



accepting such a discharge. As part of this discharge request, you admitted your guilt to the foregoing offenses and acknowledged that your characterization of service upon discharge would be Other Than Honorable (OTH). The separation authority approved your request and directed your commanding officer to discharge you with an OTH characterization of service. As a result, you were spared the stigma of a court-martial conviction, as well as the potential penalties of a punitive discharge. On 21 June 1976, you were discharged from the Marine Corps with an OTH characterization of service by reason of GOS.

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 to upgrade your discharge and contentions that you were assaulted and verbally and emotionally abused during your military service and, when you defended yourself, you were wrongfully discharged. For purposes of clemency consideration, the Board noted you did not provide supporting documentation describing post-service accomplishments, or advocacy letters.

As part of the Board's review, a qualified mental health professional reviewed your request and provided the Board with an AO on 27 April 2022. The AO noted in pertinent part:

Among available records, there is no evidence of a mental health diagnosis in military service. Throughout his disciplinary processing, there were no concerns raised of a mental health condition that would have warranted a referral for evaluation. Unfortunately, he has provided no medical evidence in support of his claims. His personal statement is not sufficiently detailed to establish a clinical diagnosis or nexus with his misconduct. Additional records (e.g., medical records describing the Petitioner's diagnosis, symptoms, and their specific link to his misconduct) would aid in rendering an alternate opinion.

The AO concluded, “[b]ased on the available evidence, it is my clinical opinion that there is insufficient evidence of a mental health condition that may be attributed to military service. There is insufficient evidence that his misconduct could be attributed to a mental health condition.”

Based upon this review, the Board concluded your potentially mitigating factors were insufficient to warrant relief. Specifically, the Board determined that your misconduct, as evidenced by your NJP, SPCM, and GOS request, outweighed these mitigating factors. In making this finding, the Board considered the seriousness of your misconduct and concluded that it showed a complete disregard of military authority and regulations. The Board also noted that you did not provide any evidence to substantiate your contentions. Additionally, the Board noted you received significant mitigation from being allowed to separate with an OTH character of service instead of risking greater punishment at a court-martial. Finally, the Board concurred with the AO and determined that there is insufficient evidence that your misconduct could be attributed to a mental health condition. As a result, the Board determined your conduct constituted a significant departure from that expected of a Marine and continues to warrant an OTH characterization. After applying liberal consideration, the Board did not find evidence of an error or injustice that warrants upgrading your characterization of service or granting

clemency in the form of an upgraded characterization of service. Accordingly, given the totality of the circumstances, the Board determined 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,

7/8/2022

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Executive Director

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