



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
UNITED STATES AIR FORCES CENTRAL COMMAND (USAFCENT)
SHAW AIR FORCE BASE SOUTH CAROLINA 29152-5029

February 22, 2018

USAFCENT A6OK FOIA
611 Lark Road
Shaw AFB, SC 29152

John Greenewald, Jr
[REDACTED]

Dear Mr. Greenewald,

This is in regards to your Freedom of Information Act request (FOIA – CENTCOM 14-0243) for the following:

“Copies of all documents, electronic, or otherwise that pertain to the orders to military personnel and contractors, about how they are expected to observe Ramadan and how they are expected to act in other countries during this time. Please include all notices, policies, directives, manuals, emails, letters and reports that may pertain to the above.”

All units falling under United States Air Force Central Command having functional expertise conducted a thorough search for responsive records to your FOIA Request. Your case has been reviewed by USAFCENT/JA who has come to the conclusion that it is legally sufficient to redact the personally identifiable information contained in the responsive record, See 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6), and release all responsive records. The records search produced 1 document set.

You have the right to appeal this decision, by writing a letter to the Secretary of the Air Force within 90 days from the date of this letter. If no appeal is received or if the appeal is postmarked after the conclusion of this 90 day period, the appeal may be considered closed. Include your reasons for reconsideration along with a copy of this letter. You may contact the FOIA Public Liaison POC with any concerns about the release determination of this FOIA Request. The FOIA Public Liaison is: Mrs. Anh Trinh, usaf.pentagon.saf-cio-a6.mbx.af-foia@mail.mil.

Secretary of the Air Force
Thru: USAFCENT A6OK (FOIA)
611 Lark Road
Shaw AFB, SC 29152
afcent.foia@afcent.af.mil

Sincerely,

VANESSA C GONZALEZ, Maj, USAF
Director of Operations
Operations Division USAFCENT/A6O

This document is made available through the declassification efforts
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

The Black Vault



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)
document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are
responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages
released by the U.S. Government & Military.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
UNITED STATES AIR FORCES CENTRAL COMMAND (USAFCENT)
379TH AIR EXPEDITIONARY WING

23 June 2014

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL AUAB AND 879 ESFS PERSONNEL

FROM: 379 AEW/CC

SUBJECT: 2014 Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr Guidance

1. PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND: This memorandum provides background on Ramadan and specifies limits and restrictions applicable during the month-long Ramadan observance.

a. This year, Ramadan will be observed from approximately 28 Jun – 29 Jul 14 and Eid al-Fitr will be observed for four days immediately following the end of Ramadan. Ramadan, celebrated during the month in which the Quran was revealed as guidance for mankind, is a Muslim observance devoted to meditation and spiritual purification through self-discipline. Personal sacrifices made by Muslims during Ramadan are among the Five Pillars of Islamic faith, law, and practice.

b. During Ramadan, observant Muslims do not eat, drink (including water), or smoke from sunrise to sunset. They also refrain from activities that produce other physical pleasure during daylight hours. Muslims will continue to perform normal daily tasks. However, expect to see shortened work hours by government and local workers. You should also anticipate heavy traffic patterns before and after government working hours, as well as more crowded streets and shops during evening hours. Meals are usually taken twice during the hours of darkness, which can lead to a reduced sleep cycle for those observing the holy month. The combined result is that some people may become tired, tense, and easily irritated, especially during the latter portion of the holy month.

c. At the end of Ramadan there is a four-day celebration called Eid al-Fitr, which translates to “Festival of Breaking the Fast.” It is a celebration marked by gift giving, elaborate dinners, and large parties.

d. As guests of the government and people of Qatar and Saudi Arabia, we are not expected to fast during Ramadan; however, we should respect the season by refraining from eating, drinking (even water), smoking, and chewing gum in public venues off-base during daylight hours. “In public” includes riding in a car or bus.

e. During Ramadan, eating, drinking, or smoking by a non-Muslim in public during the day is considered a civil offense by local law. A violation by a non-Muslim may result in a fine or confinement or both.

2. LIMITATIONS ON PERSONNEL: Military and civilian personnel are to respect host nation laws and customs, so long as they do not interfere with the execution of official duties. As such, I have determined the following restrictions are appropriate and necessary during Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr.

