

All HANDS

JANUARY 2009

Owners' & Operators' MANUAL 2009



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2 Keeping the Focus

4 Navy Components

6 Navy Medicine

8 Pay and Benefits

12 Fleet and Family

14 Individual Augmentee Duty

18 Enlisted Ratings

20 Warfare Pins

22 Submarines

24 Pay Chart

26 Armed Forces Ranks

28 Order of Precedence

30 Ships

34 Military Sealift Command Ships

38 Aircraft Carriers

39 Aircraft

45 Weapons

49 Expeditionary Warfare

52 Special Warfare

It is my pleasure, once again, to introduce the new “Owners’ and Operators” edition of *All Hands* magazine for 2009. It is published to serve you, our Navy family, as a quick reference for a wide variety of information. I hope it will come in handy, whether you are out and about on the world’s oceans or here at home.

In the year I have been the Chief of Naval Operations, I have traveled around the world and have seen the great work you are doing. I am so proud of you and inspired by your honor, courage and commitment as you defend our country and take the fight to our enemies. You have taken our Maritime Strategy, “A Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower,” from a document to reality. It is an important and unique strategy that elevates the importance of prevention and focuses on both winning and preventing wars. You demonstrate the strength of American resolve, the depth of American compassion, and you prove this is the right strategy for our time. I thank you for everything you do.

As we live the tenants of our strategy and protect our nation, remember my three focus areas as set forth in my 2009 guidance: (1) develop and support our Sailors, Navy civilians and their families, (2) maintain our warfighting readiness, and (3) build tomorrow’s Navy. We have made significant progress in these areas: we transitioned many short-notice Individual Augmentation (IA) assignments to more predictable GWOT Support Assignments (GSA). We reached out to underrepresented communities who were largely unaware of what a Navy career has to offer. We provided

maritime security training to over a dozen countries. We destroyed 16 of 19 ballistic missiles in operational tests. We commissioned the first Littoral Combat Ship, USS *Freedom* (LCS-1) and deployed our first guided missile submarines. These are significant accomplishments and there will be many more in the years ahead.

As we continue executing our Maritime Strategy, we must remain globally dominant and influential across all maritime missions. We must focus on our core capabilities and we will continue to work cooperatively with partners in the pursuit of our common objectives. We are privileged to serve in the finest Navy in the world. I am inspired by the work you do and am proud to serve alongside you.



Editor’s Note: To download *CNO Guidance* or the latest information from the Chief of Naval Operations, go to www.navy.mil and select “Navy Leadership” and “Chief of Naval Operations.”

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KEEPING THE FOCUS:

Chief of Naval Operation's Guidance for 2009 and Navy Ethos

Adm. Gary Roughead, Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), released his 2009 Guidance (CNOG) in November. The document reaffirms his vision, mission and guiding principles to include focus areas that refine the scope of his intentions and how they will be measured in 2009; and to review the accomplishments of the Navy since Roughead issued his initial CNOG last year.

“The purpose of the guidance is to focus the attention of the Navy on things that are going to be important to us as we carry out our Maritime Strategy. I issued the Guidance last year upon assuming the office of CNO,” Roughead said. “After one year, I’ve had the opportunity to look at our Navy, to hear from our Navy and make adjustments in the direction where we’re headed. I couldn’t be more pleased with what I’ve seen, and the 2009 Guidance just clarifies the direction where we’re heading and what we have to do to



▲ **MN Matthew Rishovd (top)** works with MN2 Kody Egelhoff, both assigned to HSV 2 *Swift*, to repair a bouy in the Atlantic Ocean for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.



▲ **AT2 Erin McHenry and ATAA Adam Minkel** track aircraft on a radar console in the amphibious air traffic control center aboard *USS Essex* (LHD 2).

get there.”

In his guidance, CNO focused on some of the Navy’s accomplishments during 2008 in his three focus areas: Building the future force, maintaining warfighting readiness and developing and supporting Sailors, Navy civilians and their families. From commissioning the first littoral combat ship, to optimizing maritime domain awareness, to transitioning individual augmentee tours into GWOT support assignments, the Navy has made huge strides in its first year of implementing the Maritime Strategy.

“The 2009 Guidance is not much different because the direction that I saw the Navy needing to go in 2008 is the same direction where we must go in 2009,” Roughead said. “It’s to carry out our maritime strategy: To perform and be competent in the capability areas that we talked about of deterrence, being a forward Navy, being able to provide power projection and exercise sea control and also to be able to conduct humanitarian assistance/disaster response and maritime security. The guidance just puts a little more detail on it and sets the

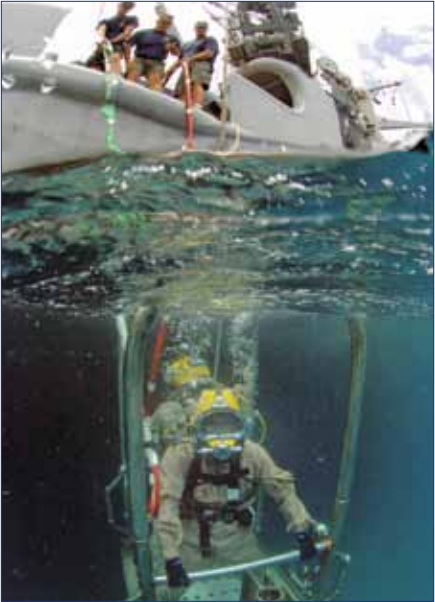


▲ **USS Gridley (DDG 101)** prepares to pull alongside *USNS Bridge* (T-AOE 10) as an MH-60S *Sea Hawk* assigned to Helicopter Sea Combat Squadron 21 transfers supplies during a vertical replenishment.

course for 2009.”

The 2009 CNOG refines the scope of CNO’s 18 intentions such as continuing to be the dominant and most influential naval force, and continuing to work with the Navy’s sister services and global partners to ensure maritime security. For each intention, key measures are emphasized to mark the Navy’s progress throughout the year.

“By putting key measures in place, we



▲ **Chief Warrant Officer Guy Inzunza**, assigned to Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit 2, rides a stage to the sea bed during a dive from *USNS Grasp* (ARS 51) while supporting Navy Dive Global Fleet Station 2008 off the coast of St. Kitts.

can decide and adjust the path that we’re on. We can determine whether we have to put a little more emphasis in one area, maybe a little less in another. Without measures you can’t properly or effectively do that,” Roughead said.

Additionally, CNO recently approved the Navy Ethos, the Navy’s overarching set of beliefs, embracing Navy core values and complementing the Sailor’s Creed, community-specific creeds and the



▲ **Japanese coast guard vessels escort USS Ronald Reagan (CVN 76)** as the ship prepares to enter Sasebo Harbor in Sasebo, Japan, for a port call.

civilian oath of office.

“The Navy Ethos is who we are. It describes our character. It describes our values. It describes what we believe. And as a Navy, it captures our character and says it very clearly,” CNO said.

The 2009 CNOG sets the course

for how the Navy will implement the maritime strategy throughout the year and the Navy Ethos statement bring the Navy team together, embodying the principles of who we are as a team. The Navy has many accomplishments that have resulted from executing the

maritime strategy. The guidance and Navy Ethos are a foundation for the Navy to forge its way ahead into the future.

(Story courtesy of CNO public affairs)

NAVY COMPONENTS

NAVAL COMPONENT COMMANDS AND NUMBERED FLEETS

The map depicts the unified commands’ areas of operation (AO). The Navy supports regional unified commands with component commands and numbered fleets.

U.S. Fleet Forces Command

Headquarters: Norfolk
Mission: United States Fleet Forces (USFF) organizes, mans, trains and equips Navy forces. USFF is the Navy component commander providing direct support to U.S. Joint Forces Command, U.S. Northern Command, and U.S. Strategic Command. USFF’s other primary responsibilities include determining and providing future and current needs of the fleet for warfighting and readiness capabilities to the Chief of Naval Operations. USFF strives to have an effectively prepared total Navy force by building a fleet with speed, endurance, global reach, unique capabilities and the operational agility to give a range of options to regional combatant commanders.

U.S. Pacific Fleet

Headquarters: Pearl Harbor
Mission: U.S. Pacific Fleet (PACFLT) operates in support of the U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM) Theater Security Strategy and provides interoperable, trained and combat-ready naval forces to PACOM and other U.S. combatant commanders as required. In addition to these traditional Title X responsibilities, PACFLT has a vital operational role as Commander, Joint Task

Force 519. This mission requires PACFLT to not only maintain the training and readiness of the Joint Task Force headquarters staff, but to also command the joint force during times of conflict, crisis or war.

As part of the U.S. Navy’s Maritime Strategy, PACFLT conducts humanitarian assistance and disaster relief efforts. *Pacific Partnership* is an annual mission by PACFLT involving partner nations, nongovernmental organizations and other groups working to provide medical and dental care, school and hospital repairs and other assistance to emerging nations and remote areas in the Pacific, building trust and cooperation. PACFLT provides forward presence, deterrence, sea control, power

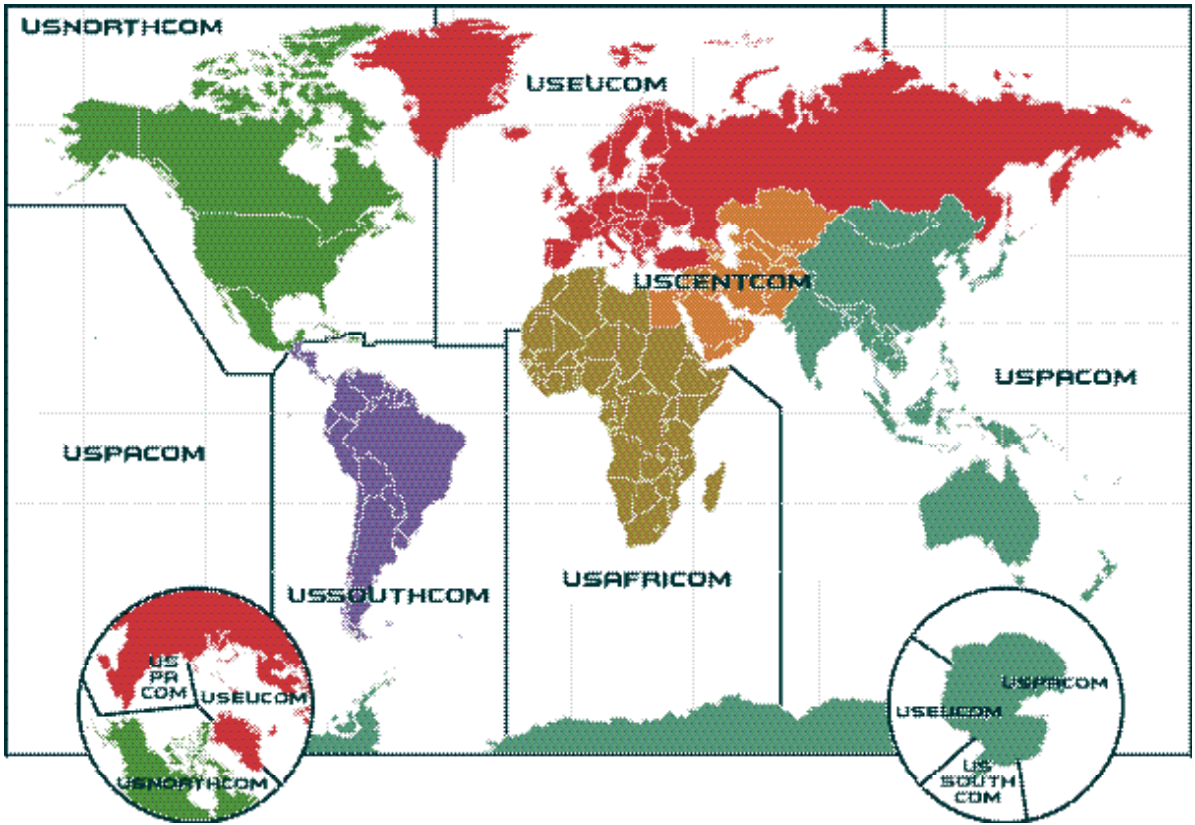
projection and security for the Pacific Ocean, the world’s largest maritime domain, covering one-third of the world’s surface.

U.S. 2nd Fleet

Headquarters: Norfolk
Mission: U.S. 2nd Fleet exercises operational control (OPCON) over assigned ships, aircraft and landing forces. Second Fleet

plans for and, when directed, conducts maritime, joint and combined operations and training in support of designated unified and allied commanders. Personnel train, certify and provide maritime forces to respond effectively to global contingencies.

AO: The North Atlantic Ocean
Flagship: Rotational



U.S. 3rd Fleet

Headquarters: San Diego
Mission: U.S. 3rd Fleet delivers combat-ready naval forces, executes fleet operations and defines future fleet requirements to deter aggression, preserve freedom of the seas and promote peace and security. Third Fleet is responsible for U.S. Navy operations and defense of U.S. interests in the Pacific Ocean from the North Pole to the South Pole and from the continental West Coast to the International Date Line.
AO: The Pacific Ocean from CONUS West Coast to the International Date Line.

U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command/U.S. 4th Fleet

Headquarters: Mayport, Fla.
Mission: U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command (NAVSO) is the naval component for U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), which is headquartered in Miami. U.S. 4th Fleet is the numbered fleet assigned to NAVSO. NAVSO/4th Fleet directs U.S. Navy forces operating in the SOUTHCOM area of focus and interacts with Caribbean, Central and South American civil forces and navies to shape the maritime environment. Through theater security cooperation (TSC), NAVSO/4th Fleet works to build and strengthen relations, develop partner nation capabilities and maintain maritime access to defend the United States.

TSC events include military-to-military exchanges, multinational exercises and training, diplomatic port visits and community relations activities. NAVSO/4th Fleet maintains a strong presence in the region through participation in a variety of maritime exercises including *UNITAS*, *PANAMAX*, *Teamwork South* and others. Through annual meetings such as Operational Naval Committees, NAVSO/4th Fleet fosters a continuous dialogue between regional

partner nations. NAVSO/4th Fleet also provides operational control for U.S. Navy units supporting joint and interagency efforts in counter-illicit trafficking operations, and efforts to stem the flow of illegal migration.
AO: Waters surrounding 32 countries and 12 dependencies, covering about 15.6 million square miles. The region represents approximately one-sixth of the landmass of the world assigned to regional unified commands.

U.S. Naval Forces Central Command/U.S. 5th Fleet/ Combined Maritime Forces

Headquarters: Manama, Bahrain
Mission: U.S. Naval Forces Central Command (COMUSNAVCENT)/5th Fleet is the naval component command for U.S. Central Command and conducts maritime operations to help ensure security and stability throughout the region, promote U.S. interests, prevent regional conflict and defeat adversaries. COMUSNAVCENT acts in concert with other Central Command components, the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) and joint task forces to deter destabilizing activities and promote a lawful maritime order in the Central Command Area of Responsibility (AOR).

U.S. and coalition forces conduct missions in support of Operations *Iraqi Freedom* and *Enduring Freedom* as well as maritime security operations (MSO) in the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea and Red Sea. Operations in the NAVCENT area of operations are focused on reassuring regional partners of the United States’ commitment to security, which promotes stability and global prosperity.

These operations protect maritime infrastructure, deter piracy and smuggling, and deny violent extremists use of the maritime environment as a venue for attack or to transport personnel, weapons or other material. Coalition naval forces complement

the counter-violent extremism and security efforts of regional nations and together work toward a common goal against a common enemy – an enemy of peace, an enemy of stability, an enemy of prosperity.
AO: Covering approximately 7.5 million square miles, including 2.5 million square miles in the maritime domain, the area of operations includes the Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, Arabian Sea, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea and parts of the Indian Ocean. This expanse, comprised of 27 countries, includes three critical chokepoints at the Strait of Hormuz, the Suez Canal and the Strait of Bab al Mandeb at the southern tip of Yemen.

U.S. Naval Forces Europe/ U.S. 6th Fleet

Headquarters: Naples, Italy.
Mission: U.S. Naval Forces Europe - U.S. 6th Fleet (CNE-C6F) is the maritime arm of European Command (EUCOM) and Africa Command (AFRICOM) responsible for supporting National Military Strategy and the strategic objectives of EUCOM, AFRICOM and the Chief of Naval Operations. CNE-C6F provides overall command, operational control and coordination of U.S. naval forces in the EUCOM and AFRICOM areas of responsibility. Depending on regional necessity, 6th Fleet’s force structure could consist of a carrier strike group, an expeditionary strike group with an embarked Marine expeditionary unit, various support ships, land-based patrol aircraft and nuclear-powered attack submarines.

Providing presence with a purpose, CNE-C6F follows a peacetime engagement plan focusing on exercises and operations that improve interoperability and increase regional maritime security among European and African nations. U.S. naval forces in Europe and Africa remain committed to building emerging partnerships’ maritime safety and

security capabilities while positively shaping the environment “south and east” to deny maritime criminals, terrorists or any other destabilizing element freedom of action.
AO: More than 21 million square miles including 92 countries and territories and a population of more than 1 billion people. This territory extends from the Cape of Norway through the waters of the Baltic, Black and Mediterranean Seas, most of Europe, parts of the Middle East to the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa.
Flagship: USS *Mount Whitney* (LCC/JCC 20)

U.S. 7th Fleet

Headquarters: Yokosuka, Japan
Mission: U.S. 7th Fleet’s mission is to be a forward deployed, decisive maritime force. It ensures regional stability, promotes cooperative security and deters aggression with capable, flexible and mobile U.S. naval forces, cooperating closely with U.S. military services and forces of allied and friendly nations. Commander, U.S. 7th Fleet fulfills a variety of missions.

In addition to having responsibility for day-to-day operations of U.S. naval forces in the Pacific and Indian oceans, C7F also serves as: the maritime component commander for Joint Task Force 519; the joint task force commander in the event of natural disasters or joint military operation; the combined naval component commander for the defense of the Korean peninsula; and the joint task force commander for the maritime war on terror in the region.

AO: Fifty-two million square miles of the Pacific and Indian oceans, from the International Date Line to the waters east of Africa, and from the Kuril Islands in the north to the Antarctic in the south, including 39 coastal nations.
Flagship: USS *Blue Ridge* (LCC 19)

NAVY MEDICINE

NAVY MEDICINE REGIONAL MEDICAL COMMANDS AND HOSPITALS

CONUS

- National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.
- Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, Va.
- Naval Medical Center San Diego

NAVAL HOSPITALS

CONUS

- Naval Hospital Camp Pendleton, Calif.
- Naval Hospital Lemoore, Calif.
- Naval Hospital Twentynine Palms, Calif.
- Naval Hospital Camp Lejeune, N.C.
- Naval Hospital Jacksonville, Fla.

- Naval Hospital Pensacola, Fla.
- Naval Hospital Beaufort, S.C.
- Naval Hospital Bremerton, Wash.
- Naval Hospital Oak Harbor, Wash.

OCONUS

- U.S. Naval Hospital Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
- U.S. Naval Hospital Yokosuka, Japan
- U.S. Naval Hospital Rota, Spain
- U.S. Naval Hospital Guam, Agana Heights, Guam
- U.S. Naval Hospital Okinawa, Japan
- U.S. Naval Hospital Naples, Italy
- U.S. Naval Hospital Sigonella, Sicily, Italy



▲ Hospital corpsmen assigned to Lima Company, 3rd Battalion, 8th Marines, prepare their field medical bags at Camp Barber, Afghanistan.

