

## **DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**

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

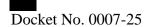
> Docket No. 0007-25 Ref: Signature Date



This is in reference to your application for correction of your naval record pursuant to Title 10, United States Code, Section 1552. 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 limitation 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 16 June 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 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, 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 the advisory opinion (AO) furnished by a qualified mental health professional; dated 1 May 2025. Although you were afforded an opportunity to submit an AO rebuttal, you chose not to do so.

You enlisted in the Navy and began a period of active duty on 8 November 2006. On 5 December 2006, you were counseled concerning deficiencies in performance to include failure to adapt to the Navy standards to include PFA standards, inappropriate behavior (skylarking), failure to obey the rules and regulations, and substandard performance. You were advised that failure to take corrective action could result in administrative separation. On 25 April 2008, you received non-judicial punishment (NJP) for failure to obey a lawful order. On 20 May 2009, you received a second NJP for wrongful use of a controlled substance. Consequently, you were



notified of administrative separation processing. On 18 July 2009, the separation authority approved and ordered an Other Than Honorable (OTH) discharge characterization of service by reason of misconduct due to drug abuse. On 25 June 2009, you were so discharged.

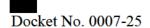
The Board carefully considered all potentially mitigating factors to determine whether the interests of justice warrant relief in your case in accordance with the Kurta, Hagel, and Wilkie Memos. These included, but were not limited to, your desire for a discharge upgrade and contentions that: (a) following your deployments to , you began struggling to reintegrate into society and processing the things that you witnessed, (b) you began using marijuana to self-medicate, (c) you sustained a brain injury while working on an aircraft and a fellow shipmate fell over you, (d) you were unable to follow up with your TBI symptoms due to going UA and discharged from service, (e) you were young, inexperienced, and unable to understand the ramifications of your actions, (f) you were not offered the opportunity to participate on rehab and learn how to cope with your feelings, (g) your inability to receive Department of Veterans Affairs care has hindered your ability to maintain relationships and employment, and (h) a discharge upgrade will allow you to received therapy for PTSD and drug abuse. For purposes of clemency and equity consideration, the Board considered the totality of your application; which consisted solely of the personal statement you included with your DD Form 149 without any other additional documentation.

As part of the Board's review, the Board considered the AO. The AO stated in pertinent part:

There is no evidence that the Petitioner was diagnosed with a mental health condition during his military service, or that he exhibited any psychological symptoms or behavioral changes indicative of a mental health condition. He did not submit any medical evidence in support of his claim. His personal statement is not sufficiently detailed to provide a nexus between his misconduct and a mental health condition. Additional records (e.g., active duty medical records, post-service mental health records describing the Petitioner's diagnosis, symptoms, and their specific link to his separation) would aid in rendering an alternate opinion.

The AO concluded, "it is my clinical opinion that there is insufficient evidence of a mental health condition that existed in service. There is insufficient evidence to attribute his misconduct to a mental health condition."

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 related 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 found that your conduct showed a complete disregard for military authority and regulations. The Board observed you were given an opportunity to correct your conduct deficiencies but chose to continue to commit misconduct; which led to your OTH discharge. Your conduct not only showed a pattern of misconduct but



was sufficiently pervasive and serious to negatively affect the good order and discipline of your command.

Lastly, the Board concurred with the AO that there is insufficient evidence that your misconduct could be attributed to PTSD or a mental health condition. As explained in the AO, you provided no medical evidence and your personal statement is not sufficiently detailed to establish clinical symptoms in service or provide a nexus with your misconduct. Therefore, the Board determined that the evidence of record did not demonstrate that you were not mentally responsible for your conduct or that you should not be held accountable for your actions. Moreover, even if the Board assumed that your misconduct was somehow attributable to any mental health conditions, the Board unequivocally concluded that the severity of your serious misconduct more than outweighed the potential mitigation offered by any mental health conditions.

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. 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. 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.