- a. Inside of Eskan Village, KSA, personnel are exempt from the restriction.
- b. Inside of the Coalition Compound (CC) and Blatchford-Preston Complex (BPC), personnel are exempt from restriction.
- c. Except as required for safety and mission accomplishment, while on AUAB and outside of the CC and BPC, personnel will refrain from eating, drinking, chewing gum, and using tobacco products (cigarettes, cigars, pipes, e-cigarettes and smokeless tobacco) while in direct view of host nation personnel. Personnel will also refrain from public displays of affection. These restrictions apply from sunrise to sunset for the duration of Ramadan.

The Manhattan DFAC, hot grab-and-go, and cold grab-and-go kitchens are not restricted from normal operations. However, all restrictions outlined in paragraph "2.c." above apply when leaving or outside of the facility.

- d. For AUAB and 879 ESFS personnel, for the duration of Ramadan, off-base travel policy is modified as follows:

Note: Members on a Command Sponsor Program (CSP) tour of duty are considered "off-duty" when traveling to and from their private residence, while in or around their private residence and facilities, or while conducting personal business off-duty (such as shopping, touring, or morale travel). Accordingly, CSP members are not restricted by this policy but are encouraged to follow the same guidelines.

- (1) No unofficial travel is authorized during the first two days of Ramadan, 28-29 Jun 14.
- (2) While traveling off-base during Ramadan, personnel will not eat, drink, chew gum, or use tobacco products in public between sunrise and sunset. This restriction applies to vehicles, shops, and on city streets.
- (3) Public displays of affection must be avoided. Always frowned upon in Muslim culture, displays of affection (kissing, holding hands, embracing, etc.) are especially offensive during Ramadan.
- (4) When driving off-base, whether during official or unofficial travel, use extra caution and consider the following factors affecting host nation drivers: (a) during the day drivers may be dehydrated, hungry, and experiencing tobacco/nicotine withdrawal, so tempers may be short; (b) prior to sunset, roads become congested as drivers wait for the sunset cannon to sound; and (c) just after sunset, drivers are in a rush to get home to the nighttime meal (the breaking of the fast) and may drive fast and carelessly.

(5) Personnel will wear pants extending to their ankles when travelling off base. Skirts, shorts and capri pants are prohibited.

e. Normal travel policy, as outlined in AUABI 10-6008 and relevant Senior Staff Directives (SSDs), as well as the normal ROE on eating, drinking and smoking in public as well as civilian attire will be reinstated 3 Aug 14.

f. PLEASE NOTE: IAW existing DoD policy, commanders must ensure their personnel are afforded the opportunity to participate in the practices of their faith, so long as participation does not have an adverse impact on mission accomplishment, military readiness, unit cohesion, standards, or discipline.

3. **RESPONSIBILITIES:** All off-base travelers are responsible for compliance with this guidance and any SSDs, as well as AUABI 10-6008, Off-Base Travel. Commanders, directors, and equivalents must ensure personnel understand this memorandum and comply with the guidance specified. Supervisors will meet face-to-face with all members prior to traveling off-base during Ramadan to ensure that subordinate members understand the importance of Ramadan, special considerations, and the listed prohibited activities. Unit Off-Base Travel Monitors must ensure all travelers review this memorandum prior to departing the installation. Commanders, directors, and equivalents will ensure appropriate procedures are emplaced to ensure these requirements are met. This guidance is applicable to all military, civilian, and contractor personnel assigned to or performing duties at the 379 AEW AUAB and 879 ESFS at Eskan Village, KSA. IAW USCENCOM OP ORD 05-02, this guidance is applicable to all personnel assigned to or in transient status at AUAB.

4. During Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr, all personnel must demonstrate patience and tolerance. It is imperative all personnel render our Qatari and Saudi hosts the utmost respect for Ramadan customs and traditional observances. As guests of the government and people of Qatar and Saudi Arabia, we must demonstrate our commitment to be respectful and courteous of Islamic cultural norms, especially during this most important of Islamic religious observances.

5. For questions concerning this policy, please contact the 379 ESFS S-5 Mission Assurance/ Antiterrorism program manager at 436-0434 or 436-0421.

