

ALL HANDS



OWNERS + OPERATORS

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MANUAL



[On the Front Cover]
Sailors aboard the guided-missile cruiser USS Chosin (CG 65) wave to an MH-60S Sea Hawk helicopter, not pictured, during RIMPAC 2014.
Photo by MC2 Jacob Estes

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ALL HANDS

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* Fold out poster of Enlisted Ratings, Warfare Pins, Armed Forces Ranks, Order of Precedence and Devices included.

The underway replenishment detail works together to pull over the refueling probe during refueling at sea onboard USS Samuel B. Roberts (FFG 58). Photo by Ensign Evan R. Albright

OUR CORE RESPONSIBILITIES

Deter aggression and, if deterrence fails, win our nation's wars. Employ the global reach and persistent presence of forward-stationed and rotational forces to secure the nation from direct attack, assure joint operational access and retain global freedom of action. With global partners, protect the maritime freedom that is the basis for global prosperity. Foster and sustain cooperative relationships with an expanding set of allies and international partners to enhance global security.

PRIORITIES

The enduring responsibilities of each CNO:

- Remain ready to meet current challenges, today.
- Build a relevant and capable future force.
- Enable and support our Sailors, Navy civilians, and their families.

VISION

Navy's contribution and characteristics over the next 10-15 years:

The U.S. Navy will remain critical to national security and economic prosperity.

- The Navy will continue to be at the front line of our nation's efforts in war and peace with a proud heritage of success in battle on, above, and below the sea.
- The Navy will continue protecting the interconnected systems of trade, information, and security that underpin American prosperity.

Operating forward across the globe, the Navy will provide the nation offshore options to win today and advance our interests in an era of uncertainty.

- We will deliver credible capability for deterrence, sea control, and power projection to deter or contain conflict and fight and win wars.
- As ground forces draw down in the Middle East, the Navy will continue to deter aggression and reassure our partners – we will have the watch.

Ready Sailors and civilians will remain the source of the Navy's warfighting capability.

- Our people will be diverse in experience, background and ideas; personally and professionally ready; and proficient in the operation of their weapons and systems.
- Our Sailors and civilians will continue a two-century tradition of warfighting excellence, adaptation, and resilience.
- Our character and our actions will remain guided by our commitment to the

nation and to each other as part of one Navy team.

We will address economic change by being effective and efficient. We will innovate to:

- Use new technologies and operating concepts to sharpen our warfighting advantage against evolving threats.
- Operate forward at strategic maritime crossroads.
- Sustain our fleet capability through effective maintenance, timely modernization, and sustained production of proven ships and aircraft.
- Provide our Sailors confidence in their equipment and in their own skills.

Over the next 10 to 15 years, the Navy will evolve and remain the preeminent maritime force.

- The reach and effectiveness of ships and aircraft will be greatly expanded through new and updated weapons, unmanned systems, sensors, and increased power.
- The Air-Sea Battle Concept will be implemented to sustain U.S. freedom of action and joint assured access.
- Unmanned systems in the air and water will employ greater autonomy and be fully integrated with their manned counterparts.
- The Navy will continue to dominate the undersea domain using a network of sensors and platforms with expanded reach and persistence from unmanned autonomous systems.
- Cyberspace will be operationalized with capabilities that span the electromagnetic spectrum providing superior awareness and control when and where we need it.

Our forces will operate forward in new and flexible ways with access to strategic maritime crossroads.

- Our posture will be focused and improved using a combination of rotational deployments, forward bases, temporary and austere facilities and partner nation ports.

- Our forward presence will build on and strengthen our partnerships and alliances where sea lanes, resources, and vital U.S. interests intersect.

TENETS

The key considerations we should apply to every decision:

WARFIGHTING FIRST

Be ready to fight and win today, while building the ability to win tomorrow.

OPERATE FORWARD

Provide offshore options to deter, influence and win in an era of uncertainty.

BE READY

Harness the teamwork, talent and imagination of our diverse force to be ready to fight and responsibly employ our resources.

The starting point for developing and executing our plans:

- Our primary mission is warfighting. All our efforts to improve capabilities, develop people, and structure our organizations should be grounded in this fundamental responsibility.
- People are the Navy's foundation. We have a professional and moral obligation to uphold a covenant with Sailors, civilians and their families – to ably lead, equip, train and motivate.
- Our approach should be Joint and combined when possible. However, we own the sea, and must also be able to operate independently when necessary.
- Our primary joint partner is the U.S. Marine Corps. We must continue to evolve how we will operate and fight as expeditionary warfare partners.
- At sea and ashore, we must be ready to part with Navy roles, programs and traditions if they are not integral to our future vision or a core element of our mission.
- We must ensure today's force is ready for its assigned missions. Maintaining ships and aircraft to their expected service lives is an essential contribution to fleet capacity.
- Our Navy ethos defines us and describes the standard for character and behavior.
- We must clearly and directly communicate our intent and expectations both within and outside the Navy.
- I believe in the "charge of command." We will train and empower our leaders with authorities commensurate with their responsibilities.

NUMBERED FLEETS



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

roughly 50/50 percent split between the Pacific and the Atlantic to about a 60/40 split by 2020.

To advance regional partnerships and alliances and enhance interoperability with navies across the region, PACFLT conducts hundreds of training exercises and professional engagements, ranging from the biannual Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) - the world's largest maritime warfighting exercise - to the annual humanitarian assistance and disaster relief preparedness mission, Pacific Partnership.

Maintaining a credible forward presence built on trust and cooperation with allies and partners, PACFLT advances Asia-Pacific regional security and prosperity, and continues to be a credibly led, combat-ready and surge-ready fleet prepared in peace, crisis or war.

U.S. 3rd Fleet
Headquarters: San Diego
Mission: U.S. 3rd Fleet delivers combat-ready naval forces, leads fleet operations in the Eastern Pacific and defines future fleet requirements to deter aggression, preserve freedom of the seas and promote peace and security.

U.S. 3rd Fleet trains, certifies, and deploys combat ready naval forces prepared to face a full range of missions—from humanitarian and peacekeeping operations, to major regional conflicts, to ballistic missile defense—around

U.S. Fleet Forces Command
Headquarters: Norfolk
Mission: U.S. Fleet Forces (USFF) trains, certifies, and provides combat-ready Navy forces to combatant commanders that are capable of conducting prompt, sustained naval, joint, and combined operations in support of U.S. national interests. USFF is the Navy component commander providing direct support to U.S. Northern Command and also provides operational planning and coordination support to commander, 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. The CNO has also delegated to commander, USFF authority to generate and communicate Navy global force management solutions.

More than 900 Sailors and Marines assigned to the amphibious assault ship Pre-Commissioning Unit (PCU) America (LHA 6) march to the ship to take custody of it.
 Photo by MC1 Vladimir Ramos

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. PACFLT enhances stability, promotes maritime security and freedom of the seas, defends the homeland, deters aggression and when necessary, stands ready to fight tonight and conduct decisive combat action against the enemy.

PACFLT remains the world's largest naval command, extending from the West Coast of the United States, into the Indian Ocean, encompassing three oceans, six continents, and more than half the Earth's surface. PACFLT consists of approximately 180 ships, nearly 2,000 aircraft, and 140,000 Sailors and civilians all dedicated to protecting our mutual security interests. In support of PACFLT's leading role in America's rebalance to the Asia-Pacific, the Navy will re-posture its forces from today's

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the globe. In fulfilling that role, 3rd Fleet provides the realistic, relevant training necessary for an effective global Navy. Additionally, 3rd Fleet leads numerous multi-lateral exercises, including the world's largest international maritime exercise, Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC). Through these and other activities, 3rd Fleet helps build and sustain joint, interagency and international relationships that strengthen our ability to respond to crises, and protects the collective maritime interests of the U.S. and its allies and partners.

AO: Pacific Ocean from the North Pole to the South Pole and from the continental 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/U.S. 4th Fleet (USNAVSO/FOURTHFLT) employs maritime forces in cooperative maritime security operations in order to maintain access, enhance interoperability, and build enduring partnerships that foster regional security in the U.S. Southern Command area of responsibility (AOR).

Lines of Operation:

- Security Cooperation Activities
- Maritime Security Operations
- Contingency Operations

Lines of Effort:

- Detection and Monitoring (D&M)
- Southern Seas (SSEAS)
- Continuing Promise (CP)
- Southern Partnership Station (SPS)

USNAVSO/FOURTHFLT directs U.S. Naval Forces involved in D&M during countering illicit trafficking (CIT) operations supporting Joint Interagency Task Force South (JIATF-South) as part of Operation MARTILLO. In addition USNAVSO/FOURTHFLT directs U.S. Naval Forces that conduct multi-national maritime exercises UNITAS, PANAMAX, as part of Southern Seas, and forces involved in Continuing Promise and Southern Partnership Station.

USNAVSO/FOURTHFLT directs operations and force protection at the U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and operates a cooperative security location (CSL) at the Comalapa International Airport in El Salvador that supports the region's multi-national CIT efforts.



USS Truxtun (DDG 103) conducts a replenishment-at-sea with USNS Tippecanoe (T-AO 199), while supporting efforts in the U.S. 5th Fleet area of responsibility.

Photo by MC3 Scott Barnes

AO: As the Navy Component Commander for U.S. Southern Command, the AOR encompasses 31 countries and 15 areas of special sovereignty. It includes the land masses of Central and South America south of Mexico, about one-sixth of the landmass of the world assigned to geographic combatant commands, but is primarily a maritime theater, encompassing portions of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the entire Caribbean Sea.

**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 that conducts maritime operations to help ensure security and stability throughout the region, promotes U.S. interests, prevents regional conflict and defeats our adversaries.

COMUSNAVCENT acts in concert with other Central Command components, combined maritime forces and joint task forces to deter destabilizing activities and promote a lawful maritime order in the Central Command's AO.

U.S. and coalition forces conduct missions in support of Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom as well as maritime security operations in the Arabian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Red Sea and off the coast of Somalia.

Operations in the NAVCENT area are focused on reassuring regional partners of the United States' commitment to security, that promotes stability and global prosperity. These operations protect maritime infrastructure,

deter and disrupt piracy, prevent drug and weapons smuggling and deny violent extremists use of the maritime environment as a venue for attack.

AO: Approximately five million square miles, including the Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, Arabian Sea, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea and parts of the Indian Ocean. This expanse, comprised of 22 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 and Africa/
U.S. 6th Fleet**

Headquarters: Naples, Italy
Mission: Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe-Africa/Commander, U.S. 6th Fleet (CNE-CNA/C6F) is the maritime component of both U.S. European Command and U.S. Africa Command. CNE-CAN/C6F, headquartered in Naples, Italy, conducts the full spectrum of naval operations, often in concert with allied, joint, and interagency partners, in order to advance U.S. national interests and security and stability in Europe and Africa.

CNE-CNA/C6F efforts are organized along three lines of operation: sustain warfighting readiness; strengthen alliances and partnerships; and conduct operations forward.

CNE-CNA/C6F mission areas consist of ballistic missile defense; intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance; precision strike; counter terrorism; non-combatant evacuation operations; counter-illicit trafficking; and logistics sustainment.

Additionally, CNE-CNA/C6F facilitates the international collaborative maritime capacity building program Africa Partnership Station (APS). APS aims to enhance African maritime forces' information sharing practices, response capabilities, and regional cooperation to improve safety and security in the waters around Africa.

AO: The CNE-CNA/C6F area of responsibility extends over 20 million square nautical miles of ocean and includes a landmass extending more than 14 million square miles. It touches three continents and encompasses more than 67 percent of the Earth's coastline, 30 percent of its landmass, and nearly 40 percent of the world's population. It includes all of Russia, Europe and nearly the entire continent of Africa and encompasses 105 countries with a combined population of more than one billion people.

The CNE-CNA/C6F AO covers approximately half of the Atlantic Ocean, from the North Pole to Antarctica, as well as the Adriatic, Baltic, Barents, Black, Caspian, Mediterranean and North Seas and half of the Indian Ocean.

Flagship: USS Mount Whitney (LCC 20)

U.S. 7th Fleet

Headquarters: Yokosuka, Japan
Mission: The U.S. 7th Fleet (C7F) operates in the largest of the U.S. Navy's numbered fleets. At any given time there are 70-80 ships and submarines, 140 aircraft and approximately 40,000 Sailors and Marines in region.

C7F has maintained a continuous forward presence in the Indo-Asia Pacific since being founded in Australia in 1943, providing security and stability to the region, upholding key alliances and building upon maritime partnerships.

C7F uses both forward-deployed ships from Japan, Singapore, Guam and other locations as well as rotationally-deployed ships from the West Coast to execute military operations across the spectrum, from major combat operations to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.

C7F forces operate in the region every day of the year and work closely to build partnerships with our allies, partners and friends while allowing for rapid response to any crisis, natural or man-made.

Building partnerships and familiarity helps improve stability through cooperation, avoid misunderstandings and prevents unnecessary military escalation. C7F units typically take

part in 100 bilateral & multilateral exercises and 200 port visits each year, comprising 1,800 total days of engagement every year.

AO: Covers 48 million square miles of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, from the International Date Line to the India/Pakistan border and from the Kuril Islands in the north to the Antarctic in the south. The region includes 36 maritime countries, more than 50 percent of the world's population, 3,000 languages and seven of the world's 10 largest militaries. The U.S. maintains mutual defense treaties with five allies in the region to include the Philippines, Australia, the Republic of Korea, Japan and Thailand.

Flagship: USS Blue Ridge (LCC 19)

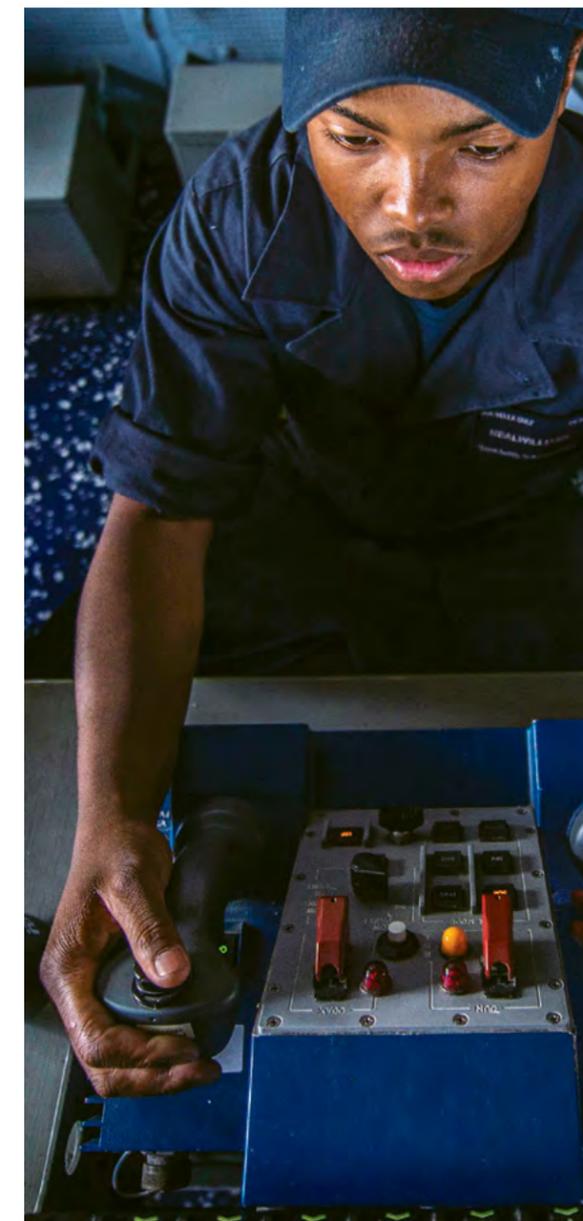
U.S. Fleet Cyber Command/U.S. 10th Fleet

Headquarters: Fort George G. Meade, Md.
Mission: U.S. Fleet Cyber Command/U.S. 10th Fleet (FCC/C10F) warfighters direct cyberspace operations to ensure the freedom of action in cyberspace necessary for all missions that the nation expects the Navy to be capable of carrying out, including winning wars, deterring aggression and maintaining freedom of the seas. Cyberspace is the fifth warfighting domain that intersects the other four, which are sea, land, air, and space. Commanding this domain is critical to the Navy's core capabilities of forward presence, deterrence, sea control, power projection, maritime security and humanitarian assistance/disaster response. FCC/C10F fights to maintain this warfighting advantage by serving as the Navy Component Command to U.S. Strategic Command and U.S. Cyber Command, providing operational employment of the Navy's cyber, network operation, information operations, cryptologic, and space forces. It also serves as the Navy's Service Cryptologic Component commander to the National Security Agency/Central Security Service (NSA/CSS). FCC is an echelon two command reporting to the Chief of Naval Operations and C10F controls operations supporting FCC.

Looking ahead, the immense value the FCC/C10F team brings to Navy and joint commanders will be measured based on its ability to operate the Navy network as a warfighting platform, conduct tailored signals intelligence (SIGINT) support to supported commanders and the NSA/CSS, deliver warfighting effects, create shared cyber situational awareness, and establish and mature Navy's cyber mission forces.

FCC/C10F's vision is to conduct operations in and through cyberspace, the electromagnetic spectrum, and space to ensure Navy and joint/coalition freedom of action and decision superiority while denying the same to our adversaries. We will win in these domains through our collective commitment to excellence and by strengthening our alliances with entities across the U.S. government, Department of Defense, academia, industry, and our foreign partners.

AO: Worldwide



Gunner's Mate Seaman Terrance Neal-Williams mans a Mark 38 25 mm machine gun console.

Photo by MC3 Edward Gutierrez



Members of the U.S. Navy Ceremonial Guard practice parading the flags before the U.S. Navy Band Concerts on the Avenue series at the U.S. Navy Memorial.

Photo by MC2 Jonathan Pankau

To download a copy visit navy.mil and search 140722-N-CV877-019 in the photo gallery.



COMMANDER, NAVY INSTALLATIONS COMMAND

Headquarters: Washington, D.C.

Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) is responsible for worldwide shore installation support for the U.S. Navy under the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO). CNIC's mission is to support the three F's: fleet, fighter, and family.

- Fleet encompasses the operating forces of the Navy. CNIC ensures all installation requirements necessary to train and operate the fleets (ports, airfields, training ranges, etc.) are maintained and ready.
- Fighter encompasses the men and women in the operating forces. CNIC ensures naval installations are able to facilitate the manning, training and equipping of the Navy's fighting force.
- Family encompasses the men and women of the armed forces and their families. To ensure the fighting force is supported on all fronts CNIC's Family and Community Services, Housing and Safety efforts provide the quality of life, support and services that allow the fighting force to focus on mission accomplishment.

Mission:

Deliver effective and efficient readiness from the shore.

Vision:

Be the sole provider of shore capability, to sustain the fleet, enable the fighter, and support the family.

For more information go to <http://www.cnic.navy.mil/>



The littoral combat ship Pre-Commissioning Unit (PCU) Coronado (LCS 4) passes Naval Air Station North Island as it makes its way to its new homeport at Naval Base San Diego.

Photo by MCCS Donnie W. Ryan

UNITED STATES

Commander, Navy Region Mid-Atlantic

Naval Submarine Base (NAVSUBASE)
New London, Conn.

Naval Station (NAVSTA) Great Lakes, Ill.
Naval Support Activity (NSA) Crane, Ind.
Naval Support Activity (NSA) Mechanicsburg, Pa.
NSA Philadelphia, Pa.

Naval Shipyard (NSY) Base Operating Support (BOS) Portsmouth, N.H.

Naval Weapons Station (NAVWPNSTA) Earle, N.J.
NSA Lakehurst, N.J.

NSA Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

Naval Station (NAVSTA) Newport, R.I.

NSA Hampton Roads, Va.

Joint Expeditionary Base (JEB)

Little Creek-Fort Story, Va.

NAVSTA Norfolk, Va.

Naval Sea Systems (NSS) Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Va.

Naval Air Station (NAS) Oceana, Va.

Surface Combat Systems Center (SCSC)

Wallops Island, Va.

Naval Weapons Station (NAVWPNSTA)

Yorktown, Va.

Naval Information Operations Command (NIOC)

Sugar Grove, W.Va.

Commander, Naval District Washington

Joint Base (JB) Anacostia Bolling,
Washington, D.C.

NSA Annapolis, Md.

NSA Bethesda, Md.

Naval Support Facility (NSF) Indian Head, Md.

Naval Air Station (NAS) Patuxent River, Md.

NSA South Potomac (Dahlgren), Va.

NSA Washington, D.C.

Commander, Navy Region Southeast

NAS Jacksonville, Fla.

NAS Key West, Fla.

NAVSTA Mayport, Fla.

NSA Orlando, Fla.

NSA Panama City, Fla.

NAS Pensacola, Fla.

NAS Whiting Field, Fla.

NAVSUBASE Kings Bay, Ga.

NAV/Joint Reserve Base (JRB) New Orleans, La.

Naval Construction Battalion Center (CBC)
Gulfport, Miss.
NAS Meridian, Miss.
NSA Mid-South (Millington), Tenn.
NAS Corpus Christi, Texas
NAS/JRB Fort Worth, Texas
NAS Kingsville, Texas
NAVSTA Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

Commander, Navy Region Northwest

NAVSTA Everett, Wash.

Naval Magazine (NAVMAG)

Indian Island, Wash.

NAS Whidbey Island, Wash.

NAVBASE Kitsap, Bremerton, Wash.

Commander, Navy Region Southwest

Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS)

China Lake, Calif.

NAVBASE Coronado, Calif.

Naval Air Facility (NAF) El Centro, Calif.

NAS Lemoore, Calif.

NSA Monterey, Calif.

NAVBASE Point Loma, Calif.

NAVBASE San Diego, Calif.

NAVWPNSTA Seal Beach, Calif.

NAVBASE Ventura County Pt. Mugu, Calif.

NAS Fallon, Nev.

Commander, Navy Region Hawaii

Pacific Missile Range Facility,

Barking Sands, Hawaii

JB Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii

WORLDWIDE

Commander, Joint Region Marianas

NSA Andersen

NAVBASE Guam

Commander, Navy Region Korea

Commander, Fleet Activities (CFA) Chinhae

Commander, Navy Region Japan

NAF Atsugi

NAF Misawa

CFA Okinawa

CFA Sasebo

CFA Yokosuka

Singapore Area Coordinator

NSF Diego Garcia

Commander, Navy Region Europe, Africa, Southwest Asia

NSA Bahrain

Camp Lemonnier, Djibouti

NSA Souda Bay, Greece

NSA Naples, Italy

NAS Sigonella, Italy

NAVSTA Rota, Spain

(Source: CNIC)



Fleet and Family Readiness Programs at Commander, Navy Installations Command is responsible for policy development, resourcing and oversight of quality of life programs for Sailors and their families. The mission of the Fleet and Family Readiness team is to maximize the physical, emotional and social development of the Navy family. Fleet and Family Readiness enables a ready Navy force through its Fleet Readiness, Family Readiness and Housing Programs. It also includes the Support Services Center and the Navy Wounded Warrior – Safe Harbor Program.

TOP— Family and friends gather at Naval Station Mayport to welcome home the guided-missile frigate USS Halyburton (FFG 40) after a five-month deployment to the U.S. 4th Fleet area of responsibility.

