



any further deficiencies in your performance and/or conduct may result not only in disciplinary action but in processing for administrative discharge. On 21 April 1982, you were convicted by a special court-martial (SPCM) of wrongfully selling, possessing, and transferring marijuana. As punishment, you were sentenced to confinement, forfeiture of pay, and reduction in rank.

Consequently, you were notified that you were being recommended for administrative discharge from the Navy by reason of misconduct due to drug abuse. You waived your right to consult with military counsel and to present your case to an administrative discharge board. The commanding officer forwarded your administrative separation package to the separation authority (SA) recommending your administrative discharge from the Navy with an Other Than Honorable (OTH) characterization of service. The Chief of Naval Personnel recommended to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (ASN (M&RA)) that you be discharged from the Navy with an OTH characterization of service. The ASN (M&RA) approved the recommendation for your administrative discharge from the Navy. Ultimately, the SA approved the recommendation and directed your OTH discharge from the Navy by reason of misconduct due to drug abuse. On 1 July 1982, you were so discharged.

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 to upgrade your discharge character of service and contentions that: (1) you “won” your court-martial, (2) you were lied to and coerced into signing papers for an Other Than Honorable (OTH), (3) you were told that if you tried to fight it you would receive a Bad Conduct Discharge, and (4) your lawyer would not return your calls when you were seeking advice concerning your administrative separation proceedings. For purposes of clemency and equity consideration, the Board noted you did not provide supporting documentation describing post-service accomplishments or advocacy letters.

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 NJPs and SPCM conviction, 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 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. Additionally, 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. The Board also considered the likely negative impact your conduct had on the good order and discipline of your command. Further, the Board found that your misconduct was intentional and made you unsuitable for continued naval service. Furthermore, the Board also determined that the evidence of record did not demonstrate that you were not responsible for your conduct or that you should otherwise not be held accountable for your actions. Finally, the Board noted that you did not provide any evidence, other than your statement, to substantiate your contentions and, contrary to your assertion, your record documents that you were convicted by your SPCM.

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. 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 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,

5/12/2024

