



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
BOARD FOR CORRECTION OF NAVAL RECORDS
701 S. COURTHOUSE ROAD, SUITE 1001
ARLINGTON, VA 22204-2490

SJN
Docket No: 568-14
4 March 2015

Dear [REDACTED]

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

Although your application was not filed in a timely manner, the Board found it in the interest of justice to waive the statute of limitations and consider your application on its merits. A three-member panel of the Board for Correction of Naval Records, sitting in executive session, considered your application on 3 February 2015. 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.

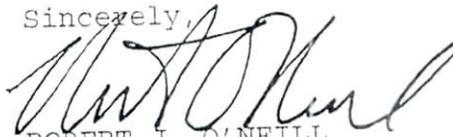
You enlisted in the Marine Corps and began a period of active duty on 17 July 1973. During the period from 19 June 1974 to 7 March 1975, you received 11 nonjudicial punishments (NJPs). On 12 May 1975, you were convicted by summary court-martial (SCM) of assault. On 9 June 1975, you received another NJP for disobedience. Although your record is incomplete, you submitted a written request for a good of the service discharge in order to avoid trial by court-martial for four days of unauthorized absence (UA) and larceny. Prior to submitting this request for discharge, you conferred with a qualified military lawyer, were advised of your rights, and were warned of the probable adverse consequences of accepting such a discharge. Your request for discharge was granted and on 5 September 1975, you received an

other than honorable discharge for the good of the service in lieu of trial by court-martial. 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.

The Board, in its review of your entire record and application, carefully weighed all potentially mitigating factors, such as your record of service, post service medical and personal issues, desire to upgrade your discharge, and claim of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Nevertheless, the Board concluded these factors were not sufficient to warrant recharacterization of your discharge given your 11 NJPs, and SCM conviction. Regarding your claim of PTSD, the Board may only consider assertion of PTSD when an applicant presents clear evidence that the PTSD is service connected and related to the alleged error or injustice. Despite your claim of PTSD, the Board determined it insufficient to warrant relief since there is no evidence in the record to support it, and you submitted none. The Board believed that considerable clemency was extended to you when your request for discharge was approved. The Board also concluded that you received the benefit of your bargain with the Marine Corps when your request for discharge was granted and 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 within one year from the date of the Board's decision. New evidence is evidence not previously considered by the Board prior to making its decision in your case. 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,



ROBERT J. O'NEILL
Executive Director