



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
BOARD FOR CORRECTION OF NAVAL RECORDS  
2 NAVY ANNEX  
WASHINGTON DC 20370-5100

TJR  
Docket No: 10616-09  
29 July 2010

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

This is in reference to your application for correction of your naval record pursuant to the provisions of Title 10, United States Code, Section 1552.

A three-member panel of the Board for Correction of Naval Records, sitting in executive session, considered your application on 27 July 2010. The names and votes of the members of the panel will be furnished upon request. Your allegations of error and injustice were reviewed in accordance with administrative regulations and procedures applicable to the proceedings of this Board. Documentary material considered by the Board consisted of your application, together with all material submitted in support thereof, your naval record, and applicable statutes, regulations, and policies.

After careful and conscientious consideration of the entire record, the Board found the evidence submitted was insufficient to establish the existence of probable material error or injustice.

You reenlisted in the Marine Corps on 2 February 1984 after four years of prior honorable service. You continued to serve without disciplinary incident until 15 October 1984, when you received nonjudicial punishment (NJP) for a two day period of unauthorized absence (UA). About a month later, on 26 November 1984, you were convicted by summary court-martial (SCM) of a 31 day period of UA.

On 24 January 1985 you received NJP for a one day period of UA and were awarded restriction for 14 days and a \$100 forfeiture of pay. Less than two months later, on 2 March 1985, you began another period of UA that was not terminated until 21 July 1985. During this period you were declared a deserter, and the UA charges were referred for trial by court-martial. On 15 August 1985, after undergoing a psychiatric evaluation for suicide attempts, you were diagnosed with an adjustment disorder and depression. At that time you were placed on a 24 hour observation/suicide precaution watch.

Subsequently, you submitted a written request for an other than honorable discharge in order to avoid trial by court-martial for the foregoing period of UA totalling 146 days. Prior to submitting this request you conferred with a qualified military lawyer at which time you were advised of your rights and warned of the probable adverse consequences of accepting such a discharge. In September 1985 your request was granted and the commanding officer was directed to issue you an other than honorable discharge by reason of the good of the service. As a result of this action, you were spared the stigma of a court-martial conviction and the potential penalties of a punitive discharge and confinement at hard labor. On 12 September 1985 you were issued an other than honorable discharge.

The Board, in its review of your entire record and application carefully weighed all potentially mitigating factors, such as your youth and desire to upgrade your discharge. It also considered your assertion that, while serving in the Marine Corps, you were temporarily insane and experienced suicidal and homicidal ideation. Nevertheless, the Board concluded these factors were not sufficient to warrant recharacterization of your discharge because of the seriousness of your repetitive misconduct which resulted in two NJPs and a SCM, and your lengthy period of UA from the Marine Corps, which resulted in your request for discharge. The Board believed that considerable clemency was extended to you when your request for discharge to avoid trial by court-martial was approved. Further, the Board concluded that you received the benefit of your bargain with the Marine Corps when your request for discharge was granted and you should not be permitted to change it now. Accordingly, your application has been denied.

It is regretted that the circumstances of your case are such that favorable action cannot be taken. You are entitled to have the Board reconsider its decision upon submission of new and material evidence or other matter not previously considered by the Board. In this regard, it is important to keep in mind that a presumption of regularity attaches to all official records. Consequently, when applying for a correction of an official naval record, the burden is on the applicant to demonstrate the existence of probable material error or injustice.

Sincerely,

  
W. DEAN PFEIFFER  
Executive Director