

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

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

> Docket No: 4443-22 Ref: Signature Date



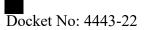
Dear Petitioner:

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 9 November 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). The Board also considered the advisory opinion (AO) furnished by a qualified mental health professional, which was previously provided to you. Although you were afforded an opportunity to submit an AO rebuttal, 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 began a period of active duty on 1 December 1988. You subsequently completed this enlistment with an Honorable characterization of service on



27 November 1991, and immediately reenlisted. On 28 February 1995, you received non-judicial punishment (NJP) for drunken/reckless driving. On 22 February 1996, you received your second NJP for unauthorized absence (UA) and wrongful use of a controlled substance.

Unfortunately, the documents pertinent to your administrative separation are not in your official military personnel file (OMPF). Notwithstanding, the Board relies on a presumption of regularity to support the official actions of public officers and, in the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary, will presume that they have properly discharged their official duties. Based on the information contained on your Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD Form 214), you were separated from the Navy, on 17 July 1996, with an "Other Than Honorable" (OTH) characterization of service, your narrative reason for separation is "Misconduct," your reenlistment code is "RE-4," and your separation code is "HKK," which corresponds to misconduct due to drug abuse.

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, your desire to upgrade your discharge character of service and assertion that your personality and performance changed drastically after sustaining head injuries from your involvement in a car wreck. You further assert that you also had memory loss that you did not know how to explain. For purposes of clemency and equity consideration, the Board noted you did not provide supporting documentation describing post-service accomplishments or advocacy letters.

As part of the Board's review process, a qualified mental health professional reviewed your contentions and the available records and issued an AO dated 25 August 2022. The AO noted in pertinent part:

There is no evidence that he was diagnosed with a mental health condition in military service. There is evidence of injuries sustained in a car accident, but no evidence of residual TBI symptoms requiring on-going treatment. Post service, he has provided evidence of PTSD that is temporally remote to military service, but the onset has been attributed to military service. There is insufficient information regarding his additional mental health diagnoses to attribute them to military service. While it is possible the Petitioner could have been suffering from unrecognized symptoms of PTSD or another mental health condition following the car accident, it is difficult to attribute his misconduct to a potential mental health condition, as the drunk driving preceded the car accident and there is insufficient information regarding his other 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 AO concluded, "it is my considered clinical opinion there is post-service evidence of a diagnosis of PTSD that may be attributed to military service. There is insufficient evidence of a TBI that may be attributed to military service. There is insufficient evidence that his misconduct could be attributed to PTSD, TBI, or another mental health condition."

After thorough review, the Board concluded your potentially mitigating factors were insufficient to warrant relief. Specifically, the Board determined that your misconduct, as evidenced by your two NJPs, outweighed these mitigating factors. In making this finding, the Board considered the seriousness of your misconduct and the fact it involved a drug offense. The Board determined that illegal drug use 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. Further, the Board considered the likely negative effect your misconduct had on the good order and discipline of your command. Finally, the Board concurred with the AO and determined that, while there is post-service evidence of a diagnosis of PTSD that may be attributed to military service, there is insufficient evidence of a TBI that may be attributed to military service and there is insufficient evidence that your misconduct could be attributed to PTSD, TBI, or another mental health condition. As a result, the Board determined your conduct constituted a significant departure from that expected of a Sailor and continues to warrant an OTH characterization. While the Board empathized with your current medical condition and the difficulties you have faced since your discharge, 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 upgrading your characterization of service or granting an upgraded characterization of service as a matter of clemency or equity. 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.

