OWNERS & OPERATORS MANUAL 2015

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 maintain 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.

Readiness 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.

The enduring responsibilities of each CNO:
• 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 affordable 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.
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

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

U.S. Fleet Forces Command
Headquarters: Norfolk
Mission: 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.

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 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
through these and other activities, 3rd Fleet helps build and sustain joint, interoperable and regional 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 Partnership Station (SPS)
- Continuing Promise (CP)
- Southern Partnership Station (SPS)

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 stable and secure maritime order in the Central Command’s AOR.

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 Europe and Africa/ U.S. 6th Fleet

Headquarters: Naples, Italy

Mission: Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe-Africa/Commander, U.S. 6th Fleet (CNE-CAN/CF6) is the maritime component of both U.S. European Command and U.S. Africa Command. CNE-CAN/CF6 headquarters 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-CAN/CF6 area of responsibility includes the largest of the U.S. Navy’s numbered fleets, spanning the time there are 70-80 ships and submarines, 140 aircraft and approximately 40,000 Sailors and Marines in region.

Additionally, CNE-CAN/CF6 fosters operations 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 extremist uses of the maritime environment as a safe haven. (AOR) covers 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 23 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

Flagship: USS Mount Whitney (LCC 20)

Navy Cyberspace Operations Center (NC3/5F) operates to ensure the freedom of cyberspace for all nations that are critical to the Navy’s core capabilities of forward presence, deterrence, sea control, power projection, maritime security and humanitarian assistance/disaster response. NC3/5F fights to maintain the advantage by serving as the Navy Component Commander to U.S. Strategic Command and U.S. Cyber Command, providing an integrated joint force to the entire range of military operations to include cyberspace operations to ensure the freedom of cyberspace.

The U.S. Navy’s cyberspace operations efforts are focused on assurance, collaboration and information sharing 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 Commander/U.S. 10th Fleet

Flagship: USS New York (LPD 21)

CF6 has a distributed command and control structure that is critical to the Navy’s core capabilities of forward presence, deterrence, sea control, power projection, maritime security and humanitarian assistance/disaster response. NC3/5F fights to maintain the advantage by serving as the Navy Component Commander to U.S. Strategic Command and U.S. Cyber Command, providing an integrated joint force to the entire range of military operations. Cyberspace is the fifth warfighting domain that intersects the other four: land, air, sea 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. NC3/5F fights to maintain this advantage by serving as the Navy Component Commander to U.S. Strategic Command and U.S. Cyber Command, providing an integrated joint force to the entire range of military operations to include cyberspace operations to ensure the freedom of cyberspace.

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Flagship: USS Blue Ridge (LCC 19)

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

Flagship: USS New York (LPD 21)

NC3/5F’s vision is to conduct operations in and through cyberspace, the electromagnetic spectrum, and space to ensure Navy joint and coalition freedom of action and decision superiority while maintaining our national advantage. 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

AO: U.S. 5th Fleet

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

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

Photo by MC3 Edward Guttierrez
To download a copy visit navy.mil and search 140722-N-CV877-019 in the photo gallery. Photo by MC2 Jonathan Pankau

the U.S. Navy Band Concerts on the Avenue series at the U.S. Navy Memorial.

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 M2J Jonathan Pourias

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 MCS2 Donovan W. Ryan

Naval Construction Battalion Center (ECB)
Gulfport, Miss.
Navy Magazine (NavyMag)
Indian Island, Wash.
Navy Region Mid-Atlantic
Camp Lemonnier, Djibouti
CFA Yokosuka
CFA Sasebo
CFA Okinawa
CFA Pearl Harbor-Hickam
CFA Guam
Commander, Navy Region Northwest
NAVSTA Everett, Wash.
Commander, Naval Region Pacific
Commander, Naval Region Europe, Africa
Commander, Naval Region Southwest
Commander, Naval Region Hawaii
Commander, Naval Region Japan
Commander, Naval Region Korea
Commander, Naval Region Texas
Commander, Naval Region Virginia
Commander, Naval Region Mid-Atlantic
Commander, Naval Region Southeast
Commander, Naval Region Hawaii
Commander, Naval Region Japan
Commander, Naval Region Korea
Commander, Naval Region Texas
Commander, Naval Region Virginia
Commander, Naval Region Mid-Atlantic
Commander, Naval Region Southeast
Commander, Naval Region Hawaii
Commander, Naval Region Japan
Commander, Naval Region Korea
Commander, Naval Region Texas
Commander, Naval Region Virginia

COMMANDER, NAVY INSTALLATIONS COMMAND

Commander, Navy Region Mid-Atlantic

Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (NAVIFC)
New London, Conn.

Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (NAVIFC)
Norfolk, Va.

Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (NAVIFC)
Bremerton, Wash.

Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (NAVIFC)
Guam

Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (NAVIFC)
Japan

Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (NAVIFC)
Korea

Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (NAVIFC)
Europe, Africa

Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (NAVIFC)
Southwest Asia

Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (NAVIFC)
Europe, Africa

Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (NAVIFC)
Southeast Asia

Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (NAVIFC)
Mexico, Central America

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Caribbean

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Navy Region Mid-A
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
- Marines and Outdoor Recreation
- Liberty Program
- Information, Tickets and Travel
- Navy Entertainment Program
- Navy Gateway Inns and Suites
- Galleries 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.navy.mil](http://www.navy.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
- Drumbeat 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 Visitaton
- 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](http://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](http://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.

