

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

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

> Docket No. 6271-23 Ref: Signature Date

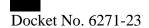


This is in reference to your application for correction of your naval record pursuant to Section 1552 of Title 10, United States Code. After careful and conscientious consideration of relevant portions of your naval record and your application, the Board for Correction of Naval Records (Board) found 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 25 March 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 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)/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, dated 3 January 2024. Although you were provided an opportunity to comment on 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 entered active duty with the Navy on 27 June 2003. On 2 December 2004, you received non-judicial punishment (NJP) for absence from appointed place of duty, failure to obey a lawful order, making a false official statement, and drunk and disorderly conduct.



Unfortunately, the documents pertinent to your 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. Your Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD Form 214), reveals that you were separated from the Navy on 28 December 2004 with an Other Than Honorable (OTH) characterization of service, your narrative reason for separation is "Pattern of Misconduct," your separation code is "HKA," and your reenlistment code is "RE-4."

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 and contentions that you suffered from a mental health condition during military service, which contributed to your discharge, and you were young, immature, and need health and employments benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs. For purposes of clemency and equity consideration, the Board noted you provided a diagnosis from the Northern Kentucky Behavioral Client and advocacy letters.

As part of the Board's review, a qualified mental health professional reviewed your request and provided the Board with an AO on 3 January 2024. The AO stated in pertinent part:

The Petitioner submitted inpatient psychiatric records from Sun Behavioral Health where he was admitted for depression in June 2023. He stayed until July 31, 2023 and was discharged with diagnoses of Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent Severe without Psychotic Features, Resistant Depressive Disorder, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, PTSD, and Cannabis Use Dependence. He indicated that he sought inpatient treatment, as he had been feeling overwhelmed due to family stressors, financial, and legal problems. Unfortunately, the documents do not extrapolate upon or provide a rationale for the PTSD diagnosis. There is no evidence that the Petitioner was diagnosed with a mental health condition while in military service, or that he exhibited any psychological symptoms or behavioral changes indicative of a diagnosable mental health condition. He submitted evidence of post-service diagnoses of Major Depression, PTSD, Generalized Anxiety and Cannabis Use Disorder that are temporally remote to service. 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 AO concluded, "it is my considered clinical opinion there is insufficient evidence of a mental health condition that may be attributed to military service. There is insufficient evidence that his misconduct could be attributed to a mental health condition."

After thorough review, the Board concluded these potentially mitigating factors were insufficient to warrant relief. Specifically, the Board determined your misconduct, as evidenced by your NJP, outweighed the potential mitigating factors. In making this finding, the Board considered

the seriousness of your misconduct and found that your conduct showed a complete disregard for military authority and regulations. Further, the Board concurred with the AO that there is insufficient evidence your misconduct could be attributed to a mental health condition. While the Board noted your diagnoses, they agreed with the AO that your post-service diagnoses are temporally remote to your service in the Navy and does not provide a nexus with your misconduct. Further, the Board noted that the evidence of record did not show that you were not responsible for your conduct or that you should not be held accountable for your actions. Finally, absent a material error or injustice, the Board decline to summarily upgrade a discharge solely for the purpose of facilitating veterans' benefits, or enhancing educational or employment opportunities.

As a result, the Board concluded significant negative aspects of your service outweigh the positive aspects and continues to warrant an OTH characterization. While the Board carefully considered the evidence you provided in mitigation, 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. 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 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.

