



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
BOARD FOR CORRECTION OF NAVAL RECORDS
2 NAVY ANNEX
WASHINGTON DC 20370-5100

WJH
Docket: 01219-11
21 June 2011

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

This is in reference to your application for correction of your naval record pursuant to the provisions of 10 USC 1552.

A three-member panel of the Board for Correction of Naval Records, sitting in executive session, considered your application on 20 June 2011. Your allegations of error and injustice were reviewed in accordance with the 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. The Board also considered the advisory opinion furnished by the Navy Personnel Command letter 1400/3 MMPR 2 of 22 April 2011, a copy of which is enclosed.

The Board noted that you have applied for a correction to your record for an error that allegedly occurred more than fifty years ago. Under the rules governing this Board, an application for a correction of a naval record must be made within three years after the discovery of the alleged error. Failure to file within the prescribed three years may be excused only in cases where the Board finds that it is in the interests of justice to do so.

Enlisted promotions are based on a competitive system which considers a variety of performance factors including a candidate's overall performance, technical knowledge, military proficiency, performance of duty, conduct, education, physical fitness, time in service, time in

grade, experience, awards, decorations, and the like. Before any candidate may be advanced, the candidate must have the favorable recommendation of their commanding officer. Personnel compete with each other for a limited number of promotion vacancies. Service record entries are made for persons who are promoted (often accompanied by a short ceremony and delivery of a certificate memorializing the promotion) which actually effects the promotion. The absence of a service record showing the effective date of a promotion indicates that a candidate was not actually promoted.

After careful and conscientious consideration of the entire record, the Board determined that there is insufficient evidence of an error or injustice that would warrant any relief. The Board found that it is not in the interests of justice to excuse the three year time limit in your particular case. You neglected to assert your claim for an inordinately long period of time without justification. You have provided no evidence as to why you did not seek to have the alleged error corrected earlier.

Additionally, review of the documents submitted reveals that at the time of your discharge, the highest rank that you achieved was Corporal. You signed your DD 214 of 8 October 1956 indicating your rank was Corporal. There is no evidence that you were or should have been promoted beyond that rank prior to your discharge. As explained above, a passing score on an advancement exam and/or completion of required training courses alone do not automatically entitle a candidate to advancement.


Finally, the Board agreed with the attached advisory opinion issued by Headquarters Marine Corps that recommends no relief be granted because there is no evidence you ever possessed the required composite score for promotion to Sergeant nor is there evidence that you were recommended for promotion by your commander.

Based on the circumstances described above, your application has been denied. The names and votes of the members of the panel will be furnished upon request.

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 or other matter not previously considered by the Board. In this regard, it is also 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,


W. DEAN PFEIFFER
Executive Director

Enclosure