record to show that he was transferred to RET-2 status on July 1, 2014, instead of to the ISL.

8. After receiving the advisory opinion, the applicant changed his request for relief and asked the Board to correct his record to show that he was transferred from the ISL to RET-2 status on December 1, 2014, five months after he was transferred to the ISL. The applicant apparently requested this different relief in the mistaken belief that he would receive retirement



**ORDER**

The application of [REDACTED] USCG (Retired), for correction of his military record is granted in part as follows:

- The Coast Guard shall correct his military records to show that he was transferred to RET-2 status on July 1, 2014, instead of the ISL.
- The Coast Guard shall ensure that he is credited with all of the retirement points he is entitled to for qualifying courses he completed prior to July 1, 2014.
- The Coast Guard shall add the Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal that he received from the Navy on June 7, 2014, to his military record.

May 27, 2016

