

Judge Advocate Services

- Legal representation to the command
- Trial defense for soldiers in military matters
- No civilian representation

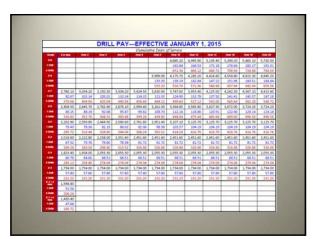
Military pay and benefits

Military pay

- Base pay Rank/time in service
- Basic Allowance for Housing Rank/location/family statusPaternity documentation required
- Basic Allowance for Subsistence
- Clothing Allowance
- Family Separation Allowance \$250
 Over 30 days active



** Option for allotments



Tricare

- Sponsor enrollsPaternity matters for unmarried parentsDEERS station

Conflicts Contact: Michael Klemowski 1-888-276-9472 Usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-deers@mail.mil

DEERS Policy Issues: 502-613-8468 DEERS Case Analysis: 502-613-9029

Military Duty Status

- Active Duty
- M-Day (Drilling soldier)
- Active Guard Reserve (AGR)
- Technician (Federal Technician)



UDPCVA

- Enacted to protect service members and their relationship with their children during deployment.
- Provides specific guidance for parents and courts when dealing with deployments and custody/support issues.
- Minnesota enacted in spring of 2015.

Deployment and the UDPCVA

- Deploying parent must notify other parent in a record within 7 days of receiving notice of deployment.
 - Unless reasonably prevented from doing so by circumstances of military service.
- Each parent shall provide the other in a record, a plan for fulfilling the parent's share of custodial responsibilities during deployment.

Parents agreement

- Parents may enter into a written agreement at any time as long as:
 - It is in writing; and
 - Signed by both parents and nonparent to whom custodial responsibility is granted.
- The agreement must also:
 - Meet requirements of Minn. Stat. 518E.201(c)

Modification of Agreement

- Before deployment:
 - In writing signed by both parents and any nonparent who will exercise custodial control.
- After deployment:
 - Must be agreed to in a record by both parents and any nonparent who will exercise custodial control.

When parties cannot agree:

- Before deployment:
 - If motion is filed court shall conduct an expedited evidentiary hearing within 30 days of filing.
 - Best interests of child
 - Court shall issue an order no later than 30 days.
- After deployment:
 - Party not reasonably available may present evidence by electronic means.

Termination of agreement

- Any agreement terminates when deploying parent returns home.
- Termination can also be made by modification or court order
- No agreement under Minn. 518E creates an independent, continuing right to caretaking authority.

Effect of prior order or agreement

- Prior order designating custodial responsibility in the event of a deployment is binding.
 - Unless circumstances meet requirements of law for modification.
- Court shall enforce a prior written agreement between the parents for designating custodial responsibility.
 - Unless court finds the agreement is contrary to best interests of the child.

Nonparent caretaking

- Upon motion by deploying parent court may grant caretaking authority to nonparent:
 - Must be in best interests of the child;
 - Must be an adult family member of the child or to another child; and
 - Must have a close and substantial relationship with child.

Nonparent decision-making

- Court may grant part of a deploying parents decision-making authority to nonparent:
 - Must be an adult family member;
 - Must be in best interests of the child;
 - Deploying parent must be unable to exercise decision making authority; and
 - Must have close and substantial relationship with child.

Return from Deployment

- When court order has been issued, the deploying parent or appropriate commanding officer must provide notice in a record.
 - Must be given no later than seven days after receipt of service orders.
- When agreement between parents was in place, it terminates upon return.
- Parents can terminate an order at anytime after return from deployment.
- If no agreement, order terminates 60 days after return from deployment.



SCRA Background Information

- 1918: Original Soldier's & Sailor's Civil Relief Act
- 1940-2003: Soldier's & Sailor's Civil Relief Act (SSCRA)
- 2003: Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA)
- 2004 and 2008: SCRA Amendments

SCRA Background Information

- In general, the SCRA provides various legal and financial protections to qualified Servicemembers during their military service
- The SCRA enables persons to devote their entire energies to the defense needs of the Nation

SCRA DEFINED

- 50 U.S.C. App. §§ 501, et seq. (Amended 2004)
 - "Protect those who have been obligated to drop their own affairs to take up the burdens of the nation." Boone v. Lightner 319 U.S. 561, 575 (1943)
 - "The Act should be read with an eye friendly to those who dropped their affairs to answer their country's call." Le Maistre v. Leffers 333 U.S. 1, 6 (1948)

TO WHOM DOES THE SCRA APPLY?

- Active Duty and dependants (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard)
 - Also includes trainees (§516)
- Guard and Reserve and dependants if on military orders for 30 days or more (§511)
- Others:
 - Public Health Service Officers
 - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Officers

TO WHOM DOES THE SCRA APPLY?

