



proceedings were determined to be sufficient in law and fact, the separation authority approved the CO's recommendation and directed your discharge. On 29 March 1983, you were so discharged.

Post-discharge, you applied to the Naval Discharge Review Board (NDRB) for relief. On 1 March 1984, the NDRB denied your request after concluding your discharge was proper as issued.

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 for a discharge upgrade and contentions that: (a) you worked for over 34 years, raised a family, and attended college for five years, (b) you drove the church van in numerous occasions mentored kids along the way, and encouraged them to joined the military, and (c) you have a clean criminal record and have always kept a lifelong learner attitude. For purposes of clemency and equity consideration, the Board noted you submitted advocacy letters that describe your post-discharge good conduct.

After thorough review, the Board concluded these potentially mitigating factors were insufficient to warrant relief. Specifically, the Board determined that your misconduct, as evidenced by your NJPs, outweighed these mitigating factors. In making this finding, the Board considered the seriousness of your misconduct and the fact it included drug offenses. 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. Further, the Board considered the likely negative effect your conduct had on the good order and discipline of your unit. As a result, the Board concluded your conduct constituted a significant departure from that expected of a service member and continues to warrant an OTH characterization. While the Board carefully considered the evidence you submitted in mitigation and commends your post-discharge good conduct, 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. Ultimately, the Board concluded the mitigation evidence you provided was insufficient to outweigh the seriousness of your misconduct. 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 the 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,

11/1/2023

[REDACTED]

Executive Director

Signed by:

[REDACTED]