Photo by MC2 Marcus L. Stanley

CENTER— Yorktown Fleet & Family Support Center Sexual Assault Prevention and Response manager Frank Hawkins conducts training with Navy Expeditionary Logistics Support Group (NAVELSG) Sailors.

Photo by MCC Edward Kessler

Fleet Readiness

Fleet Readiness is comprised of Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) Programs, official and recreational lodging, and food and beverage operations.

These services include:

- Fitness and Sports
- Deployed Forces Support
- Movies and Libraries
- Golf and Bowling
- Marinas and Outdoor Recreation
- Liberty Program
- Information, Tickets and Travel
- Navy Entertainment Program
- Navy Gateway Inns and Suites
- Galleys and Recreational Dining
- MWR Lodging
- Child Development Centers and Homes
- Youth and Teen Centers
- School-Age Care
- School Liaison Officer Program

More information can be found at: www.navywmr.mil.

Family Readiness

Family Readiness promotes self-reliance and resiliency to strengthen the military and its family members, supports mission readiness, assists commanders in planning for and responding to family readiness needs, and facilitates building a strong community network of services through community outreach and partnerships.



The Fleet and Family Support program (FFSP) aims to deliver the best services at the right time and in the right place. The vision of this organization relies on the delivery of programs and services to customers as the provider of choice over all competitors, public or private. Thus, FFSP strives to attain an adaptive organization that aggressively anticipates change to meet the ongoing needs of Navy families, enhance family resiliency, and decrease the stigma associated with the use of FFSP programs and services.

There are currently 80 service delivery sites worldwide, with 58 sites delivering a full portfolio of programs and services.

Programs include:

- Deployment Support
- Ombudsman Support
- Personal Financial Management
- Transition Assistance
- Family Employment Readiness
- Relocation Assistance
- Exceptional Family Member
- Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR)
- Family Advocacy

- New Parent Support Home Visitation
- Clinical Counseling Services
- Life Skills
- Family Emergency Response
- Navy Gold Star
- Individual Augmentee Support

For more information about these and other programs go to: www.ffsp.navy.mil.

CNIC Navy Housing

The CNIC Navy Housing program mission is to assist military service members, both unaccompanied and those with families, with finding suitable, affordable and safe housing wherever they live around the world.

The Navy Housing program consists of family housing, unaccompanied housing, housing services, and public-private venture (PPV) housing oversight. Each installation has a Navy Housing Service Center (HSC) staffed with trained housing professionals to assist all of our customers.

To learn more about the CNIC Housing program or to find Navy installation-specific housing information go to:

www.cnic.navy.mil/ffr/housing.html.

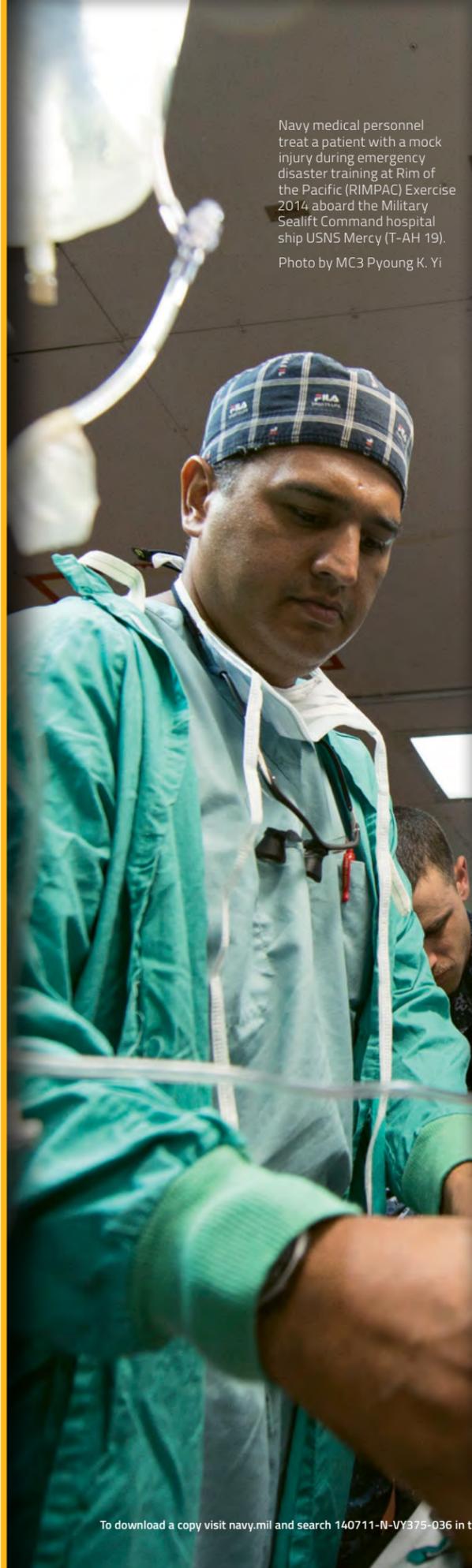
Support Services Center

The Support Services Center supports the other four divisions and regional Fleet and Family Readiness Service Centers through a consolidation of management support functions, such as nonappropriated funds (NAF) financial management, marketing, training, NAF human resources, facilities and acquisition, information technology, and management evaluation and assistance.

Navy Wounded Warrior-Safe Harbor

Navy Wounded Warrior - Safe Harbor coordinates the non-medical care of seriously wounded, ill and injured Sailors and Coast Guardsmen, and provides resources and support to their families. Enrollment lasts a lifetime. Call 1-855-NAVY WWP (628-9997) or visit safeharbor.navy.live.dodlive.mil to learn more.

(Source: CNIC)



Navy medical personnel treat a patient with a mock injury during emergency disaster training at Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) Exercise 2014 aboard the Military Sealift Command hospital ship USNS Mercy (T-AH 19).

Photo by MC3 Pyoung K. Yi

The U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED), located in Falls Church, Va., is the headquarters for Navy and Marine Corps health care. Under the leadership of Navy Surgeon General Vice Adm. Matthew L. Nathan, BUMED provides high-quality health care to beneficiaries in wartime and peacetime.

Highly trained Navy Medicine personnel deploy with Sailors and Marines worldwide – providing critical mission support aboard ship, in the air, under the sea and on the battlefield. At the same time, Navy Medicine’s military and civilian health care professionals are providing care for uninformed services’ family members and retirees at military treatment facilities around the globe. Every day, no matter what the environment, Navy Medicine is ready to care for those in need, providing world-class care anytime, anywhere. BUMED is responsible for all medical support for the U.S. Marine Corps and the U.S. Navy.

Navy Medicine’s Priorities

Navy Medicine’s mission is to enable readiness, wellness, and health care to Sailors, Marines, their families, and all others entrusted to us worldwide be it on land or at sea. To fulfill that mission, Navy Medicine has three strategic priorities: readiness, value and jointness.

READINESS: Keeping Sailors and Marines fit and healthy is what we do and why Navy Medicine exists. We ensure our Sailors and Marines are medically prepared to meet their worldwide missions. Navy Medicine personnel are always ready to respond to needs to support the warfighter. Readiness is the hallmark of Navy Medicine.

VALUE: Navy Medicine provides exceptional value to those we serve by ensuring efficiencies in our services, highest quality of care through best health practices and best use of resources.

JOINTNESS: Navy Medicine works closely with our sister services in joint health care environments, while at the same time, honoring our naval tradition. The synergy of creating efficiencies, removing redundancies, and allowing transparency will elevate care and reduce costs.

Force Health Protection

The foundation of Navy Medicine is force health protection and direct support to the warfighter. Keeping Sailors and Marines healthy and fit to fight at home and abroad is the top priority. Whether it is on the sea, above the sea, below the sea, on the battlefield or on the home front, Navy Medicine enables Sailors and Marines to carry out their mission regardless of the challenge. Wherever a Sailor or Marine goes, Navy Medicine is there.

In executing its force health protection mission, the 63,000 active duty and reserve component sailors, government civilians and contractors of Navy Medicine are engaged in all aspects of expeditionary medical operations in support of the warfighter. The continuum of care provided includes all dimensions of physical and mental well-being, supported by Navy Medicine researchers, scientists, and public health specialists.

Nowhere is our commitment to force health protection more evident than in our global health engagement operations. The Navy Medicine mission is one with a truly global footprint. We work with people around the world from interagency organizations, non-governmental organizations, and international communities, ministries of health, and partner and host nations in support of global health activities. Navy Medicine’s role in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief strategically enables the U.S. Navy as a “Global Force for Good.”

As our involvement in overseas operations has evolved, so has the demand to provide expeditionary combat casualty care. The Navy Medicine team of physicians, nurses, corpsmen, dentists and mental health providers work with Army and Air Force medical personnel and coalition forces to ensure the physical and mental well-being of our troops and civilians.

Readiness is Navy Medicine’s first priority, and beyond that there is no greater honor than providing care to the wounded, ill and injured. As wounded warriors return from combat to begin the healing process, they deserve a seamless and comprehensive approach to their recovery. Navy Medicine helps them heal in body, mind and spirit. The enterprise’s focus is multi-disciplinary, bringing together medical providers, social workers, case managers, behavioral health providers and chaplains.

Medical Centers

Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, Va.
Naval Medical Center San Diego, Calif.

Military Sealift Command Hospital Ships

USNS Mercy (T-AH 19) layberthed in San Diego, Calif.
USNS Comfort (T-AH 20) layberthed in Norfolk, Va.

NAVY MEDICINE PROGRAMS

Medical Home Port

Medical Home Port provides primary care in the most effective way possible to meet the needs of Navy Medicine’s beneficiaries. The Medical Home Port team ensures that care is integrated with all other care provided within our health care system. Care delivered in the Medical Home Port model includes but is not limited to prevention, readiness, wellness, behavioral health and disease management.

For more information on Navy Medical Home Port, as well as tips and tools to support implementation at the Navy Medical Treatment Facility (MTF), please visit the Primary Care Advisory Board Medical Home Port site: <https://es.med.navy.mil/bumed/m3/m35/M35HOM3/MedicalHome/default.aspx>.



Project FOCUS

Project FOCUS (Families OverComing Under Stress) is designed for families needing to ramp up their resiliency to best handle the demands of a deployment and combat and operational stress. Through parent, child and family sessions, FOCUS helps Navy and Marine Corps families develop strong skills in problem solving, goal setting, communication and emotional regulation. The free program is offered through BUMED in collaboration with the University of California, Los Angeles. For details and a list of FOCUS locations, visit: www.focusproject.org.

Substance Abuse and Rehabilitation Program

Navy Medicine’s Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Program (SARP) provides prevention, early indicated intervention, screening, diagnosis and aftercare. SARP provides various levels of treatment at 51 sites. Treatment levels include residential, intensive outpatient, outpatient, early intervention, pre-care and continuing care. SARP services are provided to all active duty, retired, and family members 18 and older. The program works closely with Navy Drug and Alcohol Program Advisors, Marine Corps Substance Abuse Control Officers, and U.S. Coast Guard Command Drug and Alcohol Representatives to provide care.

Operational Stress Control and Readiness Program

The Marine Corps, in collaboration with Navy Medicine, has deployed the Operational Stress Control and Readiness (OSCAR) program, which embeds psychological health professionals within operational units. OSCAR provides early intervention and prevention support through all phases of deployment. The OSCAR program is available at all three active Marine divisions. Each OSCAR team consists of two specially trained psychiatric technicians. The teams provide education and consultation to commanders, units, and Marines.

Comprehensive Combat and Complex Casualty Care (C5)

Comprehensive Combat and Complex Casualty Care (C5) is a program of care that manages severely wounded, ill or injured patients from medical evacuation through inpatient care, outpatient rehabilitation, and eventual return to active duty or transition from the military. Program components include: trauma service; orthopedic reconstructive plastic surgery; wound care; amputee care; prosthetics; physical, occupational, and recreational therapy; mental health care; pastoral care; family support; and transition services among others. For more information, visit: www.med.navy.mil/sites/nmcsd/Patients/Pages/C5.aspx.

Additional Resources

The Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center has several resources for the Navy population in health promotion and wellness areas of: stress management, resiliency, sexual health, tobacco-free living, psychological and emotional wellbeing, drug abuse and excessive alcohol use, healthy eating, and resources for wounded, ill and injured service members and their families. For more information, visit: www.med.navy.mil/sites/nmcpbc/health-promotion/Pages/default.aspx.

Source: BUMED()

BY THE NUMBERS (Source: BUMED)

MEDICAL CORPS:	4,441
Active:	3,922
Reserve:	519
DENTAL CORPS:	1,387
Active:	1,115
Reserve:	272
HOSPITAL CORPS:	32,275
Active:	27,113
Full time Support:	652
Reserve:	4,510
MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS:	3,050
Active:	2,689
Reserve:	361
NURSE CORPS:	4,255
Active:	2,972
Reserve:	1,283



Financial planning is essential for all military personnel. *Military Saves Week 2015*, running Feb. 23 - 28, 2015, encourages service members to "Set a Goal, Make a Plan, Save Automatically" in order to better prepare for their future.

Photo by MC1 Andrew Johnson

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:

www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/organization/npc/csc/Pages/default.aspx

E-mail questions can be sent to:

UASKNPC@navy.mil.

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. Pay raises may exceed these levels if authorized and funded by Congress or be lower than ECI if directed by Congress or the president.

See: www.dfas.mil/militarymembers.html

Military Leave and Liberty

Active duty members accumulate two-and-a-half days of 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 has been extended to Sept. 30, 2015 per Feb. 12, 2013 NAVADMIN 026/13. On Oct. 1, 2015, leave carryover resets to 60 days.)

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/career/payandbenefits
or

www.defenselink.mil/militarypay/pay/bp/index.html
and then choose the calculator.

Thrift Savings Plan

The Thrift Savings Plan is a 401(k)-like savings plan for Sailors. It accumulates long-term, tax-deferred (traditional contributions) or after-tax (Roth contributions) 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/.

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

www.dfas.mil/militarymembers/payentitlements/sdp.html.

Federal Tax Advantage

Because some allowances are not taxable, the result is actually additional compensation. Untaxed allowances include basic assistance for subsistence (BAS), basic allowance for housing (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:

militarypay.defense.gov/pay/tax/index.html.

Combat Zone Tax Exclusion

Combat zone tax exclusion 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. For commissioned officers there is a limit on the amount of exclusion while serving in a combat zone or qualified hazardous duty area. For more information consult DODFMR, Volume 7A, Chapter 44, or go to:

www.defenselink.mil/militarypay/pay/tax/10_combatzone_05.html.

Overseas Tour Extension Incentives Program

The Overseas Tour Extension Incentives Program 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 your command career counselor or MILPERSMAN Article 1306-300.

Basic Allowance for Housing

Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) covers paygrade appropriate rental housing expenses for Sailors who do not occupy government quarters. This non-taxable allowance generally covers rent, utilities and renter's insurance. For details visit:

militarypay.defense.gov/pay/bah/index.html
www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/bah.cfm.

There are three different categories (Temporary duty, dependent restricted tour and underway on a ship) depending on the status of the Sailor and their family members. Family separation allowance is \$250 per month. See the DoD Financial Management Regulation (DODFMR) Volume 7A, Chapter 27 for more information.



GULFPORT, Miss. Photo by MC1 R. Jason Brunson

Basic Allowance for Subsistence

Basic Allowance for Subsistence (BAS) is adjusted annually based on the cost of food. For details on current rates, visit:

militarypay.defense.gov/pay/bas/index.html.

Family Subsistence Supplemental Allowance in Addition to BAS

Family subsistence supplemental allowance, 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 or a command financial specialist for assistance in determining eligibility. For details, go to:

<https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/fssa>.

Family Separation Allowance

Family separation allowance (FSA) compensates qualified members for added expenses incurred because of an enforced family separation.

Career Sea Pay (CSP) and Career Sea Pay Premium (CSP/P)

Career sea pay is compensation for Sailors assigned to various sea duty billets in recognition of the greater than normal rigors of sea duty, the arduous duty involved in long deployments, and the repetitive nature of assignment to such duty.

For more information see DODFMR 7A, Chapter 18 and OPNAV Instruction 7220.14 found at:

www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/career/payandbenefits/N130/Pages/N130C.aspx.

Sea Duty Incentive Pay

Sea duty incentive pay (SDIP) offers extra pay of up to \$1,000 per month for extension of sea duty, back-to-back sea duty, or early return to sea (voluntary curtailment of shore duty). For more information on SDIP, visit:

www.npc.navy.mil/career/payandbenefits/pages/sdip.aspx.

All Hands 2015 Navy Monthly Pay

Years of Service	<2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28
Enlisted Members																
E-9*	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,885.20	4,995.90	5,135.40	5,299.20	5,465.10	5,730.30	5,954.70	6,190.50	6,551.70	6,551.70
E-8	0	0	0	0	0	3,999	4,175.70	4,285.20	4,416.60	4,558.80	4,815.30	4,945.20	5,166.60	5,289.30	5,591.40	5,591.40
E-7	2,780.10	3,034.20	3,150.30	3,304.20	3,424.50	3,630.90	3,747	3,953.40	4,125	4,242.30	4,367.10	4,415.40	4,577.70	4,664.70	4,996.20	4,996.20
E-6	2,404.50	2,645.70	2,762.40	2,994.60	3,261	3,364.80	3,627.30	3,672	3,724.20	3,724.20	3,724.20	3,724.20	3,724.20	3,724.20	3,724.20	3,724.20
E-5	2,202.90	2,350.80	2,464.50	2,580.60	2,761.80	2,951.40	3,107.10	3,125.70	3,125.70	3,125.70	3,125.70	3,125.70	3,125.70	3,125.70	3,125.70	3,125.70
E-4	2,019.60	2,122.80	2,238	2,351.40	2,451.60	2,451.60	2,451.60	2,451.60	2,451.60	2,451.60	2,451.60	2,451.60	2,451.60	2,451.60	2,451.60	2,451.60
E-3	1,823.40	1,938	2,055.30	2,055.30	2,055.30	2,055.30	2,055.30	2,055.30	2,055.30	2,055.30	2,055.30	2,055.30	2,055.30	2,055.30	2,055.30	2,055.30
E-2	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734
E-1*	1,546.80	1,546.80	1,546.80	1,546.80	1,546.80	1,546.80	1,546.80	1,546.80	1,546.80	1,546.80	1,546.80	1,546.80	1,546.80	1,546.80	1,546.80	1,546.80
E-1 with less than four months: 1,430.40																
Warrant Officers																
W-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,189.50	7,554.30	7,825.80	8,126.70	8,126.70
W-4	4,043.40	4,349.70	4,474.20	4,597.20	4,808.70	5,018.10	5,229.90	5,548.80	5,828.10	6,094.20	6,311.70	6,523.80	6,835.80	7,092	7,384.20	7,384.20
W-3	3,692.40	3,846.30	4,004.10	4,056	4,221.30	4,546.80	4,885.50	5,045.10	5,229.60	5,419.80	5,761.50	5,992.50	6,130.50	6,277.50	6,477.30	6,477.30
W-2	3,267.30	3,576.30	3,671.70	3,736.80	3,948.90	4,278.30	4,441.50	4,602	4,798.50	4,951.80	5,091	5,257.50	5,366.70	5,453.70	5,453.70	5,453.70
W-1	2,868.30	3,176.70	3,259.80	3,435	3,642.60	3,948.30	4,091.10	4,290.30	4,486.80	4,641.30	4,783.20	4,956	4,956	4,956	4,956	4,956
Commissioned Officers																
O-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,072.20	16,150.50	16,486.80	17,071.50	17,071.50
O-9 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,056.80	14,259.90	14,552.10	15,062.40	15,062.40
O-8 ¹	9,946.20	10,272	10,488.30	10,548.60	10,818.60	11,269.20	11,373.90	11,802	11,924.70	12,293.40	12,827.10	13,319.10	13,647.30	13,647.30	13,647.30	13,647.30
O-7 ¹	8,264.40	8,648.40	8,826	8,967.30	9,222.90	9,475.80	9,767.70	10,059.00	10,351.20	11,269.20	12,043.80	12,043.80	12,043.80	12,043.80	12,105.60	12,105.60
O-6 ²	6,186.60	6,796.80	7,242.90	7,242.90	7,270.50	7,582.20	7,623.30	7,623.30	8,056.50	8,822.40	9,272.10	9,721.50	9,977.10	10,236.00	10,738.20	10,738.20
O-5	5,157.60	5,810.10	6,212.10	6,288	6,539.10	6,689.10	7,019.10	7,261.50	7,574.70	8,053.80	8,281.20	8,506.50	8,762.40	8,762.40	8,762.40	8,762.40
O-4	4,449.90	5,151.30	5,495.10	5,571.60	5,890.50	6,232.80	6,559.10	6,990.60	7,221.00	7,353.60	7,430.10	7,430.10	7,430.10	7,430.10	7,430.10	7,430.10
O-3	3,912.60	4,435.20	4,787.10	5,219.40	5,469.60	5,744.10	5,921.10	6,213.00	6,365.40	6,365.40	6,365.40	6,365.40	6,365.40	6,365.40	6,365.40	6,365.40
O-2	3,380.70	3,850.20	4,434.30	4,584	4,678.50	4,678.50	4,678.50	4,678.50	4,678.50	4,678.50	4,678.50	4,678.50	4,678.50	4,678.50	4,678.50	4,678.50
O-1	2,934.30	3,054.30	3,692.10	3,692.10	3,692.10	3,692.10	3,692.10	3,692.10	3,692.10	3,692.10	3,692.10	3,692.10	3,692.10	3,692.10	3,692.10	3,692.10
Commissioned Officers (with more than four years of active service as an Enlisted Member or Warrant Officer)																
O-3 ³	0	0	0	5,219.40	5,469.60	5,744.10	5,921.10	6,213	6,459.30	6,600.90	6,793.20	6,793.20	6,793.20	6,793.20	6,793.20	6,793.20
O-2 ³	0	0	0	4,584	4,678.50	4,827.60	5,079	5,273.10	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418
O-1 ³	0	0	0	3,692.10	3,942.30	4,088.40	4,237.20	4,383.60	4,584	4,584	4,584	4,584	4,584	4,584	4,584	4,584

Source: DFAS - December 23, 2014

1. Basic pay for an O-7 to O-10 is limited by Level II of the Executive Schedule which is \$15,125.10. Basic pay for O-6 and below is limited by Level I of the Executive Schedule which is \$12,391.80. While serving as Chairman, Joint Chief of Staff/Vice Chairman, Joint Chief of Staff, Chief of Navy Operations, Commandant of the Marine Corps, Army/Air Force Chief of Staff, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, Commander of a unified or specified combatant command, basic pay is \$21,147.30. (See note 1 above)
 2. Applicable to O-1 to O-3 with at least 4 years and 1 day of active duty or more than 1460 points as a warrant and/or enlisted member. See Department of Defense Financial Management Regulations for more detailed explanation on who is eligible for this special basic pay rate.
 3. For the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Chief Master Sergeant of the AF, Sergeant Major of the Army or Marine Corps or Senior Enlisted Advisor of the ICS, basic pay is \$7,894.50. Combat Zone Tax Exclusion for O-1 and above is based on this basic pay rate plus Hostile Fire Pay/Imminent Danger Pay which is \$225.00.
 4. Applicable to E-1 with 4 months or more of active duty. Basic pay for an E-1 with less than 4 months of active duty is \$1,430.40.
 5. Basic pay rate for Academy Cadets/Midshipmen and ROTC members/applicants is \$1,027.20.

