



**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. 5264-23  
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 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 12 January 2024. 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 provided an opportunity to respond to the AO, 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 United States Marine Corps and commenced a period of service on 15 August 1995. On 27 February 1996, you were formally counseled for late returns from liberty and for failure to keep your command apprised of your whereabouts. On 19 November 1996, you received non-judicial punishment (NJP) for violation of Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article

121, for theft of an item from a █ National, and Article 134, for making a false official statement to criminal investigative authorities. You were formally counseled due to this misconduct and informed that further misconduct could result in your administrative separation. On 27 February 1997, you received your second NJP for violating UCMJ Article 123a, for writing checks with insufficient funds on four occasions. You did not appeal either of your NJPs.

On 6 March 1997, you were notified that you were being processed for an administrative discharge by reason of pattern of misconduct. You waived your right to consult with qualified counsel and your right to present your case at an administrative separation board. Your Commanding Officer recommended your separation based on your repeated infractions and subpar performance. On 23 April 1997, you were discharged from the Marine Corps with an Other Than Honorable (OTH) characterization of service and assigned an RE-4 reentry code.

You previously submitted a petition to the Naval Discharge Review Board (NDRB) and were denied relief on 1 April 2004.

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 of service, (b) your assertion that you were struggling with undiagnosed mental health conditions during your service, and (c) the impact that your mental health had on your conduct. For purposes of clemency and equity consideration, the Board noted that you did not provide documentation related to your post-service accomplishments or character letters.

In your request for relief, you contend that you incurred Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and other mental health issues during service due to personal stressors, including the infidelity of your spouse. You assert that these stressors contributed to mental health concerns and your subsequent misconduct. 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 6 November 2023. The Ph.D. noted in pertinent part:

There is no evidence of a diagnosis of PTSD or another mental health concern during military service. The Petitioner has provided no medical evidence in support of his claims. Unfortunately, his personal statement is not sufficiently detailed to establish clinical symptoms in service or provide a nexus with his misconduct, particularly as theft and financial mismanagement are not typical behaviors associated with PTSD or other mental health concerns. 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 or another mental health condition that may be attributed to military service. There is insufficient evidence to attribute his misconduct to PTSD or another mental health condition."

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 undiagnosed mental health issues and the possible adverse impact on your service. Specifically, the Board felt that your misconduct, as evidenced by your NJPs, outweighed these mitigating factors. The Board considered the seriousness of your misconduct and the fact that it involved theft from a █ National. 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 such misconduct is contrary to Marine Corps values and policy, places an unnecessary burden on fellow service members, jeopardizes foreign military relations, and is service discrediting.

In making this determination, the Board concurred with the AO that there was insufficient 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. There was nothing in your official service records that indicated you sought mental health treatment, or that you raised such symptoms or concerns during your disciplinary processing. Further, theft and financial mismanagement are not typical behaviors associated with PTSD or other mental health concerns. You did not provide any post-service medical evidence of mental health treatment. As a result, the Board concluded that your misconduct was not due to mental health-related symptoms. The Board determined the record clearly reflected that your active duty 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 otherwise not be held accountable for your actions. The Board concluded that your conduct constituted a significant departure from that expected of a Marine and continues to warrant an OTH characterization.

Therefore, even in light of the Kurta, Hagel, and Wilkie Memos and reviewing the record liberally and 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,

1/22/2024

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