AMBULATORY CARE CLINICS CONUS

- Naval Health Clinic Annapolis, Md.
- Naval Health Clinic Patuxent River, Md.
- Naval Health Care New England, Newport, R.I.
- Naval Health Clinic Quantico, Va.
- Naval Health Clinic Cherry Point, N.C.
- Naval Health Clinic Corpus Christi, Texas
- Naval Health Clinic Charleston, S.C.
- Naval Health Clinic Great Lakes, Ill.
- Naval Health Clinic Key West, Fla.

OCONUS

- Naval Health Clinic Hawaii, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
- U.S. Naval Health Clinics United Kingdom, Middlesex, U.K.

DENTAL CLINICS

CONUS

- Naval Dental Center Camp Pendleton, Calif.
- Naval Dental Center Southwest, San Diego
- Naval Dental Center Southeast, Jacksonville, Fla.
- Naval Health Clinic Key West, Fla.
- Naval Dental Center Gulf Coast, Pensacola, Fla.
- National Naval Dental Center, Bethesda, Md.
- 2nd Dental Battalion (DenBN)/Naval Dental Center Camp Lejeune, N.C.
- Naval Dental Center Northeast, Newport, R.I.



▲ Dr. Eliecer Cruz Alvarez, (right), a general surgeon with the Dominican National Police, and Lt. Cmdr. Heliodoro Andres Salas Cabrera, an anesthesiologist with the Dominican Republic navy, embarked aboard USS *Kearsarge* (LHD 3) to conduct a cooperative surgery with U.S. Navy medical personnel during the Caribbean phase of *Continuing Promise* 2008.

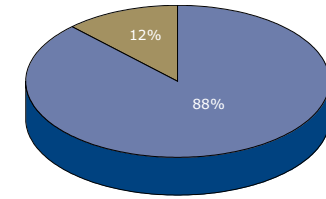
- Naval Dental Center Parris Island, S.C.
- Naval Dental Center Mid-Atlantic, Norfolk
- Naval Dental Center Northwest, Bremerton, Wash.

OCONUS

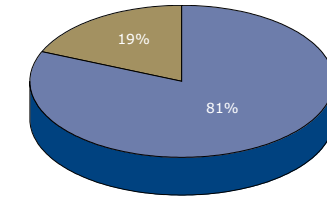
- U.S. Naval Dental Center Europe, Naples, Italy
- 3rd DenBN/U.S. Naval Dental Center Okinawa, Japan
- Naval Dental Center Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

HOSPITAL SHIPS

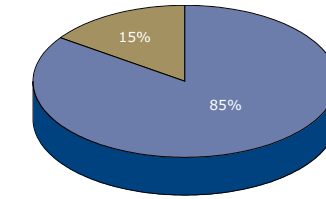
- USNS *Mercy* (T-AH 19) homeport San Diego, Calif.
- USNS *Comfort* (T-AH 20) homeport Baltimore, Md.



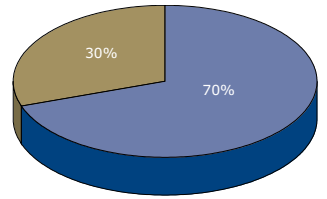
Number of Doctors: 4,283
Active Duty 3,762
Reservists 521



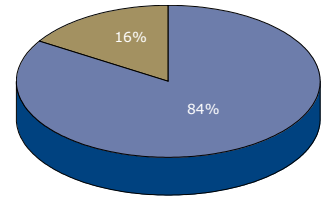
Number of Dentists: 1,231
Active Duty 1,002
Reservists 229



Number of Medical Service Corps: 2,689
Active Duty 2,279
Reservists 410



Number of Nurses: 4,000
Active Duty 2,794
Reservists 1,206



Number of Hospital Corpsmen: 28,224
Active Duty 23,658
Reservists 4,566

RESEARCH COMMANDS CONUS

- Naval Health Research Center, San Diego
- Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory, Groton, Conn.
- Naval Aerospace Research Laboratory, Pensacola, Fla.
- Naval Dental Research Institute, Great Lakes, Ill.
- Naval Medical Research Center, Silver Spring, Md.
- Naval Health Research Center Det., Environment Health Effects Laboratory, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio
- Naval Health Research Center Detachment Directed Energy

Bioeffects Laboratory Brooks-City, Brooks City Base, Texas

OCONUS

- U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit No. 3, Cairo, Egypt
- U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit No. 2, Jakarta, Indonesia
- U.S. Naval Medical Research Institute Det., Lima, Peru

NAVAL HEALTH CARE SCHOOLS

- Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Md.
- Naval Medical Education and Training Command, Bethesda, Md.
- Naval Operational Medicine Institute, Pensacola, Fla.

(Source: Bureau of Navy Medicine)



▲ USNS *Mercy* (T-AH 19) is anchored off the coast of Weno Island, near Chuuk, in the Federated States of Micronesia.

SAFE HARBOR: COMPREHENSIVE CARE FOR WOUNDED, ILL OR INJURED SAILORS

The mission of Safe Harbor is comprehensive casualty care, from pay issues to rehabilitation, for seriously injured personnel and their families. More information is available at www.safeharbor.navy.mil or toll-free at 1-877-746-8563.

RESOURCES FOR MANAGEMENT OF OPERATIONAL STRESS

- Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center (NEHC) Leader's Guide for Managing Personnel in Distress Web page <http://www-nmcphc.med.navy.mil/lguide/>.
- Navy Systematic Stress Management Program, NEHC site <http://www-nmcphc.med.navy.mil/hp/stress>.
- Access to counseling with face-to-face or phone consultations via the Military OneSource hot line 1-800-342-9647 and Web site www.militaryonesource.com.
- Navy Suicide Prevention Program web-site: www.suicide.navy.mil.
- Support personnel such as chaplains, medical personnel and mental health professionals.
- Combat operational stress control/management, resiliency materials and programs designed specifically for the Navy population are accessible through the Navy Knowledge on Line (NKO) Health and Wellness web site or by visiting <http://www-nmcphc.med.navy.mil/hp/STRESS/operandcombatstress.htm>.
- 2009 Professional Development Training Course "Combat Operational Stress Control: The Family Dynamic" sponsored by Naval Chaplains School and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. More information can be found at www.FY09PDTC-COSC.org.

PAY AND BENEFITS

LOCATION MATTERS

Family Separation Allowance (FSA)

Family separation allowance (FSA) compensates qualified members for added expenses incurred because of an enforced family separation. There are three different categories depending on the status of the Sailor and their family members. Family separation allowance is \$250 per month. See DoD Financial Management Regulation (FMR) Volume 7A, Chapter 27 for more information.

Overseas Tour Extension Incentive Program

The overseas tour extension incentive program (OTEIP) offers eligible enlisted members the opportunity to receive their choice of one of four incentive options for extension of the DoD tour length for 12 months or more. For more information see a command career counselor or MILPERSMAN Article 1306-300.

Hardship Duty Pay

Hardship duty pay (HDP) is payable to members who are entitled to basic pay while performing duty designated by the Secretary of Defense as hardship duty. Current rates and locations are maintained in the DoD FMR, 7A, 17.

Combat Zone Tax Exclusion

Combat zone tax exclusion (CTZE) allows earnings received while performing duties in, or in direct support of, areas

designated as combat zones to be excluded from taxes. Exclusion is unlimited for enlisted members and warrant officers. Visit http://www.defenselink.mil/militarypay/pay/tax/10_combatzone_05.html and DoD FMR, 7A, 44, for more information.

Imminent Danger Pay/ Hostile Fire Pay

Imminent Danger Pay (IDP) is a threat-based pay, meaning it is payable for any month the member performs duty in an IDP area (designated by DoD). Hostile Fire Pay (HFP) is an event-based pay, meaning the member is exposed to an actual occurrence of hostile fire or an explosion of hostile mine. The rate of IDP/HFP is \$225 per month. Designated areas are listed in DoD FMR, 7A, 10.

Sea Duty Incentive Pay

Sea duty incentive pay (SDIP) offers extra pay of up to \$750 per month for at sea extension or early return to sea (voluntary curtailment of shore duty). For more information on SDIP, visit the NPC website (www.npc.navy.mil) and select Career Info, Pay and Benefits and SDIP.

Special Duty Assignment Pay

Special duty assignment pay (SDAP) is a monthly incentive pay to sustain manning levels and obtain high quality enlisted personnel for designated special duty assignments. For more information

on SDAP, visit the NPC website (www.npc.navy.mil) select Career Info, Enlisted Career Progression, Incentives and scroll to SDAP.

Critical Skills Retention Bonus

Critical skills retention bonus (CSRB) is used to ensure essential skills remain in military service. When a critical skill becomes scarce, DoD offers a financial incentive – some bonuses are \$20,000 or more. For more information contact your command career counselor or your enlisted community manager.

Career Sea Pay and Career Sea Pay Premium

Career sea pay (CSP) and career sea pay premium (CSPP) are entitlements to compensate service members for the inherent dangers of sea duty and incentivize consecutive sea service greater than 36 months. For info, see Military Personnel Manual (MILPERSMAN) article 7220-060.

Assignment Incentive Pay

Assignment incentive pay (AIP) incentivizes traditionally hard-to-fill assignments or less desirable geographic locations. For more AIP information including a listing of locations eligible for AIP, visit the NPC Web site (www.npc.navy.mil) select Career Info, Pay and Benefits and AIP.

New Foreign Language Proficiency Bonus

Sailors skilled in a foreign language may be eligible for a foreign language proficiency bonus of up to \$500 per month for demonstrated proficiency in a foreign language or a maximum \$1,000 per month for more than one foreign language. Refer to OPNAVINST 7220.7F and NAVADMINs 143/06, 252/06, 072/07, and 156/08 for specific eligibility criteria.

UNTAXED INCOME

Basic Allowance for Housing

Basic allowance for housing (BAH) reduces out-of-pocket expense for off-base living. This non-taxable allowance generally covers rent, utilities and renter's insurance. For details visit <http://www.defenselink.mil/militarypay/pay/bah/>.

Basic Allowance for Subsistence

Basic allowance for subsistence (BAS) is adjusted annually based on the cost of food. For details on 2009 rates, visit www.defenselink.mil/militarypay/pay/bas/index.html.

Savings Deposit Program

The savings deposit program (SDP) is allowed for Sailors during assignments and deployments to specified locations. SDP pays 10 percent interest and allows Sailors to deposit a portion of current pay, up to a

Photo by MCC Jemiller A. Villalobos



maximum of \$10,000. Interest paid on SDP is taxable and rules apply. For information, contact the local finance office prior to deployment.

Family Subsistence Supplemental Allowance in addition to BAS

Family subsistence supplemental allowance (FSSA), in addition to BAS, is an additional food allowance some large

military families may qualify for and is based on total household income. Contact the fleet and family support center (FFSC) or a command financial specialist for assistance in determining eligibility. For details, go to www.fns.usda.gov/fns/ or <https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/fssa>.

◀ **Chief petty officer selectees stand at attention during a pinning ceremony held at Spreckels Organ Pavilion in Balboa Park, San Diego.**

Federal Tax Advantage

Because some allowances are not taxable, the result is actually additional compensation. Untaxed allowances include BAS, BAH, overseas housing allowance (OHA), cost-of-living allowance (COLA) and family separation allowance (FSA). Further tax advantages are available through participation in the Uniformed Services Thrift Savings Plan (TSP). See the pay and compensation calculator at www.npc.navy.mil/CareerInfo/StayNavyTools/ or choose the calculator on www.defenselink.mil/militarypay/pay/bp/index.html.

PAY AND BENEFITS INCREASE Military Pay Raises

Annual military pay raises are linked to the employment cost index (ECI). Military pay raises are equal to a yearly increase in the ECI. But, pay raises may (and usually do) exceed these levels if authorized and funded by Congress. See www.defenselink.mil/militarypay/pay/bp/05_annualraise.html.

Medical and Dental

The TRICARE medical plan is one of the benefits afforded active and Reserve families. TRICARE is a regionally managed health care program. Contact a health care benefits advisor at your nearest military treatment facility (MTF) or Navy Reserve activity. For additional information see www.tricare.mil.

New Post-9/11 GI Bill

The Post-9/11 GI Bill is a new benefit providing educational assistance to individuals who served on active duty on or after Sept. 11, 2001. For more information go to <http://www.gibill.va.gov>.

Military Leave and Liberty

Active-duty members accumulate two-and-a-half days leave per month, totaling 30 days of paid leave each year. While earned leave is intended for use throughout the year, members may carry forward leave not to exceed 75 days at the end of the fiscal year (this carryover eligibility ends Dec. 31, 2010, when leave carryover resets to 60 days).

Navy Exchange/Commissary

The Navy Exchange Service Command (NEXCOM) manages tax-free, discounted shopping for quality goods and also manages Navy Lodges, ship’s stores, and other programs. For more information visit the the Navy Exchange Web site at www.navy-nex.com/.

The Defense Commissary Agency

operates a worldwide chain of grocery stores serving military personnel, retirees and their families in a safe and secure shopping environment. Shoppers save an average of more than 30 percent on their purchases which is worth about \$3,000 annual savings for a family of four. For more information visit the Commissary Web site at www.commissaries.com.

Retirement Pay

One of the most attractive incentives of a military career is the retirement system that provides lifelong retirement income for those who serve 20 or more years. Active duty and Reserve retirement plans differ. To view retirement plans and an easy-to-use online calculator visit www.npc.navy.mil/CareerInfo/StayNavyTools and then choose the calculator.

Thrift Savings Plan

The Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) is a 401(k)-like savings plan for Sailors. It accumulates long-term, tax-deferred savings and earnings for a retirement nest egg, regardless of whether the Sailor remains for a full military career. Useful information can be found at: www.tsp.gov/.

Certifications/NAVY COOL

The Navy’s Credentialing Opportunities On-Line (COOL) program identifies civilian credentials that best map to a Sailor’s rating and training. The COOL Web site guides Sailors seeking training

paths and funding toward industry-recognized, professional certification and licensure exams. This tool helps ensure Sailors have career opportunities within the Navy, as well as a successful follow-on career when they transition to the civilian workforce. For more information on Navy COOL visit <https://www.cool.navy.mil>.

ARGUS Survey

Tell the Navy what you think. The ARGUS Survey is a voluntary web-based questionnaire that lets Sailors give feedback at key career milestones (reassignment, promotion/advancement, reenlistment, and separation). To take the six-minute ARGUS Survey login into BUPERS Online via the ARGUS Survey link at www.npc.navy.mil/CareerInfo/StayNavyTools/CareerTools/.

Navy Personnel Command Customer Service Center

The Navy Personnel Command (NPC) Customer Service Center (CSC) is the one-stop shop for all questions. If unsure about who to contact or where to go, call 1-866-U-ASK-NPC (1-866-827-5672) and let the customer service agents help you, or visit the CSC Web page at <http://www.npc.navy.mil/AboutUs/NPC/CSC/>. E-mail questions can be sent to CSCMailbox@navy.mil.

THE BALANCING ACT – NAVY ASSISTANCE FOR SAILORS’ LIVES
New pregnancy/adoption policy

Known as the postpartum operational deferment, the June 2007 revision of the Pregnancy and Parenthood Instruction (OPNAVINST 6000.1C) authorized an extension of current operational deferment from four to 12 months for new mothers. The increased operational deferment policy allows more time for families to arrange long-term child care. For more, see the Women’s Policy Web site at www.npc.navy.mil/AboutUs/BUPERS/WomensPolicy/.

Adoption leave

Navy families are authorized up to 21 days of non-chargeable administrative leave for parents who adopt children in a DoD-qualified adoption. Details are covered in OPNAVINST 6000.1C Section 202.

Paternity leave

Beginning in January 2009, male service members will be able to take up to 10 days of administrative leave whose spouse gives birth to a child. The leave must be used within 60 days of birth or return from deployment. For more information see NAVADMIN 341/08.

BECOME AN OFFICER - COMMISSIONING PROGRAMS
Seaman to Admiral 21

Seaman to Admiral 21(STA-21) is an enlisted commissioning program through which students maintain full pay and allowances at their current pay grades while attending school. Participants receive up to \$10,000 per year to cover tuition, books and fees. For more information go to <https://www.sta-21.navy.mil>.

U.S. Naval Academy

The United States Naval Academy (USNA) offers an outstanding opportunity for qualified enlisted members of the Navy, Navy Reserves, Marine Corps and other armed forces to embark on careers as officers in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps. For complete eligibility requirements and admission information, see OPNAVINST 1420.1 and visit the USNA Web site at www.usna.edu.

Limited Duty Officer and Chief Warrant Officer programs

Limited duty officer (LDO) and chief warrant officer (CWO) are two separate programs that provide the Navy with officer technical managers and technical specialists who exercise leadership in key positions throughout the service. Currently a college degree is not required to apply; however, it’s almost certain that a college degree will be required for future promotions.



▲ Chief Warrant Officer 3 Patrick Halinski, the Air Bos’n aboard the aircraft carrier USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN 71), directs an F/A-18C Hornet after it made an arrested landing.

For more information see the NPC Officer Assignment Web site <http://www.npc.navy.mil/Officer/>.

[npc.navy.mil/Officer/](http://www.npc.navy.mil/Officer/), OPNAVINST 1420.1 and applicable NAVADMIN.

(Source: Navy Personnel Command)

FLEET AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAM

FLEET & FAMILY READINESS PROGRAMS

Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) is responsible for policy development, resourcing and oversight of quality of life programs for Sailors and their families. Fleet and Family Readiness (F&FR) enables a ready Navy force through programs such as family readiness, fleet readiness and housing programs.

FAMILY READINESS

Fleet & Family Support

The Fleet and Family Support program (FFSP) focuses on deployment support, crisis response, career support and

counseling for individuals, families and commands and provides these professional services through education classes and individual appointments at installation Fleet and Family Support Centers (FFSC).

- **Deployment readiness** workshops and individual sessions to help Sailors and families before; during; and after deployment; and covers areas such as financial issues; vehicle storage; and return and reunion training.
- **Ombudsman programs** provide the tools for Navy ombudsmen to offer support and guidance to command families and to act as the liaison between the command and its families.



▲ Faith Walker, of Fleet and Family Services, Naples, Italy, teaches a “New Fathers” class to Sailors in the chief petty officer’s mess aboard USS *Harry S. Truman* (CVN 75). The class is designed to teach childcare fundamentals to Sailors who have had a child born while on deployment.



▲ Dawn Detje, right, a United Through Reading (UTR) coordinator, records the family of Fire Controlman 1st Class Scott Pound reading a book to him when he deployed aboard USS *Hue City* (CG 66).

- **Personal finance programs** offers personal financial fitness coaches to help Sailors achieve their financial goals. This program has been recognized by the Association of Financial Counseling, Planning and Education (AFCPE) as the outstanding education program of the year.
- **New parent support home visitation programs** provide supportive and caring services to military families either expecting a child or who have children up to 3 years of age.
- **Transition assistance program** (TAP) offers three-day employment workshops designed to provide Sailors with the basic knowledge and skills to succeed in their civilian careers.
- **Family employment** specialists provide personalized coaching to assist family members secure employment.
- **Relocation assistance program** makes the moving process as effortless as possible with resources as “Smooth Move” workshops to household hospitality kits.
- **Family advocacy program** (FAP) is the Navy’s primary line of defense against domestic violence. FAP provides clinical assessment, treatment and services for military members and their families involved in incidents of domestic abuse.
- **Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI) Program** is the Navy’s



▲ **Family members watch their loved ones** man the rails aboard USS *Ramage* (DDG 61) as the ship deploys from Naval Station Norfolk as part of the Iwo Jima Expeditionary Strike Group to support maritime security operations and theater security cooperation efforts in the U.S. 5th and 6th Fleet areas of responsibility.