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:

www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/career/payandbenefits/sdap/Pages/default.aspx

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:

www.npc.navy.mil/career/payandbenefits/pages/aip.aspx

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. It is primarily paid for assignments to specified hardship locations. Current rates and locations are maintained in the DODFMR, Volume 7A, Chapter 17.

Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay

Hazardous duty incentive pay (HDIP) is paid to eligible service members who are assigned to perform tasks that are beyond the normal dangers of military everyday military duties. To be eligible for HDIP, a service member must receive orders to a billet that warrants entitlement to HDIP. The following duties are eligible for HDIP:

1. Duty involving parachute jumping as an essential part of military duty.
2. Duty involving frequent and regular participation in flight operations on the flight deck of an aircraft carrier or ship other than an aircraft carrier from which aircraft are launched.
3. Duty involving the demolition of explosives as a primary duty, including training for such duty.
4. Duty inside a high- or low-pressure chamber.
5. Duty as a human acceleration or deceleration experimental subject.

PS2 Kevin Staples, left, covers Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force Ensign Hideki Shinzou as he advances to the pilot house of the USS John S. McCain (DDG 56) during a compliant boarding exercise as part of Malabar 2014.

Photo by MCSN Alonzo M. Archer

6. Duty as a human test subject in thermal stress experiments.
7. Duty involving the servicing of aircraft or missiles with highly toxic fuels or propellants.
8. Duty involving fumigation tasks utilizing highly toxic pesticides.
9. Duty involving laboratory work utilizing live dangerous viruses or bacteria.
10. Duty involving handling of chemical munitions.
11. Duty involving maritime visit, board, search and seizure operations.

HDIP ranges from \$150 to \$350 per month, depending on the duty and experience level of the service member. For more information see DODFMR 7A, Chapter 22 and 24 at: comptroller.defense.gov/FMR/vol7a_chapters.aspx

Imminent Danger Pay, Hostile Fire Pay

Imminent danger pay (IDP) is a threat-based pay, meaning it is payable when 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 a hostile mine. Designated areas are listed in DODFMR, Volume 7A, Chapter 10. Prior to Dec. 31, 2011, members eligible for IDP were paid the full monthly rate of \$225 for any complete or partial month they served in a qualifying area. The 2012 National Defense Authorization Act modified IDP payments, limiting eligibility to only the actual days served in a qualifying area. Now service members will receive \$7.50 for each day they are on official duty in an IDP area up to the maximum monthly rate of \$225. The monthly rate is paid to members who serve an entire calendar month in an IDP area regardless of the number of individual days in that month. Members who are exposed to a hostile fire or hostile mine explosion event are eligible to receive non-prorated HFP in the full monthly amount of \$225. Members cannot receive both IDP and HFP in the same month.

Selective Reenlistment Bonus

Selective reenlistment bonus (SRB) is the Navy's primary monetary force shaping tool to achieve enlisted retention requirements in ratings, Navy Enlisted Classifications (NECs), and skills. Highly responsive to needs of the Navy, SRB levels are subject to change. For more information on SRB, visit:

www.npc.navy.mil/career/enlistedcareeradmin/Pages/SRB.aspx



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 7220.7G and NAVADMIN 091/11, for specific eligibility criteria.

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 or Navy Reserve activity. For additional information see: www.tricare.mil.

Veterans Affairs Patient Care

Sailors who serve honorably earn support of the Department of Veterans Affairs throughout their lives. To make it as easy as possible for the VA to provide that support, Sailors must ensure their medical records are turned in to the appropriate medical facility when separating or retiring from the Navy. If a claim must be filed with the VA in the future, the VA may need to make a connection between a medical condition, and a Sailor's time in service and medical details. To do this, the VA has to have access to former members' medical records. Upon separating, Sailors must verify with their supporting medical treatment facility that their medical records have been properly recorded with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Navy Exchange/Commissary

The Navy Exchange Service Command (NEXCOM) is headquarters for the worldwide NEXCOM Enterprise. Its mission is to provide authorized customers with quality goods and services at a savings and to support Navy quality of life programs.

NEXCOM oversees six primary business programs: Navy Exchange (NEX) retail stores, Navy Lodge Program, Ship Stores Program, Uniform Program Management Office, Navy Clothing and Textile Research Facility and the Telecommunications Program Office.

NEXs, found on Navy installations worldwide, offer a wide variety of products and services to authorized customers. On average, customers save more than 20 percent, not including sales tax, when shopping at a NEX. Seventy percent of its profits are given to Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) for Navy quality of life programs.



Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) Adm. Jonathan Greenert, left, and Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON) Mike Stevens hold a live worldwide Navy all-hands call. The two talked to and answered questions from a studio audience and Sailors in the fleet. Photo by MC1 Jessica Bidwell

NEXCOM launched its new web store, myNavyExchange.com, which features many upgrades including lower price on standard shipping at \$4.95, one-time authentication, mobile shopping via smartphone and tablet, the ability to purchase NEX gift cards and ship-to-store capabilities in select locations. For more information visit the Navy Exchange Web site at:

<https://www.mynavyexchange.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 \$4,500 in annual savings for a family of four. For more information visit the Commissary Web site at:

www.commissaries.com.

THE BALANCING ACT — NAVY ASSISTANCE FOR SAILORS' LIVES

Pregnancy Policy

Known as the postpartum operational deferment, the June 2007 revision of the Navy 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 and supports servicewomen who continue breastfeeding their infant(s) upon return to duty which aligns with DoD policy, ensures the physical and emotional well-being of servicewomen and their families, reduces absence from work due to illness, and improves operational readiness. 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. After placement of the infant/child one parent shall be exempt from duty away from the home station for four months. Details are covered in the Navy Pregnancy and Parenthood Instruction (OPNAVINST 6000.1C) Section 202 and the Adoption Leave MILPERSMAN 1050-420.

Paternity Leave

Married members of the Navy on active duty are able to take up to 10 days of administrative leave when their spouse gives birth to a child. The leave must be used within 365 days of the birth of the child. For more information, see NAVADMIN 341/08.

Seaman Apprentice Crystal Abbott, assigned to the USS Kidd (DDG 100), hugs her nephew as they are reunited during a homecoming ceremony.

Photo by MC2 Karolina A. Oseguera

Career Intermission Program

Career Intermission Program (CIP) provides up to 20 active duty officers and 20 active duty enlisted Sailors an opportunity to pursue personal and professional goals by transitioning into the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) for up to three years. This program is designed to meet some of the life/work challenges Sailors may face during their Navy career including; completing educational goals, starting a family or taking care of family members, or to achieve personal goals (such

as hiking the Appalachian Trail or doing humanitarian aid work in a foreign country).

While in the IRR, CIP members are entitled to a one-time permanent change of station (PCS) move to a CONUS location of choice, full active duty TRICARE benefits, commissary and exchange privileges, and a small stipend of 1/15th of basic pay. Members return to active duty with a two-for-one service obligation for time spent in the IRR. While in the IRR, participants

are not considered for promotion. Upon returning to active duty, members will have their date of rank/active duty service date adjusted to remain competitive with those with similar time in grade.

Refer to OPNAVINST 1330.2 (series) for detailed rules, eligibility requirements, and CIP application procedures.

(Source: Navy Personnel Command)





Sailors aboard the Nimitz-class aircraft carrier USS George Washington (CVN 73) perform pushups during a CPO 365 fitness class in the ship's hangar bay.

Photo by MC3 Loni Mae Lopez

To download a copy visit navy.mil and search 141014-N-ZK360-037 in the photo gallery.

Navy's 21st Century Sailor Office (OPNAV N17) provides our Sailors and families with a support network of programs, resources, training, and skills to overcome adversity and thrive. These programs work together to promote resilience in all service members, their families, and units. This collaboration and synergy across the spectrum of wellness maximizes total force fitness and supports mission readiness.

Physical Readiness Program

The mission of the Physical Readiness Program (OPNAV N170B) is to establish policy and requirements to ensure both active and reserve component Sailors maintain a level of physical fitness to support overall mission readiness. Maintaining a prescribed level of physical fitness ensures personal and unit readiness to deploy worldwide, whenever and wherever needed. The Navy promotes a holistic approach to overall wellness that includes exercise, nutrition, weight control, tobacco cessation, prevention of alcohol abuse, and health and wellness education.

For more information and to view the instruction and operating guides, visit the Physical Readiness Program at: www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/support/21st_Century_Sailor/physical/Pages/default2.aspx.

Physical Fitness Assessment (PFA)

The first component of the PFA is the medical screening. All Sailors are required to be medically cleared prior to participating in the Physical Readiness Test (PRT) portion of the PFA. The second component is the body composition assessment. The PRT is the third component of the PFA. The PFA is conducted twice per year. Cycle 1 of the PFA is active from Jan. 1 to June 30 and cycle 2 is active from July 1 to Dec. 31. All active and reserve personnel must complete the PFA within these time frames.

The PRT provides commanding officers with an assessment of the general fitness of members of their command and provides a means to comply with DODI 1308.3 to develop and administer a physical fitness test that evaluates muscular endurance and cardiorespiratory endurance. The PRT includes three events: the curl-up, push-up, and 1.5 mile run/walk. Alternate cardiorespiratory events may be conducted with the commanding officer's approval.

For more information and to view the instruction and operating guides, visit the Physical Readiness Program at:

www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/support/21st_Century_Sailor/physical/Pages/default2.aspx.

Navy Nutrition Program

The Navy Nutrition Program's goal is to create environments that make the healthy choice the easy choice, and to empower individuals to make informed choices. This is accomplished by

acknowledging quality distinctions in food and that nutrition is a key element of resilience and overall well-being. Efforts focus on:

- Increasing food literacy, the degree to which people understand food and process information about food choices.
- Changing the food environment to increase access to healthful food choices that are tasty and satisfying while simultaneously decreasing access to highly processed, unhealthy foods.
- Establishing policy for sustainable changes including nutrition education, food purchasing practices, food preparation and community involvement.

For more information, visit Navy Nutrition at: www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/support/21st_Century_Sailor/navynutrition/Pages/default2.aspx.

Physical Readiness Information Management System (PRIMS)

PRIMS is the Navy's application that tracks every Sailor's (active and reserve) Physical Fitness Assessment (PFA) data per OPNAVINST 6110.1J, Physical Readiness Program. Per this instruction, the command is required to ensure every Sailor has a PFA record for each cycle, and it is the Sailor's responsibility to "review and verify accuracy of PFA data in PRIMS within 60 days of the PFA cycle."

In addition to tracking PFA information, Sailors should be aware this data is used for promotion, transfer, and special duty purposes. The Physical Readiness Program Office encourages Sailors to review PRIMS records and ensure correct data entry. Please contact the command fitness leader for any questions/concerns. For more information, visit PRIMS at:

<https://www.bol.navy.mil>.

Hazing Prevention

Creating a command climate that discourages hazing is every Sailor's responsibility. Hazing is contrary to our core values, adversely affects unit cohesion and degrades our Navy's readiness. Hazing can include verbal or psychological actions designed to cause harm to another Sailor. The full definition of hazing can be found in SECNAVINST 1610.2A Paragraph 6, Section A. (doni.daps.dla.mil/Directives/O1000_Military_Personnel_Support/O1-600_Performance_and_Discipline_Programs/1610.2A.pdf)

Navy Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (NADAP)

The Navy Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (NADAP) Office supports enhanced fleet, family and personal readiness through an aggressive alcohol abuse and drug use prevention program. It is a comprehensive, institutionalized, science-based prevention program consisting of Sailor education, prevention awareness, advocacy, trend analysis/threat assessment and intervention. Related strategic initiatives include:

- Reducing the number of drug test positives and alcohol-related incidents.
- Increasing prevention awareness.
- Increasing Navy leadership awareness of prevention programs.

Substance abuse puts lives and missions at risk, undercuts unit readiness and morale, and is inconsistent with Navy ethos and its core values of honor, courage, and commitment. For that reason, it benefits everyone to prevent substance abuse from occurring rather than dealing with its consequences. Prevention requires responsibility and accountability at all levels. Good leadership and teamwork are the best defense against substance abuse and misuse.

OPNAVINST 5350.4D governs the comprehensive alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control policy and procedures for all Navy military personnel and establishes regulations to enforce that policy. For more information, visit the Navy Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention at:

www.nadap.navy.mil.



Constitution Sailors instruct nearly 300 chief petty officer (CPO) selectees on 19th century sailing techniques.
Photo by Seaman Matthew Fairchild

Drug Detection & Deterrence Program

Navy's policy on drug abuse is zero tolerance. Key elements in combating drug abuse are detection, deterrence and prevention. It is all dependent upon a vigorous and thorough urinalysis program. Frequent, random urinalysis is the most effective means to detect and deter drug abuse. Main objectives of the urinalysis program are to:

- Establish a valid and reliable means for inspecting personnel to assess command's readiness to carry out its assigned mission.
- Serve as a strong deterrent against drug abuse.
- Provide statistical data and demographics on prevalence of drug abuse.
- Document and report alcohol-related prevention education, command/self-referrals, incidents, screenings, and treatment.
- Maintain a comprehensive database of all urinalysis (e.g., testing, results, and command compliance).
- Monitor all incidents of alcohol and drug abuse and misuse Navy wide.

Alcohol and Drug Management Information Tracking System (ADMITS)

ADMITS is the primary information management system for NADAP and collects data on alcohol-related incidents, screenings, treatment, drug-testing results, etc. ADMITS serves as a central repository to:

Alcohol Abuse Awareness & Prevention Program

Alcohol consumption is a personal decision, but must be done lawfully and responsibly. Irresponsible use of alcohol and alcohol abuse degrades personal readiness. Key elements of an effective program are education, good communication, and a command climate of personal responsibility and accountability. The minimum age to consume alcohol is 21 for all personnel.

Keep What You've Earned

The "Keep What You've Earned" campaign encourages responsible drinking among Sailors by celebrating the achievements in their Navy careers. Through recognition of their hard work and dedication, Sailors are reminded of their accomplishments—and how much they have to lose if they make poor choices regarding alcohol.

Irresponsible drinking not only threatens a Sailor's health and career, it threatens the Navy's ability to be mission ready. Drink responsibly, every time:

- Plan ahead for a safe ride home.
- Don't try to keep up with others.
- Know your limit, before you get there.

Campaign materials are available at www.nadap.navy.mil, including:

1. Posters and fact sheets available for order through Navy Logistics Library (NLL).
2. Social media messaging and leadership talking points featuring tips on how to drink responsibly.
3. Video public service announcements (PSAs) and digital marquee graphics.
4. Training slides and an implementation guide for alcohol and drug abuse prevention personnel.

A mobile application featuring a role-playing game coupled with real life resources to help Sailors drink responsibly, including a blood alcohol content (BAC) calculator and local taxi cab search. Search for, pier pressure, in your app store to download.

You've earned it – don't waste it. Drink responsibly. Visit:
www.nadap.navy.mil.



Sailors assigned to Naval Medical Center San Diego hold signs encouraging other Sailors to not drink and drive. The Same Day, No Way and Keep What You've Earned rally was sponsored by the drug and alcohol programs advisor at the medical center to encourage those leaving base to make safe decisions.

Photo by MC3 Pyoung K. Yi

Prescription for Discharge

Did you know that the Navy's zero tolerance policy for drug use includes the misuse and abuse of prescription drugs? The Navy Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Office developed the "Prescription for Discharge" campaign to educate Sailors and their family members on the safe and proper use of prescription drugs, and the health and career risks of misuse. Although prescription drugs are a legal, safe method of treating injury and illness when taken as prescribed by a physician, improper use is both illegal and dangerous—and in some cases deadly.

The campaign features four primary steps for the proper use of prescription drugs:

1. Take correctly.
2. Report promptly.
3. Dispose properly.
4. Never share.

More information is available at www.nadap.navy.mil, including:

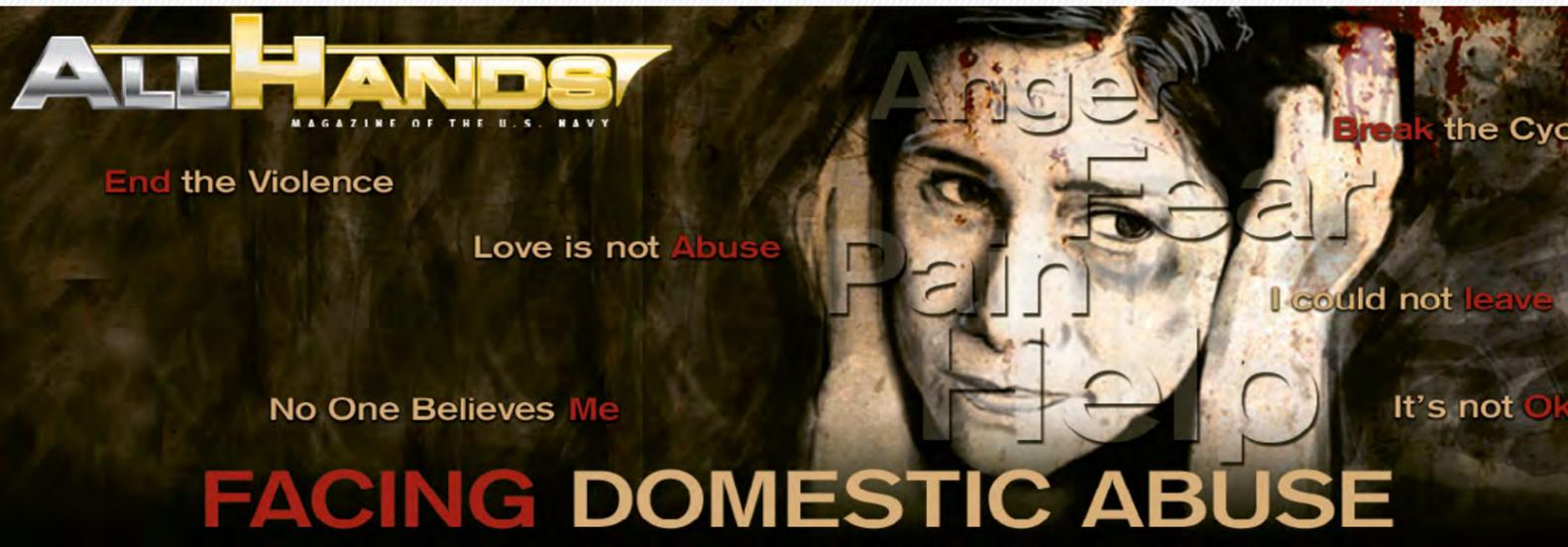
- Tips for Sailors on the risks and consequences of prescription drug abuse and how to properly use and dispose of their medications.
- Resources for Navy medical providers, Commanders and frontline leaders to educate Sailors on what constitutes abuse and how to responsibly use and dispose of prescription drugs.
- Multimedia for Navy medical personnel, alcohol and drug control officers and drug alcohol program advisors to display on base in an effort to prevent and reduce prescription drug abuse.

Drug Education for Youth

Drug Education for Youth (DEFY) program is designed to teach military youth ages 9-12, character, leadership, and confidence to engage in positive, healthy lifestyles as drug-free

citizens and have the necessary skills to be successful in their lives through coordinated community participation, commitment, and leadership. DEFY improves personal and family readiness by providing a drug demand reduction and comprehensive life skills program designed to improve youth resiliency and strength. By strengthening family fitness DEFY positively impacts unit readiness.

DEFY is a yearlong program that begins with a five-day residential or eight-day non-residential leadership program (Phase I) that is held during the summer. During Phase I, youth receive education on valuable life skills such as substance abuse prevention, social skills, self-management skills, and fitness. Phase II is designed to reinforce the concepts and training received in Phase I. During the school year, mentors and staff provide positive support during group mentoring sessions and interactive workshops. For more information visit:
www.npc.navy.mil/support/21st_century_sailor/nadap/defy.



Sexual Harassment Prevention and Equal Opportunity Office

Reinforcing a climate that encourages mutual dignity and respect is every Sailor's responsibility. Acceptance of discrimination and harassing behavior is contrary to our core values of honor, courage and commitment. Additionally, these behaviors adversely affect good order and discipline, unit cohesion, and prevent our Navy from attaining the highest level of operational readiness. It is the Department of Defense's and Department of the Navy's policy to prohibit unlawful discrimination against persons or groups based on race, color, national origin, sex or religion, and to prohibit sexual harassment. Sailors are entitled to a work environment free from personal, social, or institutional barriers that prevent them from rising to the highest level of responsibility possible. OPNAVINST 5354.1F CH-1, Navy Equal Opportunity Policy, provides additional program guidance. Commands can find information on equal opportunity initiatives and resources at: www.public.navy.mil/BUPERS-NPC/SUPPORT/21ST_CENTURY_SAILOR/EQUAL_OPPORTUNITY/Pages/default.aspx.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR)

Sexual assault is contrary to the Navy core values of honor, courage and commitment. It adversely affects our safety and mission readiness by destroying trust between shipmates and degrades our ability to operate as a team. The Navy is committed to encouraging a culture of gender respect where sexual assault is completely eliminated and never tolerated.

Prevention requires proactive leaders from all levels, stepping in and educating all our Sailors to be active bystanders, intervening during all questionable behavior or situations.

The Navy has an unwavering commitment to the end state of the five SAPR lines of effort:

- Prevention-Deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.
- Investigation-Achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.
- Accountability-Achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.
- Advocacy/Victim Assistance-Deliver consistent and effective victim support, response and reporting options.
- Assessment-Effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.

Our action today will support the tide of change to rid all destructive behavior from the Navy. The Navy has a world class response system available to all Sailors and their families 24/7. For more information refer to OPNAVINST 1752.1B or:

www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/support/21st_Century_Sailor/sapr/Pages/default2.aspx.

Transition Goals, Plans, Success (TGPS)

TGPS is required for all active and reserve Sailors separating from the Navy after serving 180 or more days of active duty. TGPS focuses on providing service members with a targeted set of value-added, individually-tailored training and services in order to equip them with the skills they need to successfully pursue their post-military service goals. TGPS has four key components that significantly improve transition support:

- Mandatory pre-separation assessment and individual counseling.
- Mandatory 5-day TGPS core curriculum.
- Additional 2-day career-specific tracks.
- Mandatory capstone, which is required to be completed no later than 90 days prior to separation.

As part of pre-separation counseling, Sailors receive information on developing an individual transition plan (ITP). The ITP is a Sailor's personal blueprint identifying goals and milestones to accomplish prior to separation in order to better prepare for a second career. The ITP is a living, working document and is the core of the transition process.

Additional information to assist Sailors with their transition preparations is located at the following websites:

- O*NET "Interest Profiler" at: www.mynextmove.org/explore/ip.



Sailors, Marines and civilian workers walk during a Silent Witness March at Naval Station Great Lakes to bring domestic violence awareness to the Great Lakes Community. Photo by Scott A. Thornbloom

- Kuder Journey at: www.kuder.com/product/kuder-career-planning-system/.
- Translate military skills at: www.online.onetcenter.org/crosswalk.
- Compare civilian credentials to enlisted rating, using Navy COOL at: <https://www.cool.navy.mil>.
- Register for Veterans Affairs (VA) eBenefits at: <https://www.ebenefits.va.gov/ebenefits-portal>.
- Verify military experience and training at <https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/tgps>.
- Transition Assistance Program Information at: www.public.navy.mil/BUPERS-NPC/CAREER/TRANSITION/Pages/TAP.aspx.
- Review the benefits of reserve affiliation at: www.navyreserve.com & www.npc.navy.mil/career/transition.

