



The Advisor

Region Legal Service Office Southeast

December 2017

Volume 10, Issue 2

BRIEFING

SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTING
Making sense of the timeline
PAGE 1

GIVE IT AWAY Dos and don'ts
for donations of Navy property
PAGE 1

**CLEARING THE SMOKE-FILLED
AIR** Medical marijuana on base
PAGE 4

HOLIDAY ETHICS PAGE 5 & 6

BREAD AND WATER A tasty or
outdated punishment? PAGE 3

LIFE IN THE BRIG PAGE 13
What happens after conviction?

EQUIFAX DATA BREACH PAGE 9
Have you been affected?

HOLIDAY DECORATIONS PAGE 3
Best practices and legal limits

**RESPONDING TO DOMESTIC
DISASTERS** PAGE 10
Lessons from Hurricane Irma

VICTIMS' LEGAL COUNSEL
PAGE 12
Understanding their crucial
mission

Introduction from the Editor

BY LT WARREN BROOKES, EDITOR-IN-
CHIEF
FORT WORTH, TX

Happy December! In this new edition, we've addressed a slew of pressing topics, including timely discussions of ap-

propriate holiday ethics and décor. As always, please consult your local JAG for additional guidance. Have an enjoyable—and ethical—holiday season!

-LT W. Brookes, EIC



Happy Festivus!

To celebrate the holiday season, a charitable donation in your name has been made to:

The Human Fund

Money for People.

Give It Away, Give It Away, Give It Away Now Dos and Don'ts for Donations of Navy property

BY TAYLOR WINN, INTERN
FORT WORTH, TX

On occasion, certain groups may wish to obtain Navy property to keep or display for memorial purposes. This is possible, but only after first making sure that the organization meets certain criteria and goes through the necessary application process. This article will discuss: (1) the applicable laws; (2) what property the Navy can donate; (3) to whom the Navy can donate; (4) how regulations impact Navy donations; and (5) the application process.

What are the applicable laws and regulations?

When determining whether the Navy is allowed to give something away, there are four main laws and regulations to consider. First, 10 U.S.C. § 2572 lays out the law concerning any military entity giving away anything. Second is the more specific 10 U.S.C. § 7545, which delegates authority and sets some ground rules specifically for the Navy, although you will find that the rule is very similar to § 2572. While these statutes provide the “who” and “what” answers to our questions, DoD Manual 4160.21 Volume 1 helps us

SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTING

BY TIMOTHY AZEVEDO, INTERN
FORT WORTH, TX

Recent news headlines continue to confirm the vital importance of having effective safeguards in place to deal with sexual assault. This article is intended as a brief refresher on Navy procedures to help maintain readiness to respond quickly and thoroughly whenever needed.

From the moment a report of rape or sexual assault is received, several reporting requirements are immediately triggered.

SEE REPORTING, PAGE 7

answer the how. Finally, there is SECNAVINST 5755.2A that paints a similar picture and deals predominately with museum exchanges, but still sheds some light on donations and the gift giving process for the Navy.

What property can the Navy donate?

The most important rule when it comes to the Navy giving things away is that the property must be something that the Navy **no longer needs**. After determining that the property is no longer needed, the laws provide a list of acceptable proper-

SEE GIVE IT AWAY, PAGE 2

GIVE IT AWAY, CONT'D

ty to donate. This list includes books, manuscripts, works of art, historical artifacts, drawings, plans, models, trophies, flags, combat or shipboard materiel, and captured, condemned, or obsolete ordinance. When trying to label something as obsolete combat materiel, the DoD Manual provides the following definition: "Military equipment once used in a primarily combat role that has been phased out of operational use; if replaced, the replacement items are of a more current design or capability." After deciding that the Navy is allowed to give the requested property away, the next step is to determine whether the applicant is allowed to receive the donation.

Who can the Navy donate to?

The laws and regulations lay out another list when it comes to the organizations to which the Navy can donate. This list includes a state, commonwealth, territory, possession of the United States, county, municipality, or any political subdivision thereof, the District of Columbia, a library, historical association, educational institution whose graduates have fought in a foreign war, museum or memorial who operates as a nonprofit, servicemen's monument association, a post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW), American Legion, or other recognized war veterans association, a post of the Sons of Veterans Reserve, or a local or national unit of any war veterans association of a foreign nation so long as that nation recognizes it. SECNAVINST 5755.2A is a little less specific; it allows for donations to be made to an individual, organization, institution, agency, or nation, so be careful when using that instruction. As Congressional statutes supersede the SECNAVINST, the best practice is to ensure that the recipient would also fall under another category listed by the other laws before relying on just the SECNAVINST.

How do regulations affect Navy donations?

There are a handful of regulations that affect the Navy's ability to donate property. First and foremost, the donation **cannot incur a cost** to the Navy. This means that there must be no cost associated with the preparation, transportation, or maintenance of the item. The recipient must also maintain the item in a way that will not diminish the item's historical value or bring discredit to the Navy. The Navy is not allowed to donate any item unless it is demilitarized, properly recorded, and accounted for. The Navy can demilitarize the item, but it must be part of a training exercise that is already budgeted and does not require any additional time or money. If the Navy decides to make an exchange for an item, it is allowed to accept in return similar items, conservation equipment, search and salvage equipment, restoration, conservation, preservation services, or educational programs, all of which must be of equal or greater value than the material the Navy is offering. Finally, the Navy should not stockpile condemned or obsolete matter in anticipation of future



exchanges, but rather should use the "two year rule" that says, if there will be no use within two years of its most recent use, then the item should go through the disposal process.

The Application Process

It is up to the potential recipient to **apply to the Navy** for the donation of the property. There is an office in Naval Sea Systems Command that deals specifically with these applications and will determine whether the donation is permissible. The application must include what property is being requested, what the property will be used for, where it is going, how it will get there, and how it will be maintained. The applicant must agree to periodic inspections and must prove tax exemption status, provide proof of authority to submit the application by their organization, provide proof of the necessary funding to transport and maintain the property, and provide an assurance form that the organization will comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Certain organizations like museums or veterans associations may have to provide their charter to ensure that they are recognized by the government. When the application packet is complete, email it to Gary Kitchen at gary.kitchen@navy.mil or mail it to Naval Sea Systems Command ATTN: SEA 211 (Gary Kitchen), 1333 Isaac Hull Ave., SE Washington Navy Yard, D.C., 20376. Upon application approval, the property will belong to the recipient, and they will then be allowed to transport the item to its new location.