- §519 recognizes a SM's legal representative:
 - An attorney acting on the SM's behalf or
 - An individual possessing a power of attorney
- Legal representative can take the same actions as SM

SCRA JURISDICTION

- § 512 Subd. (a), the SCRA applies to:
 the United States;
 - each of the States, including the political subdivisions thereof; and
 - all territory subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S.
- The SCRA applies to "... any judicial or administrative proceeding commenced in any court or agency in any jurisdiction subject to this Act." §511, Subd.(b).
- SCRA does not apply to criminal proceedings.

When Do Protections Begin?

- Entry on Active Duty
- Reserve Components receipt of active duty orders

WAIVER OF SCRA PROTECTION

- SM has option
- Can waive protections for only portion of a proceeding
- Must be in writing
- Must be in a separate writing from that of the obligation- not less then 12 point type
- Must be waived during or after period of qualifying service

When Do Protections End?

- Normally, on date of release from Active Duty
- Exceptions:
 - Stays: File application within 90 days after release from active duty
 - Default Judgments: File application to set aside the judgment no later than 90 days after release from active duty

When Do Protections End?

- Extended protections for Mortgages: Honoring America's Veterans and Caring for Camp Lejeune Families Act of 2012
 - The SCRA will continue to provide servicemembers with foreclosure protection during the period of active duty and for nine months thereafter past the end of the current calendar year into 2013;
 180 days from the date of enactment (i.e., February 2, 2013), protections staying an action filed will extend to <u>one full year</u> after the period of active duty; and

 - Sale, foreclosure or seizure of property is not valid for <u>one full year</u> after the period of active duty (without court order)
 On January 1, 2015, the SCRA's expanded foreclosure protection will sunset, and the protection period will revert to its 2008 level: the period of active duty service plus ninety days.

"Material Effect" Provisions

- "Material Effect" is a recurring concept throughout much of the SCRA
- The person's military service must materially affect the person's ability to meet the obligation
 - Stated otherwise, the person's military service must prejudice the person's ability to meet the obligation
- Material Effect is a CENTRAL issue to the SCRA stay provision analysis

Default Judgments

- Applies <u>only if</u> the Servicemember has not appeared in the proceeding
- Basic Rule: Before a judgment is entered against any person not making an appearance, the plaintiff is required to submit an affidavit stating:
 - Whether or not defendant is in military; or
 - That plaintiff is unable to determine whether or not defendant is in military – court may require the plaintiff to file a bond
 - Affidavit needs to contain the "necessary facts to support affidavit. See Toyota Motor Credit Corp. v. Montano (In re Montano), 192 B.R. 843,846 (D. Md. 1996)

Affidavit Requirement

- If defendant is in military service court may not enter a judgment until court appoints an attorney to represent the defendant
 - If court appointed attorney cannot contact the defendant the no defenses are waived and attorney cannot otherwise bind servicemember
- Consequences of failing due diligence
 - Criminal charges
 - Attorney's fees

Reopening Default Judgements

- SCRA protects SM against default judgments if:
 - there was an error and judgment entered against
 SM during the period of military service or within 60 days after the end of service.
 - The SCRA allows a SM <u>who has not received notice</u> of the proceeding to seek the reopening of the default.
 - The non receipt of notice is the critical triggering factor for the protection provision to be triggered.

Reopening Default Judgments

- Upon application by Servicemember, the court SHALL:
 - Reopen any default judgment rendered while the Servicemember was on active duty or w/in 60 days from release from active duty
- Servicemember's application must:
 - Be made while applicant is still on active military duty or not later than 90 days thereafter
 - Show <u>material effect</u>
 - Assert a <u>meritorious defense</u> to all or part of the action

Stay of Proceedings-Servicemember without Notice

- If Defendant is in military service, court will stay proceedings
 - Upon request of legal counsel or court's own motion
 - Minimum 90-day stay
- Court first must determine:
 - That Defendant has not had notice of the proceedings and a stay under § 522 is not applicable
 - A defense may exist that cannot be presented without defendant's presence; or
 - After due diligence, legal counsel has been unable to contact defendant or otherwise determine if a meritorious defense exists

Stay Requests - Servicemember with Notice

- After the 90 day initial stay, an additional stay can be granted by the Court.
 - Any additional stay is within the Court's discretion.
 - To get the additional stay you would make a motion requesting the additional stay by submitting the same information required for the initial stay.

Statutes of Limitation

- SCRA tolls (stops) the running of the statutes
- Civil and administrative proceedings
- Applies whether the Servicemember is plaintiff or defendant
- Except for internal revenue laws!
- Does not apply to Criminal proceedings

Questions?

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