- program to prevent and respond to sexual assault. The SAVI program’s goal is to provide a comprehensive, standardized, victim-sensitive system to prevent and respond to sexual assault Navywide through sexual assault awareness and prevention education, victim advocacy and data collection.
- **Life Skills** workshops enhance Sailors’ personal and professional lives. Classes and reading material that teach or improve “life skills,” such as stress and anger management; basic budgeting; couples communication and suicide awareness are available.
 - **Child & Youth Programs (CYP)** are among the highest quality in the nation, accredited with the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC). There are 227 facilities and 3,000 child development homes worldwide and accredited commercial partnership spaces throughout CONUS. Parents are able to apply for child care

online from anywhere in the world by submitting an online request for care (RFC). To submit an RFC, go to www.mwr.navy.mil, click on “Child and Youth” and “I need Childcare.”

FLEET READINESS

Fitness, Sports and Deployed Forces

- **Fitness:** Individual and group instruction is available from certified fitness professionals in cardiovascular conditioning, strength training, flexibility and nutrition. Sports, classes and top-notch gym facilities are available for Sailors throughout the fleet.
- **Deployed forces support** program enhances the quality of life of more than 180,000 Sailors and Marines at sea as well as forward-deployed Navy ground forces. Sports, recreational programs, physical fitness equipment, social activities (parties/picnics), tours, subsidies/rebates and gear locker checkout are just a few of the morale-enhancing opportunities that are offered.
- **Deployed forces support coordinators (DFSCs)** are located at major fleet concentration areas throughout the world and provide assistance to ships and forward deployed ground forces in programming, financial management, recreation administration, procurement and property management.
- **The Navy’s MWR civilian afloat program** is comprised of afloat fitness (fit bosses) and recreation specialists (fun bosses) who serve aboard aircraft

carriers, amphibious assault ships and tenders. Fit and fun bosses work together in providing fitness and recreation programs for shipboard Sailors.

- **All-Navy sports program** fields All-Navy teams in boxing, bowling, cross country, wrestling, basketball, soccer, triathlon, volleyball, softball, golf, rugby and marathon.

HOUSING

The CNIC F&FR Housing Program is focused on ensuring that service members, both single and those with families, receive adequate and affordable housing worldwide, whether provided by the local, private community or under government sponsorship.

For more information on Navy Private Public Venture housing, visit Navy Housing OneStop, the one-stop source for Navy Housing worldwide, at <https://www.housing.navy.mil/onestop>. (Source: CNIC)

OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE TO FLEET AND FAMILIES

- Navy Gateway Inns and Suites
- Information, tickets and travel
- Liberty (single Sailor) program
- Marinas
- Golf courses
- Outdoor recreation centers
- Base library and movie theaters
- MWR cabins, camping sites and RV parks

For more information visit www.mwr.navy.mil.



▲ **PS2 Andrew McCabe and his family** eat lunch at Kosano Park aboard Commander Fleet Activities Yokosuka, Japan, during the cherry blossom season.

NAVY FAMILY ACCOUNTABILITY AND ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (NFAAS)

When disaster strikes, Sailors and their families must report their status through NFAAS. This is a Web-based standardized method for the Navy to account, assess, manage and monitor the recovery process for personnel and their families affected and/or scattered by a widespread catastrophic event.

For more information about NFAAS, visit <https://navyfamily.navy.mil>.

INDIVIDUAL AUGMENTEE DUTY

NAVY REFINING, IMPROVING TRAINING AND SUPPORT FOR IAs AND THEIR FAMILIES

Individual augmentee (IA) Sailors and their families continue to be an integral part of the Navy and mission success in current conflicts.

Approximately 10,000 Sailors are currently on IA orders and more than 73,000 Sailors have served IA orders since 9/11. This year alone, more than 25,000 Sailors served under IA orders in 2008.

The Navy is committed to supporting IA Sailors and their families with the same fervor and vigilance that deploying Sailors and their families traditionally receive.

The Chief of Naval Operations designated U.S. Fleet Forces Command (USFF) as the Executive Agent for the IA Continuum in June 2008. This authority is helping ensure streamlined, standardized oversight of all IA support programs and processes Navywide. USFF is also assigned responsibilities as the global force manager for IAs.

The primary command providing the supervision and coordination of training and support for IAs continues to be the Expeditionary Combat Readiness Center (ECRC), a division of the Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC).

ECRC was established in October 2006 to provide specialized support structure between Sailors on IA assignments, their parent commands and their administrative

and operational chains of command.

The mission of the ECRC is to provide oversight to ensure effective processing, equipping, training, deployment, reach-back, homecoming and proactive family support of combat-trained Navy IAs, ad-hoc individuals and provisional units deploying for nontraditional expeditionary missions in support of the war on terror.

The recent policy change to ensure consistent support for IA families codified official parent command and ombudsman responsibilities for the various types of IA Sailors, including global war on terror support assignments (GSA) Sailors, IA manpower management (IAMM) Sailors and mobilized Reserve Sailors. This will ensure every IA family is receiving the traditional top-level family support throughout their IA tour.

Recognizing comprehensive, tailored family support is essential, IA families will now be able to determine the frequency they would like a Navy or Fleet Family Support Center (FFSC) representative to contact them. IA Families can keep abreast of the latest family information as well as network with other IA families through the monthly Fleet and Family Support Center Family Newsletter provided on FFSC websites.

ECRC remains a proactive advocate for IA families during the entire IA process. The ECRC Family Readiness Department provides a conduit for family support by



Photo by P3 William Harsh

▲ **CM1 Jerry Jump, an IA Sailor attached to Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT), secures the perimeter during a groundbreaking for one of more than 50 schools funded by the PRT in Khost, Afghanistan.**

linking to a diversified network of military and civilian assistance and resource centers including the Sailor's parent command, Navy ombudsmen, FFSCs and Navy Operational Support Centers (NOSC),

to ensure IA families receive timely information and help when they need it.

To guarantee that families receive the

very best support possible, IA Sailors are directed to include family information for the person they wish the Navy to contact during their deployment in Block 5 of the ECRC IA Checklist. If a family changes location during the deployment or if they need help or have general questions, they can contact the ECRC IA Family help desk

at ecrc.fs.fct@navy.mil. For emergencies and for those families without e-mail access, ECRC operates a 24-hour toll-free **family hotline at 1-877-364-4302.**

DECIDING TO BE AN IA

In contrast to Sailors who deploy with a unit like a ship or a squadron, some Sailors deploy individually or are formed into small groups to serve in nontraditional expeditionary missions. The category also includes Reserve units deployed intact and Reservists deployed individually.

The three primary forms of IAs today are GSA Sailors, IAMM Sailors and mobilized Reserve Sailors. Sixty percent of war on terror assignments are made via the IA/GSA process, while the IAMM assignment process remains agile enough to meet the dynamic demands of the combatant commanders.

Individual augmentees are making a significant impact in more than 16 countries around the world, including: Afghanistan, Iraq, Kuwait, Djibouti, Germany, Cuba, Bahrain, Qatar, Colombia, the Republic of the Philippines, Japan, United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Bosnia, Oman and Pakistan. Approximately 47 percent of the forces the U.S. Navy has serving on the ground in Iraq and Afghanistan are IAs. They provide commanders with mission-tailored, globally distributed forces.

CAREER BENEFITS OF VOLUNTEERING FOR IA DUTY

Incentives outlined in NAVADMIN 276/08 highlight the IA tour as being very career enhancing in the areas of advancement and recognition.

Specifically, the message provides updates on follow-on detailing, IA advancement rates, suitability screening, enlisted and junior officer IA/GSA assignments, and it also discusses the impact of Status of Forces Agreements on GSA Sailors whose families wish to remain overseas.

Some of the benefits include:

- Higher advancement rates than Sailors who have not served an IA/GSA tour. Selection boards are directed to give favorable consideration to those candidates displaying superior performance while serving in direct support of GWOT.
- Detailing guarantees for junior officers who complete an IA or GSA tour from shore slates, including choice of fleet concentration area or homeport upon completion of a GSA/IA tour, and slating credit, which ranks an officer who has completed an IA/GSA above peers with similar qualifications and fitness reports.
- In those instances where a Sailor is disadvantaged by GSA, and the overseas commander agrees to host dependents while the Sailor is on the



Photo by Elisha Christopher Wells

▲ **CS1 Oliver Puckyk, an Individual Augmentee (IA) Sailor attached to Provincial Reconstruction Team Khost, mans the .50-cal machine gun during a convoy to conduct quality assurance of road construction in and around Khost province.**

IA, IAMM (orders in which the Sailor return to the originating duty station) may be allowed in lieu of GSA orders.

have details for detachment from the current command and report to an NMPS location. The second set of orders (TEMADD) outlines requirements, point-of-contact information, training site locations and additional guidance. The first set of orders directs the Sailor to log onto BUPERS ONLINE at <https://www.bol.navy.mil/> select the NCMPS link and Click "View My Orders." TEMADD orders will be released soon after the

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT GSA/IA ORDERS

There are two sets of orders cut for Sailors that negotiate for GSA orders. Sailors will get the first set shortly after negotiating with the detailee. The first set, permanent change of station, will

PCS orders. Sailors who have not seen their TEMADD orders 60 days prior to PCS transfer are directed to contact their commands IA coordinator and their detailers immediately.

COULD YOUR IA BILLET CHANGE?

It might. The working environment is fluid, be prepared for possible changes to what you will do before you get to the combat zone and even during your tour of duty. But, the intent is that you be assigned to a job that still utilizes your skill set.

WHAT TRAINING DO IAS RECEIVE?

All IA Sailors are required to complete online training courses listed in the ECRC IA checklist and located on e-learning under the individual augmentee prerequisite training tab. The location, duration and type of hands-on training an IA Sailor receives are dependent upon their missions and their orders.

Many IAs receive training Navy Individual Augmentee Combat Training (NIACT) at Fort Jackson, S.C. Some IAs learn basic combat skills and mission specific training at other Army training installations located throughout the United States.

NIACT is designed to teach Sailors basic survival and combat skills. These skills are

used for self-defense tactics so Sailors can defend themselves and their shipmates if they should need to. IAs are assigned to combat support and combat service support roles and were never meant to replace combatant forces.

Some of the basic training an IA receives at NIACT and at the other Army installations includes land navigation, convoy ops, first aid, communications, weapons qualifications and familiarization and cultural awareness.

WHAT ARE THE MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS IAS NEED TO COMPLETE PRIOR TO LEAVING THEIR CURRENT COMMAND/NOSC?

Completing the ECRC IA checklist, which includes medical screenings, government travel credit card and security clearance items will prepare the Sailor for a smooth transition to an IA assignment. It is imperative that parent commands/NOSC get involved in the IA process and assist Sailors in any way possible to avoid undue hardship for their Sailors after they have deployed. The

official updated version of the ECRC IA checklist can only be found on the NKO and ECRC Web sites. Other versions of the checklist and local adaptations are not acceptable. Every command/ NOSC should have a designated IA coordinator assigned to assist Sailors with completing all of the mandatory requirements before they deploy and to track the well being

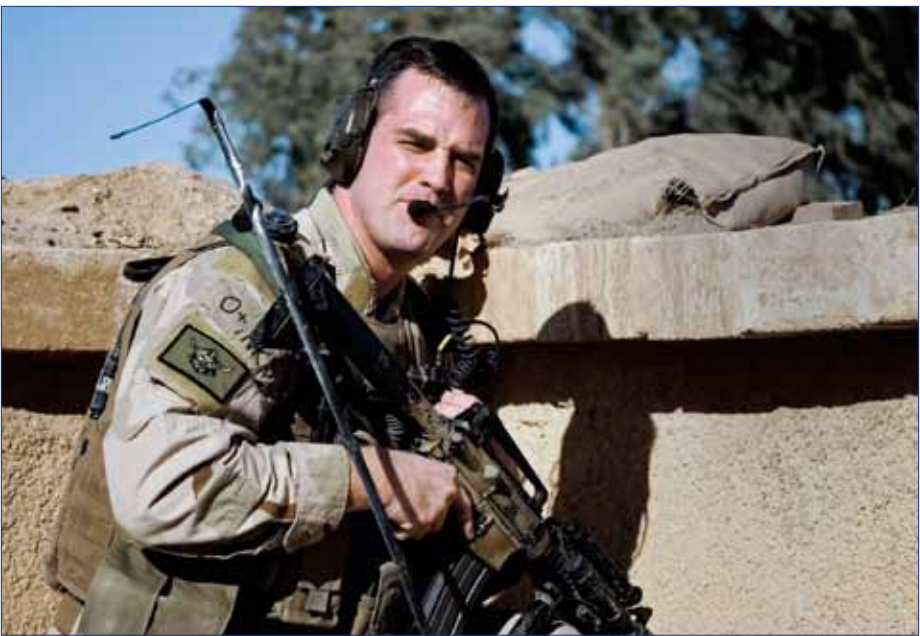
of the IA Sailor and their family while they are deployed and until they return safely home. Up-to-date Sailor and family contact information, including commercial e-mail and cell phone numbers is a basic but very essential tool for all command IA coordinators.



▲ Sailors learn the proper way to disassemble and clean an M-16 rifle after a pre-qualification shoot during Navy Individual Augmentee Combat Training (NIACT), Fort Jackson, S.C. IA Sailors attend NIACT, which is an 18-day course, prior to attending their designated follow-on training courses that may be required depending on their specific assignment.

Photo by MCG Armitis K. Ramirez

U.S. Navy photo



▲ Lt. Brandon Scott, an instructor pilot with Strike Fighter Squadron 122, crouches beside a wall while serving in Iraq as an individual augmentee (IA). As a forward air controller and air officer for Naval Special Warfare he coordinates close air support missions and passenger movements.

WHAT IS AN RTN OR NOBLE EAGLE (NE) NUMBER?

Your requirement tracking number (RTN) or Noble Eagle (NE) number is located on your orders. An NE number, simply stated, is a tracking number applied to a specific mission. The codes further break down into a specific billet requirement in support of the mission and your relative position on the billet roster. In other words, your mission rates a certain amount of billets, so if your NE number’s

last 3 are “025,” then you are the 25th person on the list. Please remember, some information pertaining to missions and their requirements is classified and therefore cannot be publicized over the internet. Please be sure to give your NE number to your family before you deploy to expedite locating you in case of any emergency situation.

WHERE DO I FIND INFORMATION ON OR ABOUT MY ORDERS/JOB?

In addition to information available under the IA section of NKO, GWOT support assignments (IA billets) can be viewed by logging into your Career Management System-Individual Detailing, <http://www.npc.navy.mil/Enlisted/CMS/>. Reserve Component Sailors can sign-up to receive automated emails for mobilization opportunities: <https://listserv.navyreserve.navy.mil>.

WHAT DO I NEED TO TAKE WITH ME ON DEPLOYMENT?

Sailors are required to bring the Navy’s new physical training uniform (PTU) gear and running shoes with them to NMPS. Complete regulations and manner of wear for the Navy’s new PTU is contained in NAVADMIN 191/08.

All uniform items and equipment needed for your specific mission will be issued either at Navy Mobilization and Processing Site (NMPS) or at the training sites. NMPS is the first stop for most IAs. NMPS will verify that you have completed all of the requirements on the ECRC IA Checklist as well as any other prerequisites listed in your orders. All IAs are required to report for duty in the proper uniform at the NMPS site. There are several different NMPS locations, including Norfolk and San Diego. The NMPS location Sailors are assigned to is dependent on the mission

they are assigned to and the location of their follow-on travel.

WHAT IS COMBAT AND OPERATIONAL STRESS CONTROL (COSC) AND THE WARRIOR TRANSITION PROGRAM (WTP)?

COSC and WTP are requirements for the continued health and readiness of expeditionary and IA Sailors that include pre-deployment, deployment and post-deployment phases outlined in NAVADMIN 182/07, which also provides an overview of responsibilities.

Links to NMPS websites and training sites can be found on the ECRC Web site. IA Sailors are encouraged to provide their families with the following contact information before they deploy.

USFF Web Site: <http://www.cffc.navy.mil>

ECRC Web Site: <http://www.ecrc.navy.mil>

ECRC IA Sailor Help Desk:
ecrc.hq.fct@navy.mil





























































ECRC IA Family Help Desk:
ecrc.fs.fct@navy.mil

ECRC 24-Hour Toll Free, Family
Emergency Hotline: 1-877-364-4302

The Navy Fleet and Family Support
Center: <http://www.nffsp.org>

(Source: U.S. Fleet Forces Command, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command and Expeditionary Combat Readiness Center.)

ENLISTED RATINGS

 AB Aviation Boatswain's Mate ABE – Equipment ABF – Fuel ABH – Handling	 AC Air Traffic Controller	 AD Aviation Machinist's Mate	 AE Aviation Electrician's Mate	 AG Aerographer's Mate	 AM Aviation Structural Mechanic AME - Safety Equipment	 AO Aviation Ordnanceman	 MA Master-at-Arms	 MC Mass Communication Specialist	 MM Machinist's Mate	 MN Mineman	 MR Machinery Repairman	 MT Missile Technician	 MU Musician
 AS Aviation Support Equipment Technician	 AT Aviation Electronics Technician	 AW Naval Air Crewman	 AZ Aviation Maintenance Administrationman	 BM Boatswain's Mate	 BU Builder	 CE Construction Electrician	 NC Navy Counselor	 ND Navy Diver	 OS Operations Specialist	 PC Postal Clerk	 PR Aircrew Survival Equipmentman	 PS Personnel Specialist	 QM Quartermaster
 CM Construction Mechanic	 CS Culinary Specialist	 CT Cryptologic Technician CTI - Interpretive CTM - Maintenance CTN - Networks CTR - Collection CTT - Technical	 DC Damage Controlman	 EA Engineering Aide	 EM Electrician's Mate	 EN Engineman	 RP Religious Program Specialist	 SB Special Warfare Boat Operator	 SH Ship's Serviceman	 SK Storekeeper	 SO Special Warfare Operator	 STG Sonar Technician STG – Surface STS – Submarine	 SW Steelworker
 EO Equipment Operator	 EOD Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technician		 ET Electronics Technician	 FC Fire Controlman	 FT Fire Control Technician	 GM Gunner's Mate		 UT Utilitiesman	 YN Yeoman	 AN* Airman	 FN* Fireman	 SN* Seaman	
 GS Gas Turbine System Technician GSE – Electrical GSM – Mechanical	 HM Hospital Corpsman	 HT Hull Maintenance Technician	 IC Interior Communications Electrician	 IS Intelligence Specialist	 IT Information Systems Technician	 LN Legalman							

** General Apprenticeship*

Enlisted Sailors wear their job specialty in plain sight. Rating badges, worn on the left sleeve, consist of an eagle (called a crow); chevrons indicating the wearer's rate; and a specialty mark indicating rating. While some of these ratings have historical significance (such as the boatswain's mate), others show the evolution of naval technology in modern times, such as the GS (gas turbine system technician). **Source:** Navy Personnel Command

WARFARE PINS

							
Astronaut	Naval Astronaut (NFO)	Naval Aviator	Naval Aviation Observer and Flight Meteorologist	Flight Surgeon	Flight Nurse	Naval Flight Officer (NFO)	Aviation Experimental Psychologist and Aviation Physiologist
							
Enlisted Aviation Warfare Specialist	Naval Aviation Supply Corps	Aircrew	Marine Combat Aircrew	Special Warfare (SEAL)	Special Operations	Special Warfare Combatant-Craft Crewman	Surface Warfare Officer
							
Enlisted Surface Warfare Specialist	Surface Warfare Nurse Corps	Surface Warfare Medical Corps	Surface Warfare Dental Corps	Surface Warfare Medical Service Corps	Surface Supply Corps	Submarine (officer)	Submarine (enlisted)
							
Submarine Medical	Submarine Engineering Duty	Submarine Supply Corps	Submarine Combat Patrol	SSBN Deterrent Patrol	SSBN Deterrent Patrol (20 patrols)	Seabee Combat Warfare Specialist (officer)	Seabee Combat Warfare Specialist (enlisted)
							
Naval Parachutist	Basic Parachutist	Naval Reserve Merchant Marine	Enlisted Expeditionary Warfare Specialist	Integrated Undersea Surveillance System (officer)	Integrated Undersea Surveillance System (enlisted)	Master Explosive Ordnance Disposal Warfare Specialist	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Warfare Specialist
							
Basic Explosive Ordnance Warfare Breast Insignia	Fleet Marine Force Officer	Fleet Marine Force (FMF) Enlisted Warfare Specialist	Diving (officer)	Diving Medical Officer	Master Diver	Diver (medical technician)	First Class Diver



Second Class Diver



Scuba Diver



Deep Submergence (enlisted)



Deep Submergence (officer)



Presidential Service Badge



Vice Presidential Service Badge



Office of the Secretary of Defense



Joint Chiefs of Staff



Recruiting Command for Excellence



Recruiter



Career Counselor



Division Commander for Excellence



Division Commander



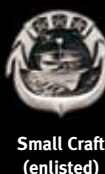
Command-at-Sea



Command Ashore/Project Manager



Small Craft (officer)



Small Craft (enlisted)



Craftmaster



Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy



Fleet Master Chief Petty Officer



Force Master Chief Petty Officer



Command Master Chief Petty Officer



U.S. Navy Police (officer)



U.S. Navy Police (enlisted)



U.S. Navy Security



U.S. Navy Corrections



U.S. Navy Guard



U.S. Navy Master-at-Arms

Source: Navy Personnel Command

SUBMARINES

ATTACK SUBMARINES

Attack submarines are designed to seek and destroy enemy submarines and surface ships; project power ashore with *Tomahawk* cruise missiles and special operation forces; carry out intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) missions; and support missions; support carrier strike groups; and engage in mine warfare.