If you have any questions or concerns about whether or not a particular item or applicant would qualify, please refer to the laws and regulations reference in this article. For questions regarding the application process, visit <http://www.navsea.navy.mil/Home/Team-Ships/NAVSEA-21/Inactive-Ships/Material-Donation/> where there is a breakdown of the application, an FAQ section, and even an inventory of obsolete property for which you may apply. ■

SEASONAL DECORATING

BY LT SARA BLACK MERIDIAN, MS

The purchase of seasonal decorations by Federal Government activities, including the Department of the Navy (DON), is permissible where the display celebrates the “holiday season” without a perspicuous “religious” viewpoint. Should a display incorporate a symbol of religious importance, then the display must promote religious diversity and celebrate religious pluralism. For example, an evergreen tree with color or white lights and plain glass ornaments of assorted colors neither conveys an endorsement nor denunciation of any particular religion, and a mailbox for letters to Santa Claus has been treated as a secular symbol of the seasonal holiday.

The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) issued an opinion to the Department of State and the General Services Administration as to whether the cost of seasonal decorations for

government offices, such as poinsettias, menorahs, and Christmas trees, is an expense properly payable from appropriated funds. 67 Comp. Gen. 87 (1987). The GAO determined that acquiring seasonal decorations with appropriated funds is permitted “where the purchase is consistent with work-related objectives [such as enhancement of morale], agency or other applicable regulations, and the agency mission, and is not primarily for the personal convenience or satisfaction of a government employee.” The opinion cautions that this justification does not apply to Christmas cards, as they are “basically individual good will gestures and are not part of a general effort to improve the work environment.” The opinion further underlines that the purchase of specifically religious decorations may run afoul of the First Amendment.

The First Amendment states: “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free

SEE SEASONAL DECORATING, PAGE 11

Bread & Water: A Tasty or Outdated Punishment?

BY LT GREGGARY E. LINES MAYPORT, FL

Historical Background

Discipline and military efficacy have been linked since ancient times. Ancient armies defeated their enemies not only by having better weapons, but also from having superior discipline. Strategies and formations, like the Greek phalanx, required high levels of discipline. The famous military strategist Sun Tzu said “[there were] six ways of courting defeat,” including “*nonobservance of discipline.*”

To ensure good order, discipline, and success militaries developed many types of punishment. By inflicting punishment on a sailor or soldier the desired outcome was essentially twofold: i) to end the bad conduct, ii) to show others that the behavior would not be tolerated. Punishments have ranged greatly in their brutality. For example, in minor instances a superior yelled at a subordinate. In more extreme cases corporal punishment was used. These punishments of the body have ranged from flogging, and keelhauling, to decimation. In other instances, food—or the lack thereof—was used as a military punishment. During the XIX Century, prisoners—both in and outside of the military—were frequently given diminished rations. Prisoners would be given only bread and water until they earned the right to eat meat and cheese. In the maritime realm, delinquent sailors were often given reduced rations, or only bread and water, as punishment.

Modern Usage

In many modern militaries, corporal punishment has decreased in severity. However, some of the traditions have continued.

Confinement to bread and water (B&W) is one such traditional punishment. In the United States, B&W was intended as an “immediate, remedial punishment.” Only in 1995 was B&W deleted as a punishment imposable by court-martial. However, B&W continues today as a permissible punishment in cases of non-judicial punishment under Article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

In its current form, B&W can be awarded by a “non-judicial punishment authority.” This can be a commanding officer or a officer in charge (OIC). B&W may only be awarded to enlisted persons who are “attached to or embarked in a vessel.” The scope of who may receive B&W as a punishment is further limited in the U.S. Navy by instructions, which state that only persons in the rank of E-3 (seaman / lance corporal / private first class/ airman first class) or below may receive this punishment. It is also authorized when the punishment includes an unsuspended reduction to E-3 or below. For reservists, B&W may only be imposed when the reserve component member was ordered to active duty with Secretarial approval. Given that B&W may only be imposed on enlisted personnel attached to or embarked in a vessel, these individuals will not be able to refuse NJP and the imposition of B&W should the non-judicial punishment chose.

However, before a person can be awarded B&W, a few preliminary matters must be settled. Unlike in past centuries, an officer imposing B&W on a sailor must ensure that there is a medical screening of the person to be confined. The examination is to determine whether serious injury to the health of the person will be caused by the punishment. The examination must be obtained before B&W is carried out, regardless of whether punishment is a new admission, a continuation of confinement, or a readmission of a person previously released from confinement. The medical officer must examine the person and certify in writing

Clearing the Smoke-Filled Air Medical Marijuana on Base

By **TERENCE GRADO**, INTERN JACKSONVILLE, FL

Across the nation, more and more voters are approving medicinal marijuana. To date, at least 29 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico have all enacted laws legalizing marijuana for medical reasons. Eight states and Washington D.C. have even given the green light on recreational cannabis use. Each of these states have their own approaches, with some requiring ID cards and others limiting marijuana to specific medical conditions.

For example, in 2016, Florida voters passed Amendment 2, which empowers physicians to recommend medical marijuana to patients diagnosed with a “debilitating medical condition.” Approved conditions include cancer, HIV/AIDS, Parkinson’s disease, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Crohn’s disease, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, glaucoma, and other comparable debilitating conditions with which the patient’s use of medical marijuana would likely outweigh the potential health risks. These patients may utilize registered treatment centers that produce and distribute marijuana for medical purposes. Furthermore, the Florida Department of Health must regulate these treatment centers and issue medical marijuana ID cards to those who qualify for the program.

Florida, like other states friendly to medical marijuana, stands in contrast to federal law, which continues to view marijuana—medical or recreational—as an illegal drug. The Controlled Substances Act (CSA), passed by Congress as part of a comprehensive federal drug policy, classifies marijuana as an illegal, Schedule I substance. As such, knowingly purchasing or possessing marijuana is a crime punishable under the law. This applies to both civilians and members of the military with no exception for medical marijuana. Indeed, this specifically applies to military bases, where federal criminal law applies. In addition, under Article 112a of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), it is illegal for military members to wrongfully possess, distribute, or even use marijuana. Like the CSA, the UCMJ also makes no exception for medical marijuana.

