

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

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

> Docket No. 1901-23 Ref: Signature Date



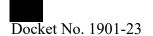
Dear Petitioner:

This is in reference to your application for correction of your naval record pursuant to Section 1552 of Title 10, United States Code. After careful and conscientious consideration of relevant portions of your naval record and your application, the Board for Correction of Naval Records (Board) found the evidence submitted insufficient to establish the existence of probable material error or injustice. Consequently, your application has been denied.

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, sitting in executive session, considered your application on 24 May 2023. The names and votes of the panel members 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 the Board. Documentary material considered by the Board consisted of your application together with all material submitted in support thereof, relevant portions of your naval record, and applicable statutes, regulations, and policies, to include the 25 July 2018 guidance from the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness regarding equity, injustice or clemency determinations (Wilkie Memo).

You enlisted in the U.S. Navy and entered active duty on 5 September 1972. You received non-judicial punishment (NJP), on 21 June 1973, for 16 days unauthorized absence (UA). Then, on 16 August 1973, you received your second NJP for 2 hours UA and larceny. On 20 September 1973, you received your third NJP for violation of a general regulation on two occasions. On 28 September 1973, you received your fourth NJP for violation of a general regulation and misbehavior or a sentinel. On 21 January 1975, you received your fifth NJP for violating a lawful general regulation. You subsequently commenced a period of UA on 10 March 1975 that lasted until your surrender on 8 September 1975. Your Commanding Officer referred the 182 days UA charge to court-martial.

Unfortunately, the documents pertinent to your administrative separation are not in your official military personnel file. Notwithstanding, the Board relies on a presumption of regularity to support the official actions of public officers and, in the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary will presume that they have properly discharged their official duties. Based on the

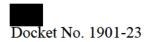


information contained on your Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD Form 214), it appears that you submitted a voluntary written request for an Other Than Honorable (OTH) discharge for good of the service to avoid trial by court-martial. In the absence of evidence to contrary, it is presumed that prior to submitting this voluntary discharge request, you would have conferred with a qualified military lawyer, been advised of your rights, and warned of the probable adverse consequences of accepting such a discharge. As part of this discharge request, you would have acknowledged that your characterization of service upon discharge would be an OTH. On 26 November 1975, you were discharged from the U.S. Navy with an OTH characterization of service, the separation authority is "BUPERS Manual 3420270", your reentry code is "RE-4", and your separation code is "KFS," which corresponds to good of the service.

The Board carefully considered all potentially mitigating factors to determine whether the interests of justice warrant relief in your case in accordance with the Wilkie Memo. These included, but were not limited to your desire for a discharge upgrade and contentions that your discharge was unfair and unjust after serving three years on active duty on the same ship, you were never offered a change of duty station where you possibly would have served better, you began a period of UA and missed ships movement due to your fist child being born, you signed a document to be let go after active duty, and it was never explained to you that your discharge was for good of the service. For purposes of clemency and equity consideration, the Board noted you did not provide supporting documentation describing post-service accomplishments or advocacy letters.

After thorough review, the Board concluded these potentially mitigating factors were insufficient to warrant relief. Specifically, the Board determined that your misconduct, as evidenced by your five NJPs and good of the service discharge request, outweighed these mitigating factors. In making this finding, the Board considered the seriousness of your misconduct and found that your conduct showed a complete disregard for military authority and regulations. Further, the Board also noted that the misconduct that led to your request to be discharged in lieu of trial by courtmartial was substantial and, more likely than not, would have resulted in a punitive discharge and extensive punishment at a court-martial. Therefore, the Board determined that you already received a large measure of clemency when the convening authority agreed to administratively separate you in lieu of trial by court-martial; thereby sparing you the stigma of a court-martial conviction and likely punitive discharge. Ultimately, the Board was not persuaded by your contentions and noted you provided no evidence to substantiate them. Therefore, the Board relied on the presumption of regularity in determining you were appropriately discharged for the good of the service based on your voluntary and knowing request. As a result, the Board concluded your conduct constituted a significant departure from that expected of a service member and continues to warrant an OTH. Even in light of the Wilkie Memo and reviewing the record holistically, the Board did not find evidence of an error or injustice that warrants granting you the relief you requested or granting relief as a matter of clemency or equity. Accordingly, given the totality of the circumstances, the Board determined that your request does not merit relief.

You are entitled to have the Board reconsider its decision upon submission of new matters, which will require you to complete and submit a new DD Form 149. New matters are those not previously presented to or 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,

6/2/2023