Naval Wounded Warrior-Safe Harbor

Naval Wounded Warrior - Safe Harbor coordinates the non-medical care of seriously wounded, ill and injured Sailors and Coast Guard members, and provides resources and support to their families. Enrollment lasts a lifetime. Call 1-855-NAVY-WWP (628-9997) or visit [safeharbor.navylive.dodlive.mil](http://safeharbor.navylive.dodlive.mil) to learn more.
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 Medical 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 uniformed 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 anywhere; BUMED is responsible for all medical support for the U.S. Marine Corps and the U.S. Navy.

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.

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, reducing 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 missions without unnecessary challenges. 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 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, pharmacists, dentists and mental health providers work with Army and Air Force medical personnel and coalition forces to establish and sustain the mental well-being of our troops and civilians.

Readiness is Navy Medicine’s first priority, and beyond that 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 receive care in a seamless and comprehensive approach to their recovery. Navy Medicine helps them heal in body, mind and spirit. The enterprise’s focus is multidisciplinary, 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) (berthed in San Diego, Calif.)
USNS Comfort (T-AH 20) (berthed 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 Adviser website: https://es.med.navy.mil/Bumed/mtf/News/335655/ m3/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 intervention, screening, diagnosis and aftercare. SARP provides various levels of treatment at 51 sites. Treatment levels include: resident, 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 specialty trained psychiatric technicians. The teams provide education and consultation to command, monitors, units, and Marines.

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 well-being, 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/rmcsd/Patients/C5.aspx.

BY THE NUMBERS

Source: BUMED

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Comprehensive Combat and Complex Casualty Care (CCS)

Comprehensive Combat and Complex Casualty Care (CCS) 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/rmcsd/Patients/C5.aspx.
PAY AND BENEFITS

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 (1-866-825-6762) and the customer service agents will help you or visit the CSC Web page at: www.public.navy.mil/shares-npc/organization/npf/cs/pages/default.aspx.

E-mail questions can be sent to: USKNPC@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.

Seo: 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.dfes.mil/militarymembers/paybenefits/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.

Stated Pension Programs

Military Leave and Liberty

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.

Seo: 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.)

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# PAY AND BENEFITS

## Enlisted Members

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<th>Rank</th>
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## Warrant Officers

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### 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.

### 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-pro-rata 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 (NEC), 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/enlistedrearendmny/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 $1,000 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.


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 Moirale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) for Navy quality of life programs.

NEXCOM launched its new web store, mynavyexchange.com, which features many upgrades including lower prices 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: 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 up to $4,500 in annual savings for a family of four. For more information visit the Commissary Web site at: https://www.mynavyexchange.com/.

VETERANS AFFAIRS PATIENT CARE

PAY AND BENEFITS

Pay and Benefits

Telecommunications Program Office.

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Career Internment Program

Career Internment 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 $1195 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 (stated for detailed rules, eligibility requirements, and CIP application procedures.

Source: Navy Personnel Command

All Hands Magazine | AH.mil

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Source: Navy Personnel Command

Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) Adm. Jonathan Greenert, left, and Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON) Mike Stevens host 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 MC2 Karolina A. Oseguera

Owners & Operators Manual 2015
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.

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 1308.9 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. Additional cardiorespiratory events may be conducted with the commanding officer’s approval.

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

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.

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. For more information, visit PRIMS at: www.nadap.navy.mil.
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.

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:

- 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.

Drug Education for Youth (DEFY) program
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/.

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 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 or in an effort to prevent and reduce prescription drug abuse.

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:

- Video public service announcements (PSAs) and digital marquee graphics.
- Training slides and an implementation guide for alcohol and drug abuse prevention personnel.
- 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.

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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/.
**Facing Domestic Abuse**

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 Chap 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 on OPNAVINST 1762.1B or: www.public.navy.mil/BUPERS-NPC/Support/21st_Century_Sailor/sapr/Pages/default.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:

- **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 .
- **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 .

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.**

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

Additional resources and information at:

- **Transition Assistance Program at:** www.public.navy.mil/BUPERS-NPC/CAREER_TRANSITION/Pages/default.aspx
- **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) Benefits at:** https://www.benefits.va.gov/benefits-portal
- **Verify military experience and training at:** https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/tgps
- **Family Advocacy Program (FAP) at:** www.public.navy.mil/BUPERS-NPC/Support/21st_Century_Sailor/EQUAL_OPPORTUNITY/Pages/default.aspx
- **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.**
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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.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 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 mentorship to facilitate family readiness.

PFM offers
- Financial services to ensure financial goals are met.
- Support to reduce financial stress and stress injuries.
- Help to develop financial management skills.
- Information and referral to resources.
- Education to build awareness.
- Research to improve financial tools and deliver awareness training for Sailors at career milestones.

Current FPM resources:
- www.fleetfamily.osd.mil
- www.militaryonesource.mil
- www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/support/21st_Century_Sailor/personal_readiness/Pages/FamilyCarePlan.aspx
- www.navynavstress.com
- www.militaryonesource.mil/vetleaders/Content_id=267479

Command Sponsor and Indocindication Programs

Command Sponsor and Indocindication 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, DoD 1342.22
- Command Sponsor and Indocindication Program, OPNAVINST 1740.3C

Additional Indocindication Programs

Additional Indocindication Programs information can be found at the following websites:
- www.militaryonesource.mil
- www.navynavstress.com
- www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/support/21st_Century_Sailor/personal_readiness/Pages/default.aspx

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.