There are three classes of attack submarines (SSN). The *Los Angeles*-class is the backbone of the submarine force with 45 subs now in commission.

The *Seawolf*-class submarine is designed to be exceptionally quiet, fast and well-armed, with advanced sensors. It is a multimission vessel, capable of deploying to forward ocean areas to search out and destroy enemy submarines and surface ships and to fire missiles in support of other forces.

The *Virginia*-class is the Navy’s next generation SSN and is tailored to excel in a wide variety of missions including anti-submarine and surface ship warfare; special operations forces; strike; ISR; carrier strike group support; and mine warfare.

Los Angeles-class

- USS *Los Angeles* (SSN 688)
- USS *Philadelphia* (SSN 690)
- USS *Memphis* (SSN 691)
- USS *Bremerton* (SSN 698)
- USS *Jacksonville* (SSN 699)
- USS *Dallas* (SSN 700)
- USS *La Jolla* (SSN 701)

- USS *City of Corpus Christi* (SSN 705)
- USS *Albuquerque* (SSN 706)
- USS *San Francisco* (SSN 711)
- USS *Houston* (SSN 713)
- USS *Norfolk* (SSN 714)
- USS *Buffalo* (SSN 715)
- USS *Olympia* (SSN 717)
- USS *Providence* (SSN 719)
- USS *Pittsburgh* (SSN 720)
- USS *Chicago* (SSN 721)
- USS *Key West* (SSN 722)
- USS *Oklahoma City* (SSN 723)
- USS *Louisville* (SSN 724)
- USS *Helena* (SSN 725)

- USS *Newport News* (SSN 750)
- USS *San Juan* (SSN 751)
- USS *Pasadena* (SSN 752)
- USS *Albany* (SSN 753)
- USS *Topeka* (SSN 754)
- USS *Miami* (SSN 755)
- USS *Scranton* (SSN 756)
- USS *Alexandria* (SSN 757)
- USS *Asheville* (SSN 758)
- USS *Jefferson City* (SSN 759)
- USS *Annapolis* (SSN 760)
- USS *Springfield* (SSN 761)
- USS *CoIumbus* (SSN 762)
- USS *Santa Fe* (SSN 763)

- USS *Boise* (SSN 764)
- USS *Montpelier* (SSN 765)
- USS *Charlotte* (SSN 766)
- USS *Hampton* (SSN 767)
- USS *Hartford* (SSN 768)
- USS *Toledo* (SSN 769)
- USS *Tucson* (SSN 770)
- USS *Columbia* (SSN 771)
- USS *Greeneville* (SSN 772)
- USS *Cheyenne* (SSN 773)

Seawolf-class

- USS *Seawolf* (SSN 21)
- USS *Connecticut* (SSN 22)
- USS *Jimmy Carter* (SSN 23)

Virginia-class

- USS *Virginia* (SSN 774)
- USS *Texas* (SSN 775)
- USS *Hawaii* (SSN 776)
- USS *North Carolina* (SSN 777)
- USS *New Hampshire* (SSN 778)
- PCU *New Mexico* (SSN 779)*
- Missouri* (SSN 780)*
- California* (SSN 781)*
- Mississippi* (SSN 782)*
- Not Named (SSN 783)*

BALLISTIC MISSILE SUBMARINES

Strategic deterrence has been the sole mission of the fleet ballistic missile submarine (SSBN) since its inception in 1960. The SSBN provides the nation’s most survivable and enduring nuclear strike capability. The *Ohio*-class submarine

replaced aging fleet ballistic missile submarines built in the 1960s and is far more capable. *Ohio*-class/*Trident* ballistic missile submarines provide the sea-based “leg” of the triad of U.S. strategic deterrent forces. The first four *Ohio*-class submarines have been converted to guided-missile submarines (SSGN) with an additional capability to transport and support Navy special operations forces.

Ohio-class

- USS *Henry M. Jackson* (SSBN 730)
- USS *Alabama* (SSBN 731)
- USS *Alaska* (SSBN 732)
- USS *Nevada* (SSBN 733)
- USS *Tennessee* (SSBN 734)
- USS *Pennsylvania* (SSBN 735)

- USS *West Virginia* (SSBN 736)
- USS *Kentucky* (SSBN 737)
- USS *Maryland* (SSBN 738)
- USS *Nebraska* (SSBN 739)
- USS *Rhode Island* (SSBN 740)
- USS *Maine* (SSBN 741)
- USS *Wyoming* (SSBN 742)
- USS *Louisiana* (SSBN 743)

GUIDED MISSILE SUBMARINES

The 1994 Nuclear Posture Review determined that the United States needed only 14 SSBNs to meet the nation’s strategic force needs. The decision was made to transform four *Ohio*-class submarines into conventional land attack

and special operations forces (SOF) platforms. This allowed the Navy to leverage existing submarine technology while expanding capability to meet the current and future needs of U.S. combatant commanders.

The SSGN Program Office converted four SSBNs into SSGNs in a little more than five years at a significantly lower cost than building a new platform.

- USS *Ohio* (SSGN 726)
- USS *Michigan* (SSGN 727)
- USS *Florida* (SSGN 728)
- USS *Georgia* (SSGN 729)

DEEP SUBMERGENCE RESCUE VEHICLES

Deep Submergence Rescue Vehicles (DSRV) perform rescue operations on submerged, disabled submarines of the U.S. Navy or foreign navies. DSRVs can embark up to 24 personnel for transfer to another vessel. The DSRV also has an arm to clear hatches on a disabled submarine and a combined gripper and cable cutter. The gripper is able to lift 1,000 pounds.

Ships

- DSRV *Mystic*
- DSRV *Avalon*



▲ Crew members break the commissioning pennant aboard the newest *Virginia*-class nuclear attack submarine USS *North Carolina* (SSN 777).

LARGE SCALE VEHICLE 2 (LSV 2)

LSV 2 *Cutthroat*, the world’s largest unmanned autonomous submarine, offers the capability to conduct a wide variety of studies dramatically improving the acoustic and operational performance of future submarines. *Cutthroat*, a 205-ton, large-scale submarine test vehicle, is used to affordably explore and test emerging technologies and to conduct physics-based experiments. Specific emphasis will be on stealth, hydrodynamics, hydro-acoustics and propulsion designs to permit technology insertion into current and future submarines.

Ships

Cutthroat (LSV 2)

*Under construction or authorized for construction
(Source: Naval Sea Systems Command)



▲ USS *Providence* (SSN 719) is moored at the North Pole in the Arctic Ocean to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the first submarine polar transit completed by USS *Nautilus* (SSN 571) in 1958.



▲ Sailors aboard USS *Los Angeles* (SSN 688) watch from the bridge as ships from multiple nations gather in a 26-ship formation during *Rim of the Pacific* 2008.

PAY CHART

All Hands 2009 Pay Table (effective Jan. 1, 2009)

DEVICES

Years of Service															
Pay Grade	<2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
Enlisted Members															
E-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,420.50	4,520.70	4,646.70	4,795.50	4,944.90	5,185.20	5,388.00	5,601.90	5,928.30
E-8	0	0	0	0	0	3,618.60	3,778.80	3,877.80	3,996.60	4,125.00	4,357.20	4,474.80	4,674.90	4,785.90	5,059.50
E-7	2,515.50	2,745.60	2,850.60	2,990.10	3,098.70	3,285.30	3,390.30	3,577.50	3,732.60	3,838.50	3,951.30	3,995.40	4,142.10	4,221.00	4,521.00
E-6	2,175.60	2,394.00	2,499.60	2,602.20	2,709.30	2,950.80	3,044.70	3,226.20	3,282.00	3,322.50	3,369.90	3,369.90	3,369.90	3,369.90	3,369.90
E-5	1,993.50	2,127.00	2,229.60	2,334.90	2,499.00	2,670.90	2,811.00	2,828.40	2,828.40	2,828.40	2,828.40	2,828.40	2,828.40	2,828.40	2,828.40
E-4	1,827.60	1,920.90	2,025.00	2,127.60	2,218.50	2,218.50	2,218.50	2,218.50	2,218.50	2,218.50	2,218.50	2,218.50	2,218.50	2,218.50	2,218.50
E-3	1,649.70	1,753.50	1,859.70	1,859.70	1,859.70	1,859.70	1,859.70	1,859.70	1,859.70	1,859.70	1,859.70	1,859.70	1,859.70	1,859.70	1,859.70
E-2	1,568.70	1,568.70	1,568.70	1,568.70	1,568.70	1,568.70	1,568.70	1,568.70	1,568.70	1,568.70	1,568.70	1,568.70	1,568.70	1,568.70	1,568.70
E-1	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90
E-1	with less than four months: 1,294.50														
Warrant Officers															
W-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,505.50	6,835.50	7,081.20	7,353.60
W-4	3,658.50	3,935.70	4,048.80	4,159.80	4,351.20	4,540.50	4,732.20	5,021.10	5,274.00	5,514.60	5,711.40	5,903.40	6,185.70	6,417.30	6,681.90
W-3	3,340.80	3,480.30	3,622.80	3,669.90	3,819.60	4,114.20	4,420.80	4,574.70	4,731.90	4,904.10	5,213.10	5,422.20	5,547.30	5,680.20	5,860.80
W-2	2,956.50	3,236.10	3,322.20	3,381.60	3,573.30	3,871.20	4,018.80	4,164.30	4,341.90	4,480.80	4,606.80	4,757.10	4,856.40	4,935.00	4,935.00
W-1	2,595.30	2,874.00	2,949.60	3,108.30	3,286.50	3,572.70	3,701.70	3,882.30	4,059.90	4,199.40	4,328.10	4,384.40	4,384.40	4,384.40	4,384.40
Commissioned Officers															
O-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,688.60	14,760.30	15,067.20	15,602.10
O-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,846.90	13,032.00	13,299.30	13,765.80
O-8	9,090.00	9,387.60	9,585.30	9,640.50	9,887.10	10,299.00	10,395.00	10,786.20	10,898.10	11,235.30	11,722.50	12,172.20	12,472.50	12,472.50	12,472.50
O-7	7,553.10	7,904.10	8,066.40	8,195.40	8,429.10	8,660.10	8,926.80	9,192.90	9,460.20	10,299.00	11,007.30	11,007.30	11,007.30	11,007.30	11,007.30
O-6	5,988.30	6,150.30	6,553.80	6,553.80	6,578.70	6,860.70	6,897.90	6,897.90	7,290.00	7,983.30	8,390.10	8,796.60	9,027.90	9,262.20	9,716.70
O-5	4,666.80	5,257.20	5,621.40	5,689.80	5,916.60	6,052.80	6,351.60	6,570.60	6,858.80	7,287.30	7,493.40	7,697.40	7,928.70	7,928.70	7,928.70
O-4	4,026.90	4,661.40	4,972.20	5,041.80	5,330.40	5,640.00	6,025.20	6,325.50	6,534.30	6,653.00	6,237.30	6,237.30	6,237.30	6,237.30	6,237.30
O-3	3,540.30	4,013.40	4,332.00	4,722.90	4,948.80	5,197.20	5,358.00	5,622.30	5,759.70	5,759.70	5,759.70	5,759.70	5,759.70	5,759.70	5,759.70
O-2	3,058.80	3,483.90	4,012.50	4,148.10	4,233.30	4,233.30	4,233.30	4,233.30	4,233.30	4,233.30	4,233.30	4,233.30	4,233.30	4,233.30	4,233.30
O-1	2,655.30	2,763.60	3,340.50	3,340.50	3,340.50	3,340.50	3,340.50	3,340.50	3,340.50	3,340.50	3,340.50	3,340.50	3,340.50	3,340.50	3,340.50
Commissioned Officers (with more than four years of active service as an Enlisted Member or Warrant Officer)															
O-3E	0	0	0	4,722.90	4,948.80	5,197.20	5,358.00	5,622.30	5,844.90	5,972.70	6,146.70	6,146.70	6,146.70	6,146.70	6,146.70
O-2E	0	0	0	4,140.10	4,233.30	4,368.30	4,595.70	4,771.50	4,902.30	4,902.30	4,902.30	4,902.30	4,902.30	4,902.30	4,902.30
O-1E	0	0	0	3,340.50	3,567.60	3,699.30	3,834.30	3,966.60	4,148.10	4,148.10	4,148.10	4,148.10	4,148.10	4,148.10	4,148.10

Source: National Defense Authorization Act 2009 – HR 5658



GOLD STAR
Denotes subsequent awards of the same Navy decoration



SILVER STAR
Worn in lieu of five gold stars



BRONZE STAR
Represents participation in campaigns or operations, multiple qualification or an additional award to any of the various ribbons on which it is authorized. Also worn to denote first award of the single-mission Air Medal after Nov. 22, 1989.



SILVER SERVICE STAR
Worn in lieu of five bronze stars



BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTER
Represents second and subsequent entitlements of awards



SILVER OAK LEAF CLUSTER
Worn for the 6th, 11th, or in lieu of five bronze oak leaf clusters



WINTERED OVER
For wintering over on Antarctica continent – a clasp for Antarctica Service Medal; a suspension ribbon and a disc for the service ribbon; bronze for the first winter; gold for the second winter; and silver for the third



“V” DEVICE
Authorized for acts or service involving direct participation in combat operations



HOURLASS
Issued for each succeeding award of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal



EUROPE AND ASIA CLASPS
Worn on the suspension ribbon of the Navy Occupation Service Medal



FLEET MARINE FORCE COMBAT OPERATIONS INSIGNIA
For Navy personnel attached to Fleet Marine Force units participating in combat operations



SILVER “E”
Denotes Expert Marksman qualification



BATTLE “E” DEVICE



BRONZE “S”
Denotes Sharpshooter Marksman qualification



“M” DEVICE
Denotes Naval Reserve mobilization in support of certain operations



STRIKE/FLIGHT DEVICE
Bronze Arabic numeral denotes the total number of strike/flight awards of the Air Medal earned subsequent to April 9, 1962



“3/16” PALM
Worn on the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation and Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Unit Citation ribbons



“E” DEVICE
Denotes four or more Battle “E” Awards



KUWAIT LIBERATION CLUSTER



REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM CAMPAIGN CLASP

U.S. ARMED FORCES RANKS

	Air Force	Army	Marine Corps	Navy & Coast Guard
E-9	<div>Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force</div> <div>Chief Master Sergeant, First Sergeant, Command Chief Master Sergeant</div>	<div>Sergeant Major of the Army</div> <div>Sergeant Major, Command Sergeant Major</div>	<div>Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps</div> <div>Sergeant Major, Master Gunnery Sergeant</div>	<div>Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy / Coast Guard</div> <div>Master Chief Petty Officer, Fleet /Force /Command Master Chief Petty Officer</div>
E-8	<div>Senior Master Sergeant, First Sergeant</div>	<div>Master Sergeant, First Sergeant</div>	<div>First Sergeant, Master Sergeant</div>	<div>Senior Chief Petty Officer</div>
E-7	<div>Master Sergeant, First Sergeant</div>	<div>Sergeant First Class</div>	<div>Gunnery Sergeant</div>	<div>Chief Petty Officer</div>
E-6	<div>Technical Sergeant</div>	<div>Staff Sergeant</div>	<div>Staff Sergeant</div>	<div>Petty Officer First Class</div>
E-5	<div>Staff Sergeant</div>	<div>Sergeant</div>	<div>Sergeant</div>	<div>Petty Officer Second Class</div>
E-4	<div>Senior Airman</div>	<div>Corporal, Specialist</div>	<div>Corporal</div>	<div>Petty Officer Third Class</div>
E-3	<div>Airman First Class</div>	<div>Private First Class</div>	<div>Lance Corporal</div>	<div>Seaman</div>
E-2	<div>Airman</div>	<div>Private</div>	<div>Private First Class</div>	<div>Seaman Apprentice</div>
E-1	<div>Airman Basic</div>	<div>Private</div>	<div>Private</div>	<div>Seaman Recruit</div>

Officers





























































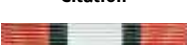
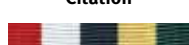


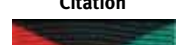


Devices shown are the same for all services.

	Air Force • Army • Marines Officer Ranks	Navy • Coast Guard Officer Ranks	Air Force • Army • Marines Officer Ranks	Navy • Coast Guard Officer Ranks
O-10	<div>General of the Air Force /Army (Reserved for Wartime)</div> <div>General</div>	<div>Fleet Admiral (Reserved for Wartime)</div> <div>Admiral / Commandant of the Coast Guard</div>	<div>Lieutenant Colonel</div>	<div>Commander</div> <div>Lieutenant Commander</div>
O-9	<div>Lieutenant General</div>	<div>Vice Admiral</div>	<div>Captain</div>	<div>Lieutenant</div>
O-8	<div>Major General</div>	<div>Rear Admiral</div>	<div>First Lieutenant</div>	<div>Lieutenant Junior Grade</div>
O-7	<div>Brigadier General</div>	<div>Rear Admiral (Lower Half)</div>	<div>Second Lieutenant</div>	<div>Ensign</div>
O-6	<div>Colonel</div>	<div>Captain</div>		

	Air Force	Army	Marine Corps	Navy & Coast Guard
Warrant Officers	<div>No Warrant</div> <div>Warrant Officer 1</div> <div>Chief Warrant Officer 2</div> <div>Chief Warrant Officer 3</div> <div>Chief Warrant Officer 4</div> <div>Chief Warrant Officer 5</div>	<div>Warrant Officer 1</div> <div>Chief Warrant Officer 2</div> <div>Chief Warrant Officer 3</div> <div>Chief Warrant Officer 4</div> <div>Chief Warrant Officer 5</div>	<div>Warrant Officer 1</div> <div>Chief Warrant Officer 2</div> <div>Chief Warrant Officer 3</div> <div>Chief Warrant Officer 4</div> <div>Chief Warrant Officer 5</div>	<div>Warrant Officer 1 (Coast Guard only)</div> <div>Chief Warrant Officer 2</div> <div>Chief Warrant Officer 3</div> <div>Chief Warrant Officer 4</div> <div>Chief Warrant Officer 5</div>

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

The following display represents the correct order of precedence for medals and/or ribbons most likely to be worn today on the Navy uniform. Additional information on the proper display, placement or additional devices is found in SECNAVINST 1650.1G and the U.S. Navy Uniform Regulations (NAVPERS 155651).

