

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

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

> Docket No. 7412-24 Ref: Signature Date

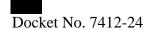


Dear Petitioner:

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 22 January 2025. 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 15 November 2024. Although you were provided an opportunity to respond to the AO, you chose not to do so.

You entered active duty with the Marine Corps on 29 June 1973. On 21 November 1973, you were diagnosed with a severe Passive Dependent Personality that existed prior to enlistment (EPTE) and recommended you for administrative separation. However, your commanding officer (CO) disagreed with the recommendation, and you were retained in the Marine Corps. On 14 June 1974, you received non-judicial punishment (NJP) for being in an unauthorized absence (UA) status for 5 days. On 3 September 1974, you commenced a period of UA that lasted until 11 September 1974. On 13 September 1974, you commenced a period of UA until



your apprehension on 18 December 1974. Upon your return, you submitted a written request for discharge for the good of the service (GOS) to avoid trial by court-martial for the aforementioned period of UA. Prior to submitting this request, you conferred with a qualified military lawyer, at which time you were advised of your rights and warned of the probable adverse consequences of accepting such a discharge. Your request was accepted and your commanding officer was directed to issue an Other Than Honorable (OTH) discharge for the GOS. On 10 February 1975, 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 Kurta, Hagel, and Wilkie Memos. These included, but were not limited to, your desire to upgrade your discharge and your contention that you incurred PTSD or a mental health condition during military service, the Marine Corps is responsible for your drug addiction, you were exposed to the toxic water and swamp at ______, and you need Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) benefits to help with your mental health problems. For purposes of clemency and equity consideration, the Board considered the evidence you provided in support of your application.

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

Petitioner was appropriately referred for psychological evaluation and properly evaluated during his enlistment. His personality disorder diagnosis was based on observed behaviors and performance during his period of service, the information he chose to disclose, and the psychological evaluation performed by the mental health clinician. A personality disorder diagnosis is pre-existing to military service by definition and indicates lifelong characterological traits unsuitable for military service. Unfortunately, he has provided no medical evidence to support his claims of other mental health concerns. His in-service misconduct appears to be consistent with his diagnosed personality disorder, rather than evidence of PTSD or another mental health condition incurred in or exacerbated by military 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.

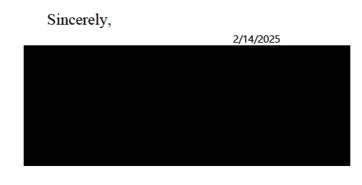
The AO concluded, "it is my clinical opinion that there is insufficient evidence from of a diagnosis of PTSD or another mental health condition that may be attributed to military service. There is insufficient evidence to attribute his misconduct to PTSD or another mental health condition."

After thorough review, the Board concluded these potentially mitigating factors were insufficient to warrant relief. Specifically, the Board determined your misconduct, as evidenced by your NJPs and separation in lieu of trial, 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. The Board also concurred with the AO that there is insufficient evidence your misconduct could be attributed to PTSD or a mental health condition. As explained in the AO, you were appropriately referred for psychological evaluation

and properly evaluated during your enlistment. Your personality disorder diagnosis was based on observed behaviors and performance during your period of service, the information you chose to disclose, and the psychological evaluation performed by the mental health clinician. The Board also noted you provided no medical evidence to support your claims of other mental health concerns. Further, the Board noted that there is no evidence in your record, and you submitted none, to support your contentions. Additionally, absent a material error or injustice, the Board declined to summarily upgrade a discharge solely for the purpose of facilitating veterans' benefits, or enhancing educational or employment opportunities¹. Finally, the Board also noted that the misconduct that led to your request to be discharged in lieu of trial by court-martial was substantial and determined that you already received a large measure of clemency when the convening authority agreed to administratively separate you in lieu of trial by court-martial; thereby sparing you the stigma of a court-martial conviction and possible punitive discharge.

As a result, the Board determined that there was no impropriety or inequity in your discharge and concluded that your misconduct and disregard for good order and discipline clearly merited your discharge. While the Board carefully considered the evidence you submitted 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.



¹ As part of the Caring for except dental care) from Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) if they served on active duty at least 30 days between August 1, 1953 and December 31, 1987. The Board recommends you contact your nearest VA office to determine your eligibility for care.