For more information, refer to OPNAVINST 1740.4A and visit: www.suicide.navy.mil.
- DON Family Care Plan Certificate NAVPERS 1740/6
- Family Care Plan Arrangements NAVPERS 1740/7

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 is designed 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 key leadership to develop and implement practical stress navigation tools and deliver awareness training for Sailors at career milestones. Additionally, NAVMIL 2622/13 mandates OSC skills training for a command’s senior and keygrade leadership 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)
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
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 Guardmen, 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 2,300 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, language, trades, 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 95 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 Center Hampton Roads provides leadership development programs, as well as selected EDOs that the Basic Course for new ED officers (active, reserve); the Basic Course for new EDOs that prepare Sailors to track their career progression, and by training supervisors during Career Development Boards.

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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 support. 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 Naval Training Courses (CATRAE), 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 and Navy workforce needs. The centers include CT, EM, EN, GSE, GSM, HT, MM, MF, FN and OQ.

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, CT, CTM, CTN, CTR, CT, R.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/ceninfedom/

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: DTM, EM, EN, GSE, GSSM, HT, MM, MF, FN, and OQ.

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, CT, CTM, CTN, CTR, CT, R.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/ceninfedom/
NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING COMMAND

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.

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 OfficersTraining Corps (NROTC) units at 166 colleges and universities and more than 600 Navy NROTC and Navy National Defense Cadet Corps (NDCC) 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.

Navy College Program:
www.nav Ally col leg e. navy.mil/

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

NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING COMMAND

Center for Naval Aviation Technical Training (CNATT):
CNATT delivers entry-level and advanced skills training through instructor-led courses, computer-based training, and virtual training. Courses are provided to more than 40,000 Sailors. Its mission is to provide a broad range of training products and educational services that equip Sailors to think critically, act responsibly and lead proactively to meet ever-changing global challenges.

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: AE, AT, AN, AS, ATJ, RN, PR, AW.

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

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.

Command Leadership School (CLS):
CLS is comprised of the prospective major commander, commanding officer, executive officer, command master chief of the boat, commanding officer spouse and CMT/COB spouse courses.

Center for Seabee and Facilities Engineering (CSFE):
CSFE provides training for civil engineer corps officers, Seabees, and facility and environmental professionals. Ratings: BU, CE, CM, EA, ED, SW, LT.

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

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 (NETPDC), they serve as a focal point for all security assistance training program issues, coordination and advice within the U.S. Navy.

Naval Education and Training Security Assistance Field Activity (NETSAFA):
www.netsafa.navy.mil/

Naval 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 NKO’s 189 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 synchro-

Naval Education and Training Security Assistance Field Activity (NETSAFA):
https://www.netsafa.navy.mil/

Source: Naval Education and Training Command

Naval College Program website:
www.navycollege.navy.mil/

Aviation Boatswain’s Mate’s Mate 2nd Class Amanda White, from Vandalia, Ohio, top right, directs an EA-6B Prowler from the aircraft carrier USS George H.W. Bush (CVN 77). Photo by MC3 Joshua Card

Center for Seailes and Facilities Engineering (CSFE):
 CSFE provides training for civil engineer corps officers, Seabees, and facility and environmental professionals. Ratings: BU, CE, CM, EA, ED, SW, LT.

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

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Aviation Boatswain’s Mate’s Mate 2nd Class Amanda White, from Vandalia, Ohio, top right, directs an EA-6B Prowler from the aircraft carrier USS George H.W. Bush (CVN 77). Photo by MC3 Joshua Card

Naval College:
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 civil -

and sexual assault prevention, bystander inter-

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, ED, SW, LT.

www.netc.navy.mil/centers/csf/
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 reintegrating into Navy and civilian life.
- Fleet and Family Support Centers - dedicated support to Navy families throughout the IA continuum.

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). With recent changes implemented, only officers fill billets in the GSA process. RC Mob assignments provide the right RC Sailor with in-kind 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.

A billet supporting OSA assignments can be viewed on the Career Management System - Individual Detailing.

Materials for IA training can be found on the Navy IA website: www.npc.navy.mil/Enlisted/CMS.

Career Benefits Of Volunteering For IA Duty

A career is career enhancing in the areas of advancement and recognition. Some incentives include granting of promotion eligibility, advancement exams options, campaign/service awards, projected rotation date extensions if coming from shore duty, OSA awards, career classification or additional qualified designations, concurrent evaluations/fitness reports, and increased IA advancement opportunities. To learn about additional IA incentives, go to the FAQ section on the Navy IA website: www.navy.mil/faq.

IA Deployment Orders

For IA Duty is required to have a CAC. A CAC is the command representative who supports the IA Sailor before, during, and after deployment. CACs 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 (NAVPERS 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 provides Navy IA’s 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 (NAVMED 1304/1), 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 possible support, 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 ECRIC. IA family help desk begins at ecric.fs@navy.mil.