							
Medal of Honor	Navy Cross	Defense Distinguished Service Medal	Distinguished Service Medal	Silver Star	Legion of Merit	Distinguished Flying Cross	
							
Navy/Marine Corps Medal	Purple Heart	Defense Meritorious Service Medal	Meritorious Service Medal	Air Medal	Joint Service Commendation Medal	Navy/Marine Corps Commendation Medal	
							
Joint Service Achievement Medal	Navy/Marine Corps Achievement Medal	Combat Action Ribbon	Presidential Unit Citation	Joint Meritorious Unit Award	Navy Unit Commendation	Meritorious Unit Commendation	Navy "E" Ribbon
							
POW Medal	Good Conduct Medal	Navy Reserve Meritorious Service Medal	Navy Fleet Marine Force Ribbon	National Defense Service Medal	Korean Service Medal	Korean Service Medal	
							
Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal	Vietnam Service Medal	Southwest Asia Service Medal	Kosovo Campaign Medal	Afghanistan Campaign Medal	Iraq Campaign Medal	Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal	Global War on Terrorism Service Medal
							
Korea Defense Service Medal	Armed Forces Service Medal	Humanitarian Service Medal	Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal	Sea Service Deployment Ribbon	Navy Arctic Service Ribbon	Navy Reserve Sea Service Ribbon	Navy/Marine Corps Overseas Service Ribbon
							
Navy Recruiting Service Ribbon	Navy Recruit Training Service Medal	Armed Forces Reserve Medal	Navy Reserve Medal	Philippine Presidential Unit Citation	Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation	Republic of Vietnam Presidential Unit Citation	Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation
							
Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Unit Citation	United Nations Service Medal	United Nations Medal	NATO Medals	Multinational Force and Observers Medal	Inter American Defense Board Medal	Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal	Kuwait Liberation Medal (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)
							
Kuwait Liberation (Kuwait)	Rifle Marksmanship Medal	Pistol Marksmanship Medal					



Your Move...



CRUISERS

Modern U.S. Navy guided-missile cruisers perform primarily in a battle force role. These ships are multimission, anti-air warfare (AAW), anti-submarine warfare (ASUW), long-range strike and anti-surface warfare (ASW) surface combatants capable of supporting carrier and expeditionary strike groups, amphibious forces or of operating independently and as flagships of surface strike groups.

Ticonderoga-class

- USS Bunker Hill (CG 52)
- USS Mobile Bay (CG 53)

- USS Antietam (CG 54)
- USS Leyte Gulf (CG 55)
- USS San Jacinto (CG 56)
- USS Lake Champlain (CG 57)
- USS Philippine Sea (CG 58)
- USS Princeton (CG 59)
- USS Normandy (CG 60)
- USS Monterey (CG 61)
- USS Chancellorsville (CG 62)
- USS Cowpens (CG 63)
- USS Gettysburg (CG 64)
- USS Chosin (CG 65)
- USS Hue City (CG 66)
- USS Shiloh (CG 67)
- USS Anzio (CG 68)



▲ USS Mobile Bay (CG 53) steams through the North Arabian Sea while supporting USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN 72).

- USS Vicksburg (CG 69)
- USS Lake Erie (CG 70)
- USS Cape St. George (CG 71)
- USS Vella Gulf (CG 72)
- USS Port Royal (CG 73)

DESTROYERS

Guided-missile destroyers are multimission AAW, ASW and ASUW surface combatants. They operate independently for support of carrier and expeditionary strike groups and surface strike groups.

Arleigh Burke-class

- USS Arleigh Burke (DDG 51)
- USS Barry (DDG 52)
- USS John Paul Jones (DDG 53)
- USS Curtis Wilbur (DDG 54)
- USS Stout (DDG 55)
- USS John S. McCain (DDG 56)
- USS Mitscher (DDG 57)
- USS Laboon (DDG 58)
- USS Russell (DDG 59)
- USS Paul Hamilton (DDG 60)
- USS Ramage (DDG 61)
- USS Fitzgerald (DDG 62)
- USS Stethem (DDG 63)
- USS Carney (DDG 64)
- USS Benfold (DDG 65)
- USS Gonzalez (DDG 66)
- USS Cole (DDG 67)
- USS The Sullivans (DDG 68)
- USS Milius (DDG 69)
- USS Hopper (DDG 70)
- USS Ross (DDG 71)



▲ USS John Paul Jones (DDG 53) arrives at the harbor in Seward, Alaska, to resupply before participating in the two-week Northern Edge joint exercise.

- USS Mahan (DDG 72)
- USS Decatur (DDG 73)
- USS McFaul (DDG 74)
- USS Donald Cook (DDG 75)
- USS Higgins (DDG 76)
- USS O’Kane (DDG 77)
- USS Porter (DDG 78)
- USS Oscar Austin (DDG 79)
- USS Roosevelt (DDG 80)
- USS Winston S. Churchill (DDG 81)

- USS Lassen (DDG 82)
- USS Howard (DDG 83)
- USS Bulkeley (DDG 84)
- USS McCampbell (DDG 85)
- USS Shoup (DDG 86)
- USS Mason (DDG 87)
- USS Preble (DDG 88)
- USS Mustin (DDG 89)
- USS Chafee (DDG 90)
- USS Pinckney (DDG 91)
- USS Momsen (DDG 92)
- USS Chung-Hoon (DDG 93)
- USS Nitze (DDG 94)
- USS James E. Williams (DDG 95)
- USS Bainbridge (DDG 96)
- USS Halsey (DDG 97)
- USS Forrest Sherman (DDG 98)
- USS Farragut (DDG 99)
- USS Kidd (DDG 100)
- USS Gridley (DDG 101)
- USS Sampson (DDG 102)
- PCU Truxtun (DDG 103)*
- USS Sterett (DDG 104)
- PCU Dewey (DDG 105)*
- PCU Stockdale (DDG 106)*
- PCU Gravely (DDG 107)*
- PCU Wayne E. Meyer (DDG 108)*
- PCU Jason Dunham (DDG 109)*
- PCU William P. Lawrence (DDG 110)*
- PCU Spruance (DDG 111)*
- PCU Michael Murphy (DDG 112)*

Zumwalt-class

- Zumwalt (DDG 1000)*
- Michael Monsoor (DDG 1001)*

FRIGATES

Frigates fulfill a protection-of-shipping mission as ASW combatants for amphibious expeditionary forces, underway replenishment groups and merchant convoys.

Oliver Hazard Perry-class

- USS McInerney (FFG 8)
- USS Boone (FFG 28)**
- USS Stephen W. Groves (FFG 29)**
- USS John L. Hall (FFG 32)
- USS Jarrett (FFG 33)
- USS Underwood (FFG 36)
- USS Crommelin (FFG 37)**
- USS Curts (FFG 38)**
- USS Doyle (FFG 39)**
- USS Halyburton (FFG 40)
- USS McClusky (FFG 41)**
- USS Klakring (FFG 42)**
- USS Thach (FFG 43)
- USS DeWert (FFG 45)
- USS Rentz (FFG 46)
- USS Nicholas (FFG 47)
- USS Vandegrift (FFG 48)
- USS Robert G. Bradley (FFG 49)
- USS Taylor (FFG 50)
- USS Gary (FFG 51)
- USS Carr (FFG 52)
- USS Hawes (FFG 53)
- USS Ford (FFG 54)
- USS Elrod (FFG 55)
- USS Simpson (FFG 56)**
- USS Reuben James (FFG 57)
- USS Samuel B. Roberts (FFG 58)
- USS Kauffman (FFG 59)
- USS Rodney M. Davis (FFG 60)**
- USS Ingraham (FFG 61)

AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT

Operating as part of the modern U.S. Navy, amphibious assault ships project power and maintain presence by serving as the cornerstone of the expeditionary strike groups. These ships use air cushion landing craft (LCAC), conventional landing craft and helicopters to move Marine assault forces ashore. In a secondary role, using AV-8B

Harrier aircraft and anti-submarine warfare helicopters, these ships perform sea control and limited power projection missions.

Tarawa-class

- USS Tarawa (LHA 1)
- USS Nassau (LHA 4)
- USS Peleliu (LHA 5)

Wasp-class

- USS Wasp (LHD 1)
- USS Essex (LHD 2)
- USS Kearsarge (LHD 3)
- USS Boxer (LHD 4)
- USS Bataan (LHD 5)
- USS Bonhomme Richard (LHD 6)
- USS Iwo Jima (LHD 7)
- PCU Makin Island (LHD 8)*

America-class

- PCU America (LHA 6)*

AMPHIBIOUS TRANSPORT DOCK

Amphibious transport dock ships are used to transport and land elements of a landing force for a variety of expeditionary warfare missions. These ships are used to transport Marines, their equipment and supplies by embarked air cushion or conventional landing craft or amphibious vehicles, augmented by helicopters or vertical take-off and landing aircraft in amphibious assault, special operations or expeditionary warfare missions.

Austin-class

- USS Cleveland (LPD 7)
- USS Denver (LPD 9)
- USS Nashville (LPD 13)
- USS Ponce (LPD 15)



▲ USS Wasp (LHD 1) conducts operations in the Gulf of Aqaba with embarked U.S. Marine Corps MV-22 Ospreys.

San Antonio-class

- USS San Antonio (LPD 17)
- USS New Orleans (LPD 18)
- USS Mesa Verde (LPD 19)
- PCU Green Bay (LPD 20)*
- New York (LPD 21)*
- San Diego (LPD 22)*
- Anchorage (LPD 23)*
- Arlington (LPD 24)*
- Somerset (LPD 25)*

AMPHIBIOUS DOCK LANDING

Dock landing ships support amphibious operations, including landings via air, LCAC, conventional landing craft and helicopters, onto hostile shores.

Whidbey Island-class

- USS Whidbey Island (LSD 41)
- USS Germantown (LSD 42)
- USS Fort McHenry (LSD 43)
- USS Gunston Hall (LSD 44)
- USS Comstock (LSD 45)
- USS Tortuga (LSD 46)
- USS Rushmore (LSD 47)
- USS Ashland (LSD 48)

Harpers Ferry-class

- USS Harpers Ferry (LSD 49)
- USS Carter Hall (LSD 50)
- USS Oak Hill (LSD 51)
- USS Pearl Harbor (LSD 52)



▲ A 10,000-pound underwater explosion rocks USS Mesa Verde (LPD 19) during a shock test off the Florida coast.

AMPHIBIOUS COMMAND

Amphibious command ships provide command and control for fleet commanders. Commissioned in 1970, these are the only ships to be designed initially for an amphibious command ship role. Earlier amphibious command ships lacked sufficient speed to keep up with a 20-knot amphibious force. USS Blue Ridge (LCC 19) became the 7th Fleet command ship in 1979, and USS Mount Whitney became the 6th Fleet command ship in 2005. Mount Whitney (LCC/JCC 20) was transferred to Military Sealift Command, but is still in commission.

Blue Ridge-class

- USS Blue Ridge (LCC 19)
- USS Mount Whitney (LCC/JCC 20)

MINE COUNTERMEASURES

Avenger-class ships are designed as mine hunter-killers capable of finding, classifying and destroying moored and bottom mines. The last three MCM ships were purchased in 1990, bringing the total to 14 fully deployable, ocean-going Avenger-class ships. These ships use sonar and video systems, cable cutters and a mine detonating device that can be released and detonated by remote control. They are also capable of conventional sweeping measures.

Avenger-class

- USS Avenger (MCM 1)
- USS Defender (MCM 2)
- USS Sentry (MCM 3)
- USS Champion (MCM 4)
- USS Guardian (MCM 5)
- USS Devastator (MCM 6)
- USS Patriot (MCM 7)

- USS Scout (MCM 8)
- USS Pioneer (MCM 9)
- USS Warrior (MCM 10)
- USS Gladiator (MCM 11)
- USS Ardent (MCM 12)
- USS Dextrous (MCM 13)
- USS Chief (MCM 14)

COASTAL PATROL

The primary mission of these ships is coastal patrol and interdiction surveillance, an important aspect of littoral operations.

These ships provide the U.S. Navy with a fast, reliable platform that can respond to emergent requirements in a shallow water environment. Five of this vessels are the ships have been forward deployed to the Gulf Region in support of the war on terrorism.

The Cyclone-class have all been employed jointly with the U.S. Coast Guard to help protect the nation’s Coast Guard. The Navy and Coast Guard signed an agreement in August 2004 that allowed five ships to be under the operational command of the Coast Guard beginning in October 2004. Two of five ships returned to the Navy in 2008; the remainder will return in 2011. Beginning in 2009, the ships will undergo a sustainment program to update the ships communication, engineering and support systems.

Cyclone-class (Coastal Patrol)

- USS Tempest (PC 2)
- USS Hurricane (PC 3)
- USS Monsoon (PC 4)
- USS Typhoon (PC 5)
- USS Sirocco (PC 6)
- USS Squall (PC 7)
- USS Chinook (PC 9)

- USS Firebolt (PC 10)
- USS Whirlwind (PC 11)
- USS Thunderbolt (PC 12)

LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP

The littoral combat ship is a fast craft designed to operate in hostile near-shore environments yet capable of open-ocean operations. It is designed to defeat asymmetric “anti-access” threats such as mines, quiet diesel submarines and fast surface craft. The Freedom-class consists of two different hullforms – a semiplaning monohull and an aluminum trimaran. Both have reconfigurable payloads for interchangeable mission packages that focus on antisubmarine, mine and surface warfare.

Ships

- USS Freedom (LCS 1)
- PCU Independence (LCS 2)*

SUBMARINE TENDERS

Submarine tenders furnish maintenance and logistics support for nuclear-powered attack submarines and are the largest of the active auxiliaries. Their crews are made up mostly of technicians and repair personnel.

Emory S. Land-class

- USS Emory S. Land (AS 39)
- USS Frank Cable (AS 40)

OTHER SHIPS IN COMMISSION

- USS Constitution
- USS Pueblo (AGER 2)
- Self Defense Test Ship (EDDG 31)

*Under construction or authorized for construction
**Navy Reserve Force
(Source: Naval Sea Systems Command)



▲ USS Freedom (LCS 1), conducts builder’s trials in Lake Michigan to test propulsion, communications, navigation and mission systems.



▲ Pre-commissioning unit Independence (LCS 2) is the second ship in a new design of next-generation combat vessel for close-to-shore operations.

◀ USS Constitution is assisted out of her berth by tugboats at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, for her annual turnaround cruise. Every year “Old Ironsides” turns 180 degrees to ensure even weathering on her hull, masts, rigging and yards.

MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND SHIPS

MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND

Military Sealift Command (MSC) operates approximately 110 noncombatant, civilian-crewed ships that replenish U.S. Navy ships, chart ocean bottoms, conduct undersea surveillance, strategically preposition combat cargo at sea around the world and move military equipment and supplies used by deployed U.S. forces. In wartime, more than 90 percent of all equipment and supplies needed by U.S. military forces is carried by sea. MSC, headquartered in Washington, has six major subordinate commands



▲ The Military Sealift Command fast combat support ship **USNS Bridge (T-AOE 10)** and the aircraft carrier **USS Ronald Reagan (CVN 76)** conduct a replenishment at sea.

worldwide. Military Sealift Fleet Support Command in Norfolk, crews, trains, equips and maintains MSC’s government-owned, government-operated ships around the globe. In addition, five operational commands called Sealift Logistics Commands, or SEALOGs, are located in Norfolk; San Diego; Naples, Italy; Manama, Bahrain; and Singapore.

NAVAL FLEET AUXILIARY FORCE

The ships of MSC’s Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force (NFAF) are the supply lines to U.S. Navy ships at sea. These ships provide

virtually everything that Navy ships need, including fuel, food, ordnance, spare parts, mail and other supplies. All NFAF ships are government-owned and crewed by civil service mariners. Some of the ships also have a small contingent of Navy personnel aboard for operations support, supply coordination and helicopter operations. When needed, some NFAF ships also carry military or civilian helicopter detachments.

Ammunition Ships (T-AE)

USNS *Flint* (T-AE 32)
USNS *Shasta* (T-AE 33)
USNS *Mount Baker* (T-AE 34)
USNS *Kiska* (T-AE 35)

Combat Stores Ships (T-AFS)

USNS *Concord* (T-AFS 5)
USNS *San Jose* (T-AFS 7)
USNS *Saturn* (T-AFS 10)

Fast Combat Support Ships (T-AOE)

USNS *Supply* (T-AOE 6)
USNS *Rainier* (T-AOE 7)
USNS *Arctic* (T-AOE 8)
USNS *Bridge* (T-AOE 10)

Hospital Ships (T-AH)

USNS *Mercy* (T-AH 19)
USNS *Comfort* (T-AH 20)



▲ An **SA-330 Puma** helicopter assigned to **USNS Lewis and Clark (T-AKE 1)** prepares to conduct a vertical replenishment with **USS Iwo Jima (LHD 7)**.

Photo by MCS Dustin Kelling



▲ **USNS Pecos (T-AO 197)** and **USS Halsey (DDG 97)** steam alongside **USS Peleliu (LHA 5)** during an underway replenishment in the 7th Fleet area of responsibility.

Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ships (T-AKE)

USNS *Lewis and Clark* (T-AKE 1)
USNS *Sacagawea* (T-AKE 2)
USNS *Alan Shepard* (T-AKE 3)
USNS *Richard E. Byrd* (T-AKE 4)

USNS *Robert E. Peary* (T-AKE 5)
USNS *Amelia Earhart* (T-AKE 6)
USNS *Carl Brashear* (T-AKE 7)*
USNS *Wally Schirra* (T-AKE 8)*
USNS *Matthew Perry* (T-AKE 9)*
USNS *Charles Drew* (T-AKE 10)*

USNS *Washington Chambers* (T-AKE 11)*
USNS *William McLean* (T-AKE 12)*

Fleet Replenishment Oilers (T-AO)

USNS *Henry J. Kaiser* (T-AO 187)
USNS *John Lenthall* (T-AO 189)
USNS *Walter S. Diehl* (T-AO 193)

USNS *John Ericsson* (T-AO 194)
USNS *Leroy Grumman* (T-AO 195)
USNS *Kanawha* (T-AO 196)
USNS *Pecos* (T-AO 197)
USNS *Big Horn* (T-AO 198)
USNS *Tippecanoe* (T-AO 199)
USNS *Guadalupe* (T-AO 200)
USNS *Patuxent* (T-AO 201)
USNS *Yukon* (T-AO 202)
USNS *Laramie* (T-AO 203)
USNS *Rappahannock* (T-AO 204)

Fleet Ocean Tugs (T-ATF)

USNS *Catawba* (T-ATF 168)
USNS *Navajo* (T-ATF 169)
USNS *Sioux* (T-ATF 171)
USNS *Apache* (T-ATF 172)

Rescue and Salvage Ships (T-ARS)

USNS *Safeguard* (T-ARS 50)
USNS *Grasp* (ARS 51)
USNS *Salvor* (ARS 52)
USNS *Grapple* (ARS 53)

SPECIAL MISSION SHIPS

MSC’s Special Mission Program provides operating platforms and services for a wide variety of U.S. military and other U.S. government missions. Services such as oceanographic and hydrographic surveys, underwater surveillance, missile tracking, acoustic surveys, command and control, and submarine support are just a few of the specialized capabilities this program provides.