(b) (6)

DARREN E. HARTFORD
Brigadier General, USAF
Commander

Attachment:
Holy Month of Ramadan Informational Flyer



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
UNITED STATES AIR FORCES CENTRAL COMMAND (USAFCENT)
379TH AIR EXPEDITIONARY WING



16 May 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL AUAB AND 879 ESFS PERSONNEL

FROM: 379 AEW/CC

SUBJECT: 2017 Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr Guidance

1. **PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND:** This memorandum provides background on Ramadan and specifies limits and restrictions applicable during the month-long Ramadan observance.

a. This year, Ramadan will be observed from approximately 26 May – 24 June 2017 and Eid al-Fitr will be observed for three days immediately following the end of Ramadan. Ramadan, celebrated during the month in which the Quran was revealed as guidance for mankind, is a Muslim observance devoted to meditation and spiritual purification through self-discipline. Personal sacrifices made by Muslims during Ramadan are among the Five Pillars of Islamic faith, law, and practice.

b. During Ramadan, observant Muslims do not eat, drink (including water), or smoke from sunrise to sunset. They also refrain from activities that produce other physical pleasure during daylight hours. Muslims will continue to perform normal daily tasks. However, expect to see shortened work hours by government and local workers. You should also anticipate heavy traffic patterns before and after government working hours, as well as more crowded streets and shops during evening hours. Meals are usually taken twice during the hours of darkness, which can lead to a reduced sleep cycle for those observing the holy month. The combined result is that some people may become tired, tense, and easily irritated, especially during the latter portion of the holy month.

c. At the end of Ramadan there is a three-day celebration called Eid al-Fitr, which translates to “Festival of Breaking the Fast.” It is a celebration marked by gift giving, elaborate dinners, and large parties.

d. As guests of the government and people of Qatar and Saudi Arabia, we are not expected to fast during Ramadan; however, we will respect the season by refraining from eating, drinking (even water), smoking, and chewing gum in public venues off-base during daylight hours. “In public” includes riding in a car or bus.

e. During Ramadan, eating, drinking, or smoking by a non-Muslim in public during the day is considered a civil offense by local law. A violation by a non-Muslim may result in a fine or confinement or both.

2. **LIMITATIONS ON PERSONNEL:** Military and civilian personnel are to respect host nation laws and customs, so long as they do not interfere with the execution of official duties.

As such, I have determined the following restrictions are appropriate and necessary during Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr.

- a. Inside of Eskan Village, KSA, personnel are exempt from the restriction.
- b. Inside of the Coalition Compound (CC) and Blatchford-Preston Complex (BPC), personnel are exempt from restriction.
- c. Except as required for safety and mission accomplishment, while on AUAB and outside of the CC and BPC, personnel will refrain from eating, drinking, chewing gum, and using tobacco products (cigarettes, cigars, pipes, e-cigarettes and smokeless tobacco) while in direct view of host nation personnel. Personnel will also refrain from public displays of affection. These restrictions apply from sunrise to sunset for the duration of Ramadan.
 - (1) The Manhattan DFAC, Green Bean Coffee, hot grab-and-go, and cold grab-and-go kitchens are not restricted from normal operations. However, all restrictions outlined in paragraph 2c. above apply when leaving or outside of the facility.
 - d. For AUAB and 879 ESFS personnel, for the duration of Ramadan, off-base travel policy is modified as follows:
 - (1) No unofficial travel is authorized during the first two days of Ramadan, 26 and 27 May 2017. This paragraph does not apply to military CSP members.
 - (2) While traveling off-base during Ramadan, personnel will not eat, drink, chew gum, or use tobacco products in public between sunrise and sunset. This restriction applies to vehicles, shops, and on city streets.
 - (3) Public displays of affection must be avoided. Always frowned upon in Muslim culture, displays of affection (kissing, holding hands, embracing, etc.) are especially offensive during Ramadan.
 - (4) When driving off-base, whether during official or unofficial travel, use extra caution and consider the following factors affecting host nation drivers: (a) during the day drivers may be dehydrated, hungry, and experiencing tobacco/nicotine withdrawal, so tempers may be short; (b) prior to sunset, roads become congested as drivers wait for the sunset cannon to sound; and (c) just after sunset, drivers are in a rush to get home to the nighttime meal (the breaking of the fast) and may drive fast and carelessly.
 - (5) Personnel will wear pants extending to their ankles and shirts with a long or short sleeve when travelling off base. Skirts, shorts, capri pants, and sleeveless shirts are prohibited.
 - e. Non-military CSP family members are not restricted by this policy but are encouraged to follow the same guidelines in paragraph 2d.
 - f. Normal travel policy, as outlined in AUABI 10-6008 and relevant Senior Staff Directives (SSDs), as well as the normal ROE on eating, drinking and smoking in public as well as civilian attire will be reinstated 28 June 2017.

g. PLEASE NOTE: IAW existing DoD policy, commanders must ensure their personnel are afforded the opportunity to participate in the practices of their faith, so long as participation does not have an adverse impact on mission accomplishment, military readiness, unit cohesion, standards, or discipline.