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 reintegrating into their family and 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 maximize and coordinate IA deployment and reserve component Sailors who have completed IA assignments in combat zones or were exposed to highly stressful situations during deployment. These workshops empower an atmosphere to address personal stress associated with nontraditional deployments and are comprised of workshops intended to assist Sailors with successful reintegretion 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.
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.

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 (EODETU) 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.
• EODETU 2, Virginia Beach, Va.
• MDSU 2, Virginia Beach, Va.

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.

EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE

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. Comdr. Scott “Smoke” Moak.

EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE

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Photo by Lt. Comdr. Scott “Smoke” Moak.

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.


FIRST Navy Expeditionary Logistics Regiment (1st NELR)
- Navy Cargo Handling Battalion (NCHB) 1, Williamsburg, Va.

2nd NELR
- NCHB 11, Jacksonville, Fla.
- NCHB 12, Yorktown, Va.

4th NELR
- NCHB 13, Gulfport, Miss.
- NCHB 14, Port Hueneme, Calif.

5th NELR
- NCHB 15, Tacoma, Wash.
- NCHB 16, Port Hueneme, Calif.

NAVA Legion Construction Force

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

NAVA Legion Construction Force (Seabees)

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 FORCE

NAVA Legion 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 NELR Construction Regiment, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- NMCB 1, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- NMCB 9, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- NMCB 2, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- NMCB 3, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- CBMU 102, Port Hueneme, Calif.

1st NELR Construction Regiment, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- NMCB 11, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- NMCB 22, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- CBMU 303, San Diego, Calif.

2nd NELR Construction Regiment, Gulfport, Miss.
- NMCB 10, Gulfport, Miss.
- NMCB 27, Gulfport, Miss.

2nd NELR Construction Regiment, Gulfport, Miss.

7th NELR Construction Group, Gulfport, Miss.
- NMCB 14, Gulfport, Miss.
- NMCB 28, Gulfport, Miss.

22nd NELR Construction Group, Gulfport, Miss.

30th NELR Construction Group, 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 seams 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 awareness, and battlespace awareness, theater security cooperation, and major combat operations. NEIC 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 to provisional units committed to joint and maritime security operations.

(Source: Navy Expeditionary Combat Command)
NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE

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NAVA
FRV COVERALLS

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
- Underpants
- 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
- Brassiere
- 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

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

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
- Brassiere
- Underpants
- Belt, cotton, web, black, with silver clip
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Optional Items
- Earrings, silver ball

*Organizational clothing to be provided by command

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

FRV COVERALLS

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 1/2 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 one inch 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 background can be found at:
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).
### Social Media Responsibility

**The more you know**

#### Keep sensitive information safe

**Examples below**

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

**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
- kdhertgen
- Command

**DON’T**
- “Friend” strangers.
- Share Personally Identifiable Information.
- Post information you wouldn’t share if it offered social settings.
- If you wouldn’t say it, then post it.
- Share U.S. Navy information that has not been officially released.
- Post details about ship movements or bookings.

Specific questions regarding your social media presence should be directed to your command PAO.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Award Description</th>
<th>Image</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defense Distinguished Service Medal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joint Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Navy Unit Commendation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Navy Recruit Training Service Medal</td>
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<td>Armed Forces Service Medal</td>
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<td>Navy Arctic Service Ribbon</td>
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<td>Good Conduct Medal</td>
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<td>Korean Service Medal</td>
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<td>Navy/Marine Corps Legion Of Merit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kosovo Campaign Medal</td>
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<td>Navy “E” Ribbon</td>
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<td>Iraq Campaign Medal</td>
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<td>National Defense Service Medal</td>
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<td>Multinational Force And Observers Medal</td>
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<td>Philippine Presidential Unit Citation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Navy Expeditionary Medal</td>
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<td>Navy Ceremonial Duty Ribbon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joint Meritorious Unit Award</td>
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<tr>
<td>Navy/Marine Corps Presidential Unit Citation</td>
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<td>Navy Arctic Service Ribbon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Navy Reserve Sea Service Ribbon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan Campaign Medal</td>
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<td>Navy Reserve Medal</td>
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<td>Iraq Campaign Medal</td>
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<td>Global War On Terrorism Expeditionary Medal</td>
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<td>Iraq Campaign Medal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global War On Terrorism Service Medal</td>
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<td>Kuwait Liberation Medal (Kingdom Of Saudi Arabia)</td>
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<td>Kuwait Liberation Medal (Iraq)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Republic Of Vietnam Campaign Medal</td>
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<td>Republic Of Korea Presidential Unit Citation</td>
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<td>Republic Of Vietnam Presidential Unit Citation</td>
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<td>Republic Of Vietnam Campaign Medal</td>
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<td>Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal</td>
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<td>Armed Forces Service Medal</td>
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<td>Humanitarian Service Medal</td>
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<td>Navy Recruiting Service Ribbon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Navy Recruit Training Service Medal</td>
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<td>Armed Forces Reserve Medal</td>
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<td>Republic Of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippine Presidential Unit Citation</td>
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<td>Philippine Presidential Unit Citation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanic Republic Of Vietnam Civil Actions Unit Citation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rifle Marksmanship Medal</td>
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<td>Pistol Marksmanship Medal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silver/Gold Star</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gold: Denotes subsequent awards of the same decoration.</td>
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<td>Silver: Worn in lieu of five gold stars.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bronze “S”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denotes Sharpshooter/Marksmanship qualification.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wintered Over – A clip for Antarctica Service Ribbon.</td>
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<td>Bronze Arabic numeral denotes the total number of battle/flight awards. Silver/Gold Star is worn for the first.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Star</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denotes Naval Reserve mobilization in support of certain operations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silver Star</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denotes participation in campaign or operations, multiple qualifications or an additional award to the service ribbons on which it is authorized. Also war to denote first award of the single award Air Medal after Nov. 29, 1946. Silver Star worn in lieu of bronze stars.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>“V” Device</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Authorized for acts or service involving direct participation in combat operations.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver/Brass Oak Leaf Cluster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Represents second and subsequent awards of medals.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silver Star (Brass, 7/16&quot;) or in lieu of five bronze oak leaf clusters.</td>
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<tr>
<td>“3/16” Palm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Worn on the Republic Of Vietnam Galaxy Cross Unit Citation and Republic of Vietnam Good Conduct/Unit Citation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silver “E”</td>
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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.