Family Advocacy Program (FAP)

The Family Advocacy Program (FAP) is a command directed program which leverages a community coordinated response to child and domestic abuse. FAP provides clinical assessment, treatment and services for service members and their families involved in incidents of child abuse and domestic abuse. The primary goals of FAP are prevention, victim safety and support, rehabilitative interventions, command and offender accountability, and providing a consistent and appropriate response. Commanding officers shall report all cases of domestic violence and child abuse to law enforcement and take administrative and judicial action, as appropriate.

Services Include:

- Prevention, identification, reporting, evaluation, intervention and follow-up to allegations of child abuse/neglect and domestic abuse involving active duty personnel, their intimate partners and family members.

- Providing services through domestic abuse victim advocates who provide confidential information, safety planning and other assistance to victims.
- Training military personnel in recognizing and reporting domestic abuse, and providing specialized training to commanders regarding their responsibilities in intervention.
- Conducting prevention activities, including training in parenting skills, anger and stress management; and counseling to couples and parents in coordination with other DoD programs.
- Preparing treatment recommendations for the service member and command, and providing support to victims and appropriate treatment to alleged abusers.
- Conducting a standardized, multi-disciplinary process to verify that reports meet the criteria for entry into a Navy Central Registry.

Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP)

The EFMP ensures that Navy families with exceptional family members are assigned only to those areas overseas and at CONUS locations where their specialized medical and educational needs can be met. Special needs include any special medical, dental, mental health, developmental or educational requirement, wheelchair accessibility, adaptive equipment or assistive technology devices and services.

The EFMP is defined as a program that is comprised of three elements:

- Identification and Enrollment.
- Assignment Coordination.
- Family Support.

For more information, visit the EFMP Quick Reference Guide at: www.npc.navy.mil.

Navy Personal Financial Management (PFM)

Through information and referral, education, training, and financial counseling the Navy's Personal Financial Management (PFM) program addresses the financial education needs of Sailors and their families and the Navy's need to keep personnel focused on mission readiness. The program emphasizes a proactive, career lifecycle approach to learning sound financial principles and establishing habits for achieving financial goals. The Fleet and Family Support Center PFM staff of accredited financial counselors provides individualized assistance to Sailors and families, as well as Command Financial Specialist training, qualification, and mentoring of military supervisors who coordinate and manage the PFM program at the command level. Policy is provided by Family Readiness (OPNAV N170C). OPNAVINST 1740.5B, U.S. Navy Personal Financial Management Education, Training and Counseling Program, provides program guidance.

Additional PFM program information is available at the following website:

www.cnic.navy.mil/ffr/family_readiness/fleet_and_family_support_program.html.

OPNAVINST 1740.5B is available at:

doni.documentservices.dla.mil/OPNAV.aspx.



Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP), a servicewide initiative designed to interface closely with the detailing process to ensure family members receive the care they require and service members can fulfill their career requirements and goals. Photo by MC1 Bruce Cummins

Command Sponsor and Indoctrination Programs

Command Sponsor and Indoctrination Programs are designed to facilitate the adaptation of Sailors and family members into a new working and living environment, to minimize the anxiety associated with any permanent change of station move, and to provide Sailors and their families the greatest opportunity for a successful and productive tour of duty. Policy support is provided by the Family Support Office (OPNAV N170C).

References:

- Military Family Readiness, DoDI 1342.22
- Command Sponsor and Indoctrination Program, OPNAVINST 1740.3C

Additional Sponsor and Indoctrination Programs information can be found at the following websites:

- www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/support/21st_Century_Sailor/sponsorshipandindoc/Pages/default.aspx.
- https://www.cnic.navy.mil/ffr/family_readiness/fleet_and_family_support_program/relocation_assistance.html.
- <https://apps.militaryonesource.mil/MOS/f?p=ESAT:WELCOME:P:0>.

Family Care Plan (FCP)

Service members are responsible for ensuring family members/dependents are cared for during deployments, reserve mobilizations and temporary duty, as well as at all other times during which the service member is unavailable. The FCP policy applies to Navy personnel, active and reserve. Emergency essential civilian and contractor personnel meeting the same parental status as active duty and reserve personnel are encouraged to develop a FCP. A FCP is required under the following conditions:

- A service member with primary or shared physical custody of a minor child and who is not married to the other natural or adoptive parent of the child.
- Both members of a married dual military couple where one or both have primary or shared physical custody of a minor child.
- Service members who are legally responsible for an adult family member who is incapable of providing for themselves in the absence of the service member.
- Certain family circumstances or other personal status changes resulting in a service member becoming legally and primarily responsible for the care of another person.

Sailors must submit a new or updated FCP upon reporting to a new duty station, and when there is a change in caregiver circumstances, or a change in personal or family circumstances (birth or adoption of a child, assumption of sole care for an elderly or disabled family member, etc.). Fleet policy support is provided by Family Readiness (OPNAV N170C).

References:

- Family Care Plan PDF, DODINST 1342.19
- U.S. Navy Family Care Policy PDF, OPNAVINST 1740.4D



Suicide Prevention Program

Suicide prevention in the Navy is an all-hands effort, all of the time. It begins with everyday actions that build meaningful peer connections and encourage open communication, enabling shipmates, leaders and families to recognize the signs of stress early and ACT (Ask Care Treat) when they think someone is having difficulty navigating life's challenges.

The Navy Suicide Prevention Program aims to equip Sailors, commands and families with resources to preserve mission readiness and support psychological health. Emphasis is placed on proactive measures to mitigate stress, reduce barriers to seeking help and encourage bystander intervention.

OPNAVINST 1720.4A outlines policies and procedures for command-level Suicide Prevention Programs. Policies and procedures focus on supporting efforts to strengthen protective factors, recognize and mitigate risk factors, and respond in the event of a crisis. Commanding officers must appoint a suicide prevention coordinator who is responsible for ensuring that their command maintains a robust suicide prevention program. Key elements of local command programs include training, intervention, response and reporting.

For more information, refer to OPNAVINST 1720.4A and visit:

www.suicide.navy.mil.

Operational Stress Control (OSC) Program

Everyday military life can be extraordinarily stressful. Stressors at work, at home, or at sea can trigger reactions that harm both our personal health and unit readiness. OSC is about preventing these stress injuries and building resilience -- our capacity to withstand, recover, grow, and adapt in the face of stressors and changing demands. Resilience is more than the ability to bounce back from a stressful situation; it also means being prepared to perform better when faced with new challenges.

Since 2008, the OSC program has made significant strides in advancing an understanding of operational stress and increasing awareness of resources available to Sailors, families, and commands. OSC has teamed with researchers, medical professionals, and deckplate leaders to develop practical stress navigation tools and deliver awareness training for Sailors at career milestones. Additionally, NAVADMIN 262/13 mandates OSC skills training for a command's senior and deckplate leaders within six months of deployment.

For more program information, visit:

www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/support/21st_Century_Sailor/osc/Pages/default.aspx;

To find practical stress navigation tips, visit:

www.navynavstress.com.

(Source: 21st Century Sailor Office)



To download a copy visit navy.mil and search 140911-N-PW494-556 in the photo gallery.

TOP -Competitors leave the starting blocks during a 100-meter sprint heat at the 2014 Invictus Games. The international competition brings together wounded, injured and ill service members in the spirit of friendly athletic competition.

Photo by MC2 Joshua D. Sheppard

RIGHT -Lt. Michael A. Chalfant, a Navy Wounded Warrior (NWW) - Safe Harbor representative, right, speaks with Navy Recruit Stephan C. Vanostrand, who was diagnosed with aplastic anemia during Navy basic training at Recruit Training Command.

Photo by MC2 Darren M. Moore





NAVY SAFE HARBOR

NAVY WOUNDED WARRIOR (NWW)-SAFE HARBOR IS THE NAVY'S SOLE WOUNDED WARRIOR SUPPORT PROGRAM.

It provides seriously wounded, ill and injured Sailors and Coast Guardsmen, as well as their families, with the highest quality non-medical care, allowing them to heal without distractions. NWW tailors assistance to each enrolled service member's individual recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration needs. NWW staff is based at all major naval medical centers, as well as some VA polytrauma facilities, throughout the country. Support includes assistance with pay and personnel issues; coordination of bedside travel; connecting wounded warriors and their families with employment resources; providing adaptive athletic opportunities; and much more. Call 1-855-NAVY WWP (628-9997) or visit safeharbor.navylive.dodlive.mil to learn more.

(Source: CNIC)

Chief petty officer (CPO) selects from Legacy Academy Class 010 stand in formation during their graduation ceremony aboard the Battleship Missouri Memorial, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam.

Photo by MC3 Diana Quinlan



History demonstrates the Navy is at its best when we are forward deployed and ready to respond where it matters, when it matters. Fleet Readiness starts with quality training. As the training leader for the world's greatest maritime force, the Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) consistently produces warfighters possessing relevant and effective skills that enable them to succeed in all assigned missions. More than 5,000 courses of instruction are provided at training commands and units around the world. Today's battle space includes land, sea, air and cyberspace.

It is in this dynamic, constantly changing arena that the Navy works to preserve freedom, deter aggression, and provide humanitarian relief when needed.

Naval Education and Training Command's mission is to provide individual skills training, leadership development programs, and other associated skills to Sailors, as well as selected Marines, Soldiers, Airmen, Coast Guardsmen, and international students from more than 150 nations.

The scope of NETC's mission includes maintaining an aggressive training schedule to support current Naval operations, while looking toward future fleet requirements. NETC is comprised of more than 12,000 military and civilian staff at more than 230 subordinate activities and detachments in the United States and at remote sites overseas. This team of military and civilian professionals provides individual training to more than 31,000 students on any given day – about 14 percent of the Navy.

NETC works with the fleet to take a human performance approach to analyzing and solving performance gaps. Sailors' knowledge, skills and abilities required to be successful at a job, task or function are identified and NETC designs training to respond to those needs – as they are determined by the fleet.

TRAINING SUPPORT CENTERS

Training Support Centers provide administrative support for military training to regional training commands, freeing the training staff to focus directly on skills training issues.

Training Support Center (TSC) Great Lakes:

TSCGL houses five learning sites supporting technical post-recruit training and other training in a number of disciplines, in about 80 different courses of instruction. TSC delivers Navy military training 24/7 to ensure new Sailors are personally, professionally and physically prepared for duty in the fleet. The five learning sites and one unit supported by TSC provide approximately 85 percent of the Navy's initial surface warfare training. TSCGL has approximately 5,000 students on board at any time.

<http://www.netc.navy.mil/centers/tscgl/>

Training Support Center (TSC) Hampton Roads:

TSCHR is the single point of service for all student management and training support functions for more than 30 training sites at five locations in the Hampton Roads area. Through the TSCHR Fleet Training Liaison office, fleet training officers and area schools receive expert advice and support regarding command requirements, schools availability, class convenings and training facilities locations.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/tsc_hr/



Aviation Machinist's Mate 3rd Class Cassandra Vela, from Beeville, Texas, changes an actuator on an F/A-18E Super Hornet engine in the hangar bay of the aircraft carrier USS George Washington (CVN 73). Photo by MCSA Oscar Albert Moreno

Training Support Center (TSC) San Diego:

TSCSD supports the fleet training mission by providing student management and leadership as well as management of training opportunities at high-demand schools needed to meet deployment requirements. The Training Support Department at TSC San Diego encompasses all aspects of fleet training requirements. Training support includes the Fleet Liaison Department, Centralized Quota Control (CQC) Office, and type command liaison. The Fleet Liaison Department provides commands with information on their current training status and trains ships' training officers/school coordinators on obtaining course quotas for their Sailors, and how to research training options through the Catalog of Navy Training Courses (CATRAC), and how to document the training via the Fleet Training Management Planning System (FLTMPS).

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/tscsd/

LEARNING CENTERS

The Learning Centers are structured to support specific fleet enterprises such as surface, aviation, expeditionary, etc. Each center focuses on developing and providing training for specific enlisted ratings and officer designators. The centers are also responsible for working with fleet experts and community managers to update and manage the Learning and Development Roadmaps (LaDR), used by Sailors to track their career progression, and by supervisors during Career Development Boards.

Center for Service Support (CSS):

CSS provides Sailors in the Naval administration, logistics and media services ratings the knowledge and skills to support our fleet's war fighting mission. Ratings: CS, LN, LS, MU, PS, SH, YN, MC.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/css/

Center for Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Diving (CENEODD)

CENEODD provides diver and explosive ordnance disposal training to all services, delivers knowledge to satisfy validated training requirements and improves Navy and joint force operational readiness through personal, professional, and leadership growth. Ratings: ND, EOD.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/ceneoddive/

Surface Warfare Officers School (SWOS):

SWOS provides a continuum of professional education and training in support of Surface Navy requirements that prepares officers and enlisted engineers and quartermasters to serve at sea. Ratings include: DC, EM, EN, GSE, GSM, HT, MM, MR, FN and QM.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/swos/

Center for Information Dominance (CID):

CID delivers full-spectrum cyber information warfare and intelligence training to achieve decision superiority for the fleet. Ratings: IT, CTI, CTM, CTN, CTR, CTT, IS.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/ceninfodom/

Center for Sea Air and Land (SEAL) and Special Warfare Combatant-Craft Crewman (SWCC):

The Center for SEAL and SWCC is the Naval Special Warfare proponent for career management, warrior development and selection, and professional military education. It also provides innovative solutions that optimize human capital and warfighting ability. Ratings: SO, SB.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/censealswcc/

Naval Chaplaincy School and Center:

The Naval Chaplaincy School and Center thoroughly equips chaplains and religious program specialists for professional religious ministry in the sea services. Rating: RP.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/chaplain/

Center For Security Forces (CENSECFOR):

CENSECFOR develops and delivers anti-terrorism and Navy security force training to achieve warfighting superiority. Rating: MA.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/csf/

Engineering Duty Officer School:

The Engineering Duty Officer School trains tomorrow's engineers and acquisition professionals. EDO School provides two courses of instruction for ED officers (active and reserve); the Basic Course for new ED officers and the Senior Course for EDOs that have been newly selected as commanders.



Damage controlmen check a gauge reading on propulsion machinery during an engineering casualty drill aboard the guided-missile destroyer USS Arleigh Burke (DDG 51).

Photo by MC2 Carlos M. Vazquez II



Aviation Boatswain's Mate 2nd Class Amanda White, from Vandalia, Ohio, top right, directs an EA-6B Prowler from the Garuda of Electronic Attack Squadron (VAQ) 134 on the flight deck of the aircraft carrier USS George H.W. Bush (CVN 77). Photo by MC3 Joshua Card

Center for Naval Aviation Technical Training (CNATT):

CNATT delivers entry-level and advanced skills including technical, operator, management, and leadership training in support of 31 aircraft platforms and other aviation systems. Ratings: AB, AC, AD, AE, AG, AM, AME, AO, AS, AT, AW, PR, AZ, AN.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/cnatt/

Submarine Learning Center (SLC):

SLC's primary function is to create, coordinate and execute the future training and education vision for the Submarine Force. The Submarine Learning Center is accountable for all undersea curriculums, training delivery methodologies, and for developing and maintaining professional development continuums for all undersea warfare officers and ratings. Ratings: ET, FT, MM, STS, MT.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/slc/

Center for Surface Combat Systems (CSCS)

CSCS headquarters' staff oversees 14 learning sites and provides almost 70,000 hours of curriculum for close to 700 courses a year to more than 40,000 Sailors. Its mission is to develop and deliver surface ship combat systems training to achieve surface warfare superiority. CSCS uses a mix of blended learning comprised of instructor-led classes, hands-on labs, simulation and computer-based training. Ratings: FC, ET, IC, STG, GM, MN, OS, and BM.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/cscs/

Center for Seabees and Facilities Engineering (CSFE):

CSFE provides training for civil engineer corps officers, Seabees, and facility and environmental professionals. Ratings: BU, CE, CM, EA, EO, SW, UT.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/csfe/

Command Leadership School (CLS):

CLS is comprised of the prospective major commander, commanding officer, executive officer, command master chief/chief of the boat, commanding officer spouse and CMC/COB spouse courses.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/cls/Default.aspx

Center for Personal and Professional Development (CPPD):

CPPD is responsible for providing a wide range of training products and educational services that equip Sailors to think critically, act responsibly and lead proactively to meet ever changing global challenges.

CPPD training products for professional development include general and Navy military training, Navy instructor training, enlisted leadership training materials and schoolhouse-based officer leadership courses for division officers and department heads. Training that fosters personal development includes alcohol and drug awareness, equal opportunity, suicide

and sexual assault prevention, bystander intervention, as well as Personal Responsibility and Values Education and Training (PREVENT), and bearings courses.

CPPD's educational services are provided through the Voluntary Education (VOLED) program, which equips Sailors with strong analytical skills and supports their ability to make informed decisions as they pursue life-long learning goals. These services are provided by education professionals at 33 Navy College Offices (NCO) located worldwide and also by the Virtual Education Center (VEC), which operates 15 hours per day, five days a week. They offer information about VOLED's numerous programs and services, which include developing an education plan, reviewing and updating a joint services transcript (JST), proctoring academic and language tests, and authorizing tuition assistance (TA) funding. Sailors can earn college degrees through VOLED programs such as TA and Navy College Program for Afloat College Education (NCPACE). VOLED additionally manages the United Services Military Apprenticeship Program (USMAP), which offers Sailors the opportunity to complete Department of Labor-certified civilian apprenticeship requirements while on active duty.

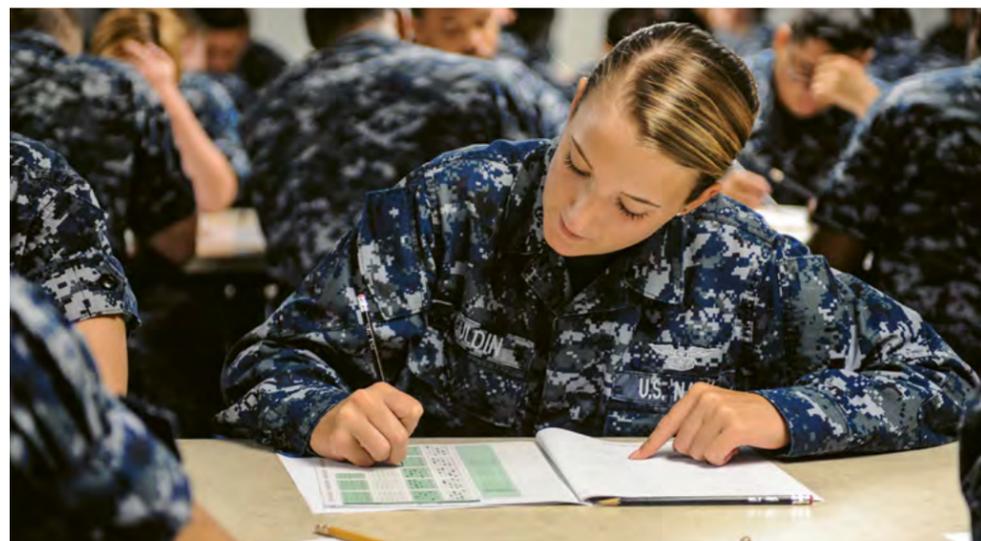
CPPD website:

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/cppd/

Navy College Program website:

www.navycollege.navy.mil/

Aviation Boatswain's Mate (Fuel) Airman Alyssa Guldin takes the E-4 advancement exam aboard the barge ship APL 65. Photo by MC2 Jacob Estes



Lt. Kristen Laraway, a Naval ROTC Naval Science Instructor from Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Va., works with a mariner skills simulator computer software at a summit hosted by Naval Service Training Command at Naval Station Great Lakes. Photo by Steve Vanderwerff

Naval Service Training Command (NSTC):

Headquartered at Naval Station Great Lakes, NSTC oversees 98 percent of the initial officer and enlisted accessions training for the Navy, including 61 Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps (NROTC) units at 165 colleges and universities and more than 600 Navy Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps (NJROTC) and Navy National Defense Cadet Corps (NNDCC) citizenship development programs at high schools throughout the country and bases overseas. NSTC also oversees Officer Training Command (OTC) at Naval Station Newport, R.I., and Recruit Training Command (RTC), the Navy's only boot camp, at Naval Station Great Lakes, Ill.

www.netc.navy.mil/netc/Commands/nstc.aspx

Navy Knowledge Online (NKO) and Navy eLearning (NeL):

In addition to brick and mortar schools, selected training is also conducted via the World Wide Web through the Navy eLearning system via Navy Knowledge Online. To support Sailors, 185 surface ships and submarines carry a Navy Information/Application Product Suite or NIAPS server with eLearning courses loaded on them. Since the learning content and applications are hosted aboard ships, Sailors can complete self-paced training without Internet connectivity being required. Once a course is completed, the ship's server periodically updates and synchronizes with the shore electronic training jacket (ETJ). In FY 2013 Navy eLearning logged more than 175,237 eLearning courses completed by afloat commands.

Navy COOL:

Navy Credentialing Opportunities Online (COOL) is a great way for a Sailor to turn their Navy training and experience into employer-recognized credentials for professionalization within their Navy career and for employment opportunities when they eventually leave the Navy. Navy COOL is a centralized, Web-based hub that consolidates information from numerous sources on certifications, licenses, apprenticeships and growth opportunities that correspond with each Navy rating, job and occupation and provides funding for Navy enlisted personnel to obtain these civilian licenses and certifications.

More than 100,000 certification examinations have been funded by Navy COOL, with Sailors earning a pass rate of 94.6 percent, compared to a national average civilian pass rate of 70.85 percent.

The end result of the pursuit of a civilian certification is that the Sailor's individual professional knowledge and skill-set usually increases due to the extra preparation time required for certification examinations and ongoing maintenance of that certification.

The real benefit to the Navy is having a Sailor with increased individual proficiency as a result of gaining and maintaining additional industry-recognized skills. The Navy COOL program is a definite win for the Sailor, the Navy and the civilian Department of Labor workforce.

<https://www.cool.navy.mil/>

Naval Education and Training Security Assistance Field Activity (NETSAFA):

NETSAFA is the U.S. Navy's agent for international education and training. They coordinate training support to international governments and international organizations that support the U.S. security strategy in building partner capacity to foster and strengthen enduring international partnerships. As a field activity of the Naval Education and Training Command (NETC), they serve as a focal point for all security assistance training program issues, coordination and advice within the U.S. Navy.

<https://www.netsafa.navy.mil/>

Naval Education and Training Professional Development and Technology Center (NETPDTC):

NETPDTC provides quality products and services to enable and enhance education, training, career development, and personnel advancement. They administer the Navy Enlisted Advancement System, provide audiovisual products and services, and serve as NETC's visual Information program manager. They develop and maintain training information and training management technology support systems, and provide resources management support services to assigned activities.

www.netc.navy.mil/netc/netpdtc/Default.aspx

(Source: Naval Education and Training Command)

NAVY REFINES PROCESSES; IMPROVES TRAINING AND SUPPORT FOR INDIVIDUAL AUGMENTEES AND FAMILIES

Approximately 10,000 Sailors are on individual augmentee (IA) orders at any given time, and more than 80,000 Sailors have been on an IA assignment since 2002.

