



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
BOARD FOR CORRECTION OF NAVAL RECORDS
701 S. COURTHOUSE RD
ARLINGTON, VA 22204

██████████
Docket No. 6754-25
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 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 case on its merits. A three-member panel of the Board, sitting in executive session, considered your application on 18 November 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 25 July 2018 guidance from the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness regarding equity, injustice, or clemency determinations (Wilkie Memo).

You entered a period of active duty with the Marine Corps on 8 September 1993. On 21 April 1994, you received non-judicial punishment (NJP) for wrongful appropriation of property of the Military Exchange. In March 1996, you completed Level II outpatient alcohol rehabilitation treatment. On 12 December 1996, civil authorities convicted you of driving under the influence (DUI); resulting in a violation of your Level II aftercare. On 30 December 1996, you were formally counseled concerning your suspension of driving privileges and being arrested by civil authorities. On 13 February 1997, a Substance Abuse Report determined you were an alcohol abuser that was nondependent. On 20 February 1997, you received a NJP for driving on base while driving privileges were suspended. Consequently, you were notified of pending administrative separation action by reason of misconduct due to alcohol abuse failure. Your commanding officer (CO) forwarded your package to the separation authority (SA) recommending your discharge with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) (GEN) characterization of service. The SA approved the CO's recommendation and you were so discharged 17 June 1997.

Post-discharge, you applied to the Naval Discharge Review Board (NDRB) for a discharge upgrade. On 10 January 2000, the NDRB denied your request after determining that your discharge was proper as issued.

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 contentions that you were discharged a few months prior to the end of your enlistment and you were not provided the tools or awareness to address your alcohol issues. You further contend that you have remained alcohol free for over 28 years, serve as a director of solutions engineer, mentor your peers, and represent your company with integrity and professionalism. 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 your misconduct, as evidenced by your NJPs and civil conviction, 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 observed you were given several opportunities to correct your conduct deficiencies but chose to continue to commit misconduct; which led to your GEN 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. Further, the Board determined you were fortunate to receive a GEN characterization of service based on your record of misconduct that included two serious offenses and a civilian conviction. The Board concluded you already received a large measure of clemency from the Marine Corps when they chose to process you solely for alcohol rehabilitation failure instead of commission of a serious offense and pattern of misconduct; thus resulting in your GEN characterization of 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 commends your post-discharge accomplishments and 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 mitigated 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.

Sincerely,

12/4/2025