While these laws may seem fairly cut-and-dried, issues can arise in unexpected situations. Take for instance, a Navy retiree wants to use an RV park located on base and currently has a medical marijuana prescription under state law for their cancer treatment. Because Navy bases are subject to federal jurisdiction, and federal law considers the possession of medical marijuana an offense, that Navy retiree cannot bring medical marijuana into the base RV park. The same line of reasoning applies to PPV housing. Since it is on military property, federal law applies, and not only the retiree, but also spouses and other family members who possess marijuana can similarly face penal-

ties. Therefore, possessing medical marijuana in on base RV parks or in PPV housing may be a basis for criminal prosecution, courts-martial, termination of federal civilian employment, or eviction for violating the lease.

At the end of the day, the federal laws on medical marijuana generally trump those enacted by the states. So long as federal and state laws differ, the Navy will be forced to follow federal policy and ban medical marijuana from military properties. For future medical marijuana issues that arise, it may be advantageous to clarify any unclear language in residential policies, rental agreements, or leases to explicitly state that medical marijuana possession is illegal on base property. ■



NO PLACE LIKE ETHICS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

GUIDANCE ON RECEPTIONS, PARTIES, AND GIFT EXCHANGES

BY MR. BOB BROWN JACKSONVILLE, FL

Please remember this guidance does not cover every situation. If you are unsure, contact your ethics counselor.

GIFTS

General Rule: Federal personnel may not accept gifts offered because of their official positions or offered by a “prohibited source.” A prohibited source is anyone who:

- Seeks official action by the employee’s agency;
- Does business or seeks to do business with the employee’s agency;
- Conducts activities regulated by the employee’s agency;
- Has interests that may be substantially affected by the employee’s performance of duty; or
- An organization composed of members described above.

Gifts Defined: Gifts are most items of value; examples include free attendance at dinners and other meals, receptions, sporting events, and similar widely attended gatherings.

Gifts and Gift Exchanges Between Supervisor and Subordinate: Supervisors may **not** accept gifts from subordinates or Federal personnel who receive less pay.

- Exception #1: On an occasional basis, including any occasion on which gifts are traditionally given or exchanged, supervisors may accept gifts (other than cash) valued at **\$10 or less** from a subordinate.
- Exception #2: Supervisors may accept food and refreshments shared in the office and may share in the expenses of an office party.
- Exception #3: If a subordinate is invited to a social event at the supervisor’s residence, the subordinate may give the supervisor a hospitality gift of the type and value customarily given on such an occasion.

Gifts and Gift Exchanges Between Peers and Coworkers: There are no legal restrictions on gifts given to peers or subordinates, however common sense (and good taste) should apply.

Gifts and Gift Exchanges That Include Contractor Personnel:

1. Gifts from contractors: may never exceed \$20.
2. Gifts to contractors: Check with the contractor, since many contractors have codes of ethics that are similar to Federal rules and therefore may preclude the acceptance of gifts.

PARTIES, OPEN-HOUSES, AND RECEPTIONS

Parties, Open-Houses, and Receptions Hosted by Non-Prohibited Sources:

Federal personnel may attend social events sponsored by non-prohibited sources if none of the guests are charged admission (e.g. most holiday receptions and open-houses).

Parties, Open-Houses, and Receptions Hosted by Prohibited Sources Including Contractors:

The general rule is that Federal personnel may **not** accept gifts from prohibited sources, including contractors and contractor personnel.

- Exception #1: Federal personnel may accept gifts (other than cash) not exceeding **\$20**, as long as the total amount of gifts that a person accepts from that source does not exceed \$50 for the year.
- Exception #2: Federal personnel may accept gifts that are based on a **bona fide personal relationship**. (Such personal gifts are actually paid for by the friend/contractor employee rather than the contractor.)
- Exception #3: Federal personnel may generally attend an open-house or reception, and accept any gift of refreshments if the ethics official determines that the event is a widely attended gathering, and the employee’s supervisor determines that it is in the agency’s interest that the employee attends.
- Exception #4: Federal personnel may accept invitations that are open to the public, all Government employees, or all military personnel.
- Exception #5: Federal personnel may accept invitations offered to a group or class that is not related to Government employment (for example, if the building owner where your office is located throws a reception for all of the tenants of the building.)
- Exception #6: Refreshments consisting of soft drinks, coffee, pastries, or similar refreshments not constituting a meal may be accepted since they are not considered to be a gift.
- Exception #7: Gifts based on a spouse’s outside business or employment relationship may be accepted. For example, a Federal employee’s spouse works at ABC. The Federal employee may accompany the spouse to the ABC employee’s holiday party since the invitation is to the spouse as an ABC employee, and not to the Federal employee because of his or her position.

Remember: Federal personnel may not accept a gift from an outside source, even where one of the exceptions applies, if the gift was solicited or is given in return for being influenced in the performance of an official act (this is called a bribe).

Parties, Open-Houses, and Receptions Hosted by Other Federal Personnel:

1. Invitation from your subordinate: You may accept personal hospitality at the residence of a subordinate that is customarily

HOLIDAY ETHICS, CONT'D

provided on the occasion.

2. Invitations from your boss or a co-worker: No restrictions. Enjoy!

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

1. You may not solicit outside sources for contributions for your party. This includes funds, food, and items.

2. Generally office parties are unofficial events, and you may not use appropriated funds to pay for them.

3. Beware that door prizes or drawings could involve gambling, which would require compliance with state statutes and Federal regulations. DoD regulations prohibit gambling in the Pentagon, on Federal property, or while in a duty status. GSA regulations ban gambling in GSA-owned or controlled buildings.

4. You may not use appropriated funds to purchase and send Greeting cards.

5. As a general rule, participation at holiday social events is personal, not official, and therefore use of government vehicles to/from such events would not be authorized. However, there may be very limited circumstances in which a senior official, or officer, is invited to attend because of his official position and where he will be performing official functions at the event, as opposed to being invited because he or she is an important person. In these situations, use of a government vehicle may be authorized, subject to normal "home-to-work" transportation restrictions. Note, however, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to justify the use of a government vehicle when a function involves one's immediate staff/office or events comprised of personal friends. All requests for use of a government vehicle to attend holiday social events should be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

Rules Applicable to Contractor Employees: Many contractors have rules of ethics or business practices that are similar to the Federal rules. Take these rules into consideration before offering contractor employees gifts or opportunities that they may not be able to accept.