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.

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.
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, after the 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, logisticsicians 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 – or 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.navysreserve.com.
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 (ASW), long-range strike and anti-surface warfare (ASUW) 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 Leyte Gulf (CG 55)
- 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)

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 Lassen (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 Bainbridge (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 O’Kane (DDG 77)
- USS Roosevelt (DDG 80)
- USS Winston S. Churchill (DDG 81)
- USS Cape St. George (CG 70)
- USS Vella Gulf (CG 72)
- USS Port Royal (CG 73)

Zumwalt-class
- PCU Zumwalt (DDG 1000)**
- PCU Michael Monsoor (DDG 1001)**
- PCU Lyndon B. Johnson (DDG 1002)**
**Under construction or authorized for construction
 Owners & Operators Manual 2015

SHIPS

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

SHIPS

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 43)
USS Nicholas (FFG 47)
USS Robert G. Bradley (FFG 49)
USS Taylor (FFG 50)
USS Gary (FFG 51)
USS Ford (FFG 54)
USS Ethel (FFG 35)
USS Simpson (FFG 56)
USS Samuel B. Roberts (FFG 58)

Tarawa-class
USS Peleliu (LHA 5)

America-class
USS America (LHA 6)

Wasp-class
USS Wasp (LHD 1)
USS Essex (LHD 2)
USS Nassau (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)

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 29)

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 Comstock (LSD 48)
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)

Ships

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 MC3 Christopher Lindahl

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

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

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 29)

PCU John P. Murtha (LPD 26)**
PCU Portland (LPD 27)**

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

FRIGATES

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

USS Kauffman (FFG 98)
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 ASUW helicopters, these ships perform sea control and limited power projection missions.

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)

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

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uin Beast (LCS 14), USS Constitution (AGER 2), SSV Paulus (JHSV 1) ** Under construction or authorized for construction ** Expected delivery 2015 (Source: Naval Sea Systems Command)
ATTACK SUBMARINES

Attack submarines are designed to attack and destroy enemy submarines and surface ships; project power ashore; engage or sink enemy submarines and surface ships and to fire missiles in support of other forces. The Virginia-class submarine is the Navy’s latest generation SSN and is built to excel in a wide variety of missions including anti-submarine and anti-surface 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 719)
USS Providence (SSN 719)
USS Pittsburgh (SSN 720)
USS Chicago (SSN 721)
USS Key West (SSN 722)
USS Oklahoma City (SSN 723)
USS Louisville (SSN 724)
USS Helena (SSN 725)
USS Newport News (SSN 750)
USS San Juan (SSN 751)
USS Pasadena (SSN 752)
USS Albany (SSN 753)
USS Tapioca (SSN 754)
USS Miami (SSN 755)
USS Sarsfield (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 Greeneville (SSN 772)
USS Cheyenne (SSN 773)
Seawolf-class

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

USS Virginia (SSN 774)
USS Texas (SSN 775)
USS Hawaii (SSN 776)
USS North Carolina (SSN 777)
USS New Hampshire (SSN 778)
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)**
PCU Illinois (SSN 786)**
PCU Washington (SSN 787)**
PCU Colorado (SSN 788)**
PCU Indiana (SSN 789)**
PCU South Dakota (SSN 790)**
PCU Delaware (SSN 791)**

BALISTIC-MISSION SUBMARINES

Strategic deterrent 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 (SSBN 739)
USS Rhode Island (SSBN 740)
USS Maine (SSBN 741)
USS Wyoming (SSBN 742)
USS Louisiana (SSBN 743)

SUBMARINE RESCUE DIVING AND RECOMPRESSION SYSTEM

The Submarine Rescue Diving and Decompression 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 Hampton (SSN 757) (foreground) at the Artic Ocean during Ice Exercise (ICEX) 2014. The Los Angeles-class is the backbone of the submarine force with 42 subs now in commission.

Photo by DR. Amy Sun
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.