3. **RESPONSIBILITIES:** All off-base travelers are responsible for compliance with this guidance and any SSDs, as well as AUABI 10-6008, Off-Base Travel. Commanders, directors, and equivalents must ensure personnel understand this memorandum and comply with the guidance specified. Supervisors will meet face-to-face with all members prior to traveling off-base during Ramadan to ensure that subordinate members understand the importance of Ramadan, special considerations, and the listed prohibited activities. Unit Off-Base Travel Monitors must ensure all travelers review this memorandum prior to departing the installation. Commanders, directors, and equivalents will ensure appropriate procedures are in place to ensure these requirements are met. This guidance is applicable to all military, civilian, and contractor personnel assigned to or performing duties at the 379 AEW AUAB and 879 ESFS at Eskan Village, KSA. IAW USCENTCOM OP ORD 05-02, this guidance is applicable to all personnel assigned to or in transient status at AUAB.

4. During Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr, all personnel must demonstrate patience and tolerance. It is imperative all personnel render our Qatari and Saudi hosts the utmost respect for Ramadan customs and traditional observances. As guests of the government and people of Qatar and Saudi Arabia, we must demonstrate our commitment to be respectful and courteous of Islamic cultural norms, especially during this most important of Islamic religious observances.

5. For questions concerning this policy, please contact the 379 ESFS S-5 Mission Assurance/ Antiterrorism program manager at 436-0434 or 436-0421.

DARREN V. JAMES
Brigadier General, USAF
Commander

Holy Month of Ramadan

26 May – 26 June 2017 (estimated)

Ramadan is the ninth month of the Muslim lunar year and gives its name to a religious event which is one of the Five Pillars of Islam, which is to say, is as meaningful to Muslims as Christmas and Easter are to Christians. Ramadan celebrates the revelation of the Qur'an (the holy Muslim book) to their prophet, Mohammed (Peace Be Upon Him) in the seventh century. To Muslims all over the world, the holy month of Ramadan is an extremely significant and sacred time in which Muslims are expected to put more effort into following the teachings of Islam and to avoid obscene and irreligious sights and sounds. Therefore, while in a Muslim country, conforming to Ramadan customs is necessary in order to avoid offending the local population.

What is Ramadan?

The month of Ramadan is perhaps the most important and holiest time in a Muslim's life. This period of religious commitment and reflection is a major annual event in the lives of Muslims around the world. During Ramadan, able Muslims abstain from eating, drinking, smoking, chewing, and sexual activities from sunrise to sunset every day throughout the entire month of Ramadan, which typically spans 30 days.

When is Ramadan?

Ramadan begins when the new moon is observed. Because the lunar year is shorter than the solar year, the Holy Month of Ramadan advances by approximately 11 days every year. In 2017, this thirty-day period is expected to be from 26 May – 26 June. Eid al-Fitr will be observed for four days immediately following the end of Ramadan.

Why is Ramadan important?

Two basic principles underlay the Holy Month of Ramadan. The first is to act in a pious, generous manner and the second is to remind oneself of the blessings we enjoy but the poor do not. The first is achieved by praying more often and more deeply while forgiving those who wrong us. The second requires temporary sacrifices so that we fleetingly share the pain the poor suffer throughout their lives.

All Muslims, except those with health problems, small children, and traveling, are expected to fast during this time period and by doing so are seen as giving their mind and body to God.

A devout Muslim will spend more time praying and reading the Qur'an. Traditionally, all quarrels should be settled, debts paid, and those at war should cease armed conflict for the month.

Behavior Off Base

Most non-Muslims who are aware of Ramadan know that, during daylight, eating and drinking liquids is prohibited. When off post, remember:

- **DO NOT** drink any liquids
- **DO NOT** eat anything
- **DO NOT** smoke or chew tobacco
- **DO NOT** chew gum
- **DO NOT** show public displays of affection

In addition, Muslims are required to abstain from sexual relations. In order to avoid temptation, public displays of affection are prohibited. Therefore:

- **DO NOT** hold hands with anyone in public
- **DO NOT** kiss anyone from the opposite sex in public