The Navy is committed to improving the process of assigning IA Sailors and to supporting them and their families with the same commitment and care that deploying Sailors and their families traditionally receive. Several organizations play key roles in providing oversight and support to our Sailors deploying for nontraditional expeditionary missions in support of overseas contingency operations (OCO).

U.S. Fleet Forces Command is the executive agent for the IA continuum and Navy Installations Command is the executive agent for IA family support. The following key stakeholders in the IA continuum are vital to the success of IA Sailors and family support:

- Navy Personnel Command (NPC) - orders generation and personnel support.
- Navy Reserve Forces Command (NRFC) - administration and oversight of reserve personnel.
- Expeditionary Combat Readiness Center (ECRC) - supervision and coordination of IA training.
- Commander, Task Force-Individual Augmentee - Boots-on-Ground administrative support.
- Navy Mobilization and Processing Sites (NMPS) - The site in Norfolk provides in-processing support ensuring Sailors are prepared for deployment. During redeployment, it ensures Sailors' needs, issues and concerns are addressed prior to reintegration into Navy and civilian life.
- Fleet and Family Support Centers - dedicated support to Navy families throughout the IA continuum.

Hospital Corpsman 1st Class Chris Woodring, assigned to Coastal Riverine Squadron (CORIVRON) 2, conducts insertion and extraction training with the Belize Special Boat Unit during Southern Partnership Station 2014.

Photo by MC3 Andrew Schneider

To download a copy visit navy.mil and search 140703-N-XQ474-210 in the photo gallery.

Deciding To Be A Navy IA

There are four primary assignment processes that determine how IA Sailors deploy: global support assignment (GSA), individual augmentee manpower management (IAMM), reserve component mobilization (RC Mob) and overseas contingency operations (OCO) support assignment (OSA) Sailors. With recent changes implemented, only officers fill billets in the GSA process. RC Mob assignments provide the right RC Sailor with the right skills at the right time. IAMM assignments meet the dynamic demands of the combatant commanders. The OSA process, that went into effect for enlisted Sailors on Nov. 1, 2010, encourages volunteerism and eliminates inequities identified in other processes.

IA billets supporting OSA assignments can be viewed on the Career Management System-Individual Detailing:

www.npc.navy.mil/Enlisted/CMS.

Officers can contact their specialty detailer for IA assignments. Reserve component Sailors can sign up to receive automated emails for mobilization opportunities by subscribing to GovDelivery www.navyreserve.navy.mil.

Career Benefits Of Volunteering For IA Duty

IA tours are career enhancing in the areas of advancement and recognition. Some incentives include guaranteed follow-on detailing, advancement exams options, campaign/service awards, projected rotation date extensions if coming from shore duty, OCO Navy enlisted classification or additional qualified designations, concurrent evaluations/fitness reports, and increased IA advancement rates. To learn about additional IA incentives, go to the FAQ section on the Navy IA website:

www.ia.navy.mil.

IA Deployment Orders

First and foremost, read your orders. Sailors receive different orders based on the assignment process they are billeted to fill. GSA Sailors receive two sets of orders. The first set of orders for a permanent change of station is received shortly after negotiating with the detailer and has details for detaching from the current command and reporting to ECRC Norfolk. The second set of orders for temporary additional duty (TEMADD) outline point-of-contact information, training site locations, transportation, OCONUS deployment and additional guidance (NAVADMIN 333/10).

IAMM Sailors receive TEMADD/indeterminate temporary duty (ITDY) orders. Emergent requirements due to operational need means

delivery of orders to the selected IA may be less than 60 days prior to the first interim stop report date (NAVADMIN 332/10).

RC Mob Sailors receive involuntary orders. Notification for involuntary mobilization is a minimum of 60 days with the goal of 180 days notification. NRFC uses volunteers to fill mobilization requirements to the maximum extent possible. Sailors who desire to volunteer for mobilization are encouraged to contact their Navy Operational Support Center and have their manpower availability status codes updated to a volunteer status (NAVADMIN 235/08).

OSA Sailors will not receive TEMADD orders. These orders will take them from their current parent command to the identified NMPS, through a mission-specific training track into theater for their OSA assignment, and back to their parent command (NAVADMIN 334/10).

To view their orders, IA Sailors can log onto BUPERS Online (BOL) <https://www.bol.navy.mil>, select the Navy Marine Corps Mobilization Processing System link, and click *View My Orders*.

Command Individual Augmentee Coordinator (CIAC)

Every command is required to have a CIAC. A CIAC is the command's representative who supports the IA Sailor before, during, and after deployment. CIACs are the IA Sailor's first line of defense for IA information and support. They work closely with the command's ombudsman and individual deployment support specialists (IDSS) to ensure the family is supported while the Sailor is deployed.

Training

All IA Sailors are required to complete the pre-deployment online training courses listed in the latest expeditionary screening checklist (NAVPER 1300/22). The courses are accessible on the Navy Knowledge Online (NKO) e-Learning under the mandatory training for *All Individual Augmentees*. These online courses prepare Sailors for pre-deployment training pipelines, to include Navy Individual Augmentee Combat Training, a three-week program that provides Navy IAs with the basic combat skills training for their boots-on-ground tour.

Requirements

The expeditionary screening checklist is a detailed checklist IA Sailors are required to complete to ensure they are ready for deployment. It includes medical and dental screenings (NAVME 1300/4), as well as government travel card, security clearance, training and personal requirements. Commanding officers report the IA Sailors'

suitability via BOL. The expeditionary screening checklist is available on the Navy IA website or on Navy Personnel Command's website:

www.npc.navy.mil.

Noble Eagle Number

The Noble Eagle (NE) number is a tracking number applied to a specific IA mission. It can be found in every IA Sailor's orders. IA Sailors should provide their NE number to their families to expedite location and communication in case of any emergency situation. A brief description of NE numbers is available on NKO under the *Individual Augmentee* tab.

Family Support

The Navy is just as committed to the families of IA Sailors as to the Sailors themselves. To guarantee families receive the best support possible, IA Sailors need to update their family member information in the Navy Family Accountability and Assessment System. If a family changes location during the deployment, needs help or has general questions, they can contact the CIAC, ombudsman, individual deployment support specialists or the ECRC IA family help desk at ecrc.fs.fct@navy.mil. For emergencies, they can contact the 24-hour toll-free hotline at (877) 364-4302 with their deployed IA Sailor's NE number.

Reintegrating After Deployment

Sailors returning from an IA deployment have had a wide range of experiences. During the Warrior Transition Program in Sembach, Germany, Sailors begin the process of reintegration back into normal Navy or civilian life. There, Sailors complete a post-deployment health assessment, and six months later they complete a follow-on post-deployment health re-assessment, both outlined in Defense Health Assessment guidance.

Following their return to CONUS, Sailors can attend Returning Warrior Workshops (RWW), a key component of the DoD Yellow Ribbon Program for Reintegration. RWWs are designed to enhance the resiliency of active component and reserve component Sailors who have completed IA assignments in combat zones or were exposed to highly stressful situations during deployment. These weekend events provide an atmosphere to address personal stress associated with nontraditional deployments and are comprised of workshops intended to assist Sailors with successful reintegration back into work, community and family life. The RWW schedule is posted on the Navy IA website.

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

Marines, assigned to the 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit (31st MEU), depart the well deck of the amphibious dock landing ship USS Germantown (LSD 42) in combat rubber raiding crafts during amphibious operations.

Photo by MC2 Amanda R. Gray

To download a copy visit navy.mil and search 140910-N-UD469-180 in the photo gallery.



Commander Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC), Virginia Beach, Va.

NECC serves as the type commander 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 provides expeditionary forces capable of performing 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.

COASTAL RIVERINE FORCE (CORIVFOR)

Coastal Riverine Force operates in harbors, rivers, bays, across the littorals and ashore. The primary mission of CORIVFOR is to defend designated high value assets, including critical maritime infrastructure, ports and harbors both inland and on coastal waterways. When commanded, CORIVFOR can also conduct offensive combat operations.

In support of Navy fleet operations, CORIVFOR is able to operate in the green water to shore areas in conjunction with amphibious readiness groups, expeditionary strike groups, carrier strike groups, global partnership stations, and Military Sealift Command ships; and from a forward operating base or afloat staging base. In addition to afloat security, CORIVFOR units also operate ashore in support of ground operations and theater security cooperation missions. CORIVFOR is capable of conducting 24-hour operations in all weather conditions and climates.

Commander, Coastal Riverine Group (CORIVGRU) 1, San Diego

- Training and Evaluation Unit, San Diego
- Coastal Riverine Group 1, Det. Guam
- Coastal Riverine Squadron (CORIVRON) 3, San Diego
- CORIVRON 1, San Diego (Reserve)
- CORIVRON 11, Seal Beach, Calif. (Reserve)

Commander, Coastal Riverine Group (CORIVGRU) 2, Portsmouth, Va.

- Training and Evaluation Unit, Virginia Beach, Va.

- Coastal Riverine Group 2, Det. Bahrain
- CORIVRON 2, Portsmouth, Va.
- CORIVRON 4, Virginia Beach, Va.
- CORIVRON 8, Newport, R.I. (Reserve)
- CORIVRON 10, Jacksonville, Fla. (Reserve)

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)

EOD conducts counter improvised explosive device operations both ashore and at sea. They locate, identify, and render safe explosive hazards and disarm 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 are the only DoD capability that provides force protection and dive services in the combat zone to 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, Imperial Beach, Calif.
- Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit (MDSU) 1, Pearl Harbor
- EOD Training and Evaluation Unit (EODTEU) 1, San Diego
- EOD Expeditionary Support Unit (EODESU) 1, San Diego

Commander, EOD Group 2, Virginia Beach, Va.

- EODMU 2, Virginia Beach, Va.
- EODMU 6, Virginia Beach, Va.
- EODMU 8, Rota, Spain
- EODMU 12, Virginia Beach, Va.
- EODESU 2, Virginia Beach, Va.
- EODTEU 2, Virginia Beach, Va.
- MDSU 2, Virginia Beach, Va.

Members of Explosive Ordnance Disposal Mobile Unit (EODMU) 8 and Spanish Special Forces conduct paradrop training operations with the Ghostriders of Helicopter Sea Combat Squadron (HSC) 28, Det. 1.

Photo by Lt. Cmdr. Scott "Smoke" Moak





Sailors from the amphibious transport dock ship USS San Diego (LPD 22) and Navy divers assigned to Explosive Ordnance Disposal Mobile Unit (EODMU) 3 conduct boat operations during testing of NASA's Orion crew module. Photo by MC1 Gary Keen

Commander, Navy Expeditionary Logistics Support Group (NAVELSG) Williamsburg, Va.

The Navy Expeditionary Logistics Force is responsible for providing expeditionary logistics capabilities for the Navy or joint service customers, primarily within the maritime domain of the littorals. NAVELSG conducts surface and air cargo handling missions, cargo terminal and warehouse operations, fuels distribution, ordnance reporting and handling and expeditionary communications.

As part of NECC, NAVELSG deploys tailored force packages providing expeditionary logistics

to combatant commanders and component commanders, and provides support to all NECC deployed commands, detachments and teams. NAVELSG provides multi-function logistics detachments with organic command and control to support both CONUS and OCONUS operations.

NAVELSG Training and Evaluation, Williamsburg, Va.

FIRST Navy Expeditionary Logistics Regiment (1st NELR)

- Navy Cargo Handling Battalion (NCHB) 1, Williamsburg, Va.

2nd NELR

- NCHB 8, Lakehurst, N.J.
- NCHB 10, Yorktown, Va.

4th NELR

- NCHB 11, Jacksonville, Fla.
- NCHB 13, Gulfport, Miss.

5th NELR

- NCHB 5, Tacoma, Wash.
- NCHB 14, Port Hueneme, Calif.



Seabees from NMCB 74 are constructing a security force camp in support of the Aegis Ashore ballistic missile defense facility in Deveselu, Romania. Photo by Utilitiesman Constructionman Sydney Thorne

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 support in response 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.

Underwater Construction Teams provide construction, inspection and repair of ocean facilities such as wharves, piers, underwater pipelines, moorings and boat ramps.

Naval Construction Group 1, Port Hueneme, Calif.

- Naval Mobile Construction Battalion (NMCB) 3, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- NMCB 4, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- NMCB 5, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit (CBMU) 303, San Diego, Calif.
- Underwater Construction Team (UCT) 2, Port Hueneme, Calif.

Naval Construction Group 2, Gulfport, Miss.

- NMCB 1, Gulfport, Miss.
- NMCB 11, Gulfport, Miss.
- NMCB 133, Gulfport, Miss.
- CBMU 202, Virginia Beach, Va.
- UCT 1, Virginia Beach, Va.

1st Naval Construction Regiment, Port Hueneme, Calif.

- NMCB 18, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- NMCB 22, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- NMCB 25, Port Hueneme, Calif.

7th Naval Construction Regiment, Gulfport, Miss.

- NMCB 14, Gulfport, Miss.
- NMCB 27, Gulfport, Miss.

22nd Naval Construction Regiment, Gulfport, Miss.

30th Naval Construction Regiment, Port Hueneme, Calif.

Navy Expeditionary Intelligence Command (NEIC), Virginia Beach, Va.

NEIC capabilities are integrated into Intelligence Exploitation Teams (IETs) that are robust multi-INT intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) platforms that bridge the critical information seam from sea to land. IETs provide tactical indications and warning and force protection intelligence enabling Navy and Joint commanders to conduct missions across the full spectrum of expeditionary operations; to include, but not limited to, intelligence preparation of the operational environment, maritime domain and battlespace awareness, theater security cooperation, and major combat operations. IET capabilities significantly contribute to supported commanders' ability to achieve Information Dominance.

Expeditionary Combat Readiness Center (ECRC), Virginia Beach, Va.

ECRC coordinates with the U.S. Army across 15 states to oversee all administrative processing, equipping, training, deployment and re-deployment of Sailors assigned as individual augmentees, in lieu of forces as well as providing support to Sailors assigned to provisional units committed to joint and maritime security operations.

(Source: Navy Expeditionary Combat Command)



ABOVE— Members of SEAL Team 18 perform a demonstration at Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek - Fort Story for the 2014 Navy Employer Recognition Event.

Photo by MCSA Theodore Quintana

LEFT— Maritime special operations forces prepare for a mission during a training exercise aboard the Nimitz-class aircraft carrier USS George Washington (CVN 73).

Photo by MCSN Everett Allen

Naval Special Warfare (NSW) is comprised of approximately 9,867 personnel across its enterprise, including more than 3,512 active duty special warfare operators (SEALs) and special warfare combatant-craft crewmen (SWCC), 4,417 support personnel, 767 reserve personnel, and more than 1,171 civilians.

Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command (COMNAVSPECWARCOM) in San Diego, leads the Navy's special operations force and is the maritime component of United States Special Operations Command headquartered at MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Fla. NAVSPECWARCOM has oversight of eight major components, with subordinate commands including sea, air and land (SEAL), special boat and SEAL delivery teams, and overseas units.

Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command, Coronado, Calif.

- Navy parachute demonstration team, The Leap Frogs, Coronado, Calif.

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

- SEAL Teams 1/3/5/7
- Logistical Support Unit (LOGSU) 1, Coronado, Calif.
- Training Detachment (TRADET) 1, Coronado, Calif.
- Mobile Communications Team (MCT) 1, Coronado, Calif.
- Naval Special Warfare Unit (NSWU) 1, Guam
- NSWU 3, Bahrain

NSWG 2, Little Creek, Va.

- SEAL Teams 2/4/8/10
- LOGSU 2, Little Creek, Va.
- TRADDET 2, Little Creek, Va.
- Mobile Communication Detachment (MCD), Little Creek, Va.
- NSWUs 2 and 10, Stuttgart, Germany
- NSWU 4, Little Creek, Va.

NSWG 3, Coronado, Calif.

- SEAL Delivery Vehicle Team (SDV) 1, Pearl City, Hawaii
- LOGSU 3, Pearl City, Hawaii
- SEAL Delivery Vehicle Detachment (SDV)1, Little Creek, Va.

NSWG 4, Little Creek, Va.

- Special Boat Team (SBT) 12, Coronado, Calif.
- SBT 20, Little Creek, Va.
- SBT 22, Stennis, Miss.
- Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School, Stennis Space Center, Miss.

NSWG 10, Little Creek, Va.

- Support Activity (SA) 1, Coronado, Calif.
- SA 2, Little Creek, Va.
- Mission Support Center, Coronado, Calif.

NSWG 11, Coronado, Calif.

- SEAL Team 17, Coronado, Calif.
- SEAL Team 18, Little Creek, Va.

Naval Special Warfare Center, Coronado, Calif.

- Naval Special Warfare Basic Training Command, Coronado, Calif.
- Naval Special Warfare Advanced Training Command, Imperial Beach, Calif.

Naval Special Warfare Development Group, Dam Neck, Va.

(Source: Naval Special Warfare Command)

The flame resistant variant (FRV) coverall is intended for year-round wear and shall be the standard working uniform underway. The FRV coverall is designed to accommodate shipboard Sailors, and is intended for general use.

ENLISTED MEN

Basic Uniform Components

(E6 & below)

Coveralls, flame resistant variant*
Cap, ball
Boot, black, leather, 9"
Sock, black, boot
Undershirt, cotton, blue, crew neck
Undershorts
Belt, cotton, web, black, with silver clip
Buckle, silver
Name tag, Velcro-backed
Insignia, collar, pin-on or sewn

Approved Outerwear*

Blue jacket, cold weather, shipboard jacket
Green jacket, flyers, winter and summer
Tan jacket, flyers, winter and summer
Vest, fleece
Liner, flyer's jacket
Jacket, cold weather waterproof outer shell
Trousers, cold weather waterproof outer shell

ENLISTED WOMEN

Basic Uniform Components

(E6 & below)

Coveralls, flame resistant variant*
Cap, ball
Boot, black, leather, 9"
Sock, black, boot
Undershirt, cotton, blue, crew neck
Brasserie
Underpants
Belt, cotton, web, black, with silver clip
Buckle, silver
Insignia, collar, pin-on or sewn
Name tag, Velcro-backed

Approved Outerwear*

Blue jacket, cold weather, shipboard jacket
Green jacket, flyers, winter and summer
Tan jacket, flyers, winter and summer
Vest, fleece
Liner, flyer's jacket
Jacket, cold weather waterproof outer shell
Trousers, cold weather waterproof outer shell

Optional Items

Earrings, silver ball

*Organizational clothing to be provided by command

For further information, please see "Introduction of the Flame Resistant Variant Coverall and Roll-Out Plan to the Fleet" message, dated Oct. 24, 2013 (www.navy.mil/docs/frv_coverall_message.pdf).

Additional background can be found at:
www.navy.mil/submit/display.asp?story_id=77230.



Ball Cap

- Wear squarely on the head.
- Bottom edge parallel to and 1-1/2 inches above the eyebrows.

Rank Insignia

- The appropriate rank/rate insignia will be worn on the collar for all Sailors E-4 through O-10.
- The use of either embroidered or pin-on collar devices is at the discretion of the command.

T-Shirt

- Collar should fit comfortably around neck.

Name Tag

- Velcro-backed name tag with rank and name.
- Worn 1/4 inch centered above left breast pocket, similar in size and shape to V-neck sweater name tag.
- Unit command discretion to authorize embossed leather name tag (same as worn on V-neck sweater) or fabric embroidered name tag (similar as worn on green nomex flight jacket).

FRV Coveralls

- Close zipper all the way, button sleeves, and wear a belt through all the loops.
- Should hang two inches from the floor at the back of the shoe.
- Belt buckle is centered on zipper flap.

Sleeve Rolling

- May be rolled up at the discretion of local commanders.
- When authorized, may be rolled up with the inside out, forming a roll approximately three inches wide terminating at a point two inches above the elbow.

FRV Coveralls Boots

- Boot laces must be tied and tucked into the cuff of the boots.
- Boots should be worn with boot socks.
- Boots will be blackened and buffed.

Additional Comments

- Chief petty officers and officers will wear the khaki cotton web belt.

	Air Force Army Marine Corps	Navy & Coast Guard	Air Force	Air Force	Army	Marine Corps	Navy & Coast Guard
0-10	General of the Air Force/Army	Fleet Admiral	No Warrant Officer Rank	Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force	Sergeant Major of the Army	Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps	Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy Coast Guard
0-9	General	Admiral Commandant of the Coast Guard	Chief Warrant Officer 5	Chief Master Sergeant First Sergeant	Sergeant Major Command Sergeant Major	Master Gunnery Sergeant Sergeant Major	Master Chief Petty Officer Command Master Chief Petty Officer Fleet/Force Master Chief Petty Officer
0-8	Lieutenant General	Vice Admiral	Chief Warrant Officer 4	Senior Master Sergeant First Sergeant	Master Sergeant First Sergeant	Master Sergeant First Sergeant	Senior Chief Petty Officer
0-7	Major General	Rear Admiral	Chief Warrant Officer 3	Master Sergeant First Sergeant	Sergeant First Class	Gunnery Sergeant	Chief Petty Officer
0-6	Brigadier General	Rear Admiral (Lower Half)	Chief Warrant Officer 2	Technical Sergeant	Staff Sergeant	Staff Sergeant	Petty Officer First Class
0-5	Colonel	Captain	Chief Warrant Officer 1	Staff Sergeant	Sergeant	Sergeant	Petty Officer Second Class
0-4	Lieutenant Colonel	Commander	Warrant Officer 1	Senior Airman	Corporal, Specialist	Corporal	Petty Officer Third Class
0-3	Major	Lieutenant Commander	Chief Warrant Officer 5	Airman First Class	Private First Class	Lance Corporal	Seaman
0-2	Captain	Lieutenant	Chief Warrant Officer 4	Airman	Private	Private	Seaman Apprentice
0-1	First Lieutenant	Lieutenant Junior Grade	Chief Warrant Officer 3	Airman Basic	Private	Private	Seaman Recruit
	Second Lieutenant	Ensign	Chief Warrant Officer 2				
			Warrant Officer 1 (Coast Guard Only)				

Warrant Officers

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

							
AB Aviation Boatswain's Mate ABE - Launch/Recovery (Equipment) ABF - Fuel ABH - Aircraft 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	AS Aviation Support Equipment Technician

											
AT Aviation Electronics Technician	AW Naval Air Crewman AWF - Mechanical AWO - Operator AWR/AWS - Helicopter AWV - Avionics	AZ Aviation Maintenance Administrationman	BM Boatswain's Mate	BU Builder	CE Construction Electrician	CM Construction Mechanic	CS Culinary Specialist	CT Cryptologic Technician CTI - Interpretive CTM - Maintenance CTN - Networks CTR - Collection CTT - Technical	DC Damage Controlman	EA Engineering Aid	EM Electrician's Mate
											
EN Engineman	EO Equipment Operator	EOD Explosive Ordnance Disposal	ET Electronics Technician	FC Fire Controlman	FT Fire Control Technician	GM Gunner's Mate	GS Gas Turbine Systems Technician GSE - Electrical GSM - Mechanical	HM Hospital Corpsman	HT Hull Maintenance Technician	IC Interior Communications Electrician	IS Intelligence Specialist
											
IT Information Systems Technician ITS - Submarines	LN Legalman	LS Logistics Specialist	MA Master-at-Arms	MC Mass Communication Specialist	MM Machinist's Mate	MN Mineman	MR Machinery Repairman	MT Missile Technician	MU Musician	NC Navy Counselor	ND Navy Diver
											
OS Operations Specialist	PR Aircrew Survival Equipmentman	PS Personnel Specialist	QM Quartermaster	RP Religious Program Specialist	SB Special Warfare Boat Operator	SH Ship's Serviceman	SO Special Warfare Operator				
											
ST Sonar Technician STG - Surface STS - Submarine	SW Steelworker	UT Utilitiesman	YN Yeoman	AN** Airman	FN** Fireman	SN** Seaman					

** Professional Apprenticeship Career Track (PACT)

Members of the color guard at Naval Medical Center San Diego (NMCS) stand in ranks during a uniform inspection in the command auditorium.
Photo by MC3 Justin W. Galvin



SOCIAL MEDIA RESPONSIBILITY

The more you know



OFFICIAL NAVY APP
AMERICA'S NAVY

ENERGY WARRIOR APP

SOCIAL MEDIA

- FOLLOW ON :**
- [HTTP://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/USNAVY](http://www.facebook.com/usnavy)
 - [HTTP://TWITTER.COM/USNAVY](http://twitter.com/usnavy)
 - [HTTP://NAVYLIVE.DODLIVE.MIL/](http://navylive.dodlive.mil/)
 - [HTTP://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/USNAVY](http://www.youtube.com/usnavy)
 - [HTTP://WWW.FLICKR.COM/USNAVY](http://www.flickr.com/usnavy/)
 - [HTTP://WWW.PINTEREST.COM/USNAVY](http://www.pinterest.com/usnavy/)
 - [HTTP://INSTAGRAM.COM/USNAVY](http://instagram.com/usnavy)
 - [HTTPS://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/SECNAV](https://www.facebook.com/secnav)
 - [HTTPS://TWITTER.COM/SECNAV](https://twitter.com/secnav)
 - [HTTPS://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/CNOGREENERT](https://www.facebook.com/cnogreenert)
 - [HTTPS://TWITTER.COM/CNOGREENERT](https://twitter.com/cnogreenert)
 - [HTTPS://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/SECNAV](https://www.facebook.com/secnav)
 - [HTTPS://TWITTER.COM/SECNAV](https://twitter.com/secnav)
 - [HTTP://WWW.GOOGLE.COM/+USNAVY](https://www.google.com/+usnavy)

★ Keep sensitive information safe ★

Examples below

Dangerous	Safe
I work as an intel officer at 6th Fleet in Naples.	I am in the U.S. Navy, stationed in Naples.
On the USS George H.W. Bush, we're heading back to Norfolk in 12 days!!	On the USS George H.W. Bush...can't wait to get home soon!
On the USS Mahan, pulling into Dubai tomorrow.	Excited for our upcoming port call!