EXAMPLES:

1. **Office Party (non-duty time):** Your office is having a holiday party during the non-duty lunch hour, or after work, and asks each person attending to pay \$5 to cover refreshments, and to bring a pot luck dish or dessert. Contractor employees may attend, pay \$5, and bring food because these contributions are not considered to be gifts, but a fair share contribution to the refreshments. **Remember**, contributions must be voluntary, so soliciting must be done with care to ensure there is no pressure. Also, ensure this is non-duty time for the contractor employees as well.

2. **Office Party (duty time):** What about a party that cuts into duty hours? The Government usually may not reimburse a contractor for its employees' morale and welfare expenses. The contractor has to decide whether to let its employees attend and forego payment for their time, or insist that they continue to work. If contractor employees are allowed to attend, the contractor must also decide whether it would pay its employees for that time, even though the Government would not reimburse it. The contractor does not have to pay its employees for that time. Consult the contracting officer, and ethics counselor, before inviting contractor employees to a function during their duty hours.

3. **Gift to Supervisor:** Your office wants to give the office supervisor a gift. However, you can't solicit other employees for contributions to a group gift. (Group gifts are permitted only for special, infrequent events such as retirements.) As for contractor employees, you CAN NOT ask them to contribute anything, as it is considered soliciting a gift from a prohibited source. Even if contractor employees volunteer to contribute cash, it may not be accepted because the \$20 exception does not apply to cash.

4. **Exchange of Gifts:** Your office, including the contractor employees, wants to exchange gifts at the party. If gifts are chosen at random or traded, there are no monetary limits because the purchaser of the gift does not know who will eventually receive it. Gift exchanges in which employees purchase gifts for other employees whose names they drew at random are more troublesome. Where contractor personnel are involved, a \$20 limit applies. Where an employee may buy a gift for a superior, the \$10 limit is prudent.

5. **Private Parties (Federal Personnel):** One of your Government co-workers is having a party at his house and has invited office personnel, including the contractor employees. Providing food and refreshments to a contractor employee does not violate Government ethics rules. The contractor employees may want to check with their contractor's rules before accepting (since many contractors have similar ethics rules). If the contractor employee brings a hospitality gift, it may not exceed \$20.

6. **Private Parties (Contractor Employee):** If a contractor employee is having a personal party and invites Government personnel, normally Government personnel may attend since the contractor is not paying for the event.

7. **Private Parties (Contractor-sponsored):** If the contractor is sponsoring an employee's party or open-house, and you are invited by the contractor (or an employee of the contractor), you may not attend unless one of the exceptions applies. For example, under the \$20 rule, if the average cost per guest does not exceed \$20, Government personnel may accept. (However, if the cost per guest is \$40, the "I won't eat more than \$20 worth of food." defense will not work.) ■

REPORTING, CONT'D

First though, a quick reminder on reporting options. Should they choose to report, victims may elect a “restricted” reporting option, which will not initiate an investigation or legal action. These reports can be made to a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA), Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), or healthcare personnel. A victim may also choose to speak confidentially with a Victim’s Legal Counsel (VLC), chaplain, or legal assistance attorney without triggering a report, command notification, or an investigation. The victim may later choose to change the report to unrestricted if they wish. In any event, the command should not inquire into or investigate a restricted report.



However, if a victim reports a sexual assault directly to the command, the report is “unrestricted.” Once an unrestricted report is made, it cannot later be made “restricted.” The victim’s command is responsible for the report, unless the victim is a civilian (in which case the alleged offender’s command is responsible for reporting).

An unrestricted report triggers the following requirements:

1. **Immediately** notify the SARC, SAPR VA, or Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA).
2. **Immediately** notify Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS). Discuss physical evidence and preservation.
3. **Within 5 minutes**, ensure voice report to Maritime Operations Center. For the Southeast region, this is the Navy Operations Center (NOC).
4. **Notify** the Command SAPR Point of Contact (POC), The SAPR POC acts as the single point of contact between the command and the victim. The POC should gather information (to avoid placing undue stress on the victim) and assist the CDO with preparing the SITREP (to avoid exposing unnecessary information). Use a Navy Blue SITREPs for rape, sodomy, or aggravated sexual assault; use unit SITREPs for all other sexual assaults.

5. Within 60 minutes,

- i. Ensure proper record message traffic.
- ii. If the sexual assault involves rape or forcible sodomy OR if media attention is anticipated, then a voice report to ISIC is required.

The Command Duty Officer should stop at this point and work in conjunction with a Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) going forward in order to avoid potentially compromising the investigation. The victim should be made aware of available support resources including:

- Emergency medical treatment
- Safety assessment
- Trained SAPR VA/UVA, SARC
- Victim’s Legal Counsel (VLC)
- Chaplain
- Expedited transfer
- Possible transfer of alleged offender
- Possible military and/or civilian protective orders

The decision to issue an MPO must be made in conjunction with NCIS or other MCIOs. If requested and denied, the decision and rationale must be reported to the Installation CO and SJA for final decision.

If an MPO is issued, **immediately** notify the local authorities and **immediately** determine whether pretrial restraint is appropriate.

Resources:

- http://www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/support/21st_century_sailor/sapr/Pages/default2.aspx
- <https://www.safehelpline.org/reporting-options.cfm>

For further explanation and clarification of the sexual assault reporting options, contact your local staff judge advocate. ■



BREAD AND WATER, CONT'D

that service of such a sentence will not, in the medical officer's opinion, produce serious injury to the health of the member. The person must be examined at a military treatment facility whenever possible. When examined at the place of confinement, the medical examiner must be provided an appropriate space and facilities to conduct a competent physical examination. A person can be examined and found unfit for the punishment. In that case, a commander could theoretically wait up to 15 days—the maximum deferment—and then have them re-evaluated. If approved, the person could then start their punishment of B&W.