In fact, many Muslims would be offended if a man even touched a woman. Therefore, no one should initiate even a handshake with someone from the opposite sex. The requirement that Muslims be pious and forgiving means, not only that they spend more time in prayer and visit the mosque more often, but also that they do not offend anyone in interpersonal relations. Therefore:

- **DO NOT** use profanity during Ramadan
- **DO NOT** display anger toward anyone

Maintaining calmness during Ramadan may be the most difficult duty because those who are deprived of food, liquids, and nicotine during daylight hours are often quite irritable. Thus, stifling anger is both more difficult and more imperative. Non-Muslims are not expected to adhere to the rules of Ramadan, but the law requires them to respect the Fast. Thus, those caught flaunting the rules may be jailed, tried, sentenced, and deported for the offense. Additionally, it will take time for the Host Nation Coordination Cell to arrange a release.

Working hours are modified during Ramadan. Labor laws limit working hours to six plus two hours of overtime. Stores often remain closed until late afternoon and remain open until midnight or later. And, rush hour traffic lasts all night long.

Dress code during Ramadan

While modest dress and respectful behavior between the sexes (even between married couples) are normal social customs in Qatar, this is particularly so during Ramadan. Dress more conservatively during the month. This means no tight fitting clothes, legs should be covered, short or long sleeves should be worn – this applies to both men and women.

Limitations on Personnel: Military and civilian personnel are to respect host nation laws and customs, so long as they do not interfere with the execution of official duties. As such, I have determined the following restrictions are appropriate and necessary during Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr.

For the duration of Ramadan, off-base travel policy is modified as follows:

Note: Members on a Command Sponsor Program (CSP) tour of duty are considered “off-duty” when traveling to and from their private residence, while in or around their private residence and facilities, or while conducting personal business off-duty (such as shopping, touring, or morale travel). When off-duty, CSP members are not restricted from off-base travel.

- (1) No unofficial travel is authorized during the first two days of Ramadan, 26-27 May 2017. **This paragraph does not apply to military CSP members.**
- (2) While traveling off-base during Ramadan, personnel will not eat, drink, chew gum, or use tobacco products in public between sunrise and sunset. This restriction applies to vehicles, shops, and on city streets.
- (3) Public displays of affection must be avoided. Always frowned upon in Muslim culture, displays of affection (kissing, holding hands, embracing, etc.) are especially offensive during Ramadan.
- (4) When driving off-base, whether during official or unofficial travel, use extra caution and consider the following factors affecting host nation drivers: (a) during the day drivers may be dehydrated, hungry, and experiencing tobacco/nicotine withdrawal, so tempers may be short; (b) prior to sunset, roads become congested as drivers wait for the sunset cannon to sound; and (c) just after sunset, drivers are in a rush to get home to the nighttime meal (the breaking of the fast) and may drive fast and carelessly.

(5) Personnel will wear pants extending to their ankles and shirts with a long or short sleeve when travelling off base. Skirts, shorts, capri pants and sleeveless shirts are prohibited.

Courtesy on Base

Remember, eating and drinking during daylight hours in Ramadan is a crime punishable by Qatari law. Although this law is not enforced on the base, consideration should be shown towards the Muslim workforce observing the Fast. There are Muslim staff, contractors, and other country nationals on Post. If you are unsure who is fasting - just ask. Please be considerate and refrain from eating, drinking, or smoking in front of someone who is fasting. Out of politeness, fasting Muslims may say that they are not offended but eating or drinking in front of those who are honoring it adds to their discomfort. Out of respect, one should consider refraining from eating or drinking in front of fasting Muslims. Nevertheless, on AUAB you should expect business as usual.

- a. The Coalition Compound (CC) and Blatchford-Preston Complex (BPC) are exempt from restriction.
- b. Except as required for safety and mission accomplishment, while on base and outside of the CC and BPC, personnel will refrain from eating, drinking, chewing gum, and using tobacco products (cigarettes, cigars, pipes, e-cigarettes and smokeless tobacco) while in direct view of host nation personnel. Personnel will also refrain from public displays of affection. These restrictions apply from sunrise to sunset for the duration of Ramadan.

The Manhattan DFAC, Green Bean Coffee, and hot/cold grab-and-go's, are not restricted from normal operations. However, all restrictions outlined in paragraph "b." above apply when leaving or outside of the facility.