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**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 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)
**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 interfering 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-18B two-crew strike fighter airframe, the EA-18G combines the combat-proven F/A-18B strike fighter platform with the Improved Capability III Airborne and 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 Rockhocks
- VAQ-138 Yellow Jackets
- VAQ-139 Cougars
- VAQ-140 Patriots
- VAQ-141 Shadowhawks
- VAQ-142 Gray Wolves
- VAQ-209 (Reserve) Star Warriors

**F/A-18C/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 Vipers
- VFA-34 Blue Blasters
- VFA-37 Bulls

**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 Topthawks
- 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-87 Warhawks
- VFA-102 Diamondbacks
- VFA-103 Jelly Rogers
- VFA-105 Gannlings
- VFA-106 Gladiators
- VFA-115 Eagles
- VFA-122 Flying Eagles
- VFA-136 Krighthawks
- VFA-137 Kestrels
- VFA-138 Pukin’ Dogs
- VFA-147 Argonauts
- VFA-151 Vigilantes
- VFA-154 Black Knights
- VFA-192 Golden Dragons
- VFA-195 Lancers
- VFA-211 Fighting Checkmates
- VFA-213 Black Lions

**F-18C Hornet**

The F-18C Hornet is an all-weather, strike fighter designed to meet the Navy’s need for a supersonic, all-weather, beyond visual range day/night attack aircraft.

**Squadrons**
- VFA-213 Black Lions
- VFA-214 Fighting Black Lions

**EA-18G**

The EA-18G is an all-weather electronic warfare aircraft designed to provide the fleet with commander’s control of all air and surface combat assets. It provides the fleet with an electronic warfare capability that is complemented by the F-14 Tomcat and F/A-18C/D Hornet.

**Squadrons**
- VAQ-134 Garudas
- VAQ-136 Gauntlets
- VAQ-138 Yellow Jackets
- VAQ-140 Patriots
- VAQ-141 Shadowhawks
- VAQ-142 Gray Wolves
- VAQ-209 (Reserve) Star Warriors

**EA-6B**

The EA-6B Prowler is an all-weather, electronic warfare aircraft designed to provide the fleet with commander’s control of all air and surface combat assets. It provides the fleet with an electronic warfare capability that is complemented by the F-14 Tomcat and F/A-18C/D Hornet.

**Squadrons**
- VAQ-134 Garudas

**F/A-18**

The F/A-18 Hornet is an all-weather, supersonic, twin-engine, multirole strike fighters designed for use in the fleet. It is used as both a fighter and attack aircraft and has been modified for electronic warfare.

**Squadrons**
- VFA-213 Black Lions
- VFA-214 Fighting Black Lions

**EA-18G**

The EA-18G Growler is an all-weather electronic warfare aircraft designed to provide the fleet with commander’s control of all air and surface combat assets. It provides the fleet with an electronic warfare capability that is complemented by the F-14 Tomcat and F/A-18C/D Hornet.

**Squadrons**
- VAQ-134 Garudas

**F/A-18E/F**

The F/A-18E/F is an all-weather, multirole strike fighters designed for use in the fleet. It is used as both a fighter and attack aircraft and has been modified for electronic warfare.

**Squadrons**
- VFA-213 Black Lions
- VFA-214 Fighting Black Lions

**F/A-18C/D**

The F/A-18C/D is an all-weather, supersonic, twin-engine, multirole strike fighters designed for use in the fleet. It is used as both a fighter and attack aircraft and has been modified for electronic warfare.

**Squadrons**
- VFA-213 Black Lions
- VFA-214 Fighting Black Lions

**EA-6B**

The EA-6B Prowler is an all-weather, electronic warfare aircraft designed to provide the fleet with commander’s control of all air and surface combat assets. It provides the fleet with an electronic warfare capability that is complemented by the F-14 Tomcat and F/A-18C/D Hornet.

**Squadrons**
- VAQ-134 Garudas

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 William R. Goodwin

The C-26 is the military variant of the commercial Model SA-227-DC (Metro 23) aircraft series manufactured by Fairchild Aircraft. Originally, it’s an all-metal, low-wing, cabin-class aircraft with two Allied Signal TPE331-12 turbo-prop engines. With a maximum payload capability 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 KC-26D aircraft and one EC-26D aircraft in Hawaii support range operations at Pacific Missile Range Facility.

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

The C-37A is a Gulfstream IV aircraft that provides long-range, medium-lift capability. The C-37A is a commercial derivative of a P-3C Orion aircraft at Naval Air Facility Misawa.

Photo by MC3 Erin Devenberg

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 lifters.

Squadrons
VR-53 (Reserve) Capital Express
VR-54 (Reserve) Revelers
VR-55 (Reserve) Minuteman
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 subma- rines, bombers and nuclear ready land based ballistic missiles protecting our national security through deterrence.

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

F-5F Tiger

The F-5F is a single-seat, twin-engine, tactical fighter providing air-to-air and air-to-ground 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 and air-to-ground combat.

Squadrons
VF-12 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 range 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. It’s long range and long-fight time have proved invaluable during Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom providing real-time intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance 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 intelligence.
AIRCRAFT

AIRCRAFT

Aircraft 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 SN Phylicia A. Hanson

AIRCRAFT

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 deck, electronic warfare/communications 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-2 Scouting Eagles
VP-4 Skinny Dragons
VP-6 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-67 Golden Swallows
VP-62 (Reserve) Broadarrows
VP-69 (Reserve) Totems
VQ-1 World Watchers
VPU-2 Wizards

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 of the long list of aircraft aspects tested. Successful completion of TE is normally required for full-rate acquisition approval.