Cable Laying/Repair Ship (T-ARC)

USNS *Zeus* (T-ARC 7)

Command Ship (LCC)

USS *Mount Whitney* (LCC/JCC 20)



▲ USNS *Apache* (T-ATF 172) (left) and USNS *Grapple* (T-ARS 53) endure a rare snow storm on board Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek, Va.

Missile Range Instrumentation Ships (T-AGM)

USNS *Observation Island* (T-AGM 23)
USNS *Invincible* (T-AGM 24)

Navigation Test Support Ships (T-AGS)

USNS *Waters* (T-AGS 45)

Ocean Surveillance Ships (T-AGOS)

USNS *Victorious* (T-AGOS 19)
USNS *Able* (T-AGOS 20)
USNS *Effective* (T-AGOS 21)
USNS *Loyal* (T-AGOS 22)
USNS *Impeccable* (T-AGOS 23)

Oceanographic Survey Ships (T-AGS)

USNS *John McDonnell* (T-AGS 51)
USNS *Pathfinder* (T-AGS 60)
USNS *Sumner* (T-AGS 61)
USNS *Bowditch* (T-AGS 62)
USNS *Henson* (T-AGS 63)

USNS *Bruce C. Heezen* (T-AGS 64)
USNS *Mary Sears* (T-AGS 65)

Submarine and Special Warfare Support Ships

MV *C-Commando*
MV *C-Champion*
MV *Dolores Chouest*
MV *HOS Greystone*
MV *HOS Bluewater*
MV *HOS Silverstar*
MV *HOS Gemstone*

Submarine Tender (AS)

USS *Emory S. Land* (AS 39)
USS *Frank Cable* (AS 39)**

PREPOSITIONING

The MSC Pre-positioning Program supports the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Marine Corps and Defense Logistics Agency. Afloat pre-positioning ships deploy the initial support that U.S.

combat troops need in the event of a conflict or other emergency.

Air Force Container Ships (T-AK)

MV *CAPT Steven L. Bennett* (T-AK 4296)
MV *MAJ Bernard F. Fisher* (T-AK 4396)

Army Container Ships (T-AK)

MV *LTC John U.D. Page* (T-AK 4496)
MV *SSGT Edward A. Carter Jr.* (T-AK 4544)

Marine Corps Container Roll-on/ Roll-off Ships (T-AK)

MV *CPL Louis J. Hauge Jr.* (T-AK 3000)*
MV *PFC James Anderson Jr.* (T-AK 3002)*
MV *1st LT Alex Bonnyman* (T-AK 3003)*
SS *SGT Matej Kocak* (T-AK 3005)
SS *PFC Eugene A. Obregon* (T-AK 3006)
SS *MAJ Stephen W. Pless* (T-AK 3007)
USNS *2nd LT John P. Bobo* (T-AK 3008)
USNS *PFC Dewayne T. Williams* (T-AK 3009)
USNS *1st LT Baldomero Lopez* (T-AK 3010)
USNS *1st LT Jack Lummus* (T-AK 3011)

MV *Sgt. William R. Button* (T-AK 3012)
USNS *1st LT Harry L. Martin* (T-AK 3015)
USNS *LCPL Roy M. Wheat* (T-AK 3016)
USNS *GYSGT Fred W. Stockham* (T-AK 3017)

Offshore Petroleum Distribution System (T-AG)

MV *VADM K.R. Wheeler* (T-AG 5001)

Aviation Logistics Support Ships (T-AVB)

SS *Wright* (T-AVB 3)
SS *Curtiss* (T-AVB 4)

Large, Medium-speed Roll-on/ Roll-off Ships (T-AKR)

USNS *Watson* (T-AKR 310)
USNS *Sisler* (T-AKR 311)
USNS *Dahl* (T-AKR 312)
USNS *Red Cloud* (T-AKR 313)
USNS *Charlton* (T-AKR 314)
USNS *Watkins* (T-AKR 315)
USNS *Pomeroy* (T-AKR 316)
USNS *Soderman* (T-AKR 317)

High-Speed Vessel (HSV)

HSV *WestPac Express* (HSV 4676)
HSV *Swift* (HSV 2)

Modular Cargo Distribution System (T-AK)

SS *Cape Jacob* (T-AK 5029)

SEALIFT FORCE

MSC's Sealift Program provides high-quality, efficient and cost-effective ocean transportation for the DOD and other federal agencies during peacetime and war.

Large, Medium-speed Roll-on/ Roll-off Ships (T-AKR)

USNS *Shughart* (T-AKR 295)
USNS *Gordon* (T-AKR 296)
USNS *Yano* (T-AKR 297)
USNS *Gilliland* (T-AKR 298)
USNS *Bob Hope* (T-AKR 300)
USNS *Fisher* (T-AKR 301)
USNS *Seay* (T-AKR 302)
USNS *Mendonca* (T-AKR 303)
USNS *Pililaau* (T-AKR 304)
USNS *Brittin* (T-AKR 305)
USNS *Benavidez* (T-AKR 306)

Transport Tankers T-AOT

USNS *Paul Buck* (T-AOT 1122)
USNS *Samuel L. Cobb* (T-AOT 1123)
USNS *Richard G. Matthiesen* (T-AOT 1124)
USNS *Lawrence H. Gianella* (T-AOT 1125)
MV *Transpacific*

Dry Cargo Ships

MV *American Tern* (T-AK 4729)
MV *Baffin Strait* (T-AK 9519)
MV *Virginian* (TAKR 9205)
T/B *Megan Beyel*

**Expected transfer to MSC in 2009

*Under construction or authorized for construction

(Source: Military Sealift Command)



▲ U.S. service members from the Expeditionary Training Command and Coast Guard International Training Division conduct a vessel assessment aboard a Belizean Coast Guard boat prior to commencing coxswain subject matter exchanges on board High Speed Vessel 2 *Swift*.

◀ MV *American Tern* leaves McMurdo Sound sailing toward New Zealand escorted by the Swedish icebreaker *Odentoward*. *American Tern* returned to the United States with cargo, experiments and waste from McMurdo Station, Antarctica.

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

The aircraft carrier continues to be the centerpiece of the forces necessary for forward presence. Whenever there has been a crisis, the first question has been: “Where are the carriers?”

Carriers support and operate aircraft that engage in attacks on airborne, afloat and ashore targets that threaten free use of the sea; and engage in sustained operations in support of other forces. Aircraft carriers are deployed worldwide in support of U.S. interests and commitments.

They can respond to global crises in ways ranging from peacetime presence to full-scale war. Together with their on board air wings, the carriers have vital roles across the full spectrum of conflict.



▲ **USS George Washington (CVN 73)** arrives at her new homeport at Fleet Activities Yokosuka, Japan.

Nimitz-class

USS *Nimitz* (CVN 68)
USS *Dwight D. Eisenhower* (CVN 69)
USS *Carl Vinson* (CVN 70)
USS *Theodore Roosevelt* (CVN 71)
USS *Abraham Lincoln* (CVN 72)
USS *George Washington* (CVN 73)
USS *John C. Stennis* (CVN 74)
USS *Harry S. Truman* (CVN 75)
USS *Ronald Reagan* (CVN 76)
PCU *George H.W. Bush* (CVN 77)*

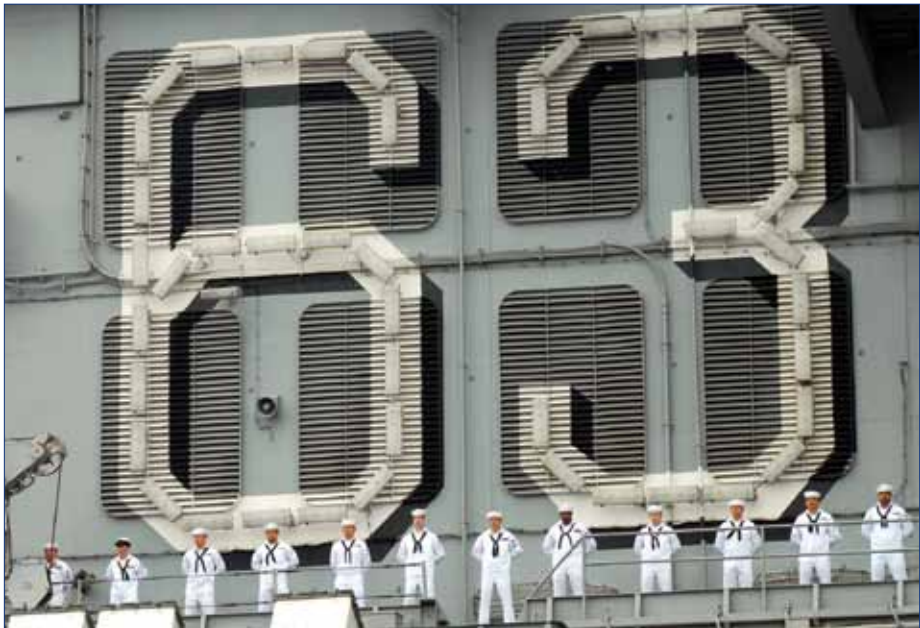
Enterprise-class

USS *Enterprise* (CVN 65)

Kitty Hawk-class

USS *Kitty Hawk* (CV 63)

*Expected delivery January 2009
(Source: Naval Air Forces)



▲ **Sailors man the rails aboard USS Kitty Hawk (CV 63)** as the ship departs San Diego Harbor en route to Bremerton, Wash.



▲ **USS Ronald Reagan (CVN 76)** returns to her homeport of San Diego after a six-month deployment.

AIRCRAFT

CARRIER BASED

F/A-18E/F *Super Hornet*

The F/A-18E/F provides the carrier strike group with a strike fighter that has significant growth potential and increased range, endurance and ordnance-carrying capabilities.

SQUADRONS

VFA-2 Bounty Hunters
VFA-11 Red Rippers
VFA-14 Tophatters
VFA-22 Fighting Redcocks
VFA-27 Royal Macs
VFA-31 Tomcatters
VFA-32 Swordsmen
VFA-41 Black Aces
VFA-102 Diamondbacks
VFA-103 Jolly Rogers
VFA-105 Gunslingers
VFA-115 Eagles
VFA-122 Flying Eagles
VFA-137 Kestrels
VFA-143 Puking Dogs
VFA-147 Argonauts
VFA-154 Black Knights
VFA-211 Fighting Checkmates
VFA-213 Black Lions

F/A-18 *Hornet*

The F/A-18 is an all-weather, attack aircraft that can also be used as a fighter. In its fighter mode, the F/A-18 is used primarily as an escort and for fleet air defense. In its attack mode, it is used for force projection, interdiction and close and deep air support.



▲ **An F/A-18C Hornet** assigned to Strike Fighter Squadron 113 flies above USS Ronald Reagan (CVN 76) before its final approach to make an arrested landing.

SQUADRONS

Blue Angels
VFA-15 Valions
VFA-25 Fist of the Fleet
VFA-34 Blue Blasters
VFA-37 Bulls
VFA-81 Sunliners
VFA-83 Rampagers

VFA-86 Sidewinders
VFA-87 Golden Warriors
VFA-94 Mighty Shrikes
VFA-97 Warhawks
VFA-106 Gladiators
VFA-113 Stingers
VFA-125 Rough Raiders
VFA-131 Wildcats

VFA-136 Knighthawks
VFA-146 Blue Diamonds
VFA-151 Vigilantes
VFA-192 Golden Dragons
VFA-195 Dambusters
VFA-204 (USNR) River Rattlers
VFC-12 (USNR) Fighting Omars

EA-6B Prowler

The EA-6B *Prowler*, a twin-engine, midwing aircraft designed for carrier and advanced base operations, provides an umbrella of protection for strike aircraft, ground troops and ships by jamming communications. The primary mission of the EA-6B *Prowler* is suppression of enemy air defenses in support of strike aircraft and ground troops by interrupting enemy electronic activity and obtaining tactical electronic intelligence within the combat area.

SQUADRONS

- B VAQ-129 Vikings
- VAQ-130 Zappers
- VAQ-131 Lancers
- VAQ-132 Scorpions
- VAQ-133 Wizards
- VAQ-134 Garudas
- VAQ-135 Black Ravens
- VAQ-136 Gauntlets
- VAQ-137 Rooks
- VAQ-138 Yellowjackets
- VAQ-139 Cougars
- VAQ-140 Patriots
- VAQ-141 Shadowhawks
- VAQ-142 Gray Wolves
- VAQ-209 (USNR) Star Warriors

E-2C Hawkeye

The E-2C *Hawkeye* is the Navy’s all-weather, carrier-based tactical battle management airborne early warning, command and control aircraft. The *Hawkeye* provides all-weather airborne early warning, airborne battle management and command and control functions for the carrier strike group and joint force commander.

Additional missions include surface



Photo by MC2 James R. Evans

▲ An EA-6B Prowler assigned to Electronic Attack Squadron 131 banks over USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN 72) during an air power demonstration performed by aircraft from Carrier Air Wing (CVW) 2.

surveillance coordination, air interdiction, offensive and defensive counter air control, close air support coordination, time critical strike coordination, search and rescue airborne coordination and communications relay.

SQUADRONS

- VAW-77 (USNR) Nightwolves
- VAW-112 Golden Hawks
- VAW-113 Black Eagles
- VAW-115 Liberty Bells
- VAW-116 Sun Kings
- VAW-117 Wallbangers
- VAW-120 Greyhawks
- VAW-121 Bluetails
- VAW-123 Screwtops
- VAW-124 Bear Aces
- VAW-125 Tigertails
- VAW-126 Seahawks

C-2A Greyhound

The C-2A provides critical logistics support to Carrier Strike Groups. Its primary mission is the transport of high-priority cargo, mail and passengers between carriers and shore bases and can deliver a combined payload of 10,000 pounds over a distance in excess of 1,000 nm. The interior arrangement of the cabin can readily accommodate cargo, passengers and litter patients. Priority cargo such as jet engines can be transported from shore to ship in a matter of hours. A cargo cage system or transport stand provides restraint for loads during launches and landings.

SQUADRONS

- VRC-30 Providers
- VRC-40 Rawhides

SHORE BASED

E-6B Mercury

The E-6B *Mercury* aircraft provides a survivable communications link between national decision makers and the country’s arsenal of strategic nuclear weapons. The E-6B enables the President of the United States and the Secretary of Defense to directly contact submarines, bombers and missile silos protecting our national security through deterrence.

SQUADRONS

- VQ-3 Ironman
- VQ-4 Shadows
- VQ-7 Roughnecks

P-3C Orion/EP-3E Aries II

Originally designed as a land-based, long-range, anti-submarine warfare patrol aircraft, the P-3C’s mission has evolved in the late 1990s and early 21st century to include surveillance of the battle space, either at sea or over land. Its long range and long loiter time have proved invaluable assets during Operation *Iraqi Freedom* as it can view the battlespace and instantaneously provide that information to ground troops, especially U.S. Marines.

The P-3C has advanced submarine detection sensors such as directional frequency and ranging sonobuoys and magnetic anomaly detection equipment. The P-3C can carry a mixed payload of weapons internally and on wing pylons. The EP-3E *Aries II* (Airborne Reconnaissance Integrated Electronic System II) is the Navy’s only land-based signals intelligence (SIGINT) reconnaissance aircraft. The 11 aircraft in the Navy’s inventory are based on the *Orion* P-3 airframe and provide fleet and theater commanders worldwide with near real-time

tactical SIGINT. With sensitive receivers and high-gain dish antennas, the EP-3E exploits a wide range of electronic emissions from deep within targeted territory.

SQUADRONS

- VP-1 Screaming Eagles
- VP-4 Skinny Dragons
- VP-5 Mad Foxes
- VP-8 Tigers
- VP-9 Golden Eagles
- VP-10 Red Lancers
- VP-16 War Eagles
- VP-26 Tridents
- VP-30 Pro’s Nest
- VP-40 Fighting Marlins
- VP-45 Pelicans
- VP-46 Grey Knights
- VP-47 Golden Swordsmen
- VP-62 (USNR) Broad Arrows
- VP-69 (USNR) Totems
- VQ-1 World Watchers
- VQ-2 Sandeman
- VPU-1 Old Buzzards
- VPU-2 Wizards



Photo by MC2 James R. Evans

▲ A pair of E-2C Hawkeyes assigned to Airborne Early Warning Squadron 116 pass over USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN 72) during an air power demonstration performed by aircraft from Carrier Air Wing (CVW) 2.

C-130T Hercules

The C-130 *Hercules*, a four-engine turboprop aircraft, is the workhorse of the military services. Capable of landing and taking off from short, rough dirt runways, it is a people and cargo hauler and is used in a wide variety of other roles, such as gunships, weather watchers, tankers, firefighters and aerial ambulances. There are more than 40 versions of the *Hercules*, and it is widely used by more than 50 nations.

SQUADRONS

- VR-53 (USNR) Capital Express
- VR-54 (USNR) Revelers
- VR-55 (USNR) Minutemen
- VR-62 (USNR) Nor’easter
- VR-64 (USNR) Condors

C-9B/DC-9 Skytrain II

The C-9 fleet is located throughout CONUS, Europe, and Asia. The Navy and Marine Corps C-9 aircraft provide cargo and passenger transportation as well as forward deployment logistics support.

SQUADRONS

- VR-46(USNR) Eagles
- VR-52(USNR) Taskmasters
- VR-56(USNR) Globemasters
- VR-61(USNR) Islanders

C-40A Clipper

The C-40A *Clipper* provides critical logistics support to the Navy. Its flight deck features a flight management computer system with an integrated GPS. The U.S. Navy Reserve, which operates and maintains the aircraft, is the first customer for the newest member of the Boeing Next-Generation 737 family.

The *Clipper* was ordered by the Navy to replace its fleet of aging C-9B *Skytrains*. The C-40A is the first new logistics aircraft in 19 years to join the Navy Reserve.

Currently, the Navy Reserve provides 100 percent of the Navy’s worldwide in-theater medium and heavy airlift.

SQUADRONS

- VR-57 (USNR) Conquistadors
- VR-58 (USNR) Sunseekers
- VR-59 (USNR) Lonestar Express

C-12 Huron

The C-12 *Huron* is the military variant of the commercial King Air aircraft. It is an all-metal, low-wing, T-Tail monoplane with two turboprop engines. The flight deck and cabin are pressurized for high altitude flight. This aircraft incorporates a cargo door with an integral air-stair door to permit easy entry and egress.

With an effective payload capacity of up to 4,215 pounds, the cabin can readily be configured to accommodate passengers, cargo, or both.

Hurons can be found at Naval Air Station North Island, Calif.; Naval

Station (NAVSTA)Norfolk; NAVSTA Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; Naval Support Activity Bahrain; Naval Air Facility (NAF) Atsugi, Japan; NAF Kadena, Japan; and NAF Misawa, Japan.