More than Just a Fast

Before dawn, Muslims arise to enjoy Suhur, the pre-fast meal, aimed at stemming hunger pains until the cannon booms at sundown, signaling the end of the fast, after which traditionally one consumes a few dates and a glass of water or milk before performing the evening prayer. After the prayer, the feast (iftar) begins. Special foods are served during the period, and guests are often invited, not only to share the joy but, more so as an expression of Ramadan generosity. The international hotels in Doha offer an iftar dinner, consisting of a large buffet, which are open to Muslims and non-Muslims.

Many Muslims go each night to the mosque where 1/30th of the Qur'an is recited each day so that those who attend will have fulfilled the obligation to have read the entire Qur'an during Ramadan. In addition, those with income exceeding their needs are expected to make alms (zakat). They may do so by donating to charities, providing clothing, or food to the poor, or by arranging an iftar for the poor.

Driving during Ramadan

Take care on the roads. Remember that most local drivers are dehydrated, hungry, and may be going through tobacco withdrawal. Tempers will be short and horns will be used more than usual. The roads become congested and very dangerous just before the breaking of the fast.

Once sunset is signaled, drivers rush to get home. They drive fast and carelessly. There are many road accidents during this month. We all must take extra time and be extra cautious to avoid tragic accidents. Plan accordingly.

Eid al Fitr

Ramadan culminates in Eid al Fitr, where people greet others with "Eid Mubarak", bestow cash on their children, wear their best – preferably brand new – clothes, visit their friends and family, enjoy culinary delicacies and cruise up and down the Corniche.

The Emir will declare the number of holidays. On the first day of Eid all businesses and restaurants/fast-food will remain open meaning most government offices will be closed until 2 or 3 July.

The month of Ramadan does affect host country productivity. Be prepared to demonstrate more patience and tolerance.

**For more information contact
379 ESFS AT/Mission Assurance**

**DSN: 436-0421 or 436-0464
CELL: 3089-1958 or 3089-1959**



RAMADAN LAWS

- Begins 9 Jul – Ends 8 Aug
- The following is prohibited in public during daylight hours:
 - Eating
 - Drinking
 - Smoking
 - Chewing/Tobacco
- Violators can/will be punished under Kuwaiti Law
 - Can result in a 100 KD fine and jail time up to 30 days

USEFUL CONTACTS

ASSISTANCE

- ASAB Main line: 2459-1500
- BDOC Land Line: 442-2511
- BDOC Cell: 9937-4807
- Interpreter: 442-4274
- Interpreter (Alt.): 442 4275

U.S. Embassy Kuwait

[965] 2259-1001 or 2259-1002
Emergency after-hours :
[965] 2259-1001

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REMINDERS

- Something as small as a half a bottle of water in the car is cause for arrest
- If pulled over, contact BDOC immediately and have them notify your Chain of Command
- If need be, contact/ask for a linguist
- If asked for proof of legality, ensure you provide your CAC, or ID specific to your duties authorizing you to be in Kuwait
- Report suspicious activity to OSI by calling BDOC and asking for the number to the “on-call” OSI Agent
- **To call a hardline from a cell, call the ASAB Mainline at 2459-1500 then enter the number and the # sign**

IN CASE OF DETAINMENT

Sir, I am an American military member and hereby authorized to be in Kuwait. I would like an opportunity to contact an interpreter to speak on my behalf or to call the United States Embassy for assistance

سيدي, أنا أحد عناصر الجيش الأمريكي و مصرح لي ان أعمل في الكويت. أتمني ان انتهز الفرصة للإتصال بالمترجم ليتحدث نيابة عني أو الإتصال بسفارة الولايات الأمريكية المتحدة للمساعدة.

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- If pulled over, contact BDOC immediately and have them notify your Chain of Command
- If need be, contact/ask for a linguist
- If asked for proof of legality, ensure you provide your CAC, or ID specific to your duties authorizing you to be in Kuwait
- Report suspicious activity to OSI by calling BDOC and asking for the number to the “on-call” OSI Agent
- **To call a hardline from a cell, call the ASAB Mainline at 2459-1500 then enter the number and the # sign**

IN CASE OF DETAINMENT

Sir, I am an American military member and hereby authorized to be in Kuwait. I would like an opportunity to contact an interpreter to speak on my behalf or to call the United States Embassy for assistance

سيدي, أنا أحد عناصر الجيش الأمريكي و مصرح لي ان أعمل في الكويت. أتمني ان انتهز الفرصة للإتصال بالمترجم ليتحدث نيابة عني أو الإتصال بسفارة الولايات الأمريكية المتحدة للمساعدة.