We want **YOU** to be aware of your social media presence

It's your choice to have an online social media presence. It's your duty to make sure you are responsible and you maintain good OPSEC practices.

✓ DO

- Check your privacy settings often.
- Be aware of your family's social presence. Talk to them about OPSEC and what details they can share socially.
- Follow and share:
 - official U.S. Navy accounts
 - Ombudsman
 - Command

✗ DON'T

- "Friend" strangers.
- Share Personally Identifiable Information.
- Post information you wouldn't share in other social settings. If you wouldn't say it, don't post it.
- Share U.S. Navy information that has not been officially released.
- Post details about ship movements or taskings.

Specific questions regarding your social media presence should be directed to your command PAO.



Naval Astronaut



Naval Astronaut (NFO)



Naval Aviator (Pilot)



Naval Flight Officer



Professional Aviation Maintenance Officer



Naval Aviation Observer and Flight Meteorologist



Flight Surgeon



Flight Nurse



Aerospace Experimental Psychologist, Aerospace Physiologist and Aerospace Optometrist



Aviation Warfare Specialist (enlisted)



Naval Aviation Supply Corps



Naval Aircrew Warfare Specialist



Marine Corps Combat Aircrew



Special Warfare (SEAL)



Special Operations



Special Warfare Combatant-Craft Crewman



Surface Warfare (officer)



Surface Warfare (enlisted)



Surface Warfare Nurse Corps



Surface Warfare Medical Corps



Surface Warfare Dental Corps



Surface Warfare Medical Service Corps



Surface Warfare Supply Corps



Submarine Warfare (officer)



Submarine Warfare (enlisted)



Submarine Warfare Medical Corps



Submarine Engineering Duty



Submarine Warfare Supply Corps



Submarine Combat Patrol



SSBN Deterrent Patrol



SSBN Deterrent Patrol (20 patrols)



Strategic Sealift Officer



Seabee Combat Warfare Specialist (officer)



Seabee Combat Warfare Specialist (enlisted)



Naval Parachutist



Basic Parachutist



Enlisted Expeditionary Warfare Specialist



Navy Expeditionary Supply Corps Officer (NESCO)



Information Dominance Warfare (officer)



Information Dominance Warfare (enlisted)



Integrated Undersea Surveillance System (officer)



Integrated Undersea Surveillance System (enlisted)



Fleet Marine Force (officer)



Fleet Marine Force Chaplain



Fleet Marine Force (enlisted)



Diving (officer)



Diving (medical)



Master Diver



Diver (Medical Technician)



First Class Diver



Second Class Diver



Scuba Diver



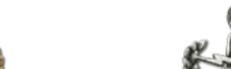
Marine Corps Combatant Diver



Deep Submergence (officer)



Deep Submergence (enlisted)



Explosive Ordnance Disposal (officer)



Master Explosive Ordnance Disposal

Senior Explosive Ordnance Disposal



Basic Explosive Ordnance Disposal



Nuclear Weapons Security (enlisted)



Small Craft (officer)



Small Craft (enlisted)



Craftmaster



Command-at-Sea



Command Ashore/Project Manager



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



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



Medal Of Honor



Navy Cross



Defense Distinguished Service Medal



Distinguished Service Medal



Silver Star



Defense Superior Service Medal



Legion Of Merit



Distinguished Flying Cross



Navy/Marine Corps Medal



Bronze Star



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



Navy Expeditionary Medal



National Defense Service Medal



Korean Service Medal



Antarctica 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 Ceremonial Duty Ribbon



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



Silver/Gold Star

Gold: Denotes subsequent awards of the same Navy decoration.

Silver: Worn in lieu of five gold stars



Battle "E" Device

Denotes permanent duty on U.S. ships or squadrons that have won a battle efficiency competition. For each award, up to the third, one Battle "E" device is authorized. For the fourth and all subsequent awards, a single silver-wreathed "E" device shall be used.



Bronze "S"

Denotes Sharpshooter Marksman qualification.



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.



"M" Device

Denotes Naval Reserve mobilization in support of certain operations.



**Silver Service Star
Bronze Star**

Represents participation in campaigns or operations, multiple qualifications 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 Star: Worn in lieu of five bronze stars.



"V" Device

Authorized for acts or service involving direct participation in combat operations.



Silver/Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster

Represents second and subsequent entitlements of awards.

Silver: Worn for the 6th, 11th, or in lieu of five bronze oak leaf clusters.



"3/16" Palm

Worn on the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation and Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Unit Citation ribbons.



Hourglass

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



Fleet Marine Force Combat Operations Insignia

For Navy personnel attached to Fleet Marine Force units participating in combat operations.



Europe And Asia Clasps

Worn on the suspension ribbon of the Navy Occupation Service Medal.



Silver "E"

Denotes Expert Marksman qualification.



Strike/Flight Device

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



Kuwait Liberation Cluster



Updated Hair Policies for Navy Women

New interactive viewer available
From Chief of Naval Personnel Public Affairs

The Navy wrapped up the review of its hairstyle policies for women December 2014. The almost yearlong effort was informed heavily by fleet feedback and lessons learned from recent Navy and Department of Defense questions concerning hair and grooming standards.

The result of the review is an update to Navy's hairstyle policies to provide clearer guidance on what is and isn't allowed. The updated policies authorize a slightly broader range of acceptable hairstyles, while continuing to emphasize the need for a neat and professional appearance.

The Navy's review and new standards take into account the wide range and textures of hair, including curled, wavy and straight hair. The new regulations provide guidance on hair styles, hair coloring, wigs, and hair accessories for women.

Highlights of the changes and guidelines include:

- Hairstyles must allow for the proper fit of headgear and not interfere with the proper wear of protective masks or equipment.
- When in uniform, hair may touch, but not fall below a horizontal line level with the lower edge of the back of the collar. With service dress jumper uniforms,

hair may extend a maximum of 1 1/2 inches below the top of the jumper collar.

- Layered hairstyles are authorized, provided that the layers present a smooth graduated appearance. No portion of the bulk of the hair (except the bun) as measured from the scalp will exceed 2 inches.
- The bulk of the bun shall not exceed 3 inches from scalp. The diameter of the bun will not exceed 4 inches. Loose ends must be tucked-in and secured. Buns must not protrude through the opening in the back of a ball cap.
- Angled hairstyles may not exceed 1 1/2 inches difference in length from front to back.
- All hairstyles must minimize scalp exposure.
- Two strand braids (a type of twist) are authorized.



Braided hairstyles shall be conservative and conform to the grooming standard guidelines.

The Navy took to heart suggestions that grooming standard resources (pictures, websites, guidance) needed a face-lift. To better inform Sailors and leadership, Defense Media Activity created a smart-device-compatible hair viewer that provides photographic examples of authorized hairstyles.

To see the viewer and the updated policy visit:
www.navy.mil/ah_online/um/femalehair.html.

The hair viewer page is divided into long hairstyles and short hairstyles and illustrates approved grooming standards such as hair dimensions, bulk of hair and width of buns.

This is an interactive viewer -- clicking on any of the hairstyles from the home page enables a 360-degree view of the hairstyle. Moving the cursor left and right across a Sailor's photo rotates the head to show front, side and back of hair styles. Below each photograph is an explanation of the regulations specific to that particular hairstyle.

The online hair viewer should help Sailors better understand the regulation requirements. It is impossible to address every situation and every hairstyle. The ultimate judgment call still lies with commanders.

In addition to feedback on fleet policies and Sailor resources, Sailors had suggestions about the hair policies for new recruits. Beginning January 2015, Naval Service Training Command (NSTC) initiated a pilot program to cease

mandatory female haircuts at Recruit Training Command (RTC) and Officer Training Command (OTC). The pilot was established after receiving feedback that junior Sailors and officers were not taught proper grooming standards during their initial training. Grooming standards education is incorporated into the curriculum, and does not impact other training. This allows women to style longer hair in the same manner that they would wear it daily in the fleet while providing the opportunity to demonstrate their understanding of the standards before transferring to the fleet. If desired, women still have the opportunity to cut their hair upon arrival and during training at RTC and OTC.

Sailor feedback and questions on the new hairstyle guidelines and other uniform policies are always welcome. As always, Sailors can reach out to the Uniform Matters Office by emailing:

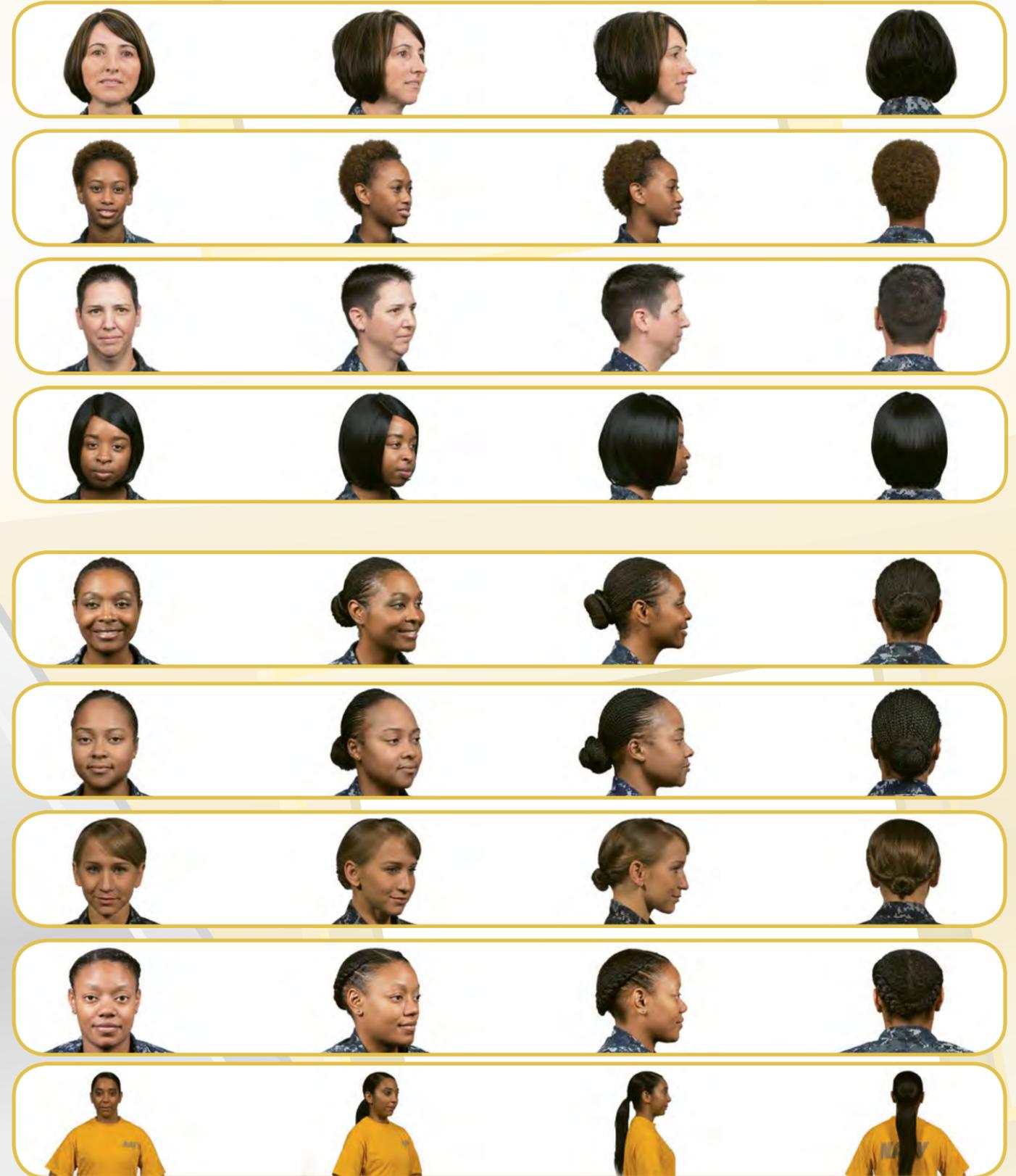
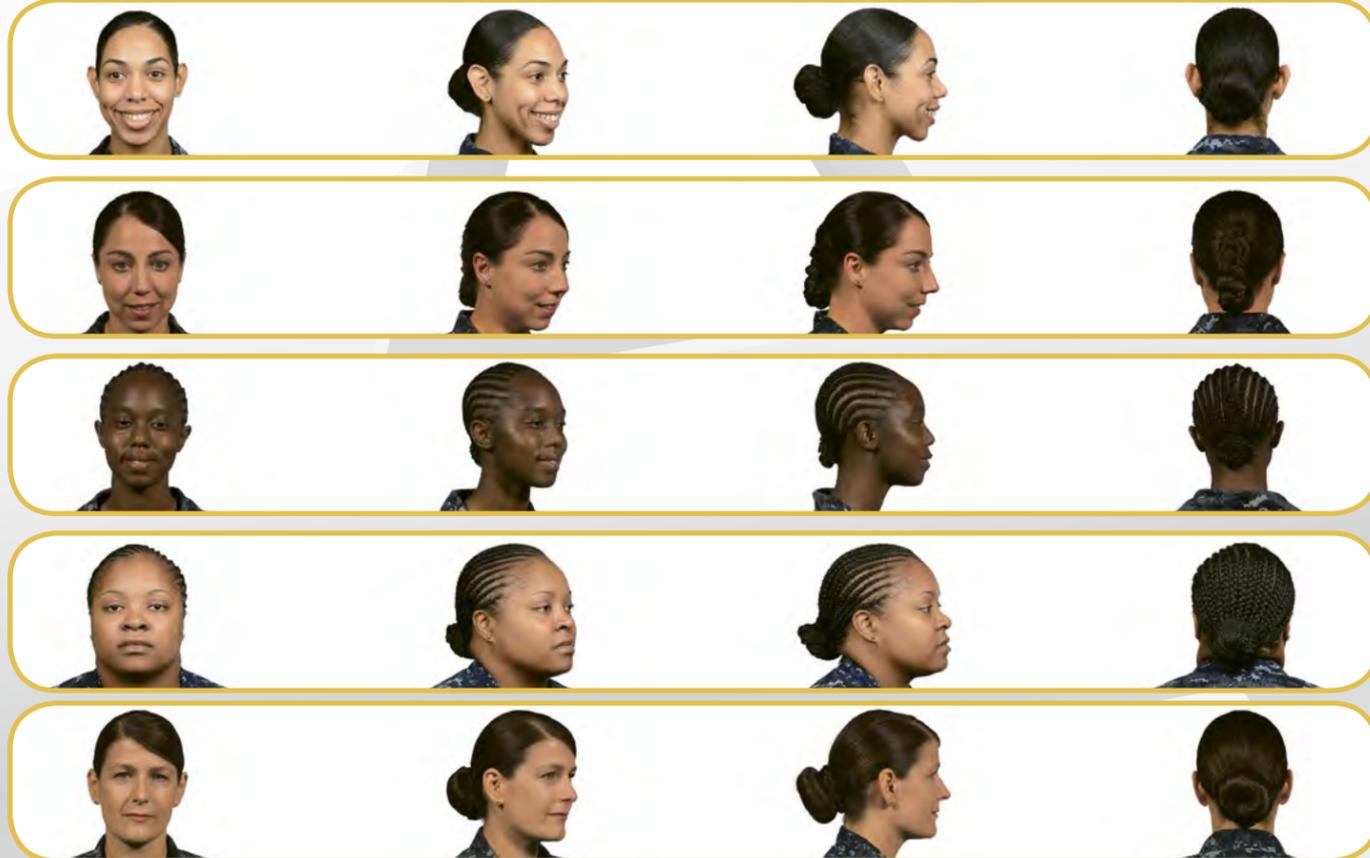
UMO_CMC@navy.mil or usnpeople@gmail.com.



Short Hair



Long Hair



Bun - Garrison Cap



Braid - Garrison Cap



Bun - NWU Cover



Braid - NWU Cover



www.netc.navy.mil





The Navy Reserve enables the continuum of service philosophy: recruit Sailors once and retain them for life through flexible service options that provide opportunities for meaningful and valued work across a career.

Established in 1915, the Navy Reserve has played an important role in every conflict since then. Today, at the tip of the spear, 6,500 mobilized or deployed Navy Reserve Sailors are providing about half of the Navy's ground forces serving in the U.S. Central Command and in other critical roles worldwide.

The Navy Reserve also responds to urgent requirements. For example, when an earthquake struck Haiti in 2010, Navy Reserve air crews and fleet logistics aircraft delivered urgently needed food, medical supplies and water. Navy Reserve doctors, nurses and hospital corpsmen provided care to the wounded, and reserve Seabees, ground crews, logisticians and communicators provided on-demand expertise to bring in aid.

And every day, the Navy Reserve provides critical operational support. Reserve Sailors support ship maintenance, fly training and aggressor sorties, provide global intelligence support and much more.

What's in it for me?

Reserve Sailors enjoy a full array of benefits. But there's more: professional growth, personal pride, meaningful challenges and a greater cause.

Advance Your Professional Career

Navy Reserve Sailors continue to train and advance. Navy training, leadership and experience provide reserve Sailors with skills that civilian employers find highly valuable. The Navy Reserve can bolster a resume, finance an education and provide state-of-the-art training – all while providing additional income.

Take Pride in the Company You Keep

Reserve Sailors stay connected to what they love about the Navy – the people. They share a common bond and a camaraderie that only exists among those who serve.

Your Commitment is Honored

The contribution of each and every Sailor is valuable. Service can and does vary from a few days per year to full-time service. As a reserve Sailor, service matters.

Enjoy Exciting New Challenges

Sailors who want to take their skills to another level, be part of something bigger and make an impact on the world can do it in the Navy Reserve – while staying close to home, family and friends.

Strike A Balance

The Navy Reserve makes it possible to lead a balanced life and enjoy the best of both worlds. When Sailors continue serving in the Navy Reserve, they stay connected to the things that matter most – at home and on duty.

Unbeatable Benefits Provide Security and Flexibility

Navy Reserve benefits provide security while enabling Sailors to pursue career and education opportunities – benefits that are hard to match.

Health Care and Life Insurance

Reserve component Sailors and their families are eligible for highly affordable TRICARE Reserve Select medical care and dental benefits, as well as affordable Servicemember's Group Life Insurance for Sailors, spouses and children. Having this health and life insurance gives reserve Sailors the flexibility to change jobs, go to school, start a family – on their terms.

Great Pay and Benefits

Navy Reserve Sailors earn pay and retirement credit, making it one of the only part-time jobs that provides a chance to earn a retirement. Reserve Sailors continue to compete for advancement and enjoy a wide variety of training, education, and travel opportunities (both duty and Space "A"). Reserve Sailors and their families have access to commissaries, exchanges, Morale, Welfare and Recreation facilities, activities, gyms and clubs.

Life in the Navy Reserve

Traditionally, serving in the Navy Reserve requires a minimum of one weekend a month and two weeks a year. And there are many ways to fit the Navy Reserve into civilian life.

Reserve Sailors train at the nearest Navy Operational Support Center – there's one in every state, in Puerto Rico and Guam – or they may train at an active duty Navy, Marine Corps or joint command. Exercises and other duty can take reserve Sailors across the United States or around the globe.

Flexible drilling may be an option. Some fulfill their service commitment in a single, extended mission or serve on weekdays. There are many ways to serve that also support civilian careers or school schedules.

How Do I Get Started?

It's easier than ever to keep serving – it's like changing lanes from the active component to the reserve component. Plan early and make informed decisions!

The Navy Reserve offers affiliation bonuses of up to \$20,000. Programs like the Career Transition Office, Career Management System Interactive Detailing and Perform to Serve with Selected Reserve option, show the options. Command career counselors have all the latest details.

With a reserve billet and unit identified before leaving active duty, Sailors who change lanes can start serving immediately, even while attending school, embarking on a new career, or starting a family. Stay Navy!

For more information, go to: www.navyreserve.com .

The mission of the Navy Reserve is to provide strategic depth and deliver operational capabilities to our Navy and Marine Corps team, and joint forces, from peace to war.

Because our Navy Reserve is ready, innovative and agile, we can assign capabilities and missions to our reserve component with confidence. Navy Reserve should be a regular part of our worldwide deployment cycle, as well as performing the Navy's predictable, part-time missions, where appropriate.

— Adm. Jonathan Greenert, Chief of Naval Operations

A Vital Part of the Navy Total Force

Whether working in the United States or abroad, ashore, at sea or in the air, today's Navy Reserve is an integral part of the Navy Total Force. Navy Reserve Sailors uphold the core values of honor, courage and commitment and prove that it's one Navy, one mission. Together, active and reserve component Sailors make up one of the most capable forces the world has ever seen.