During confinement, several requirements apply First, the punishment may not last more than three consecutive days. The punishment must specify that only bread and water will be given as opposed to reduced rations. The person confined should only receive bread and water; however, the amount of bread and water cannot be restricted and must be served three times daily at the normal time of meals.

B&W is meant to be an isolating and degrading experience. Persons given B&W must be confined in a cell and are bound by the procedures set forth for disciplinary segregation cells (e.g. solitary holding cells). Unlike other types of confinement, persons given B&W may not be removed from the holding area for work exercise. Good conduct time is not credited for B&W punishment. The confined person should only be permitted to communicate with authorized personnel. B&W cannot be combined with arrest in quarters...diminished rations, correctional custody, extra duties, or restriction.

A commander or officer who imposes the punishment may at any time suspend...remit or mitigate any part or amount of the unexecuted punishment and may set aside in whole or in part the punishment, whether executed or unexecuted. When mitigating, B&W becomes correctional custody.

B&W's Disputed Reputation

Despite the unpleasant prospect of receiving B&W as a punishment, sailors may chose it in lieu of other punishments. For example, if given a choice between missing out on port calls, getting reduced in rank, or a longer restriction or confinement, the sailor may decide to just bite the bread and tough it out; assuming of course that the non-judicial punishment authority lets the individual have a say. Others have been vocal about B&W being an effective tool for commanders because "it really sucks" and encourages service members to stop deficient behavior. For a strange few it might be a bucket list item or a chance to indulge in carbs without the shame factor. After all, it's three days of all the bread you could hope for. Some even get creative and have "bread rolls," "bread tacos," and "bread strips."

Other voices have criticized the practice. Retired Navy Admiral and former NATO Supreme Allied Commander James Stavridis said "it's about time" the military did away with the punishment.

He further stated that "[i]n my time as a CO, I never used bread and water, even two decades ago, it seemed a really anachronistic." B&W has gained a fair amount of media attention in recent months, especially in relation to the USS SHILOH.

Within that ship's command, several sailors received B&W for offenses ranging from being late for curfew to underage drinking. The ship has come to be known as the "USS Bread and Water."



USS Shiloh AKA "USS Bread and Water"

An Uncertain Future

Ending B&W was initially recommended by a group of legal experts brought together by the Pentagon in 2013. A provision to end B&W as a punishment was included in the 2016 defense bill, which is still awaiting the President's signature. To go into effect, the President must issue implementing regulations by December 23, 2017 and the new regulations must take effect by Jan. 1, 2019. The White House has not yet commented about its position on B&W. Only time will tell. The year 2019 may be the year the Navy finally says goodbye to a longstanding tradition. As for the present, enlisted beware! ■

<u>QUICK CHECKLIST FOR IMPOSING B&W</u>
Does person seeking to impose B&W have NJP authority?
Is the person to be punished enlisted?
Is the person attached to or embarked on a vessel?
Is the person an E-3 or below?
Has the person been found medically fit.?
If not, will the person be fit within 15 day deferment period?
<u>WHILE CONFINED</u>
No More than 3 days
No work projects or physical exercise
Kept in confinement/ isolation – communication only with authorized personnel

EQUIFAX DATA BREACH

BY LTJG AUTY MOAYERI, JACKSONVILLE, FL

BACKGROUND

On September 7, 2017, Equifax announced a data breach impacting approximately 143 million U.S. consumers. It hired Mandiant, a cybersecurity firm, to investigate the breach. The investigation determined that an additional 2.5 million Americans were potentially impacted. The unauthorized access to sensitive personal information occurred from mid-May through July 2017. The hackers obtained names, Social Security numbers, birth dates, addresses and, in some instances, driver's license numbers. They also stole credit card numbers from about 209,000 people and dispute documents with PII from about 182,000 people.

STEPS TO DETERMINE IF YOU HAVE BEEN IMPACTED

- Go to www.equifaxsecurity2017.com. Click the "Am I impacted" button and provide your last name and the last six digits of your Social Security number to determine if your PII has been accessed.
- Sign up for complimentary credit file monitoring and identity theft protection by TrustedID Premier for one year. This offer by Equifax is available at www.equifaxsecurity2017.com and ends on Wednesday, January 31, 2018.
- Consumers with additional questions can call Equifax at 866-447-7559 any day from 0700 – 0100 EST.

ADDITIONAL STEPS TO HELP PROTECT YOURSELF AFTER A DATA BREACH

- Check your credit reports from Equifax, Experian, and TransUnion for free by visiting annualcreditreport.com. Accounts or activity that you don't recognize could indicate identity theft.
- Monitor your existing credit card and bank accounts closely for charges you don't recognize.
- Consider placing a credit freeze with each of the three nationwide credit reporting companies after you discover fraudulent activity. A credit freeze, also known as a security freeze, lets you restrict access to your credit report, which in turn makes it more difficult for identity thieves to open new accounts in your name.
- If you decide against a credit freeze, consider placing a fraud alert with any one of the three nationwide credit reporting companies. The company you call must inform the other credit reporting companies, and it will then place an alert on their version of your credit report. A fraud alert warns creditors that you may be an identity theft victim and that companies should verify anyone seeking credit in your name is really you.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A CREDIT FREEZE AND A FRAUD ALERT

Credit Freeze: A credit freeze prevents lenders from accessing your credit report. You'll get a PIN to use each time you want to freeze and unfreeze your account to apply for new credit. The process usually involves fees, but in most states, it is free for identity theft victims. For non-victims, a credit freeze costs about \$5 to \$15 each time you freeze or unfreeze your account with each credit reporting agency.

Fraud Alert: A fraud alert is a temporary, 90-day alert that is placed on your credit file. Lenders that pull your credit report will be alerted that you are potentially a victim of identity theft. The lender will then take extra steps to validate your identity before extending credit. Fraud alerts are free and can be renewed at the end of the 90-day period. Although they may be effective at stopping someone from opening new credit accounts in your name, they may not prevent the misuse of your existing accounts. You still need to monitor all bank, credit card and insurance statements for fraudulent transactions.

Types of fraud alerts:

- **Initial Fraud Alert.** If you're concerned about identity theft, but haven't yet become a victim, this fraud alert will protect your credit from unverified access for at least 90 days.
- **Extended Fraud Alert.** For victims of identity theft, an extended fraud alert will protect your credit for seven years. You will need a police report for this type of alert.
- **Active Duty Military Alert.** Active duty servicemembers can protect their credit while deployed. This fraud alert lasts for one year.

