



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

█  
Docket No. 1333-23  
Ref: Signature Date

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Dear █:

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.

A three-member panel of the Board, sitting in executive session, considered your application on 10 January 2023. 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, relevant portions of your naval record and applicable statutes, regulations, and policies. In addition, the Board considered the advisory opinion contained in Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (HQMC) memorandum 7200 RFF dated 6 December 2023, which was previously provided to you for comment.

In accordance with MCO 1300.8 of 18 September 2014, In-Place Consecutive Overseas Tours (IPCOT). Marines serving on either an accompanied, unaccompanied, or dependents-restricted tour may, upon completion of their initial tour, to include voluntary extensions to that tour, request an IPCOT. By doing so, the Marine agrees to serve another complete tour at the same geographic location whether it is an accompanied, unaccompanied, or dependents-restricted tour. Regardless of either initial tour obligation or subsequent tour obligation, the Marine must serve the minimum prescribed tour lengths.

Military personnel stationed outside the CONUS ordered to a consecutive tour of duty at the same duty station or transferred to another overseas duty station may be paid travel and transportation allowances in connection with authorized leave from their last duty station. The intent is to allow Marines the opportunity to attend to personal affairs at their home of record prior to beginning a consecutive tour outside the CONUS. Travel and transportation allowances also may be paid for the Marine's family members. Tours of duty whether at the

same duty station or a new duty station must be the authorized tours as listed in Joint Federal Travel Regulations (JFTR). Travel allowances must not exceed those authorized by JFTR. Travel for which the member is paid travel and transportation allowances in conjunction with an approved COT or IPCOT may be deferred until not later than the completion of Marine's second overseas tour, except as provided in JFTR.

In accordance with The Joint Travel Regulations (JTR), when a Service member is selected to serve a COT or an IPCOT, the Service member and his or her dependent may be eligible for COT leave. The Service member and the dependent must meet eligibility requirements to qualify for COT leave, and once qualified, may travel together, or may travel independently on separate trips.

Scheduling COT Leave Travel. Schedule to take COT leave between the tours Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) and in connection with Permanent Change of Station (PCS) travel, if any. When the Service member's Home of Record (HOR) is in the CONUS, COT leave travel may be deferred until after PCS travel is completed only if the deferred travel is authorized or approved as specified in Service regulations. When the Service member's HOR is OCONUS, he or she may elect to defer COT leave travel until after the PCS is completed. When COT leave travel is allowed to be deferred, it must be completed before the tour at the new Permanent Duty Station (PDS) ends, unless the reason travel is deferred is due to duty in a contingency operation. If a dependent takes deferred COT leave, that dependent must have been located in the vicinity of the Service member's old PDS OCONUS while the Service member was at that old PDS. If the COT leave is not taken before the end of the tour, the authority for COT leave expires.

On 16 December 2016, you transferred from █, █, and arrived to █ on 1 July 2017 for duty.

On 27 September 2019, your Careerist Active Duty Overseas Extension Only IPCOT was submitted, and was approved by HQMC on 17 October 2019 for a term of 36 months. You acknowledged the following: "The Marine has been advised of any and all incentives that he may rate upon Overseas Extension Only. The Expiration Date has been explained to the Marine and I understand that all documents must be prepared in accordance with current guidelines. I also affirm that in the case that this Marine does not execute this authority by the Expiration Date that this authority will be voided and he will have to resubmit."

On 31 October 2019, you transferred from █, and arrived to █ on 1 November 2019 for duty. On 8 September 2021, you transferred from █, and arrived to █ on 9 September 2021 for duty. On 9 June 2023, you transferred from █, and arrived to █, █ on 17 June 2023 for duty.

You requested 30 days of leave be credited to your current leave balance due to you being unable to execute your IPCOT travel incentive; the Board, in its review of your entire record and application, carefully weighed all potentially mitigating factors, to include your assertion that you submitted to convert your incentive for 30 days of leave. However, the Board concluded that in accordance with JTR, Service members are to schedule to take COT leave between the

tours OCONUS and in connection with PCS travel, if any. When COT leave travel is allowed to be deferred, it must be completed before the tour at the new PDS ends. If the COT leave is not taken before the end of the tour, the authority for COT leave expires. Furthermore, on Your Careerist Active Duty Overseas Extension Only approval, you acknowledged that you were advised of the incentive's expiry date and that if you did not execute this authority by the Expiration Date that this authority will be voided and you would have to resubmit." The Board concluded that your record does not contain any evidence that you submitted a request to convert your incentive; therefore, your authority for IPCOT incentives expired upon your transfer. In this connection, the Board substantially concurred with the comments contained in the advisory opinion.

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,

1/16/2024

