



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
CHIEF OF NAVAL AIR TRAINING  
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CNATRAINST 5370.2C  
00J  
21 Oct 2014

CNATRA INSTRUCTION 5370.2C

Subj: CNATRA FRATERNIZATION POLICY

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5370.2C  
(b) U.S. Navy Regulations, 1990

1. Purpose. Outline policy per references (a) and (b) at the Chief of Naval Air Training (CNATRA) regarding personal relationships and fraternization for all personnel.

2. Cancellation. CNATRAINST 5370.2B

3. Background. The term "fraternization" is traditionally used to identify personal relationships that violate the customary bounds of acceptable senior-subordinate relationships. Although it has most commonly been applied to officer-enlisted relationships, fraternization also includes improper relationships and social interactions between enlisted Sailors, officers, and civilian employees.

4. Policy. The Chief of Naval Air Training fully supports the Navy's fraternization policy as published and defined in reference (a). Any person found in violation of the Navy Fraternization policy is subject to administrative or disciplinary action per references (a) and (b). Additionally, such relationships subject the involved personnel to disciplinary action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) when the actions or relationships:

- a. Are detrimental to good order and discipline.
- b. Bring discredit to the naval service.

It is expected that all personnel within the Naval Air Training Command (NATRACOM) conduct themselves in a manner in keeping with the highest standards of personal and professional behavior expected of members of the United States Naval Service.

## 5. Discussion

a. It is not the intent of this policy to prohibit social interaction within the ranks of CNATRA, whether it be officer-enlisted, officer-officer, enlisted-enlisted, or military-civilian. Proper social contact among CNATRA personnel is encouraged to enhance unit morale and esprit de corps. However, unduly familiar personal relationships between the above mentioned groups have traditionally been contrary to naval custom, for they undermine the respect for authority, which is essential to the Navy's ability to accomplish its mission.

b. Similar relationships involving two officers, two enlisted or a military and civilian employee, where a senior-subordinate supervisory relationship exists are also inappropriate. In particular, inappropriate relationships between instructors and students are strictly prohibited.

c. When prejudicial to good order and discipline or of a nature to bring discredit on the naval service, personal relationships between officer members or between enlisted members that are unduly familiar and that do not respect differences in grade or rank are prohibited. Prejudice to good order and discipline or discredit to the naval service may result from, but are not limited to, circumstances which:

- (1) Call into question a senior's objectivity;
- (2) Result in actual or apparent preferential treatment;
- (3) Undermine the authority of a senior; or
- (4) Compromise the chain of command.

## 6. Responsibility

a. Seniors throughout the chain of command will:

(1) Ensure their actions and the actions of their subordinates are supportive of the chain of command and good order and discipline.

(2) Ensure all members of the command are aware of the policy set forth in references (a) and (b), and this instruction.

(3) Take appropriate action to eliminate any behavior in violation of the Navy's fraternization policy.

b. The senior party is responsible for preventing inappropriate relationships. However, this policy is applicable to all service members and every member will be held accountable for their own conduct.

7. Action. Commanders will provide indoctrination and annual General Military Training to all hands on the subject of fraternization, including examples of appropriate and prohibited personal relationships.

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Chief of Staff

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