If you have any questions about identity theft, contact your RLSO SE Legal Assistance Office. ■



Domestic Disasters and the DSCA Response

BY LT CAITLIN HOWITT PENSACOLA, FL
& LT SARA WOOTEN KEY WEST, FL

The DoD's core mission is to deter war and protect the security of our country, and its expertise is therefore in conflicts and engagements overseas. However, when disaster strikes within our country, the DoD is often asked to assist in the response – a process termed Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA). Recent large scale disasters, including Hurricanes Katrina, Irma, and Maria, as well as the BP Oil Spill and California wildfires, have all involved a DSCA response. For command legal advisors this can raise some important questions – What is our role in domestic emergency response? What are our legal limitations? And how can we support state and local entities without overstepping?

Disaster Response Generally

As a general rule, the Federal Government, including DoD, must wait for local or state officials to request Federal assistance before responding to local or state emergencies. Typically, a federal response also requires presidential authority through a Major Disaster Declaration or an Emergency Declaration issued in response to a request from a state governor. FEMA is usually designated as the lead agency for disaster response and will provide specific tasking to the DoD if required. The *DoD will never be the lead agency in domestic disaster response operations.*

One exception to this process that does not require presidential approval is the Commander's Immediate Response Authority (IRA) (See DoDD 3025.18). If a local authority approaches a military commander asking for emergency assistance, for example to a wildfire or explosion, the commander may take immediate action by temporarily employing the resources under his/her control to *save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage.* Any commander directing a response under IRA must notify higher authority within two hours of the decision to provide assistance. The commander also must reassess the situation no later than the 72-hour point to determine if continued assistance is needed.

Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs) are another way DoD assets can respond to local incidents. MAAs may be executed with the local community for emergency fire, medical, hazmat, and rescue services and personnel (see DODI 6055.06; DODI 6055.17). Base commanders and their SJAs should be acquainted with any existing MAAs between their base and local or state agencies, and look for opportunities to enter into MAAs with local community assets before disaster strikes.

DSCA Use and Limitations of DoD Resources

There are some things that the DoD does better than local agencies. For example, in many areas, the local military installation is the only place with aircraft or heavy machinery. Navy ships are often equipped with technology and trained personnel not matched in the civilian sector. Further, in a situation like a hurricane response, a Navy ship's ability to be self-sustaining is critical in an area without power, water or cell phone service. Thus, the DoD is often asked to provide transportation (air, ground, and maritime), communications, support to temporary shelters, fuel and supply distribution points, and temporary medical treatment facilities, as well as conduct damage assessments, evacuation planning and support, and debris removal along emergency evacuation routes.

These DoD capabilities may be available, but commands should contact a JAG and ensure they have appropriate authority to provide the requested DoD support.

Posse Comitatus Act

The Posse Comitatus Act (PCA) (18 U.S.C. § 1385) and DoDI 3025.21 prohibit active duty members of the military from performing law enforcement functions when operating domestically. The PCA does not apply to members of the National Guard when in a non-Federal status, to members of the Coast Guard, or to any service member acting in his/her private capacity. This law enforcement prohibition includes activities like arrests, searches, surveillance, security patrols, traffic, crowd or riot control, and interrogations. Although some laws have created exceptions to the PCA, you should consult a JAG before performing any off-base law enforcement functions.

Standing Rules for Use of Force (SRUF)

The SECDEF-approved SRUF apply to all Title 10 forces performing any type of DSCA or land-based homeland defense mission on US territory and govern when personnel may use force in domestic operations. Commanders have a responsibility to train on the SRUF. Units should not deploy for a DSCA mission until commanders ensure their personnel are briefed on and receive a card with the SRUF.

Carrying Weapons on a DSCA Mission

Under the CJCS DSCA EXORD, "forces with assigned weapons may deploy with weapons stored; however, weapons will not be carried during DSCA operations unless authorized by SECDEF. The CCDRs will establish and control arming levels if carrying of weapons has been authorized by SECDEF. DoD personnel providing security for stored weapons and ammunition or classified material requiring armed security by separate DoD directive, [including DoDD 5210.56] may carry their weapons while performing their normal security duties."

Medical Personnel

DoD medical personnel who have a valid medical li-

DOMESTIC DISASTERS, CONT'D

cense and who are properly licensed under Title 10 U.S.C. §1094 (d) may treat non-DoD personnel at any location authorized by the SECDEF, even if they do not meet state license requirements. This authorization is implied if SECDEF approves a request for medical units to deploy to the scene of a disaster or emergency pursuant to a request for assistance from civil authorities.

Media Response

During and after a disaster, there will be intense media interest, and DoD may be called upon to assist. DoDI 5435.2 permits the COCOM Commander to approve non-government personnel and accredited media on already scheduled USN/USMC helicopter flights, so long as the travel is primarily in the interest of the DoD and enables coverage of current operations.

Embarking Civilians on Navy Ships

In some cases, it may be necessary to evacuate or temporarily house the civilian population in a disaster area. OPNAVINST 5720.2M allows the senior Naval Operational Commander present to embark individuals on a Navy ship, if doing so is in the public interest or for humanitarian reasons. Depending on the situation, USFF may give specific direction; ensure you are keeping USFF Legal in the loop.

Providing Supplies to other Agencies

The Economy Act authorizes a federal agency to order supplies or services from another federal agency. If USCG or FEMA arrive at the scene of a disaster and needs more supplies to sustain their own forces, they can reach out to DoD assets for assistance. The requesting agency (e.g. USCG) must reimburse the performing agency (e.g. USN) fully for all costs of providing the goods and services.

Commissary/NEX Access

Per DoDI 1330.17, during federally declared disasters, the installation commander can open the commissary on a temporary, emergency basis to DoD civilians and contractors performing essential functions on the installation within the disaster area, or on evacuation orders. DoDI 1330.21 authorizes civilians on evacuation orders to use the NEX in their safe haven location. National Guard members called to duty during a federally declared disaster are also given the same NEX shopping privileges as active duty military.

