

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

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

> Docket No. 7546-24 Ref: Signature Date

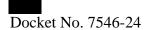
Dear

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 your application was not filed in a timely manner, the Board found it in the interest of justice to waive the statute of limitations and consider your application on its merits. A three-member panel of the Board, sitting in executive session, considered your application on 2 October 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 the 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 25 July 2018 guidance from the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness regarding equity, injustice, or clemency determinations (Wilkie Memo).

You enlisted in the U.S. Navy and began a period of active duty on 13 March 1990. Upon entry onto active duty, you were granted a waiver for illegal use of a controlled substance while in the Delayed Entry Program. You also were granted a waiver for theft by shoplifting.

On 29 June 1992, you received non-judicial punishment (NJP), for unauthorized absence (UA) and dereliction of duty. Then, on 6 August 1992, you received your second NJP, for wrongful use of a controlled substance. On 12 August 1992, you started a period of UA that ended when you were apprehended on 18 August 1992. On 22 August 1992, you commenced another period of UA that ended with your apprehension on 15 January 1993. In the meantime, on 3 December 1992, you were found guilty in municipal court for battery against a peace officer or other public safety provider. Between February and March 1993, you began three



periods of UA totaling of 24 days. On 1 June 1993, you were convicted by a special court-martial (SPCM) of Article 86, 112a and 134.

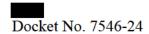
Unfortunately, some documents pertinent to your SPCM are not in your official military personnel file (OMPF). Notwithstanding, the Board relies on a presumption of regularity to support the official actions of public officers and, in the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary, will presume that 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 26 October 1994 with a Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD) characterization of service, your narrative reason for separation is "Court-Martial," your separation code is "JJD-901," 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 Wilkie Memo. These included, but were not limited to, your desire for a discharge upgrade and your contention that, based on your service in the Navy and your contribution to the country at your time of youth, you deserve an Honorable discharge. For purposes of clemency and equity consideration, the Board noted you did not provide supporting documentation describing post-service accomplishments and no advocacy letters.

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, SPCM, and civilian conviction, outweighed these mitigating factors. In making this finding, the Board considered the seriousness of your misconduct and the fact it included 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. Further, the Board concluded that your discharge was proper and equitable under standards of law and discipline and that the discharge accurately reflects your conduct during your period of service, which was terminated by your separation with a BCD. Additionally, the Board concluded that your conduct was detrimental to the good order and discipline of your unit and service discrediting. Finally, the Board considered that you were given multiple opportunities to correct your conduct deficiencies and chose to continue to commit misconduct.

As a result, the Board concluded your conduct constituted a significant departure from that expected of a service member and continues to warrant a BCD. 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 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,

10/21/2024

