



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

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Docket No. 1670-25
Ref: Signature Date

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Dear Petitioner:

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 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 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 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 Navy and began a period of active duty on 28 April 1980. Prior to coming on active duty, you admitted to a preservice arrest and charges for malicious mischief. Between 22 June 1981 and 30 July 1981, you had two instances of unauthorized absence (UA) totaling 30 days and resulting in your apprehension by civil authorities. On 14 August 1981 and 16 March 1982, you received nonjudicial punishment (NJP) for two instances of UA, two instances of larceny, unlawful entry into a signal shack, bringing drugs onboard a vessel, and wrongful use of drugs. Subsequently, you were counseled concerning misconduct related to drug involvement and advised that further misconduct could result in administrative separation.

On 7 April 1982, you were evaluated by a CAAC counselor as a result of your desire for assistance with your consistent use of various illegal substances. On 7 May 1982, you were

evaluated by a medical officer as a result of substance abuse confirmed by your own admission. On 28 June 1982, you received a third NJP for larceny and possession of a controlled substance. On the same day, you were notified of the initiation of administrative separation proceedings by reason of misconduct due to frequent involvement and personal abuse of drugs; at which point, you decided to waive your procedural rights. Subsequently, your commanding officer recommended an Other Than Honorable (OTH) discharge characterization of service. The separation authority approved and ordered an OTH characterization by reason of misconduct due to frequent involvement. On 30 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 for a discharge upgrade and contentions that: (a) you witnessed the loss of a fellow shipmate at sea, (b) his loss caused you to go downhill, frequently get in trouble, and led to your untimely discharge from service. For purposes of clemency and equity consideration, the Board considered the totality of your application; which included your DD Form 149 and the evidence you provided in support of it.

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 offenses. 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 considered the seriousness of your misconduct and found that your conduct showed a complete disregard for military authority and regulations. The Board observed you were given multiple opportunities 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. Finally, the Board noted you entered the Navy with a history of misconduct that appears to have continued in service.

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 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. 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 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.

Sincerely,

6/23/2025



Executive Director

Signed by: 