Lessons Learned from Hurricane Irma

- Communication is key in disaster response. Many different agencies – local, state, and federal – are all trying to provide rapid response to people in need. Consistent inclusion of key players from the start can help mitigate the chaos. Any discussions regarding use of DoD assets for domestic assistance should include a representative from the local and state agencies on the ground. The Navy Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer (NEPLO) should be involved early to assist cooperation between agencies. Placing a Navy representative in the civilian Emergency Operations Center (and vice versa) is vital

to situational awareness during an emergency.

- Have copies of Code 15 claims cards/packets on hand for damage to civilian persons/property by DoD forces.
- Track incoming supplies and equipment and where they end up. Things are chaotic on the scene, but everything used must eventually be accounted and paid for. Assign someone to track and document. Your emergency manager and EOC should have standard forms for documenting use of resources during an emergency response.
- Include JAGs in your response process. Where there is no immediate risk to life or limb, a JAG should review all requests and ensure the Commander has proper authority to deploy DoD assets. ■

SEASONAL DECORATING, CONT'D

exercise thereof.” When applying the First Amendment, the Federal Government is required to balance the Establishment Clause, its obligation not to improperly establish or endorse a religion, against the Free Exercise Clause, its obligation not to hamper an individual's free exercise of religion. This conflict is highlighted when federal funds are used to purchase and display religiously significant seasonal decorations.

The Federal Government and its employees cannot actively promote or discredit a religion, or reasonably appear to do either. When incorporating holiday displays, the Federal Government must balance the two First Amendment clauses with any display that touches on religion. Any Government statute, program, or seasonal display valuing religion must be considered using the test established by the Supreme Court in Lemon v. Kurtzman. A display is constitutional if it has a secular purpose, its principal effect neither advances nor inhibits religion, and it does not foster excessive governmental entanglement with religion.

Since *Lemon*, the Supreme Court has issued a series of opinions that carve out a place for religious acknowledgement where the display neither endorses nor disapproves of a religion or a holiday's religious meaning. When considering the constitutionality of a display, the court has consistently relied on the following test: whether a “reasonable person” would view the government's actions as an endorsement of a particular religion based on the specific facts and circumstances of each case. Whether it is the galley buying holiday decorations or a non-federal entity requesting space for a holiday display, the command must incorporate the above analyses in its decision to authorize spending or use of space. ■

Day in the Life of a VLC

BY LT STERLING SPENCER
PENSACOLA, FL

In the JAGC there are multiple areas of practice in which an attorney may serve: prosecutor or defense attorney, staff judge advocate, environmental counsel and more. One of the newest roles for a JAG is Victims' Legal Counsel. This article will shed light on the day-to-day life of a VLC and the intersection of their role serving the victim, liaising with commands and victim support providers, and operating within the military justice system.

First, it is important to understand that the VLC's primary purpose is to provide legal advice to, and advocate on behalf of, victims of sexual offenses or attempted sexual offenses. Their priority is actively protecting and promoting the interests of their client. VLC clientele includes victims who make unrestricted reports or restricted reports of suffering a sexual offense. Notably, their client's interests may not always be aligned with the interests of the government (victim's command/accused's command or trial counsel). Due to these conflicting interests all VLCs serve an independent chain of command whose sole mission is representing service members who are victims of sexual offenses. For the purpose of this article, we'll break down the VLC's daily practice into two areas: (1) providing legal support directly to their clients, and (2) advocacy and communication with commands, convening authorities, and operators in the military justice system on behalf of their clients.

VLCs assist clients in understanding and exercising their legal rights. This sounds simple, but the reality is that victims have a myriad of legal rights created by the report of a sexual assault. We will not get into all of those rights, but they include: the right to be reasonably protected from the offender; the right to be present at all public court proceedings (unless the court determines the victim's testimony would be materially altered by his/her attendance); the right to confer with government counsel on the case; the right to receive restitution; the right to be notified of conviction, sentence, imprisonment and release of the offender, etc. (see UCMJ Art. 6b for the entire list of rights of the victim). This list alone can be a mind-numbing read and it represents only a sliver of the big picture of the legal process surrounding victims. The VLC breaks down legal information to make it more manageable for clients and assists the client in navigating his/her options throughout the legal process.

Aside from acting as legal advisor, a VLC liaises with non-legal victim support providers on behalf of their client. While maintaining client confidentiality, VLCs will work with the SARC/SARP or Fleet and Family Support Center to make sure their clients receive the services they need. In the cases of unrestricted reports, Commands should keep an

open dialogue with the VLC and keep them apprised of updates on case movement or issues with the sailor. Don't assume the client is relaying all information to their VLC! Sometimes a sailor's trauma from a sexual offense may manifest itself in negative behaviors in the workplace, e.g. tardiness, missing class, or neglecting duties. In those cases, a VLC may be able to work with the client to get them set up with a counselor or any one of the victim support providers.

Additionally, a client may have personal issues that are not discipline-related and fall outside of the legal realm, but that the VLC can assist with through a quick phone call. For example, in an unrestricted report, a young sailor may have a high number of medical or Fleet and Family appointments and be required by the chain of command to sign-out or log the appointments in plain view of other shipmates. Under normal circumstances, most people would not think twice about it. But in the case of a sexual offense victim, he or she may want to avoid the spotlight or potential retaliation. The VLC may be able to help by working with the Command to find other avenues for "signing-out" and alerting the COC of the sailor's appointments without the sailor's peers knowing their location. VLCs typically have good working relations with their client's commands, so this is an example of a VLC being able to obtain a quick fix that provides relief in an already emotionally taxing time for the client.

Once the client understands their legal rights, the VLC will then advocate on their behalf to make sure the victim's position is considered throughout the investigation, disciplinary process and military justice process. This includes asserting the victim's interests and opinions through communications with investigators, military commanders/convening authorities, staff judge advocates, prosecutors (trial counsel), defense counsel, pre-trial investigation officers, pre-trial confinement initial review officers, and military judges. Specific avenues for VLC advocacy include the right to be reasonably heard at pre-trial confinement hearings, sentencing hearings, clemency and parole board hearings, and the opportunity to provide victim input regarding court-martial disposition, pre-trial agreement negotiations, and clemency determinations. A VLC's advocacy allows victims the opportunity to continuously provide input throughout the processes described above with support and legal guidance.