C-20A/D

The C-20A and D are commercial derivative *Gulfstream III* aircraft that provides worldwide airlift for senior leadership and dignitaries. The C-20G is a commercial derivative *Gulfstream III* aircraft that provides long range, medium airlift logistics support for fleet battle groups.

SQUADRONS

- ETD Sigonella (USNR) (C-20A)
- VR-1 (USNR) Starlifters (C-20D)

C-20G

The C-20G is a *Gulfstream IV* variant with a cargo door providing long-range, medium lift capability.

SQUADRONS

- VR-48 (USNR) Skyliners
- VR-51 (USNR) Windjammers

C-26

The C-26 is the military variant of the commercial Model SA-227-DC (Metro 23) aircraft series manufactured by Fairchild Aircraft Corporation. It is an all-metal, low wing, cabin-class aircraft with two Allied Signal TPE331-12 turboprop engines. With a maximum payload capacity of 5,020 pounds, the cabin can be configured to accommodate passengers, cargo or both. The European-based aircraft provide rapid response cargo and passenger transportation as well as forward deployment logistics support, and the two RC-26D aircraft and one EC-26D aircraft in Hawaii support

range operations at Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) Barking Sands. C-26s are also located at NAF Sigonella and NAF Naples, Italy.

C-37

The C-37A/B is a *Gulfstream 5/550* respectively, providing executive transport to Secretary of the Navy and Chief of Naval Operations, CMC, VCNO, ACMC, CFFC and DNNP.

SQUADRONS

ETD Pacific (USNR) (C-37A)
VR-1 (USNR) Starlifters (C-37B)

Test and Evaluation (T&E) Squadrons

T&E squadrons thoroughly test new and modified fixed-wing, rotary, and unmanned aircraft headed to the fleet. Avionics, weapons, flying qualities, software and ergonomics are just a few

out of the long list of aircraft aspects that get tested. Successful completion of T&E is normally required for full-rate acquisition approval.

SQUADRONS

VX-1
VX-20
VX-23 (*Growler*), Patuxent River, Md.
VX-30
VX-31
HX-21

HELICOPTERS

SH-60F/HH-60H *Seahawk*

The *Seahawk* is a twin-engine helicopter used for anti-submarine warfare, search and rescue, drug interdiction, anti-ship warfare, cargo lift, and special operations.

The Navy’s SH-60B Seahawk is an airborne platform based aboard cruisers,

destroyers, and frigates and deploys sonobuoys (sonic detectors) and torpedoes in an antisubmarine role. They also extend the range of the ship’s radar capabilities. The Navy’s SH-60F is carrier-based.

SQUADRONS

HS-2 Golden Falcons
HS-3 Tridents
HS-4 Black Knights
HS-5 Nightdippers
HS-6 Indians
HS-7 Dusty Dogs
HS-10 War Hawks
HS-11 Dragonslayers
HS-14 Chargers
HS-15 Red Lions
HCS-84 (USNR) Red Wolves

SH-60B/MH-60R

The MH-60R continues the legacy of the SH-60B mission by conducting ASW and ASUW from the decks of cruisers, destroyers and frigates and also deploys as a carrier-based squadron. The MH-60R adds a dipping sonar, multimode ISAR radar, enhanced ESM, EO/IR, self-defense suite digital torpedos and air-to-ground weapons.

SQUADRONS

HSL-37 Easy Riders
HSL-40 Airwolves
HSL-41 Seahawks (MH-60R)
HSL-42 Proud Warriors
HSL-43 Battle Cats
HSL-44 Swamp Foxes
HSL-45 Wolfpack
HSL-46 Grandmasters
HSL-47 Saberhawks
HSL-48 Vipers
HSL-49 Scorpions
HSL-51 Warlords

HSL-60(USNR) Jaguars
HSM-71 (MH-60R)
HSM-73 (MH-60R)

MH-60S *Nighthawk*

The MH-60S is a twin-engine helicopter used for logistics support, vertical replenishment, search and rescue, naval special warfare support and future missions to include organic airborne mine countermeasures and combat search and rescue.

SQUADRONS

HSC-2 Fleet Angels
HSC-3 Pack-Rats
HSC-8 Eightballers
HSC-21 Blackjacks
HSC-22 Sea Knights
HSC-23 Wild Cards
HSC-25 Island Knights
HSC-26 Chargers
HSC-28 Dragon Whales
HSC-85 High Rollers

VH-60N *Night Hawk*

The VH-60N is a twin-engine, all-weather helicopter flown by Marine Helicopter Squadron 1 and supports the executive transport mission for the President of the United States. The VH-60N is an executive transport helicopter derived from both the U.S. Army’s UH-60 *Black Hawk* and the U.S. Navy’s SH-60 *Seahawk* aircraft. The H-60 family of helicopters is widely used throughout the DOD for anti-submarine warfare, search and rescue, drug interdiction, anti-ship warfare, cargo lift and special operations. The VH-60N was first delivered to HMX-1 in 1989 as a replacement for the VH-1N.

SQUADRON

HMX-1 The Nighthawks

MH-53E *Sea Dragon*

The MH-53E, a mine-countermeasures derivative of the CH-53E *Super Stallion*, is heavier and has a greater fuel capacity than the *Super Stallion*. Capable of transporting up to 55 troops, the MH-53E can carry a 16-ton payload 50 nautical miles, or a 10-ton payload 500 nautical miles. In its primary mission of airborne mine countermeasures, the MH-53E is capable of towing a variety of minecountermeasures systems.

SQUADRONS

HM-14 (USNR) Vanguard
HM-15 (USNR) Blackhawks

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS

RQ-2A *Pioneer*

Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)

The *Pioneer* UAV system performs a wide variety of reconnaissance, surveillance, target acquisition and battle damage assessment missions. The UAV’s low radar cross section, low infrared signature and remote control versatility provides a degree of cover for the aircraft. Pioneer provides the tactical commander with real-time images of the battlefield or target.

Since first deployed as a land-based system in 1986, Pioneer is currently configured for operations on five LPD-class ships with a sixth ship under modifications.

The documented success of *Pioneer* in supporting combat operations and providing the battlefield commander critical intelligence information established the utility and importance of UAVs in combat.



▲ Sailors direct an MH-53E *Sea Dragon* helicopter assigned to Mine Counter Measures Squadron 15 landing on the flight deck of USS *Tarawa* (LHA 1).

TRAINERS

T-6A *Texan II*

The T-6A *Texan II* is a tandem-seat, turboprop trainer whose mission is to train Navy and Marine Corps pilots and naval flight officers. The aircraft is one component of the Joint Primary Aircraft Training System along with simulators, computer-aided academics, and a Training Integration Management System.

The joint program, that will replace

Navy T-34C aircraft, uses commercialoff-the-shelf subsystems to the maximum extent possible. The Navy’s total T-6A requirement is 315 aircraft. The Navy aircraft and ground-based training systems will be completely supported and maintained by commercial vendors with intermediate maintenance provided for selected systems at the operating site.

SQUADRONS

VT-4 Mighty Warbucks
VT-10 Wildcats

T-34C *Turbomentor*

The T-34C is used to provide primary flight training for student pilots. As a secondary mission, approximately 10 percent of the aircraft provide pilot proficiency and other aircraft support services to Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet; and Naval Air Systems Command’s “satellite sites” operated throughout CONUS. The T-34C was procured as a commercial derivative aircraft certified under an FAA-Type

Photo by MC3 Chelsea Kennedy



▲ NA2 Jeremy Thomas looks out from the door of an SH-60F *Sea Hawk* assigned to the “Black Knights” of Helicopter Anti-Submarine Squadron (HS) 4 during an ammo offload between the Military Sealift Command fast combat support ship USNS *Bridge* (T-AOE 10) and the Nimitz-class aircraft carrier USS *Ronald Reagan* (CVN 76).

Photo by McRichard Doolin

Certificate. Throughout its life, the aircraft has been operated and commercially supported by the Navy using FAA processes, procedures and certifications.

SQUADRONS

- VT-2 Doer Birds
- VT-3 Red Knights
- VT-6 Shooters
- VT-27 Boomers
- VT-28 Rangers

T-45A/C Goshawk

The T-45A, the Navy version of the British Aerospace Hawk aircraft, is used for intermediate and advanced portions of the Navy/Marine Corps pilot training program for jet carrier aviation and tactical strike missions. The T-45 includes an integrated training system that includes the aircraft, operations and instrument fighter simulators, academics and training integration system. There are two versions of T-45 aircraft currently in operational use at this time, the T-45A and T-45C derivatives. The T-45A, which became operational in 1991, contains an analog design cockpit while the new T-45C (delivery began in 1997) is built around a new digital “glass cockpit” design.

SQUADRONS

- VT-7 Eagles
- VT-9 Tigers
- VT-21 Redhawks
- VT-22 Golden Eagles

T-44A Pegasus

The T-44A is used to train Navy and Air Force pilots to fly multi-engine, turbo-prop aircraft such as the P-3 and the C-130.

SQUADRONS

- VT-31 Wise Owls
- VT-35 Stingrays

Photo by Lt. Jg. John A. Vancic



▲ A T-45A *Goshawk* executes a turning rejoin during a recent formation flight over South Texas.

T-39N/G Sabreliner

The T-39N *Sabreliner* is a multipurpose, low-wing, twin-jet aircraft. The 14 T-39Ns – derivatives of the commercial *Sabre* model 265-40 – are used for training undergraduate military flight officer students in radar navigation and airborne radar-intercept procedures. The eight T-39Gs – derivatives of the commercial *Sabre* model 265-60 - are used for student non-radar training.

SQUADRONS

- VT-4 Mighty Warbucks
- VT-10 Wildcats
- VT-86 Sabre Hawks

TH-57 Sea Ranger

The TH-57 *Sea Ranger* is a derivative of the commercial Bell *Jet Ranger* 206 and its

primary mission is to provide advanced rotary-wing training to Navy and Marine Corps pilots The TH-57 has two variants – TH-57B and TH-57C models. The TH-57B is used for primary visual flight rules training and the TH-57C is used for advanced instrument flight rules training.

SQUADRONS

- HT-8 Eightballers
- HT-18 Vigilant Eagles

SPECIAL SQUADRONS

- VC-6 Firebees
- VC-8 Redtails
- VX-1 Pioneers
- VX-9 Vampires
- TACRON-11 Dirigimi
- TACRON-12 Talons

- TACRON-21 Blackjacks
- TACRON-22 Skylords

F-5N/F Tiger

The F-5N is a single seat, twin-engine, tactical fighter and attack aircraft providing simulated air-to-air combat training. The aircraft is a dual-seat version, twin-engine, tactical fighter commonly used for training and adversary combat tactics. The aircraft serves in an aggressor-training role with simulation capability of current threat aircraft in fighter combat mode.

SQUADRONS

- VFC-13 Saints
- VFC-111 Sundowners

(Source: Naval Air Forces)

WEAPONS

STRATEGIC STRIKE

Trident II (D-5)

Larger and with longer range than *Trident I*, the *Trident II* was first tested aboard a submarine in March 1989 and deployed in 1990.

GENERAL-PURPOSE

BOMBS

The MK-80 series general-purpose bomb family was created in the late 1940s and has been the standard air-launched bomb for the services ever since. The general-purpose bomb family is designed to provide blast and fragmentation effects and is used extensively in a number of configurations including laser-guided bombs, Joint Direct Attack Munitions and air-delivered mining applications. The unguided versions of the general-purpose bomb can also be delivered in freefall or retarded modes depending upon mission requirements. There were three basic versions of these bombs in inventory for many years:

- 2500 pound MK 82/BLU 111
- 1,000 pound MK 83/BLU 110
- 2,000 pound MK 84/BLU 117

The remaining versions of the MK 80 series bombs are being converted from the MK designation to the Bomb-Live Unit (BLU) designation during new production.

The Navy’s MK 80 series bombs remaining in inventory are filled with H-6 high explosive; the newer BLU

series bombs incorporate a PBXN-109 explosive that provides less sensitive characteristics and is considered safer to handle and stow.

The Navy’s newest member to the BLU series is the BLU-126 low-collateral (LOCO) warhead. It is identical to the BLU-111 with the exception of the amount of PBXN-109 explosive filler. The aft end of the BLU-126 bomb is packed with approximately 27 pounds of explosive filler with the remainder of the bomb being filled with inert material.

Laser-Guided Bomb (LGB) Kits

LGB’s were developed to enhance the terminal accuracy of air-launched, general-purpose bombs and entered the fleet’s inventory in 1968. An LGB kit consists of a Computer Control Group (CCG) and Air Foil Group (AFG) normally attached to a general-purpose bomb to form an LGB.

The Dual Mode Laser Guided kit enhances existing LGB kits by adding GPS/INS capabilities. Like the LGB it consists of a CCG and an AFG.

Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM)

Joint direct attack munitions kits were jointly developed with the U.S. Air Force to provide increased accuracy for air-launched bombs. The JDAM kit consists of a tail kit and midbody strakes attached to a general purpose or penetrator bomb body -500, 1000, and 2000 lbs.

Guidance and control is provided by

Global Positioning System-aided inertial navigation system.

Laser Joint Direct Attack Munition (LJDAM)

Laser Joint Direct Attack Munition (LJDAM) is a precision guided bomb, consisting of a modular laser sensor integrated with inventory JDAM kits to provide moving target kill capability. The laser sensor kit is field-installed on the 500-lb version of JDAM.

Joint Stand-off Weapon (JSOW)

The JSOW is an air-launched “drop-and-forget” weapon that is capable of

approximately 60-nautical mile stand-off ranges. JSOW variants provide the fleet with a strike interdiction capability against soft and hardened targets such as fixed and relocatable air defense elements, parked aircraft, command and control facilities, light combat vehicles, industrial elements, bunkers, personnel, and, beginning in FY10, enemy surface ships.

Currently, two variants of JSOW are in the fleet: AGM-154A, which uses GPS/INS guidance and general purpose submunitions, and AGM-154C, which adds a terminal imaging infrared seeker and a two-stage broach warhead.



▲ AO3 Tristan Rose inspects ordnance staged on the bomb farm on the flight deck of USS *Enterprise* (CVN 65).

Photo by Mica Mincez-Reinsel



▲ AOAN Harold Doe from Strike Fighter Squadron 131 tightens a bolt on a computer-guided inert practice bomb on an F/A-18 *Hornet* aboard USS *Dwight D. Eisenhower* (CVN 69).

HARM (High-speed Anti-Radar Missile)

HARM is the standard anti-radar missile in the U.S. inventory. It's used as both a strike protection and anti-ship weapon. First deployed aboard USS *Kitty Hawk* (CV 63) in January 1984, it was first used in combat in April 1986 during raids on Libya.

HARPOON/SLAM-ER

The *Harpoon* and Stand-Off Land Attack Missile – Expanded Response (SLAM-ER) missiles are derivatives from the original *Harpoon*, which was conceived in 1965.

Harpoon

The Harpoon Block 1C is an air

or surface-launched, anti-ship, all-weather cruise missile which employs an autonomous active radar seeker to attack a wide variety of surface ship targets from standoff ranges. The Harpoon, which entered service in 1977, is currently carried by F/A-18 and P-3C aircraft as well as a portion of the DDG-51 and CG-47 surface ship classes for the US Navy.

Numerous air, surface and submarine platforms currently deploy Harpoon for 27 Foreign Military Sales (FMS) international customers. Harpoon Block III is a retrofit kit currently under development to add a Network Enabled Weapon (NEW) datalink and GPS guidance to provide target selectivity to the combat proven Harpoon missile.

Stand-Off Land Attack Missile-Expanded Response (SLAM-ER)

SLAM-ER is an upgrade to the SLAM missile which adds Tomahawk derivative planar wings to increase flight range to more than 150 nautical miles and a titanium warhead for increased hardened target penetration. SLAM-ER also includes software improvements which allow the pilot to precisely select a target impact point from a cockpit display of the Infrared Image of the target. Improved mission planning is provided to simplify and shorten operator mission planning timelines.

SLAM-ER is used to attack critical nodes of high value fixed and relocatable land targets as well as surface ship targets underway or pier side. SLAM-ER is currently deployed from F/A-18 and P-3C aircraft and is planned for the P-8A aircraft. SLAM-ER is currently in production for Foreign Military Sales (FMS) international customers.

MAVERICK

The *Maverick* is a short-range, air-to-surface, tactical missile. The version used by the Navy carries a warhead designed to penetrate large, hard targets. First deployed in August 1972.

TOMAHAWK CRUISE MISSILE

An all-weather, ship- or submarine-launched, cruise missile. *Tomahawks* have proven to be highly survivable weapons due to their low radar detectability and terrain/wave-skimming flight. First deployed in 1986.

The Tomahawk Land-Attack Missile (TLAM) is an all-weather subsonic cruise missile that can be fired from surface or submarine launch platforms. The conventional, land-attack, unitary variant carries a 1,000-pound-class warhead (TLAM-C) while the submunitions dispenser variant carries 166 combined-effects bomblets (TLAM-D). The Block III version incorporates engine improvements, an insensitive extended range warhead, time-of-arrival control and navigation capability using an improved Digital Scene Matching Area Correlator and Global Positioning system (GPS) – which can significantly reduce mission-



Photo courtesy of the Missile Defense Agency

▲ Two modified *Standard Missile-2 Block IV* interceptors are launched from USS *Lake Erie* (CG 70) during a Missile Defense Agency test to intercept a short-range ballistic missile target.

planning time and increase navigation and terminal accuracy.

The *Tomahawk* was used operationally for the first time during Operation Desert Storm. Tomahawks were fired against targets in Afghanistan in October 2001 during Operation Enduring Freedom. During Operation Iraqi Freedom in March 2003, 802 Tomahawks were fired against Iraq.

Tomahawk Block IV (TLAM-E) – “Tactical Tomahawk” – has capability enhancements that include (a) increased flexibility utilizing two-way satellite communications to reprogram the missile in-flight to a new aimpoint or preplanned mission, send a new mission to the missile en route to a new target and missile health and status messages during the flight; (b) increased responsiveness with faster launch timelines, mission-planning capability aboard the launch platform, loiter capability in the area of emerging targets, the ability to provide battle-damage indication in the target area and the

capability to provide a single-frame image of the target or other area of interest along the missile flight path; and (c) improved affordability: Full-rate production of the Tactical Tomahawk began in July 2004.

ANTI-AIR WARFARE (AAW) AIRCRAFT GUNS M61-A1

This 20mm Gatling gun, which also forms the basis for the *Phalanx* Close-In Weapons System (see “Shipboard Guns,” page 48), is mounted aboard the F/A-18 *Hornet*.

SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES RIM-116 Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM)

Developed jointly with the Federal Republic of Germany, RAM provides ships with a low-cost, self-defense system against anti-ship missiles and asymmetric air and surface threats.



▲ A RIM-7P NATO *Sea Sparrow* missile launches from *Sea Sparrow Mount 4* aboard USS *Abraham Lincoln* (CVN 72) during a stream raid shoot exercise while underway off the coast of Southern California.

Standard Missile

Standard Missile 2 (SM-2) is the Navy's primary surface-to-air defense weapon. It is an integral part of the *AEGIS* Weapons System aboard *Ticonderoga* and *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyers. Types: SM-2 MR (Block III, IIIA, IIIB) SM-2 Block IV Extended Range

AIR-TO-AIR MISSILES Advanced, Medium-Range, Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM)

An all-weather, all-environment, radar-guided missile developed as a follow-on to the *Sparrow* missile series.

