



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

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Docket No. 10488-23
Ref: Signature Date

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Dear Petitioner:

This is in reference to your application for correction of your naval record pursuant to Title 10, United States Code, Section 1552. 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 22 January 2024. 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, 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 Marine Corps and began a period of active duty on 25 June 1985. On 11 February 1987, you were convicted by special court martial (SPCM) for wrongful appropriation of a bank card and \$150.00. You were found guilty and sentenced to a Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD), confinement for a period of three months, and forfeiture of pay in the amount of \$400.00 for a period of three months. On 4 May 1987, your SPCM sentence was approved. On 16 September 1987, the Naval Clemency and Parole Board denied your request for clemency and restoration. After completion of all levels of review, on 1 March 1988, you were so discharged.

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 contention that: (a) you were a young Marine who made mistakes and used poor judgement, (b) your supervisor did not fight for you, (c) you were in a relationship with a lady in your chain of command and used her credit card to withdraw \$150.00, (d) you were accused by this lady of credit card theft after she saw you talking with a female co-worker. 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 SPCM, outweighed these mitigating factors. In making this finding, the Board considered the seriousness of your misconduct and the likely negative impact it had on the good order and discipline of your unit. The Board noted you provided no evidence to substantiate your contentions that you did not commit the larceny that formed the basis of your BCD. Further, the Board noted that you pleaded guilty to the wrongful appropriation of the bank card and money. The Board further noted that a plea of guilty is the strongest form of proof known to the law. Based upon your plea of guilty alone and without receiving any evidence in the case, a court-martial can find you guilty of the offenses to which you pleaded guilty. The Board noted that during a SPCM guilty plea such as yours, the Military Judge (MJ) will only accept your guilty plea once they were satisfied that you fully understood the meaning and effect of your guilty plea, and only after determining that your plea was made voluntarily, of your own free will, and with full knowledge of its meaning and effect. On the record, the MJ would have also had you state on the record that discussed every aspect of your case including the evidence against you and possible defenses and motions in detail with your lawyer, and that you were satisfied with your counsel's advice. Further, the MJ would have also had you state on the record that you were pleading guilty because you felt in your own mind that you were guilty. Moreover, the Uniform Code of Military Justice states that during the appellate review process, the appellate court may affirm only such findings of guilty and the sentence or such part or amount of the sentence as it finds correct in law and fact and determines, on the basis of the entire record, should be approved. In other words, the appellate court has a duty to conduct a legal and factual sufficiency review of the case. If any errors or improprieties had occurred at any stage in your case, the appellate court surely would have concluded as such and ordered the appropriate relief. However, no due process, substantive, evidentiary, or procedural defects were identified in your case. Therefore, the Board was not persuaded by your contention that you had consent to use the bank card for which you were convicted.

As a result, the Board concluded your conduct constituted a significant departure from that expected of a service member and continues to warrant a BCD characterization. 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 the 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,

2/27/2024