Navy Reserve personnel are fully integrated into global operations and planning. Like their motto says: Navy Reserve Sailors are Ready Now. Anytime, Anywhere!

An Enduring Mission

The mission of the Navy Reserve is to provide strategic depth and deliver operational capabilities to the Navy and Marine Corps team as well as to joint forces, from peace to war.

ABOVE— MA2 Richard Sciolino provides security pierside of the USNS Choctaw County (JHSV 2) in the Baltimore Inner Harbor during Baltimore's Star Spangled Spectacular. Sciolino is a reservist attached to Navy Operational Support Center Buffalo.

Photo by MC1 David P. Coleman



The littoral combat ship USS Independence (LCS 2) approaches the B Street pier in downtown San Diego.

Photo by Doug Sayers

To download a copy visit navy.mil and search 140212-N-ZZ999-328 in the photo gallery.

CRUISERS

Modern U.S. Navy guided-missile cruisers perform primarily in a battle force role. These ships are multi-mission, 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 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 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 multi-mission 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 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)

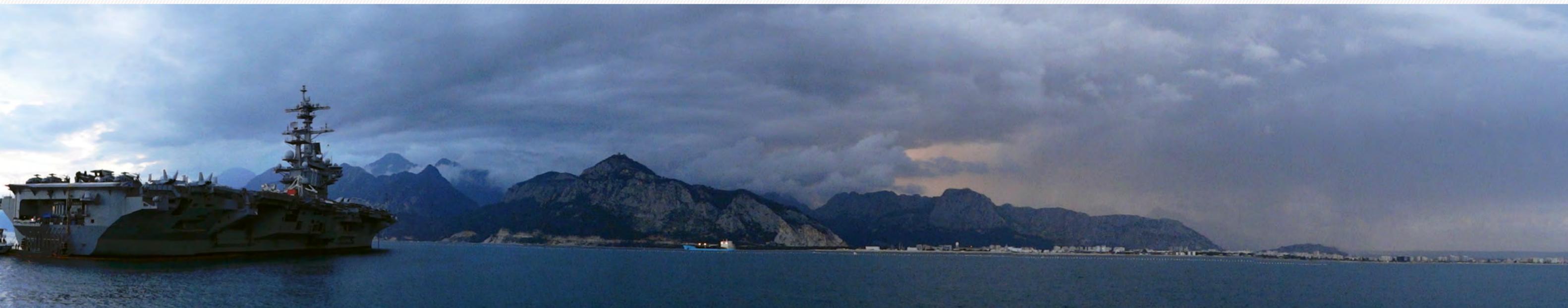
USS Shoup (DDG 86)
 USS Mason (DDG 87)
 USS Preble (DDG 88)
 USS Mustin (DDG 89)
 USS Chafee (DDG 90)
 USS Pinckney (DDG 91)
 USS Momsen (DDG 92)
 USS Chung Hoon (DDG 93)
 USS Nitze (DDG 94)
 USS James E. Williams (DDG 95)
 USS Bainbridge (DDG 96)
 USS Halsey (DDG 97)
 USS Forrest Sherman (DDG 98)
 USS Farragut (DDG 99)
 USS Kidd (DDG 100)
 USS Gridley (DDG 101)
 USS Sampson (DDG 102)
 USS Truxtun (DDG 103)
 USS Sterett (DDG 104)
 USS Dewey (DDG 105)
 USS Stockdale (DDG 106)
 USS Gravelly (DDG 107)
 USS Wayne E. Meyer (DDG 108)
 USS Jason Dunham (DDG 109)
 USS William P. Lawrence (DDG 110)
 USS Spruance (DDG 111)
 USS Michael Murphy (DDG 112)
 PCU John Finn (DDG 113)**
 PCU Ralph Johnson (DDG 114)**
 PCU Rafael Penalta (DDG 115)**
 PCU Thomas Hudner (DDG 116)**
 PCU Paul Ignatius (DDG 117)**
 PCU Daniel Inouye (DDG 118)**

Zumwalt-class

PCU Zumwalt (DDG 1000)**
 PCU Michael Monsoor (DDG 1001)**
 PCU Lyndon B. Johnson (DDG 1002)**

**Under construction or authorized for construction





The aircraft carrier USS George H. W. Bush (CVN 77) sits at anchor during a port visit to Antalya, Turkey. Photo by MC3 Joshua Card

FRIGATES

Guided-missile 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 Halyburton (FFG 40)
 USS McClusky (FFG 41)
 USS De Wert (FFG 45)
 USS Nicholas (FFG 47)
 USS Robert G. Bradley (FFG 49)
 USS Taylor (FFG 50)
 USS Gary (FFG 51)
 USS Ford (FFG 54)
 USS Elrod (FFG 55)
 USS Simpson (FFG 56)
 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 ASUH helicopters, these ships perform sea control and limited power projection missions.

Tarawa-class

USS Peleliu (LHA 5)

America-class

USS America (LHA 6)

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)
 USS Makin Island (LHD 8)

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 takeoff and landing aircraft in amphibious assault, special operations, or expeditionary warfare missions.

Austin-class

USS Denver (LPD 9)

San Antonio-class

USS San Antonio (LPD 17)
 USS New Orleans (LPD 18)
 USS Mesa Verde (LPD 19)
 USS Green Bay (LPD 20)
 USS New York (LPD 21)
 USS San Diego (LPD 22)
 USS Anchorage (LPD 23)
 USS Arlington (LPD 24)
 USS Somerset (LPD 25)
 PCU John P. Murtha (LPD 26)**
 PCU Portland (LPD 27)**

AMPHIBIOUS DOCK LANDING

Dock landing ships support amphibious operations including landings via air, LCAC and conventional landing craft, 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)

The amphibious command ship USS Mount Whitney (LCC 20) is anchored off the coast of Menorca, Spain, during the Strike Force NATO exercise Trident Jaguar.

Photo by Lt. Cmdr. Scott "Smoke" Moak

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 U.S. 7th Fleet command ship in 1979, and USS Mount Whitney (LCC 20) became

the U.S. 6th Fleet command ship in 2005. Mount Whitney was transferred to Military Sealift Command, but is still in commission.

Blue Ridge-class

USS Blue Ridge (LCC 19)
 USS Mount Whitney (LCC 20)

**Under construction or authorized for construction



An MV-22 Osprey attached to VMM 161 approaches for a landing aboard the San Antonio-class amphibious transport dock ship USS Anchorage (LPD 23).

Photo by MC2 Christopher Lindahl





The mine countermeasures ship USS Chief (MCM 14) is moored to a pier at Naval Operations Base Chinhae in preparation for exercise Clear Horizon. Photo by MC1 Frank L Andrews

MINE COUNTERMEASURES SHIPS

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 13 fully deployable, oceangoing 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 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 SHIPS

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 these ships have been forward-deployed to the Gulf region in support of the war on terrorism.

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 remaining three were returned in 2011. In 2009, the ships began a sustainment program to update their ship's communication, engineering, navigation, combat, and support systems.

Cyclone-class

- 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 Zephyr (PC 8)

- USS Chinook (PC 9)
- USS Firebolt (PC 10)
- USS Whirlwind (PC 11)
- USS Thunderbolt (PC 12)
- USS Shamal (PC 13)
- USS Tornado (PC 14)

LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP

The littoral combat ship (LCS) 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. LCS-class consists of two different hull forms – Freedom-variant, a semi-planing monohull and Independence-variant, an aluminum trimaran. Both have reconfigurable payloads for interchangeable mission packages that focus on antisubmarine, mine and surface warfare.

Freedom-variant

- USS Freedom (LCS 1)
- USS Fort Worth (LCS 3)
- PCU Milwaukee (LCS 5)**
- PCU Detroit (LCS 7)**
- PCU Little Rock (LCS 9)**
- PCU Sioux City (LCS 11)**
- PCU Wichita (LCS 13)**
- PCU Billings (LCS 15)**
- PCU Indianapolis (LCS 17)**



USS Coronado (LCS 4) and USNS Millinocket (JHSV 3) transit in formation off the coast of Southern California as part of Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) Exercise 2014. Photo by MCC Mark C. Schultz

Independence-variant

- USS Independence (LCS 2)
- USS Coronado (LCS 4)
- PCU Jackson (LCS 6)**
- PCU Montgomery (LCS 8)**
- PCU Gabrielle Giffords (LCS 10)**
- PCU Omaha (LCS 12)**
- PCU Manchester (LCS 14)**
- PCU Tulsa (LCS 16)**

SUBMARINE TENDERS

Submarine tenders furnish maintenance and logistic 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)

JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL

The JHSV program procures high-speed transport vessels for the Army and the Navy. These vessels are used for fast intra-theater transportation of troops, military vehicles and equipment. JHSV is capable of transporting 600 short tons 1,200 nautical miles at an average speed of 35 knots. The ships are capable of operating in shallow-draft ports

and waterways, interfacing with roll-on/roll-off discharge facilities, and on/off-loading a combat-loaded Abrams main battle tank (M1A2). Other joint requirements include an aviation flight deck to support day and night air vehicle launch and recovery operations. As a non-combatant sealift ship, the Navy variant of JHSV is crewed by civilian mariners, either employed by or under contract to the Navy's Military Sealift Command. U.S. Army vessels will be crewed by Army craft masters.

Spearhead-class

- USNS Spearhead (JHSV 1)
- USNS Choctaw County (JHSV 2)
- Millinocket (JHSV 3)**
- Fall River (JHSV 4)**
- Trenton (JHSV 5)**
- Brunswick (JHSV 6)**
- Carson City (JHSV 7)**
- Yuma (JHSV 8)**
- Bismark (JHSV 9)**

OTHER SHIPS IN COMMISSION

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

* Expected delivery 2015

** Under construction or authorized for construction

(Source: Naval Sea Systems Command)



USS Constitution fires a 21-gun salute in honor of America's birthday during the ship's annual Fourth of July turnaround cruise in Boston Harbor.

Photo by STS2 Thomas Rooney

ATTACK SUBMARINES

Attack submarines are designed to seek and destroy enemy submarines and surface ships; project power ashore with Tomahawk cruise missiles and special operations forces (SOF); carry out intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) missions; conduct irregular warfare (IW) missions; 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 42 subs now in commission.

The Seawolf-class submarine is designed to be exceptionally quiet, fast and well-armed, with advanced sensors. It is a multi-mission 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 latest next generation SSN and is built to excel in a wide variety of missions including anti-submarine and surface ship warfare; special operations forces; strike; ISR; irregular warfare; and mine warfare.

Los Angeles-class

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)

The Los Angeles-class attack submarine USS Hampton (SSN 767) surfaces at Ice Camp Nautilus, located on a sheet of ice adrift on the Arctic Ocean, during Ice Exercise (ICEX) 2014.

Photo by Dr. Amy Sun

To download a copy visit navy.mil and search 140318-N-RB579-362 in the photo gallery.

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 Columbus (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 Greenville (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)
 USS New Mexico (SSN 779)
 USS Missouri (SSN 780)
 USS California (SSN 781)
 USS Mississippi (SSN 782)
 USS Minnesota (SSN 783)
 USS North Dakota (SSN 784)
 PCU John Warner (SSN 785)**

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 nuclear deterrence triad. Ohio-class SSBNs have the capability to carry up to 24 Trident II (D5) submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) with multiple independently-targeted warheads. The first four Ohio-class submarines have been converted to conventionally 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 (SSN 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 the first four Ohio class SSBNs into SSGNs in a little more than five years at a significantly lower cost than building a new platform.

Ohio-class

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

SUBMARINE RESCUE DIVING AND RECOMPRESSION SYSTEM

The Submarine Rescue Diving and Recompression System (SRDRS) is a rapidly deployable rescue asset that can be delivered by air or ground, installed on pre-screened military or commercial vessels of opportunity (VOO) via a ship interface template, and mated to a distressed submarine within 72 hours of first notification. SRDRS' rescue module - Falcon - can conduct rescue operations to a depth of 2,000 feet, can mate to a disabled submarine at a list and trim of up to 45 degrees, and can transfer up to 16 personnel at a time.

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 is on stealth, hydrodynamics, hydro-acoustics and propulsion designs to permit technology insertion into current and future submarines.

Cutthroat (LSV 2)

** Under construction, authorized for construction, or under contract

(Source: Naval Sea Systems Command)



The Los Angeles-class attack submarine USS Tucson (SSN 770) moors at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam as it returns from a deployment to the western Pacific region. Photo by MC1 Steven Khor



The aircraft carrier USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN 71) prepares for a maneuvering exercise.

Photo by MCSA Alex Millar

To download a copy visit navy.mil and search 140923-N-5B299-242 in the photo gallery.

Aircraft carriers are the centerpiece of America's naval forces. On any given day, aircraft carriers exercise the Navy core capabilities of power projection, forward presence, humanitarian assistance, deterrence, sea control and maritime security. In times of crisis, the first question leaders ask is: "Where are the carriers?"

Ten ships of the Nimitz-class make up the Navy's fleet of commissioned aircraft carriers and will be replaced by the Gerald R. Ford-class. The namesake of the class is scheduled to be delivered in 2015. These commissioned carriers, and Gerald R. Ford-class (under construction) are each designed for a service life of approximately 50 years with one mid-life refueling.

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)
- USS George H.W. Bush (CVN 77)

Gerald R. Ford-class

- PCU Gerald R. Ford (CVN 78)*
- PCU John F. Kennedy (CVN 79)**
- PCU Enterprise (CVN 80)**

* Christened Nov. 9, 2013, and currently under construction.

**Under construction or authorized for construction

(Source: Naval Air Forces) 



An F/A-18 Super Hornet assigned to the Gladiators of Strike Fighter Squadron (VFA) 106 is directed onto the catapult on the flight deck of the aircraft carrier USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN 71)

Photo by MC3 Brian Flood/Released

To download a copy visit navy.mil and search 140115-N-IE511-233 in the photo gallery.

CARRIER BASED FIXED-WING AIRCRAFT

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 of more than 1,000 nautical miles. 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

E-2C/D Hawkeye

The E-2 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 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-112 Golden Hawks
VAW-113 Black Eagles
VAW-115 Liberty Bells
VAW-116 Sun Kings
VAW-117 Wallbangers
VAW-120 Greyhawks
VAW-121 Bluetails (E-2D transition)
VAW-123 Screwtops
VAW-124 Bear Aces
VAW-125 Tigertails (E-2D)
VAW-126 Seahawks

EA-6B Prowler

The EA-6B Prowler, a twin-engine, mid-wing aircraft designed for carrier and advanced base operations, provides an umbrella of protection for strike aircraft, ground troops

and ships by jamming air defense systems and 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

VAQ-134 Garudas

EA-18G Growler

A variant of the U.S. Navy F/A-18F two-crew strike fighter airframe, the EA-18G combines the combat-proven F/A-18F strike fighter platform with the Improved Capability III Airborne Electronic Attack suite developed for the EA-6B Prowler. Its mission is identical to the EA-6B and will eventually replace that airframe in the Navy.

Squadrons

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

F/A-18 C/D 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.

Squadrons

Blue Angels
VFA-15 Valions
VFA-34 Blue Blasters
VFA-37 Bulls



VFA-83 Rampagers
VFA-87 Golden Warriors
VFA-94 Mighty Shrikes
VMFAT-101 Sharpshooters
VFA-106 Gladiators
VFA-113 Stingers
VFA-131 Wildcats
VFA-146 Blue Diamonds
VFA-204 (Reserve) River Rattlers
VFC-12 (Reserve) Fighting Omars

F/A-18E/F Super Hornet

The F/A-18E/F is an all-weather fighter/attack aircraft that provides the carrier strike group with a strike-fighter that has significant growth potential, increased range over earlier versions, endurance and ordnance-carrying capabilities.

Squadrons

VFA-2 Bounty Hunters
VFA-11 Red Rippers
VFA-14 Tophatters
VFA-22 Fighting Redcocks
VFA-25 Fist of the Fleet
VFA-27 Royal Maces
VFA-31 Tomcatters
VFA-32 Swordsmen
VFA-41 Black Aces
VFA-81 Sunliners
VFA-86 Sidewinders
VFA-97 Warhawks
VFA-102 Diamondbacks
VFA-103 Jolly Rogers
VFA-105 Gunslingers
VFA-106 Gladiators
VFA-115 Eagles
VFA-122 Flying Eagles
VFA-136 Knighthawks
VFA-137 Kestrels
VFA-143 Pukin' Dogs
VFA-147 Argonauts
VFA-151 Vigilantes
VFA-154 Black Knights
VFA-192 Golden Dragons
VFA-195 Dambusters
VFA-211 Fighting Checkmates
VFA-213 Black Lions



An EA-18G Growler from the Shadowhawks of Electronic Attack Squadron (VAQ) 141 launches from the flight deck of the aircraft carrier USS George Washington (CVN 73). George Washington and its embarked air wing, Carrier Air Wing (CVW) 5, provide a combat-ready force that protects and defends the collective maritime interests of the U.S. and its allies and partners in the Indo-Asia-Pacific region.

Photo by MC3 Chris Cavagnaro

SHORE BASED AIRCRAFT

C-12 Huron

The C-12 Huron is the military variant of the commercial King Air series 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.

The mission of the C-12 Huron is to provide rapid, high priority movement of personnel and cargo; range clearance, courier flights, medical evacuation and humanitarian rescue; multi-engine pilot training; and testing assets.

C-12 Huron's are located at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma, Ariz.; MCAS Miramar, Calif.; MCAS Beaufort, S.C.; MCAS New River, N.C.; MCAS Iwakuni, Japan; MCAS

Futenma, Japan; Naval Station 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 provide worldwide airlift for senior leadership and dignitaries.

Squadrons
Fleet Logistics Support Wing Det., Sigonella, Italy (C-20A)
VR-1 (Reserve) Starlifters, Joint Base Andrews (C-20D)

C-20G

The C-20G is a commercial derivative Gulfstream IV aircraft that provides long-range, medium airlift logistics support for fleet battle groups. The C-20G is a Gulfstream IV variant with a cargo door providing long-range, medium-lift capability.

Squadrons
VR-51 (Reserve) Windjammers
VMR Det. MCAF Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii (USMC)

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's an all-metal, low-wing, cabin-class aircraft with two Allied Signal TPE331-12 turbo-prop engines. With a maximum payload capacity of 5,020 pounds, the cabin can be configured to accommodate up to 19 passengers, cargo or a combination of both.

The four 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.

Locations
Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) Barking Sands, Kauai, Hawaii
Naval Air Station (NAS) Sigonella
Naval Support Activity (NSA) Naples

C-37

The C-37A/B is a *Gulfstream 5/550* respectively, providing executive transport to the secretary of the Navy and chief of naval operations and other executive level personnel.

Squadrons
VR-1 ETD (Reserve) Pacific Starlifters, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii (C-37A)
VR-1 (Reserve) Starlifters, Joint Base Andrews (C-37B)

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 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 C-9B Skytrains. The C-40A is the newest logistics aircraft 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-56 (Reserve) Globemasters
VR-57 (Reserve) Conquistadors
VR-58 (Reserve) Sunseekers
VR-59 (Reserve) Lonestar Express
VR-61 (Reserve) Islanders (*transitioning to the C-40*)

AME2 Matthew Ashpole acts as move director as he guides a tractor driven by AM2 Aaron Leonard during an aircraft move of a P-3C Orion aircraft at Naval Air Facility Misawa.

Photo by MC3 Erin Devenberg

C-130T Hercules

The C-130T is the workhorse of the fleet. Its primary mission is to satisfy Navy-specific fleet essential airlift requirements worldwide, to include flexible response to the fleet and short notice operational requirements for both training and deployed units. The C-130T operates from shore installations to provide intratheater logistics support for all aspects of naval power. It is a four-engine, turbo-prop aircraft capable of landing and taking off from short, rough dirt runways. It can transport up to 92 personnel, or 42,000 pounds of cargo, and can be configured to perform air medical evacuation missions carrying up to 70 litters.

Squadrons
VR-53 (Reserve) Capital Express
VR-54 (Reserve) Revelers
VR-55 (Reserve) Minutemen
VR-62 (Reserve) Nomads
VR-64 (Reserve) Condors

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 Ironmen
VQ-4 Shadows
VQ-7 Roughnecks

F-5N/F Tiger

The F-5N is a single seat, twin-engine, tactical fighter providing air-to-air combat training primarily for Fleet Replacement Squadrons (FRS) and carrier air wings. The F-5F aircraft is a dual-seat version, twin-engine, tactical fighter trainer commonly used for training adversary pilots. The F-5F can also be used in the adversary mission. Both aircraft serve in an adversary-training role with simulation capability of current threat aircraft in air-to-air combat mode.

Squadrons
VFC-13 Saints
VFC-111 Sundowners

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

As the Navy's land-based, long-range, anti-submarine warfare patrol aircraft, the P-3C has advanced submarine detection sensors such as directional frequency and ranging sonobuoys and magnetic anomaly detection equipment, and can carry a mixed payload of weapons internally and on wing pylons. The P-3C's mission evolved in the late 1990s and early 21st century to include intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance of the battle space, both at sea and over land. Its long-range and long-loiter time have proved invaluable during Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom providing near real-time information to ground troops, especially U.S. Marines.

The EP-3E Aries II (Airborne Reconnaissance Integrated Electronic System II) is the Navy's only land-based signals intelligence (SIGINT) reconnaissance aircraft. The EP-3E is based on the P-3 Orion airframe and provides fleet and theater commanders near real-time tactical





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

Maritime patrol & reconnaissance forces are currently based at NAS Jacksonville, Fla., NAS Whidbey Island, Wash., and MCAS Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii.

Squadrons

VP-1 Screaming Eagles
 VP-4 Skinny Dragons
 VP-9 Golden Eagles
 VP-10 Red Lancers
 VP-26 Tridents
 VP-30 Pro's Nest (P-3C and P-8A)
 VP-40 Fighting Marlins
 VP-46 Grey Knights
 VP-47 Golden Swordsmen
 VP-62 (Reserve) Broadarrows
 VP-69 (Reserve) Totems
 VQ-1 World Watchers
 VPU-2 Wizards

P-8 Poseidon

The P-8A Poseidon, a derivative of the globally deployed, commercially supported Boeing 737-800 airframe, will maintain the latest capabilities of the P-3C and a state-of-the-art flight station and navigation/communication system. Additionally, the P-8A will incorporate in-flight refueling capabilities yielding extended ranges and time-on-station previously unavailable in the P-3C Fleet.

Squadrons

VP-5 Mad Foxes
 VP-8 Fighting Tigers
 VP-16 War Eagles
 VP-30 Pro's Nest (P-3C and P-8A)
 VP-45 Pelicans

Test and Evaluation (TE) Squadrons

TE 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 tested. Successful completion of TE is normally required for full-rate acquisition approval.

Squadrons

VX-1 Pioneers
 VX-20 Force
 VX-23 Salty Dogs (Growlers)

ABOVE— An MH-60S Sea Hawk helicopter assigned to HSC 4 participates in a helicopter exercise off the coast of the Hawaiian Island of Kauai.

Photo by Ensign Joseph Pfaff

LEFT— MH-53E Sea Dragon helicopter landing aboard the amphibious transport dock ship USS Mesa Verde (LPD 19).

