

because they occurred under unusual circumstances and were being resolved. He resolved the federal tax allegation adversely.

On appeal, Applicant challenges the Judge's application of the mitigating conditions and Whole-Person Concept. For example, the Judge acknowledged Applicant's \$360 payment made to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in September 2025 and found that was sufficient to establish AG ¶ 20(g).¹ He went on to conclude, however, that Applicant's "overall handling of his taxes from 2020 to present leaves lingering security concerns" and that his federal tax filing failures were unmitigated. Decision at 11. Applicant challenges the foregoing analysis as internally inconsistent, arguing that after finding a mitigating condition applied, the Judge was required to "meaningfully explain why that mitigating condition does not outweigh the security concerns," and contending that the Judge's "decision contains no such explanation." Appeal Brief at 2.

Contrary to this argument, the Judge offered the following thorough explanation for his conclusion that Applicant's deficient federal tax filings were not fully mitigated: Applicant failed to sufficiently justify his failure to timely file five years of federal tax returns and, despite promising to resolve the tax issues in his 2023 security clearance application, he waited until May 2025 to file his overdue returns, did not submit an offer in compromise to the IRS until August 2025, and made the initial payment on an installment agreement only days before his September 2025 hearing. Moreover, the Judge found that Applicant under-withheld payments to the IRS for several years, including as recently as tax year 2024, and that he has owed federal tax balances since 2020, with his delinquent balance for tax years 2019 through 2024 being approximately \$14,000 as of the hearing. The Judge's decision to afford some mitigative credit to the September 2025 IRS payment did not require him to find Applicant's federal tax filing concern fully mitigated, and his conclusion that, "considering the evidence 'as a whole,' Applicant's failures regarding his [federal income taxes] are not mitigated" is well-rooted in Appeal Board precedent. Decision at 12 (citing ISCR Case No. 06-10320, 2007 WL 4379279 at *1 (App. Bd. Nov. 7, 2007)).

In summary, this and the remainder of Applicant's arguments on appeal amount to disagreements with the Judge's weighing of the evidence, which is not sufficient to show that the Judge weighed the evidence in a manner that was arbitrary, capricious, or contrary to law. *See* ISCR Case No. 04-08975, 2006 WL 2725032 at *1 (App. Bd. Aug. 4, 2006) (citation omitted).

Conclusion

Applicant has not established that the Judge's conclusions were arbitrary, capricious, or contrary to law. Rather, the Judge examined and weighed the disqualifying and mitigating evidence and articulated a satisfactory explanation for the decision. The record is sufficient to support that the Judge's findings and conclusions are sustainable. "The general standard is that a clearance may be granted only when 'clearly consistent with the interests of the national security.'" *Dep't of the Navy v. Egan*, 484 U.S. 518, 528 (1988). "Any doubt concerning personnel being considered for national security eligibility will be resolved in favor of the national security." AG ¶ 2(b).

¹ AG ¶ 20(g): the individual has made arrangements with the appropriate tax authority to file or pay the amount owed and is in compliance with those arrangements.

Order

The decision in ISCR Case No. 24-02104 is **AFFIRMED**.

Signed: Moira Modzelewski
Moira Modzelewski
Administrative Judge
Chair, Appeal Board

Signed: Allison Marie
Allison Marie
Administrative Judge
Member, Appeal Board

Signed: Jennifer I. Goldstein
Jennifer I. Goldstein
Administrative Judge
Member, Appeal Board