



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: 3774-22

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.

Although you did not file your application in a timely manner, the statute of limitation was waived in accordance with the 25 August 2017 guidance from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (Kurta Memo). A three-member panel of the Board, sitting in executive session, considered your application on 2 September 2022. 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 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, to include the Kurta Memo, the 3 September 2014 guidance from the Secretary of Defense regarding discharge upgrade requests by Veterans claiming post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (Hagel Memo), and the 25 July 2018 guidance from the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness regarding equity, injustice, or clemency determinations (Wilkie Memo). Additionally, the Board also considered an advisory opinion (AO) furnished by qualified mental health provider. Although you were afforded an opportunity to submit AO rebuttal materials for consideration, you chose not to do so.

The Board determined that your personal appearance, with or without counsel, would not materially add to their understanding of the issues involved. Therefore, the Board determined that a personal appearance was not necessary and considered your case based on the evidence of record.

You enlisted in the Navy and entered active duty on 20 December 2000. Your pre-enlistment physical examination, on 21 November 2000, and self-reported medical history both noted no psychiatric or neurologic conditions or symptoms.

On 26 April 2001, you received non-judicial punishment (NJP) for two separate specifications of failing to obey a lawful order. You did not appeal your NJP. Your command also issued you a "Page 13" warning (Page 13) documenting your NJP. The Page 13 expressly advised you that any further deficiencies in your performance and/or conduct may result in disciplinary action and in processing for administrative separation.

Following your NJP you were disenrolled from OS "A" school. On 15 June 2001, you reported for duty on board the USS █ in █.

On 18 July 2001, you received NJP for an unauthorized absence (UA) lasting six days. You did not appeal your second NJP. Upon termination of another UA period lasting seventeen days, you tested positive for marijuana (THC). Your sample tested positive for the THC metabolite at a level of 58 ng/ml, above the Department of Defense testing cutoff of 15 ng/ml.

On 20 August 2001, you received NJP for UA and missing ship's movement. You did not appeal your third NJP. On 27 August 2001, you received NJP for the wrongful use of marijuana. You did not appeal your fourth NJP.

On both 31 August 2001 and 10 September 2001, you tested positive for marijuana on separate urinalysis tests, respectively. On 18 September 2001, your command issued you a Page 13 documenting your three separate positive urinalysis tests for THC, as well as your NJP on 27 August 2001. You did not submit a Page 13 rebuttal statement.

On 10 October 2001, your command notified you that you were being processed for an administrative discharge by reason of misconduct due to drug abuse. You waived your rights to consult with counsel, submit statements on your own behalf, and to request an administrative separation board. Ultimately, on 30 October 2001, you were discharged from the Navy for misconduct with an under Other Than Honorable (OTH) conditions characterization of service and assigned an RE-4 reentry code.

The Board carefully considered all potentially mitigating factors to determine whether the interests of justice warrant relief in your case in accordance with the Kurta, Hagel, and Wilkie Memos. These included, but were not limited to: (a) you lost your rate as a reprisal for turning in a superior who was having sex with female "A" school students, (b) you smoked marijuana to help you sleep and eat due to stress, (c) you were unjustly changed in rate from OS to deck seaman, (d) you were hazed for turning in your instructors who were fraternizing with students, (e) you requested help several times but were denied, and (f) you used marijuana to cope with the stress. 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 review process, the BCNR Physician Advisor who is a licensed clinical psychologist (Ph.D.), reviewed your contentions and the available records and issued an AO dated 19 July 2022. The Ph.D. stated in pertinent part:

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

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

Based upon this review, the Board concluded these potentially mitigating factors were insufficient to warrant relief. In accordance with the Hagel, Kurta, and Wilkie Memos, the Board gave liberal and special consideration to your record of service, and your contentions about any traumatic or stressful events you experienced and their possible adverse impact on your service. However, the Board concluded that there was no convincing evidence of any nexus between any mental health conditions and/or related symptoms and your misconduct, and determined that there was insufficient evidence to support the argument that any such mental health conditions mitigated the misconduct that formed the basis of your discharge. As a result, the Board concluded that your misconduct was not due to mental health-related conditions or symptoms. Moreover, even if the Board assumed that your misconduct was somehow attributable to any mental health conditions, the Board unequivocally concluded that the severity of your misconduct far outweighed any and all mitigation offered by such mental health conditions. The Board determined the record reflected that your misconduct was intentional and willful and demonstrated you were unfit for further service. The Board also determined that the evidence of record did not demonstrate that you were not mentally responsible for your conduct or that you should not be held accountable for your actions.

The Board concluded that you did not provide convincing evidence that you were subject to reprisal for being a whistleblower against your “A” school instructors. The Board noted that there is no provision of federal law or in Navy/Marine Corps regulations that allows for a discharge to be automatically upgraded after a specified number of months or years. The Board did not believe that your record was otherwise so meritorious as to deserve a discharge upgrade. The Board concluded that significant negative aspects of your conduct and/or performance greatly outweighed any positive aspects of your military record. The Board determined that characterization under OTH conditions is appropriate when the basis for separation is the commission of an act or acts constituting a significant departure from the conduct expected of a Sailor. Moreover, absent a material error or injustice, the Board declined to summarily upgrade a discharge solely for the purpose of facilitating veterans’ benefits, or enhancing educational, employment, or military enlistment opportunities. Lastly, the Board determined that drug abuse

by a Sailor is contrary to Navy core values and policy, renders such Sailors unfit for duty, and poses an unnecessary risk to the safety of their fellow Sailors. The Board noted that marijuana use in any form is still against Department of Defense regulations and not permitted for recreational use while serving in the military. As a result, the Board determined that there was no impropriety or inequity in your discharge, and even under the liberal consideration standard, the Board concluded that your serious misconduct clearly merited your receipt of an OTH. Even in light of the Wilkie Memo and reviewing the record holistically, the Board still concluded that insufficient evidence of an error or injustice exists to warrant 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 that 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,

9/11/2022

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Executive Director

Signed by: █