Photo by SN Phyllicia A. Hanson

VX-30 Bloodhounds
 VX-31 Dust Devils
 HX-21 Blackjack

HELICOPTERS

SH-60F/HH-60H Sea Hawk

The Sea Hawk 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-60F is a carrier-based platform with an active sonar system that deploys sonobuoys (sonic detectors) and torpedoes in an antisubmarine role. The HH-60H is used primarily in a special operations role and is equipped with a Forward Looking Infrared Radar (FLIR) and crew served weapons.

Squadrons

HS-11 Dragonslayers
 HSC-84 (Reserve) Red Wolves
 HSC-85 (Reserve) Firehawks

MH-60R/SH-60B Sea Hawk

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 inverse synthetic aperture Radar, enhanced electronic support measures, self-defense suite, digital torpedoes, and air-to-ground weapons. Additional missions include search and rescue, medical evacuation, vertical replenishment, naval surface fire support, and communications relay.

Squadrons

HSM-35 Magicians
 HSM-37 Easyriders
 HSM-40 Airwolves
 HSM-41 Seahawks
 HSM-46 Grandmasters
 HSM-48 Vipers
 HSL-49 Scorpions (SH-60B, 2015 MH-60R transition)
 HSM-51 Warlords
 HSL-60 (Reserve) Jaguars (SH-60B, 2015 MR-60R transition)
 HSM-70 Spartans
 HSM-71 Raptors
 HSM-72 Proud Warriors
 HSM-73 Battle Cats
 HSM-74 Swamp Foxes
 HSM-75 Wolf Pack
 HSM-77 Saberhawks
 HSM-78 Bluehawks

A T-6B Texan aircraft is on the flight line at the U.S. Naval Test Pilot School at Naval Air Station Patuxent River.

Photo by MC2 Kenneth Abbate

MH-60S Sea Hawk

The MH-60S is a twin-engine helicopter used for anti-surface warfare, naval special warfare support, special operations support, combat search and rescue, search and rescue, logistics, drug interdiction, anti-piracy operations, humanitarian relief operations, and airborne mine countermeasures. The MH-60S has recently received upgraded weapons systems which allow it to deploy as a gunship in support of the anti-surface warfare mission area.

Squadrons

HSC-2 Fleet Angels
 HSC-3 Merlins
 HSC-4 Black Knights
 HSC-5 Nightdippers
 HSC-6 Indians
 HSC-7 Dusty Dogs
 HSC-8 Eightballers
 HSC-9 Tridents
 HSC-14 Chargers
 HSC-15 Red Lions
 HSC-12 Golden Falcons
 HSC-21 Blackjacks
 HSC-22 Sea Knights
 HSC-23 Wildcards
 HSC-25 Island Knights
 HSC-26 Chargers
 HSC-28 Dragon Whales

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 Sea Hawk aircraft.



The H-60 family of helicopters is widely used throughout 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 mine countermeasures systems.

Squadrons

HM-14 Vanguard
 HM-15 Blackhawks

TRAINERS

T-6 Texan II

The T-6 Texan II is a tandem-seat, turbo-prop trainer whose mission is to train Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard 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, which is in the process of replacing Navy T-34C aircraft, uses commercial off-the-shelf subsystems to the maximum extent possible. 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.

Naval Flight Officer Training Squadrons

- VT-4 Warbucks
- VT-10 Wildcats
- VT-86 Sabrehawks

Primary Training Squadrons

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

T-34C Turbomotor

The T-34C is used to provide primary flight training for student pilots in VT-28. The aircraft is currently in the process of being replaced by the T-6 *Texan II*; with one squadron preparing to transition after all the existing T-34C students finish their training in the next couple of months. As a secondary mission, the aircraft provides 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 certificate. Throughout its life, the aircraft has been operated and commercially supported by the Navy using FAA processes, procedures and certifications.

Primary Training Squadrons

- VT-28 Rangers

T-44C Pegasus and the TC-12 Huron

The T-44C and the TC-12 are used to train Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard pilots to fly multi-engine aircraft such as the P-3, P-8, E-6, E-2/C-2, HC-144, and C-130. The T-44C Pegasus and TC-128 Huron are pressurized, twin-engine, fixed-wing aircraft used to conduct multi-engine aircraft training. The T-44C, which upgrades the T-44A with a digital cockpit, will become the single multi-engine training platform for naval aviation. The TC-12B will be discontinued in 2016, and the T-44 replacement will be in place by 2025.

Advanced Multi-Engine Training Squadrons

- VT-31 Wise Owls (T-44C)
- VT-35 Stingrays (TC-12)

T-45A/C Goshawk

The T-45, 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, and the Naval Flight Officer Training Program.

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. All

T-45A cockpits will be digitized through the required avionics modernization program, which consists of a glass cockpit upgrade with two multi-function displays, mission display processor, recorder, and cockpit controls. The virtual mission training system program will integrate a virtual multi-mode radar capability into the T-45C to enable basic tactical skills training that will prepare students for the advanced tactical jet aircraft of the future.

Advanced Jet Training Squadrons

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

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, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard pilots. The TH-57 has two variants – TH-57B and TH-57C models. The TH-57B is used for visual flight rules training and the TH-57C is used for instrument flight rules training.

Advanced Rotary Squadrons

- HT-8 Eightballers
- HT-18 Vigilant Eagles
- HT-28 Hellions



ABOVE— TH-57 Sea Ranger helicopters sit on the flight line at Millington Municipal Airport. Photo by Joseph M. Buliavac

BELOW—A Sailor performs preflight checks on an MQ-8B Fire Scout unmanned helicopter. Photo by MC2 Tim D. Godbee



UMANNED AIRCRAFT VEHICLE (UAV)

RQ-7B Shadow Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)

The Shadow is a joint UAV employed by the Marine Corps' VMU Squadrons (VMU-1, VMU-2, and VMU-3) to provide Marine Air Ground Task Force commanders with both planned and immediate air reconnaissance. Each VMU operates three systems and each system possesses four air vehicles. The RQ-7B carries electro-optical and infrared sensors to provide day and night imagery as well as a laser spotter to support targeting. It serves in the air reconnaissance function to produce intelligence, target acquisition and battle damage assessment. It also supports the command and control function by serving as a platform for airborne communications relay.

MQ-8B Navy Fire Scout

Fire Scout has the ability to autonomously take off from and land on any ship control station equipped aviation-capable warship and also at unprepared landing zones close to the forward edge of the battle area. It can carry out surveillance, find tactical targets, track and designate targets and provide accurate targeting data to strike platforms such as strike aircraft, helicopters and ships. The UAV is also able to carry out battle damage assessment.

(Source: Naval Air Forces)



Aviation Boatswain's Mate (Equipment) 2nd Class Aaron Burnfield signals as a T-45C Goshawk assigned to the Eagles of Training Squadron (VT) 7 prepares to launch from the flight deck of the aircraft carrier USS Harry S. Truman (CVN 75).

Photo by MC3 Karl Anderson

The Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyer USS John Paul Jones (DDG 53) launches a Standard Missile (SM) 6 during a live-fire test of the ship's Aegis weapons system.

U.S. Navy photo/Released



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 (JDAM) and air-delivered mining applications. The unguided versions of the general-purpose bomb can also be delivered in free-fall or delayed modes depending upon mission requirements. There were three basic versions of these bombs in inventory for many years:

- MK 82/BLU 111 - 2,500 pound
- MK 83/BLU 110 - 1,000 pound
- MK 84/BLU 117 - 2,000 pound

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 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 Kits (LGB)

LGBs 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 global positioning system/inertial navigation system (GPS/INS) capabilities. Like the LGB it consists of a CCG and an AFG.

ABOVE— Gunner's Mate Seaman Frank Bassett mans an M240B machine gun as the Ticonderoga-class guided-missile cruiser USS Vella Gulf (CG 72) approaches the Bosphorus Strait.

Photo by MC3 Edward Gutierrez

Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM)

JDAM 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 mid-body strakes attached to a general purpose or penetrator bomb body - 500, 1,000 and 2,000 pounds. Guidance and control is provided by a GPS/INS.

Laser Joint Direct Attack Munition (LJDAM)

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-pound 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.

High-Speed Anti-Radar Missile (HARM)

HARM is the standard anti-radar missile in the U.S. inventory. It's used as both a strike-protection and anti-ship weapon. The HARM missile was approved for full production in March 1983, and then deployed aboard USS Kitty Hawk (CV 63) in Jan. 1984. It was first used in combat in April 1986 during raids on Libya, and then Operation Eldorado Canyon in April. HARM was used extensively by the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Air Force for Operation Desert Storm during the Gulf War of 1991.

Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile (AARGM)

The AARGM is an air-to-ground missile used for destruction of enemy air defenses (DEAD). It is both an upgrade and a complement to the HARM. AARGM utilizes a multi-mode seeker to address critical destruction issues of mobile targets and advanced air defense system enemy tactics, while minimizing collateral damage. AARGM allows weapon employment at sufficient standoff ranges with launch and leave autonomous operation. AARGM was deployed September 2012.



The forward deployed Ticonderoga-class guided-missile cruiser USS Cowpens (CG 63) launches a Harpoon missile from the aft missile deck. Photo by MCC Keith W. DeVinney

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

The Harpoon/SLAM-ER missiles are derivatives from the original Harpoon, that 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 U.S. 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.

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 FMS international customers.

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. It was 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 Tomahawk carries a conventional payload. The conventional, land-attack, unitary variant carries a 1,000-pound-class warhead (TLAM-C) while the sub-munitions 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 GPS – which can significantly reduce mission-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) or “Tactical Tomahawk,” has capability enhancements that include (a) increased flexibility using 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 M-61-A1

This 20mm Gatling gun, which also forms the basis for the Phalanx close-in weapon system is mounted aboard the F/A-18 Hornet.



AGM-65 Maverick tactical missile. Photo by MCC Keith W. DeVinney

AIR-TO-GROUND WEAPONS

Maverick

The Maverick is a short-range, air-to-surface, tactical missile with a 300 pound warhead designed to penetrate hard targets. The AGM-65E/E2 are laser-guided missiles employed by F/A-18 and AV-8B platforms. The AGM-65F is an infrared-guided missile employed by the P-3C.

SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES Sidewinder

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.

Standard Missile

Standard missile (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 SM-2 MR (Block III, IIIA, IIIB).

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 missile’s logic is periodically updated to counter changes to the threat environment. 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 and AV-8B Harrier.

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.

In a shipboard version, the 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.

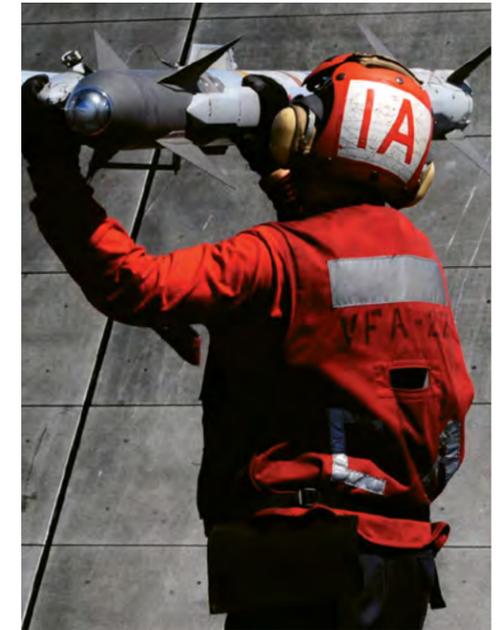
Evolved Sea Sparrow Missiles (ESSM)

The first ESSM was delivered to the fleet primary air defense for capital ships of 10 nations participating in the program.

The Sidewinder is a short-range, infrared, 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.



An aviation ordnanceman assigned to Strike Fighter Squadron (VFA) 22 arms an AIM-9X Sidewinder air-to-air missile on an F/A-18C Hornet aboard the Nimitz-class aircraft carrier USS Carl Vinson (CVN 70). Photo by MC3 Christopher K. Hwang



Sailors assigned to the combat systems department of the aircraft carrier USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN 71) load an Evolved Sea Sparrow missile system. Photo by MCSA Wyatt L. Anthony



The Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyer USS Roosevelt (DDG 80) fires a Mark 45 5-inch gun during a live fire exercise. Photo by MC2 Justin Wolpert

SHIPBOARD GUNS

MK 38 – 25 mm machine gun system

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

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 46 - 30 mm Gun Weapon System

The MK 46 GWS is a remotely operated naval gun system that uses a 30mm high velocity cannon, a forward looking infrared sensor, a low light television camera, and a laser rangefinder for shipboard self-defense against small, high speed surface targets. The gun can be operated locally at the gun turret or remotely at the remote operating console in the Combat Information Center (LPD 17-class)/ Mission Control Center (LCS-class).

The requirements documents for the LPD 17 and LCS ship programs included the need for weapons systems capable of defeating small, fast, highly maneuverable surface craft. The MK 46 GWS was selected to provide these ships a capability against small surface craft. The MK 46 GWS is permanently installed aboard LPD 17-class ships. It is part of the surface warfare (SuW) mission module for LCS-class ships. The MK 46 Mod 2 GWS incorporates new open architecture, fault isolation software and an embedded trainer. The Navy is installing the MK 46 Mod 2 GWS aboard LPD 17-class ships during construction. The Navy designed and developed the SuW mission module for LCS-class ships. When equipped, the LCS-class ships will have two SuW mission modules (each including one MK 46 Mod 2 GWS).

MK 75 – 76 mm/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.



The amphibious dock landing ship USS Germantown (LSD 42) fires its Phalanx Close-In Weapons System (CIWS) during a live-fire exercise. Photo by MCSA Patrick Dionne

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 aboard 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.



A MK 46 Mod 5A exercise torpedo is launched from the guided-missile destroyer USS O'Kane (DDG 77) during the integrated maritime exercise Koa Kai. Photo by MC2 Daniel Barker

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE (ASW)

TORPEDOES

Vertical Launch Anti-Submarine Rocket ASROC (VLA) Missile

The vertical launch anti-submarine rocket ASROC (VLA) is a surface-ship launched anti-submarine missile designed to deliver the MK 46 Mod 5A(SW) or the MK 54 Mod 0 torpedo to a water-entry point close to a targeted submarine.

The VLA is intended to provide vertical-launch-capable surface combatants with an all-weather, 360-degree quick-reaction, standoff antisubmarine weapon capability. It is carried by Aegis-equipped ships (cruisers and destroyers) equipped with the Mk 41 vertical launching system (VLS) and the SQQ-89 ASW combat system. VLA includes a solid-propellant booster thrust vector control (TVC), and a digital autopilot control (DAC) to guide the missile from a vertical orientation through a pitch-over maneuver into a ballistic trajectory intended to deliver the torpedo to an aim point on the ocean surface. Originally deployed with the MK 46 Mod 5A(S) torpedo, all VLAs have been upgraded with the MK 46 Mod 5A (SW) torpedo. This variant of the MK 46 torpedo provides improved performance in shallow water. With initial operational capability (IOC) of the MK 54 Mod 0 lightweight torpedo in 2010, a program is currently underway to upgrade the VLA inventory with the MK 54 Mod 0 lightweight torpedo. VLAs with MK 54 Mod 0 torpedoes initiated Fleet deliveries in FY 2010.

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, 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 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 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.



MK-65 Quickstrike mine on a P-3C Orion. Photo by Shannon R. Smith

MINES

MK 67 Submarine Launched Mobile Mine (SLMM)

Based on the MK 37 torpedo, the SLMM is a submarine-deployed mine used for clandestine mining in hostile environments. The SLMM is a shallow water mine consisting basically of a modified MK 37 torpedo.

Quickstrike

The Quickstrike is a family of shallow water, aircraft-laid mines. The MK 65 mine is a 2,000 pound mine with a specially designed thin-walled casing. Other Quickstrike versions (MK 62, MK 63) are converted general purpose bombs of the 500-pound and 1,000-pound sizes.

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



Military Sealift Command (MSC) operates approximately 110 noncombatant, civilian-crewed ships that replenish U.S. Navy ships, conduct specialized missions, 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.

The MSC commander, a U.S. Navy rear admiral, is located in Norfolk, Va., with additional headquarters personnel in Washington, D.C. In addition, five area commands are located in Norfolk; San Diego; Naples, Italy; Manama, Bahrain; and Singapore.

COMBAT LOGISTICS FORCE

The ships of MSC's Combat Logistics Force (CLF) 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 CLF ships are government-owned and crewed by civil service mariners.

The Military Sealift Command joint high-speed vessel USNS Spearhead (JHSV 1) departs Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story for a scheduled deployment in support of operations in the U.S. 6th Fleet area of responsibility.

Photo by MC3 Andrew Schneider

To download a copy visit navy.mil and search 140116-N-XQ474-224 in the photo gallery.

Fleet Replenishment Oilers (T-AO)

USNS Henry J. Kaiser (T-AO 187)
 USNS Joshua Humphreys (T-AO 188)
 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)

Dry Cargo and Ammunition Ships (T-AKE)

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)
 USNS Medgar Evers (T-AKE 13)
 USNS Cesar Chavez (T-AKE 14)

Fast Combat Support Ships (T-AOE)

USNS Supply (T-AOE 6)
 USNS Rainier (T-AOE 7)
 USNS Arctic (T-AOE)

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. Underwater surveillance, missile tracking and deep submergence vehicle support are just a few of the specialized capabilities this program provides.

Missile Range Instrumentation Ships (T-AGM)

USNS Invincible (T-AGM 24)
 USNS Howard O. Lorenzen (T-AGM 25)

Sea-based, X-band Radar

Sea-based, X-band Radar (SBX 1)

Ocean Surveillance Ships (T-AGOS)

USNS Victorious (T-AGOS 19)
 USNS Able (T-AGOS 20)

The USS Iwo Jima (LHD 7) and the USS Porter (DDG 78) conduct an underway replenishment with the Military Sealift Command fleet replenishment oiler USNS Kanawha (T-AO 196).

Photo by MCC Lori Steenstra

USNS Effective (T-AGOS 21)
 USNS Loyal (T-AGOS 22)
 USNS Impeccable (T-AGOS 23)

Oceanographic Survey Ships (T-AGS)

USNS Pathfinder (T-AGS 60)
 USNS Bowditch (T-AGS 62)
 USNS Henson (T-AGS 63)
 USNS Bruce C. Heezen (T-AGS 64)
 USNS Mary Sears (T-AGS 65)

Navigation Test Support Ships (T-AGS)

USNS Waters (T-AGS 45)

Submarine and Special Warfare Support Ships (MV)

MV C-Commando
 MV C-Champion
 MV HOS Arrowhead
 MV HOS Eagle View
 MV HOS Black Powder
 MV HOS Westwind
 MV Dolores Chouest
 MV Malama
 MV HOS Dominator

STRATEGIC SEALIFT

The MSC Strategic Sealift program supports the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force, and the U.S. Marine Corps prepositioning requirements. Afloat prepositioning strategically places military equipment and supplies aboard ships located in key ocean areas to ensure rapid availability to U.S. combat troops during a conflict, a humanitarian operation or other contingency. The Strategic Sealift program also provides high-quality, efficient and cost-effective ocean transportation for the Department of Defense and other federal agencies

during peacetime and war. The sealift fleet can be expanded in times of national crisis by chartering private industry ships or activating government-owned ships that are maintained in reduced operating status. The Strategic Sealift program is a combination of the former Prepositioning and Sealift programs that became effective Oct. 1, 2014.

Maritime Prepositioning Force Container, Roll-on/Roll-off and Mobile Landing Platform (T-AK, T-AKR and MLP)

USNS 2ND LT John P. Bobo (T-AK 3008)
 USNS PFC Dwayne T. Williams (T-AK 3009)
 USNS 1ST LT Baldomero Lopez (T-AK 3010)
 USNS 1ST LT Jack Lummus (T-AK 3011)
 USNS SGT William R. Button (T-AK 3012)
 USNS GYSGT Fred W. Stockham (T-AK 3017)
 USNS Seay (T-AKR 302)
 USNS Piliilau (T-AKR 304)
 USNS Sisler (T-AKR 311)
 USNS Dahl (T-AKR 312)

Mobile Landing Platform (MLP)

USNS Montford Point (MLP 1)
 USNS John Glenn (MLP 2)

Army Prepositioned Stocks and RO/RO and Container Ships (T-AKR and T-AK)

USNS Watson (T-AKR 310)
 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)
 MV LTC John U.D. Page (T-AK 4543)
 MV SSGT Edward A. Carter Jr. (T-AK 4544)



Air Force Container Ships (T-AK)
MV MAJ Bernard F. Fisher (T-AK 4396)

Aviation Logistics Support Ships (T-AVB)
SS Wright (T-AVB 3)
SS Curtiss (T-AVB 4)

Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ships (T-AKE)
USNS Lewis and Clark (T-AKE 1)
USNS Sacagawea (T-AKE 2)

Offshore Petroleum Distribution System (T-AG)
USNS VADM K.R. Wheeler (T-AG 5001)

Tankers (T-AOT)
MT Empire State (T-AOT 5193)
MT Evergreen State (T-AOT 5205)
MT Maersk Peary (T-AOT 5246)
USNS Lawrence H. Gianella (T-AOT 1125)

Dry Cargo Ships
MV Mohegan (T-AK 5158)
T/B Sea Eagle/MB 1219

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 Mendonca (T-AKR 303)
- USNS Brittin (T-AKR 305)
- USNS Benavidez (T-AKR 306)

Container/RORO ships

- USNS SGT Matej Kocak (T-AK 3005)
- USNS PFC Eugene A. Obregon (T-AK 3006)
- USNS MAJ Stephen W. Pless (T-AK 3007)
- USNS 1ST LT Harry L. Martin (T-AK 3015)
- USNS LCPL Roy M. Wheat (T-AK 3016)

High-Speed Transports (HSV)

- USNS Guam (HST-1)
- USNS Puerto Rico (HST-2)

High-Speed Vessel

- HSV Westpac Express (HSV 4676)

SERVICE SUPPORT

MSC's 15 Service Support program ships provide the Navy with towing, rescue and salvage, submarine support and cable laying and repair services, as well as a command and control platform and floating medical facilities. All Service Support ships are government-owned and are crewed by civil service mariners.

Submarine tenders, the command ship and the afloat forward staging base (interim) have combined crews of civil service mariners and uniformed Navy personnel working under the leadership of a U.S. Navy captain. Civil service mariners perform navigation, deck, engineering, laundry and galley service operations while military personnel aboard support communications, weapons systems and security.

Joint High-Speed Vessels

- USNS Spearhead (JHSV 1)
- USNS Choctaw County (JSHV 2)
- USNS Millinocket (JHSV 3)
- USNS Fall River (JHSV 4)

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 (T-ARS 51)
- USNS Salvor (T-ARS 52)
- USNS Grapple (T-ARS 53)

Afloat Forward Staging Base (Interim)

- USS Ponce (AFSB(I) 15)

Submarine Tenders (AS)

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

Hospital Ships (T-AH)

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

Command Ship (LCC)

- USS Mount Whitney (LCC 20)

Cable Laying/Repair Ship (T-ARC)

- USNS Zeus (T-ARC 7)

(Source: Military Sealift Command)

The Military Sealift Command dry cargo and ammunition ship USNS Carl Brashear (T-AKE 7) holds course alongside the USS Peleliu (LHA 5) during a refueling at-sea.

Photo by MC3 Will Gaskill



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