

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

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

> Docket No. 2144-24 Ref: Signature Date



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.

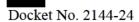
A three-member panel of the Board, sitting in executive session, considered your application on 18 July 2024. The names and votes of the members of the panel will be furnished upon request. Your allegations of error and injustice were reviewed in accordance with administrative regulations and procedures 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 Branch Head, Community Management Support Branch, memorandum 1160 Ser B328/033 of 7 March 2024, which was previously provided to you for comment.

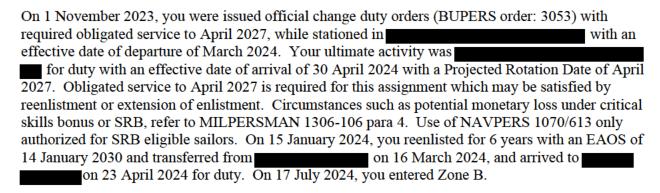
On 17 July 2018, you entered active duty.

In accordance with OPNAVINST 1160.8B published on 1 April 2019, additional eligibility criteria will be published by NAVADMIN. If the current Selective Reenlistment Bonus (SRB) NAVADMIN publishes the use of zones, the guidance regarding zones in table 1-1 must be adhered to. A member may receive only one SRB per zone during a career. When reenlisting for SRB, the reenlistment must take the member's new End of Active Obligated Service (EAOS) into the next SRB zone.

On 25 January 2021, you reenlisted for 5	years with an EAOS of 24 January 2025 and received a
Zone A SRB and transferred from	on 28 January 2021, and arrived to
on 16 March 2021 for duty.	In February 2023, you were awarded Navy Enlisted
Classification 8CFL.	

In accordance with FY24 SRB Award Plan (N13 SRB 001/FY24) published on 3 October 2023, a Zone "A" SRB with an award level of 1.5 (\$30,000 award ceiling) and a Zone "B" SRB with an award level of 1.0 (\$30,000 award ceiling) for the MA rate was listed.





You requested to adjust your reenlistment of 15 January 2024 from a Zone A to Zone B and pay you the authorized SRB. The Board in its review of your entire record and application, carefully weighed all potentially mitigating factors, to include your assertions. You assert that you were approved for a Zone A SRB, however you were not paid because you had already received a Zone A SRB. Furthermore, you assert that because the error was not your fault, you should receive the approved Zone A amount even though it contradicts OPNAVINST 1160.8B. However, the Board concluded that it is not possible to pay a Zone A SRB for a reenlistment that is executed in Zone B. Additionally, on 1 November 2023, you were issued BUPERS order: 3053 with required obligated service to April 2027. At that time, a Zone B SRB was authorized in accordance with N13 SRB 001/FY24, however you were still in Zone A. On 15 January 2024, you reenlisted for 6 years and were erroneously approved for a Zone A SRB. On 17 July 2024, you entered Zone B. The board determined that because you were required to obligate and a Zone B SRB was authorized, you could have signed an extension vice reenlist. You would have satisfied the obligation in your orders and could have remained eligible to reenlist once in Zone B and receive a Zone B SRB if available. 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.