In summary, it is easy to see the integral role the VLC plays in supporting the rights of victims and providing a voice for victim's interests. However, this article covers only the basics of VLC practice. For more information please reach out to your local Victim's Legal Counsel or go online and click "legal services" at <http://www.jag.navy.mil>.

Special thanks to LCDR Lauren Hugel, VLC, JAGC, USN ■

Life in the Brig

By LN1 STACEY LANGFORD
CHARLESTON, SC

As a new legalman, I wondered what happens with prisoners once they arrive at a brig. I have worked to support many summary courts-martial and even drafted confinement orders, but my experience stopped at the brig's doorstep. My tour at the Naval Consolidated Brig Charleston helped me understand the inside processes of military confinement.

Upon arrival, the Receiving and Release (R&R) staff ensure prisoners have proper documentation for intake. Several things that can slow down the intake process. For example, a medical screening must be completed 24 hours prior to arrival, and prisoners will not be accepted without this medical documentation. If the prisoner is being transferred from a civilian facility, he or she will need to have another medical screening completed by a military facility. Once the documentation requirements are met, the prisoner continues the intake process, and he or she is placed in special quarters. At arrival, the prisoner is given the "Prisoners Handbook," the "Bible" for the brig. This handbook tells them all the procedures and guidelines for the prisoners. If there is ever a question, the answer is in the handbook.

Prisoners then receive orientation equivalent to command indoctrination. They are briefed by the chain of command, the different departments, and even their service liaisons. Most prisoners are anxious to know their release date and when they may be eligible for clemency and parole. Here at the NCB Charleston, the Parole and Release department manages prisoners' records, to include sentence computations and clemency and parole board dates. When briefed, prisoners receive their minimum release date. This date can change, and will for most prisoners. Prisoners earn abatement days, or days off their sentence, for good behavior, taking classes, working, and special abatement acts.

The brig holds prisoners from all services, including the Coast Guard. For the most part, all military services schedule clemency and parole boards using a similar process. If the prisoner has twelve months or more of confinement time, then he or she is eligible at the one-third mark. After the prisoner's initial board, they are eligible annually. Differences exist, however. For example, the Navy is the only branch in which a clemency board has to be held within four to six months of their confinement. The Coast Guard is the only branch that does not hold a clemency board once the prisoner has been confined. All services, however, require the same paperwork for board packages. After receiving a parole package, the brig holds the prisoner's board and recommends a course of action. This recommendation is then sent to the service board specific to the prisoner. The Navy conducts boards for Navy, Marines and Coast Guard. The

Air Force and the Army hold boards independently. At this stage, it is very important to have victim and witness contact information available because these individuals are allowed to submit statements to the board for consideration.

Usually, it takes about three months to receive the board results. Prisoners can either receive parole or mandatory supervised release (MSR). MSR is similar to parole, and prisoners (or former prisoners) have a parole officer they report to. MSR, however, requires more stipulations and guidelines that the person will have to follow once released, as opposed to parole.

The question then is how long the individual will remain on parole or MSR. That time is calculated using their original maximum release date that was determined when he or she was initially confined. For example, if he or she received three years and were released at their two year mark, then they will have a year left on parole or MSR.

Each prisoner granted parole or MSR must have their residence and address approved by their service board and by their parole officer. Certain factors are considered, such as whether they are a sex offender and the location's distance from schools or parks. Some former prisoners also cannot live in a residence with firearms or where another felon already resides. Prisoners are not allowed to live alone and must have family to live with. When someone's requested residence is not approved, he or she becomes what is called MSR Fault. This means their new minimum release date is now pushed to their maximum release date. The individual loses all Good Conduct Time and abatement days.

The boards place individuals who are MSR Fault on parole or MSR when it believes the prisoner needs more supervision, but does not necessarily have to be confined. Board members often want to give the person a chance to start their transition back to life outside the military. The good news is individuals can continue to submit addresses for consideration, and if they are able to get one approved, they can be released as soon as administratively feasible.

Each branch has a liaison assigned to each facility. The liaisons take care of issues that arise for prisoners. Many have been awarded forfeitures and reductions in rank, which the liaison will make sure is processed through PSD or finance. Liaisons also research VA issues, change TSP addresses, process deferments and arrange travel for released prisoners and those needing appellate leave packages.

Each facility has a legal officer who handles trial and post-trial paperwork. Legal officers usually assist with legal visits and phone calls as well. He or she will work with the initial commands to ensure the confinement facility has all the required paperwork. However, always remember to reach out to a JAG or legalman if you have any concerns about a sailor facing confinement. ■

Region Legal Service Office Southeast

Building 4
 P.O. Box 116
 NAS Jacksonville
 Jacksonville, Florida 32212-0115



Commanding Officer
CAPT Patrick Gibbons

Executive Officer
CDR Mary Pohanka

Senior Enlisted Leader
LNCS Lourdie Powell

Region Legal Service Office Southeast supports the operational readiness of Department of Navy assets in the Southeastern United States by providing responsive, timely, and accurate legal guidance, support services and training in the areas of military justice and administrative law. RLSO SE headquarters is located onboard Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida and has detachments throughout the Region and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The RLSO SE geographic area of responsibility includes the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas as well as Cuba, Puerto Rico, South America and portions of Mexico.

Staff Judge Advocate Offices

Commander, Navy Region Southeast.....	(904) 542-2133
Command Services Director.....	(904) 542-3330
Naval Air Station Jacksonville.....	(904) 542-2942
Naval Station Mayport	(904) 270-5445 x3009
Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay	(912) 573-4732
Naval Air Station Key West.....	(305) 293-2833
Naval Station Guantanamo Bay.....	(757) 458-4834
Naval Air Station Pensacola.....	(850) 452-4402
Naval Air Station Meridian.....	(601) 679-2340
Naval Construction Battalion Center Gulfport.....	(228) 871-2627
Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans.....	(504) 678-9589
Naval Air Station Corpus Christi.....	(361) 961-3568
Naval Air Station Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base.....	(817) 782-7990
Naval Air Station Whiting Field.....	(850) 623-7231
Naval Air Training Command (NATRACOM).....	(361) 961-3578
Naval Air Technical Training Center (NATTC).....	(850) 452-8573
Center for Information Dominance (CID) Corry Station.....	(850) 452-6290
Naval Support Activity Mid-South.....	(901) 874-5794