Squadrons

MV-1 Pioneers
MV-20 Force
MV-23 Salty Dogs (Grizzly)

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 HH-60R transition)
HSM-51 Warlords
HSL-60 (Reserve) Jaguars (SH-60B, 2015 MH-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

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 gunfire in support of the anti-surface warfare mission area.

Squadrons

HSC-2 Fleet Angels
HSC-3 Marlins
HSC-4 Black Knights
HSC-5 Nighthawks
HSC-6 Indians
HSC-7 Dusty Dogs
HSC-8 Egtablones
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

T-6 Texan II

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. 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

Aviation Boatswain’s Mate (Equipment) 2nd Class Aaron Burnfield signals as a T-45C Goshawk assigned to the Eagles of VT-28 Rangers launches from the flight deck of the aircraft carrier USS Harry S. Truman (CVN 75).

Photo by MC3 Karl Anderson

The T-45, the Navy version of the British Aerospace Hawk aircraft, is used for intermediate and advanced portions of the Naval Aviation 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-6 Eagles
VT-14 Tigers
VT-21 Redhawks
VT-22 Golden Eagles

TH-7 Sea Ranger

The TH-7 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-7 has two variants – TH-7B and TH-7TC models. The TH-7B is used for visual flight rules training and the TH-7TC is used for instrument flight rules training.

Advanced Rotary Squadrons
HT-8 Eightballers
HT-18 Vigilant Eagles
HT-28 Hailions

UAMANNED 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.

MQ-8B Navy Fire Scout

Photo by Joseph M. Buliavac (Source: Naval Air Forces)

 owners & Operators Manual 2015
STRATEGIC STRIKE

T McGregor

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 1995.

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 - 2,950 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 explosive. The newer BLU series bombs incorporate a PBXN-109 explosive that provides less sensitive characteristics and is considered safer to handle and store. 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 an airfoil 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) capability. Like the LGB it consists of a CCG and an AFG.

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 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 loiter autonomous operation. AARGM was deployed September 2012.
WEAPONS

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 target 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 timings, mission-planning capability aboard the launch platform, longer 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 Gun GM-61-A1

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

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-avoiding 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, air-to-ground 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 II 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, 882 Tomahawks were fired against Iraq.

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 (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, A, B, BA).

AIR-TO-AIR MISSILES

Advanced, Medium-Range, Air-to-Air (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.

Sparr/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 stabilized Mod 2 was developed in 2003 to be operated locally at the gun turret sensor, a low light television camera, and a surface combatants accurate naval gunfire. The MK 46 - 30 mm Gun Weapon System is a single-barrel, air-cooled, heavy machine gun with search and tracking radar. Mk 46 was approved for fleet use in 1975 and went into production in 1978 with the first systems installed aboard USS Coral Sea (CV 43) in 1980. The MK 46 Mod 5A(S) torpedo, all VLAs have been initiated Fleet deliveries in FY 2010. 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 (DDG 94) in 1997 and went into production in 1997 with the first systems installed aboard USS Coral Sea (CV 48) in 1980. Phalanx automatically detects, tracks, and engages air warfare threats while the Block IIB’s main-in-the-loop system counters emerging littoral warfare threats.

**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, stand-off anti-submarine weapon capability. It is carried by Aegis-equipped ships (cruisers and destroyers) equipped with the MK 41 vertical launching system (VLS) and the SQS-89 ASW combat system. VLA includes a solid-propellant booster thrust vector control (TVC) and a digital autopilot control (DPC) 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 46 Mod 0 lightweight torpedo. VLAs with MK 54 Mod 0 torpedoes initiated Fleet deliveries in FY 2010. 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 (DDG 94) in 1997 and went into production in 1997 with the first systems installed aboard USS Coral Sea (CV 48) in 1980. Phalanx automatically detects, tracks, and engages air warfare threats while the Block IIB’s main-in-the-loop system counters emerging littoral warfare threats.

**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. The MK 46 Mod 5A(SW) 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 46 and its subsequent variants have been in service with the Navy since 1972. Its latest version, the MK 46 Mod 7 common broad advanced sonar system torpedo is optimized for both deep and littoral waters and has advanced counter-countermeasure capabilities. MK 50 is a highly capable undersurface weapon for U.S. Navy aircraft and surface ships.
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.

Fleet Replenishment Oilers (T-AO)
USNS Henry J. Kaiser (T-AO 187)
USNS Joshua Humphreys (T-AO 188)
USNS John Lenthall (T-AO 199)
USNS Walter E. Diehl (T-AO 193)
USNS John Ericsson (T-AO 194)
USNS Leroy Grumman (T-AO 196)
USNS Kanawha (T-AO 198)
USNS Pecos (T-AO 197)
USNS Big Horn (T-AO 198)
USNS Tippacanoe (T-AO 199)
USNS Guadalupe (T-AO 200)
USNS Flatow (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 Missouri Evans (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 8)

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, mine countermeasuring 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 D. 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 18)
USNS Able (T-AGOS 20)

Oceanographic Survey Ships (T-AGS)
USNS Pathfinder (T-AGS 60)
USNS Blackwatch (T-AGS 62)
USNS Hansen (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 48)

