



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. 8093-22
Ref: Signature Date

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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 limitations 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 17 April 2023. 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 service 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)/mental health condition (MHC) (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 an advisory opinion (AO) from a qualified mental health professional. Although you were afforded an opportunity to provide a response to the AO, you chose not to do so.

You enlisted in the United States Marine Corps and commenced a period of service on 5 May 1986. On your enlistment application you acknowledged pre-service marijuana use.

On 8 March 1988, you received non-judicial punishment (NJP) for violation of Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 112(a), for wrongful use of marijuana and cocaine. You did not appeal this NJP. In May 1988, while in the drug surveillance program, you again tested positive for marijuana on a screening urinalysis.

As a result, on 12 July 1988, your command initiated administrative separation proceedings by reason of misconduct due to drug abuse. You waived your right to consult with qualified counsel and your right to an administrative separation board. Prior to your separation, you were medically evaluated and denied any mental health symptoms. On 12 September 1988, you were discharged from the Marine Corps with an Other Than Honorable (OTH) characterization of service and assigned an RE-4B reentry code.

The Board carefully considered all potentially mitigating and/or extenuating 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) your desire to upgrade your characterization, (b) your contention that you were struggling with undiagnosed mental health issues, and (c) the impact that your mental health had on your conduct during service. For purposes of clemency and equity consideration, the Board noted you did not provide documentation related to your post-service accomplishments and character letters.

In your request for relief, you claim that you incurred Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) during military service, which might have mitigated the circumstances of your discharge. Specifically, you assert that you did drugs due to the pressure put on you by your Staff Sergeant to perform in the intelligence community at a high level due to the cold war. 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 22 February 2023. The Ph.D. noted 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. 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, particularly given pre-service behavior that appears to have continued in service. Additional records (e.g., post-service mental health records describing the Petitioner's diagnosis, symptoms, and their specific link to his misconduct) may aid in rendering an alternate opinion.

The Ph.D. concluded, "it is my clinical opinion there is insufficient evidence of a diagnosis of PTSD that may be attributed to military service. There is insufficient evidence to attribute his misconduct to PTSD."

After thorough review, the Board concluded the potentially mitigating factors were insufficient to warrant relief. In accordance with the Kurta, Hagel, and Wilkie Memos, the Board gave liberal and special consideration to your record of service, and your contentions about mental health and the possible adverse impact your mental health had on your conduct during service. Specifically, the Board felt that your misconduct, as evidenced by your NJP and subsequent positive urinalysis, outweighed these mitigating factors. The Board considered the seriousness of your misconduct and the fact that it involved multiple drug offenses. Further, the Board also considered the likely negative impact your conduct had on the good order and discipline of your command. The Board determined that illegal drug use by a service member is contrary to

military core values and policy, renders such members unfit for duty, and poses an unnecessary risk to the safety of their fellow service members. 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.

In making this determination, the Board concurred with the advisory opinion that there was no convincing evidence that you suffered from any type of mental health condition while on active duty, or that any such mental health condition was related to or mitigated the misconduct that formed the basis of your discharge. Your personal statement is not sufficiently detailed to establish clinical symptoms or provide a nexus to the misconduct, particularly given your pre-service drug use that appears to have continued in service. You also provided no medical evidence in support of your assertion that you have PTSD or other mental health condition. Throughout the disciplinary process, you did not raise any concerns related to mental health that would have warranted a referral for evaluation. The Board concluded that your misconduct was not due to mental health-related symptoms, rather, was intentional and demonstrated you were unfit for further service. 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. 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 granting you the relief you requested or granting relief as a matter of clemency or equity. 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,

4/21/2023

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Deputy Director

Signed by: █