AMRAAM is smaller, faster, lighter and has improved capabilities against very low-altitude and high-altitude targets in an electronic countermeasure environment. Its active radar, in conjunction with an inertial reference unit and microcomputer system, makes the missile less dependent on the aircraft fire control system enabling the pilot to aim and fire several missiles at multiple targets.

The *AMRAAM* is a result of a joint U.S. Navy and U.S. Air Force development effort and is in service with numerous NATO and Allied countries. The *AMRAAM* was deployed in September 1991 and is carried on the F/A-18 *Hornet*.

AIM-54 Phoenix Missile

The *Phoenix* missile is the Navy's only long-range, air-to-air missile. The missile is designed for use in all-weather and heavy jamming environments. The improved *Phoenix*, the AIM-54C, can better counter projected threats from tactical aircraft and cruise missiles.

Sparrow/Sea Sparrow

A highly-maneuverable, all-weather, beyond-visual-range, semi-active radar homing air-to-air missile used by the United States, NATO and other allied forces. Current air-to-air versions are carried on the F/A-18 aircraft.

A shipboard version, th *Sea Sparrow*, provides U.S. Navy and NATO ships with an effective, anti-air weapon. First deployed in 1958, numerous models and upgrades have occurred to the *Sparrow* missile family.

The first production of Evolved Sea Sparrow Missiles (ESSM) was delivered to the fleet in late 2002. The new missile provides the primary air defense for capital ships of 10 nations participating in the program.

Sidewinder

The *Sidewinder* is a short-range, infrared, within visual range air-to-air missile used by the United States, NATO and other allied nations. The missile has been through a number of modernizations, and the current fleet weapon is the AIM-9M. The missile is an all-aspect, heat-seeking missile with improved capabilities against countermeasures.

A major modification to the AIM-9M *Sidewinder* is the AIM-9X. The AIM-9X is a joint U.S. Navy and U.S. Air Force program that upgrades the missile with a staring focal plan array in the seeker, and extremely agile airframe and state-of-the-art signal processors resulting in enhanced target acquisition, missile kinematics and improved infrared counter-countermeasure capabilities. The missile's high off bore sight capability can

be coupled to a helmet-mounted cueing system that will revolutionize the way that air-to-air missiles are employed. The *Sidewinder* is currently deployed on the F/A-18, AV-8 and AH-1 aircraft.

SHIPBOARD GUNS
MK 45 – 5-inch 54/62 caliber gun

This fully-automatic naval gun provides surface combatants accurate naval, gunfire against fast, highly-maneuverable, surface targets, air threats and shore batteries during amphibious operations.

MK 38 – 25 mm machine gun system

This single-barrel, air-cooled, heavy machine gun is effective up to 2,000 yards (Mod 2). Mod 2 was developed in 2003 to improve ship self defense and meets the needs of ships throughout the fleet, especially those operating in the Persian Gulf.

MK 75 – 76mm/62 caliber, 3-inch gun

Best suited for use aboard smaller combat vessels, the MK 75 features rapid fire capability with low manning requirements. The gun was approved for fleet use in 1975 and was first deployed aboard USS *Oliver Hazard Perry* (FFG 7) in 1978.

***Phalanx* Close-In Weapons System (CIWS)**

The *Phalanx* CIWS combines a 20mm Gatling gun with search and tracking radar to provide surface ships with terminal defense against anti-ship missiles. The system underwent operational tests and evaluation on board USS *Bigelow* (DD

942) in 1977 and went into production in 1978 with the first systems installed aboard USS *Coral Sea* (CV 43) in 1980.

Phalanx automatically detects, tracks, and engages air warfare threats while the Block 1B’s man-in-the-loop system counters emerging littoral warfare threats.

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE (ASW) TORPEDOES
MK 46

The MK 46 Mod 5A(S) torpedo achieved its initial operational capability and was introduced into the fleet in 1979. It can be launched from fixed and rotary-wing aircraft and surface combatants VLA and torpedo tubes. Full-up MK 46 torpedoes are no longer being produced. In 1987, a major upgrade program enhanced the performance of the MK 46 Mod 5A(S) in shallow water.

A service life extension program was initiated in 1992 to extend the life of the MK 46 Mod 5A(S), convert it to the MK 46 Mod 5A(SW) and to provide additional shallow water and bottom avoidance modes. The MK 46 Mod 5A(SW) was introduced to the fleet in 1996.

MK 48

The MK 48 heavyweight torpedo is used solely by submarines and is employed as the primary ASW and anti-surface ship weapon aboard attack, ballistic missile and guided-missile submarines. Developed by the Applied Research Laboratory, The Pennsylvania State University, and Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Baltimore, the MK 48 and its subsequent variants have been in service with the Navy

since 1972. Its latest version, MK 48 Mod 7 Common Broad Advanced Sonar System (CBASS) torpedo is optimized for both deep and littoral waters and has advanced counter-countermeasure capabilities.

MK 50

The MK 50 is a highly capable undersea weapon for U.S. Navy aircraft and surface ships. It is an advanced lightweight digital torpedo designed for use against faster, deeper-diving and more sophisticated submarines.

The stored chemical energy propulsion system develops full power at all depths and is capable of multi-speed operations required by the tactical situation.

Although full-up torpedoes have



▲ A gunner stationed aboard the amphibious transport dock ship USS *Juneau* (LPD 10) fires a twin 50-caliber machine-gun during a live fire training exercise.

not been produced since 1993, the Block I software upgrade program has enhanced the MK 50’s shallow water and countermeasure capability.

MK 54

The MK 54 “MAKO” Lightweight Torpedo integrates existing torpedo hardware and software from the MK 46, MK 50, and MK 48 with state-of-the-art commercial-off-the-shelf digital signal processing technology. It incorporates an advanced guidance and control section and tactical software improvements to significantly increase shallow water counter-countermeasure capability at reduced lifecycle costs.

MINES
MK 67 Submarine Launched Mobile Mine (SLMM)

Based on the MK 37 torpedo, the SLMM is a submarine-deployed mine used for covert mining in hostile environments. The MK 67 began active service in 1987.

Quickstrike

The *Quickstrike* is a family of shallow water, aircraft-laid mines used primarily against surface ships. The MK 65 mine is a thin-walled mine casing. MK 62 and MK 63 mines are converted, general purpose bombs. All were approved for service use in the early 1980s.

MK 56

The MK 56 aircraft-laid, moored mine is primarily an ASW mine (the oldest still in use). It reached initial operating capability in 1962.

(*Sources: Naval Sea Systems Command and Naval Air Systems Command*)

EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE

COMMANDER NAVY EXPEDITIONARY COMBAT COMMAND (NECC), NORFOLK

NECC serves as the single functional command for the Navy’s expeditionary forces and as central management for the readiness, resources, manning, training and equipping of those forces.

NECC is a command element and force provider for integrated maritime expeditionary missions. NECC is a core expeditionary force providing effective waterborne and ashore anti-terrorism, force protection, theater security cooperation and engagement, and humanitarian assistance/ disaster relief contingency response. Upon request, NECC supplements Coast Guard homeland security requirements while training and equipping forces to support joint mission requirements.

MARITIME EXPEDITIONARY SECURITY FORCE (MESF)

MESF provides inshore and coastal surveillance, security and antiterrorism for aircraft, airfields, campsites, convoys and convoy routes, ports, harbors, anchorages, approaches, roadsteads and other inshore or coastal areas of importance.

Additionally, MESF embarks security teams on board Navy and merchant vessels to provide in-transit security protection. Maritime Expeditionary Security

Squadrons are deployable worldwide and operate sophisticated surveillance and communications equipment supporting landward, seaward and embarked security forces. Together, these forces provide security to vital shipping, forces and infrastructure in the littoral regions.

Maritime Expeditionary Security Group 1, San Diego

Maritime Expeditionary Security Squadron ONE (MESRON 1), San Diego
MESRON 3, San Diego
MESRON 5, San Diego
MESRON 7, Guam
MESRON 9, Everett, Wash.

Maritime Expeditionary Security Group 2, Portsmouth, Va.

MESRON 2, Portsmouth, Va.
MESRON 4, Portsmouth, Va.
MESRON 6, Portsmouth, Va.
MESRON 8, Newport, R.I.
MESRON 10, Jacksonville, Fla.

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)

EOD conducts counter IED operations, renders safe explosive hazards and disarms underwater explosives such as mines. EOD technicians can handle chemical, biological and radiological threats, and are the only military EOD force that can both parachute from the air to reach distant targets or dive under the sea to disarm weapons. Mobile diving and salvage units clear harbors of

navigation hazards, engage in underwater search and recovery operations, and perform limited underwater repairs on ships.

Commander, EOD Group 1, San Diego

EOD Mobile Unit (EODMU) 1, San Diego
EODMU 3, San Diego
EODMU 5, Guam
EODMU 11, Whidbey Island, Wash.
Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit (MDSU) 1, Pearl Harbor
EOD Training and Evaluation Unit (TEU) 1, San Diego

EOD Operational Support Unit 7, San Diego

Commander EOD Group 2, Norfolk

EODMU 2, Norfolk
EODMU 6, Norfolk
EODMU 8, Sigonella, Italy
EODMU 12, Norfolk
EOD Expeditionary Support Unit 2, Norfolk
EODTEU 2, Virginia Beach, Va.
MDSU 2, Norfolk
EOD Operational Support Unit 10, Virginia Beach, Va.



▲ Members of the visit, board, search and seizure team assigned to Maritime Expeditionary Squadron (MESRON) 2 embarked aboard the aircraft carrier USS *Abraham Lincoln* (CVN 72) approach the amphibious assault ship USS *Nassau* (LHA 4) which awaits on the horizon.



▲ Petty Officer 1st Class Jason Null, left and Petty Officer 2nd Class Brian Sheffield, both assigned to Explosive Ordnance Disposal Mobile Unit (EOD MU) 12, reload 5.56mm magazines during periodic weapons assessment at Forward Operating Base Warhorse.

NAVY EXPEDITIONARY LOGISTICS SUPPORT GROUP (NAVELSG), WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

NAVELSG delivers worldwide expeditionary logistics with active and Reserve personnel to conduct port and air cargo handling missions, customs inspections, contingency contracting capabilities, fuels distribution, freight terminal and warehouse operations, postal services, and ordnance reporting and handling. As part of NECC, NAVELSG deploys adaptive force packages providing expeditionary logistics to combatant commanders and component commanders, and provides support to all NECC deployed

commands, detachments and teams. The realignment provides multifunction logistics detachments with organic command and control to support both CONUS and OCONUS NECC operations.

Navy Cargo Handling and Port Group (NAVCHAPGRU) 1
Navy Cargo Handling Battalion 1, Williamsburg, Va.

NAVCHAPGRU 2
NCHB 4, Charleston, S.C.
Navy Ordnance Reporting and Handling Battalion (NORHB), Yorktown, Va.

NAVCHAPGRU 3
NCHB 7, Great Lakes, Ill.
NCHB 8, Fort Dix, N.J.
NCHB 9, Columbus, Ohio

NAVCHAPGRU 4
NCHB 11, Jacksonville, Fla.
NCHB 12, Bessemer, Ala.
NCHB 13, Gulfport, Miss.

NAVCHAPGRU 5
NCHB 3, Alameda, Calif.
NCHB 5, Tacoma, Wash.
NCHB 14, Port Hueneme, Calif.

NAVELSG Training and Evaluation Unit, Williamsburg, Va.
NAVELSG Expeditionary Support Unit, Williamsburg, Va.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FORCE
The Naval Construction Force (Seabees) provides a wide range of construction in support of operating forces, including roads, bridges, bunkers, airfields and logistics bases.

It provides responsive support to disaster recovery operations; performs civic action projects as part of the Navy’s theater security cooperation program; and provides force protection for personnel and construction projects. “We Build, We Fight.”

1st Naval Construction Division, Norfolk
1st Naval Construction Division Forward, Pearl Harbor

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION REGIMENTS
1st Naval Construction Regiment, Port Hueneme, Calif.
Naval Mobile Construction Battalion (NMCB) 17, Colorado Springs, Colo.
NMCB 18, Seattle, Wash.
Naval Construction Force Support Unit 2, Port Hueneme, Calif.

3rd Naval Construction Regiment, Atlanta
NMCB 14, Jacksonville, Fla.
NMCB 26, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
NMCB 24, Huntsville, Ala.

7th Naval Construction Regiment, Newport, R.I.
NMCB 21, Lakehurst, N.J.
NMCB 26, Mt. Clemens, Minn.
NMCB 27, Brunswick, Maine

9th Naval Construction Regiment, Ft Worth, Texas
NMCB 15, Kansas City, Mo.
NMCB 22, Fort Worth, Texas
NMCB 25, Fort McCoy, Wis.
NMCB 28, Shreveport, La.

22nd Naval Construction Regiment, Gulfport, Miss.
NMCB 1, Gulfport, Miss.
NMCB 11, Gulfport, Miss.
NMCB 74, Gulfport, Miss.

25th Naval Construction Regiment, Gulfport, Miss.
NMCB 7, Gulfport, Miss.
NMCB 133, Gulfport, Miss.
Underwater Construction Team (UCT) 1, Norfolk
Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit 202, Norfolk

30th Naval Construction Regiment, Port Hueneme, Calif.
NMCB 3, Port Hueneme, Calif.
NMCB 4, Port Hueneme, Calif.
NMCB 5, Port Hueneme, Calif.
NMCB 40, Port Hueneme, Calif.
Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit 303, San Diego
UCT 2, Port Hueneme, Calif.

Seabee Readiness Groups
20th Seabee Readiness Group, Gulfport, Miss.
31st Seabee Readiness Group, Port Hueneme, Calif.

RIVERINE FORCE
The riverine force establishes and maintains control of rivers and waterways for military and civil purposes, denies terrorists the use of the maritime environment, and destroys waterborne hostile forces as necessary. The riverine force combats sea-based terrorism and other illegal activities, such as hijacking, piracy and human trafficking.



▲ Sailors assigned to Riverine Squadron 1 patrol the Euphrates River.

Riverine Group 1, Norfolk
Riverine Squadron (RIVRON) 1, Norfolk
RIVRON 2, Norfolk
RIVRON 3, Yorktown, Va.

MARITIME CIVIL AFFAIRS GROUP (MCAG), LITTLE CREEK, VA.

MCAG is an enabling force working directly with the civil authorities and civilian populations within a combatant commander’s maritime area of operations to lessen the impact of military operations imposed during peace time and periods of declared war, and increase the impact of humanitarian response and contingency operations in support of theater security cooperation plans. MCAG forces provide assistance with the restoration of local infrastructures in the aftermath of military operations or natural and

man-made disasters, and participate in regional engagement activities intended to build support for the U.S. government. Maritime civil affairs forces operate from shore and afloat.

MCAG meets a unique need in the maritime environment -- operating in locations ranging from permissive to hostile, they participate in the planning and conduct of civil military operations focusing on varied areas such as major combatant evacuations, maritime security operations, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, non-combatant evacuations and refugee operations. MCAG also coordinates military disaster response and humanitarian relief operations with non-government organizations. Further, MCAG works to deny terrorists safe-havens by assisting partner nations in extending authority and the rule of law into previously ungoverned areas.



▲ Sailors assigned to Explosive Ordnance Disposal Platoon 222 perform a special patrol insertion and extraction exercise from USNS Supply (T-AOE 6) in the Gulf of Oman.

Maritime Civil Affairs Squadron 1, San Diego
Maritime Civil Affairs Squadron 2, Yorktown, Va.

EXPEDITIONARY TRAINING COMMAND (ETC) NORFOLK
ETC supports combatant commanders’ theater security cooperation efforts by delivering timely, focused and customized training to partner nations. As needed,

ETC draws technical expertise from across the NECC force and DOD to provide the right trainer for the mission. Host nation training supports critical regional stability by helping improve the host nation’s objectives, specifically to maximize capabilities in exercising maritime sovereignty.

EXPEDITIONARY COMBAT READINESS CENTER (ECRC) NORFOLK

ECRC coordinates with the U.S. Army across 14 states to oversee all administrative processing, equipping, training, deployment and re-deployment of Sailors assigned as individual augmentees, in-lieu of forces and to provisional units committed to joint and maritime security operations. ECRC Det. Kuwait
ECRC Det. Iraq
ECRC Det. Afghanistan

NAVY EXPEDITIONARY INTELLIGENCE COMMAND (NEIC), VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

NEIC capabilities provide timely, relevant force protection indications, warnings and tactical intelligence which enables combatant commanders to conduct missions across the spectrum of expeditionary operations; including major combat operations, maritime security operations, combat engineering/construction, theater security cooperation support, security assistance, foreign military training, maritime civil affairs and riverine operations.

(Source: Navy Expeditionary Combat Command)

SPECIAL WARFARE

COMMANDER NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE COMMAND, CORONADO, CALIF.

Commander, Naval Special Warfare Group (NSWG) 1, Coronado, Calif.

SEAL Teams 1/3/5/7
Logistics Support Unit 1, Coronado, Calif.
Support Activity 1, Coronado, Calif.
Naval Special Warfare Unit 1, Guam
Naval Special Warfare Unit 3, Bahrain

Commander, Naval Special Warfare Group (NSWG) 2, Little Creek, Va.

SEAL Teams 2/4/8/10
Logistics Support Unit 2, Little Creek, Va.
Support Activity 2, Little Creek, Va.
Naval Special Warfare Unit 2, Germany

Commander, Naval Special Warfare Group (NSWG) 3, Coronado, Calif.

SEAL Delivery Vehicle Team 1, Pearl City, Hawaii
SEAL Delivery Vehicle Detachment 2, Little Creek, Va.

Commander, Naval Special Warfare Group (NSWG) 4, Little Creek, Va.

Special Boat Team 12, Coronado, Calif.
Special Boat Team 20, Little Creek, Va.
Special Boat Team 22, Stennis, Miss.

Naval Special Warfare Center (NSWC), Coronado, Calif.

Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School (NAVSCIATTS), Stennis, Miss.
Naval Special Warfare Advanced Training Command, Coronado, Calif.

Navy Parachute Team “Leap Frogs,” Coronado, Calif.

Naval Special Warfare Recruiting Directorate, Coronado, Calif.

Commander, Naval Special Warfare Group 11 (Reserve Force)

Operational Support Team 17, Coronado, Calif.

Operational Support Team 18, Little Creek, Va.

Commander, Naval Special Warfare Development Group, Dam Neck, Va.

(Source: Naval Special Warfare Command)



▲ Naval special warfare 11-meter rigid-hull inflatable boats transit Pamlico Sound to a live-fire training range near Piney Island, N.C.

Hospital corpsmen, working as flight deck handlers aboard USNS *Mercy* (T-AH 19), run clear after removing the chains from an MH-60S *Seahawk* helicopter deployed in support of *Pacific Partnership* 2008.

Photo by MC3 Joshua Valcarcel





United States Navy Ethos

We are the United States Navy, our Nation's sea power – ready guardians of peace, victorious in war.

We are professional Sailors and Civilians – a diverse and agile force exemplifying the highest standards of service to our Nation, at home and abroad, at sea and ashore.

Integrity is the foundation of our conduct; respect for others is fundamental to our character; decisive leadership is crucial to our success.

We are a team, disciplined and well-prepared, committed to mission accomplishment. We do not waver in our dedication and accountability to our Shipmates and families.

We are patriots, forged by the Navy's core values of Honor, Courage and Commitment. In times of war and peace, our actions reflect our proud heritage and tradition.

We defend our Nation and prevail in the face of adversity with strength, determination, and dignity.

We are the United States Navy.