Submarine and Special Warfare Support Ships (MV)
MV C-Commando
MV C-Champion
MV HDS Arrowhead
MV HDS Eagle View
MV HDS Black Powder
MV HDS Westwind
MV Dolores Chouest
MV Malama
MV HDS Dominator
USNS Effective (T-AGOS 21)
USNS Loyal (T-AGOS 22)
USNS Impeccable (T-AGOS 23)

Maritime Prepositioning Force Container, Roll-on/Roll-off and Mobile Landing Platform (T-AK, T-ARK and MLP)
USNS 2ND LT John P. Robo (T-AK 3008)
USNS PFC Davey T. Williams (T-AK 3009)
USNS 1ST LT Baldomero Lopez (T-AK 3010)
USNS 1ST LT Jack Lumenus (T-AK 3011)
USNS SGT William R. Button (T-AK 3012)
USNS GYSGT Fred W. Stockham (T-AK 3017)
USNS Seay (T-AR 302)
USNS Pillau (T-AR 304)
USNS Saylor (T-AR 310)
USNS Dahn (T-AR 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-AN)
USNS Waterston (T-AKR 310)
USNS Red Cloud (T-AKR 319)
USNS Chariton (T-AN 314)
USNS Watkins (T-AKR 315)
USNS Pomeroy (T-AR 316)
USNS Sedemarian (T-AR 317)
MV LTC John U.D. Page (T-AR 4540)
MV MG37 Edward A. Carter Jr. (T-AR 6544)

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 civilian service mariners.

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. At first 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 Sea- lift 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.

MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND SHIPS

The Military Sealift Command joint high-speed vessel USNS Spear is the first high speed vessel of a class of ships that will enable the Military Sealift Command to move military equipment and supplies 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.
MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND SHIPS

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

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

Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ships (T-AKE)
USNS Lewis and Clark (T-AKE 9)
USNS Sacagawea (T-AKE 2)

Dry Cargo Ships
MT Empire State (T-AOT 5193)
MT Evergreen State (T-AOT 5205)
MT Maersk Peary (T-AOT 3607)
MT Louis S. Stumpf (T-AOT 3608)
USNS Bob Hope (T-AKR 300)
USNS Fisher (T-AKR 301)
USNS Brittin (T-AKR 302)
USNS Renanawed (T-AKR 303)

Container/RORO ships
USNS SGT Matej Kocak (T-AK 3005)
USNS PFC Eugene A. Obregon (T-AK 3006)
USNS MAJ Stephen W. Pikes (T-AK 3007)
USNS LCPL Roy M. Wheat (T-AK 3016)

Large, Medium-speed Roll-on/ Roll-off Ships (T-AKR)
USNS Shughart (T-AR 296)
USNS Gordon (T-AR 296)
USNS Yano (T-AR 297)
USNS Gilland (T-AR 298)
USNS Bob Hope (T-AR 300)
USNS Fisher (T-AR 301)
USNS Mendonca (T-AR 302)
USNS Brittin (T-AR 302)
USNS Renanawed (T-AR 303)

High-Speed Transports (HSV)
USNS Guam (HSV-1)
USNS Puerto Rico (HSV-2)
USNS Millinocket (HSV-3)
USNS Fall River (HSV-4)

High-Speed Vessels
HSV Westpac Express (HSV-1)

Fleet Ocean Tugs (T-ATF)
USNS Catawba (T-ATF 168)
USNS Navajo (T-ATF 169)
USNS Siouc (T-ATF 171)
USNS Apache (T-ATF 172)

Rescue and Salvage Ships (T-ARS)
USNS Safeguard (T-ARS 56)
USNS Grappler (T-ARS 58)
USNS Salvor (T-ARS 52)
USNS Grapple (T-ARS 53)

Afloat Forward Staging Base (Interim)
USNS Ponce (AFSB(I) 15)

Submarine Tenders (AS)
US NS Emory S. Land (AS 39)
US NS Frank Cable (AS 40)

Hospital Ships (T-AH)
USNS Comfort (T-AH 20)

Command Ship (LCC)
USNS Mount Whitney (LCC 20)

Cable Laying/Repair Ship (T-ARC)
USNS Zeus (T-ARC 7)

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 (JHSV 2)
USNS Millinocket (JHSV 3)
USNS Fall River (JHSV 4)

High-Speed Vessel
HSV Westpac Express (HSV-1)

High-Speed Transports (HSV)
USNS Guam (HSV-1)
USNS Puerto Rico (HSV-2)
USNS Millinocket (HSV-3)
USNS Fall River (HSV-4)

Afloat Forward Staging Base (Interim)
USNS Ponce (AFSB(I) 15)

Submarine Tenders (AS)
US NS Emory S. Land (AS 39)
US NS Frank Cable (AS 40)

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

Command Ship (LCC)
USNS Mount Whitney (LCC 20)

Cable Laying/Repair Ship (T-ARC)
USNS Zeus (T-ARC 7)

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USNS Zeus (T-ARC 7)
CAREER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
INTERACTIVE DETAILING

EXPLORE FUTURE JOB OPPORTUNITIES.

IDENTIFY CAREER ENHANCING JOBS
THAT MEET YOUR PROFESSIONAL AND
PERSONAL GOALS.

IDENTIFY THE SPECIFIC SKILLS AND
ABILITIES REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE
JOBS YOU DESIRE.

SUBMIT YOUR OWN JOB APPLICATION.

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