

**2008**  
**Owner's &**  
**Operator's Manual**



# All HANDS

## A Message from the Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Gary Roughead



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I am pleased to open this year's "Owner's and Operator's" issue of *All Hands* magazine with a message to all Sailors, Navy civilians and family members who are serving our Navy during this important time in our nation's history. I am tremendously proud of you, and I look forward to all that we will accomplish together during my time as your Chief of Naval Operations.

Along with the Commandants of the Marine Corps and Coast Guard, on behalf of the Navy I recently unveiled our new maritime strategy, "A Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower." The strategy outlines capabilities that we, as a maritime nation must possess. It reaffirms that we will remain a Navy that focuses on our core capabilities of forward presence, deterrence, sea control and power projection. But it also identifies expanded core capabilities of maritime security and humanitarian assistance/disaster response as relevant to our future.

My guidance to the fleet is to execute our maritime strategy. My priorities of building our future force, maintaining our current readiness, and supporting our people will enable us to do so. The maritime strategy can not be executed without our people, for it is you who bring value to our ships, submarines, aircraft and weapons systems. Simply stated, we are not a Navy without our people: active, Reserve, Navy civilians and families.

As I have visited Sailors around the world, I have been inspired. You are giving a new dimension to our Navy, and it is one in which we can all take pride. Your skill, talent and drive are making a difference in today's fight. Executing the maritime strategy while deploying record numbers of individual augmentees, shows the truly ready, agile and global nature of our Navy.

While I may lead our Navy's effort to promote global maritime partnerships, all Sailors and Navy civilians are the key to making this strategy a success. The relationships you form, the partnerships you develop, and the friends you make will be the ones who connect our Navy to other maritime forces today and in the future. The perspective you gain through education, personal development and interactions with Sailors of other nations and cultures will be invaluable to you individually and to our Navy.



Although we are at war, I see more opportunity than challenge and more in our future than in our past. Now, more than ever, our Navy is vital to protecting the stability, security and prosperity of our nation and that of partner nations. It is a privilege to serve.

Thank you for your commitment, your contributions and your service.

Keep charging!

**Editor's Note:** To download CNO Guidance, "A Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower" or the latest information from the Chief of Naval Operations, go to [www.navy.mil](http://www.navy.mil) and select "Navy Leadership" and "Chief of Naval Operations."

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# Maritime Strategy



“Our Navy is on the right course and I could not be more proud of our Sailors’ performance in all of our operations around the world. Every Sailor is a stakeholder in the future of our Navy and each has a key role to play in executing the maritime strategy.”

– Adm. Gary Roughead, Chief of Naval Operations



“A Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower” was presented by the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandants of the U.S. Marine Corps and U.S. Coast Guard at the International Seapower Symposium in Newport, R.I., in 2007. This new enduring strategy will apply maritime power to the crucial responsibility of protecting U.S. vital interests in an increasingly interconnected and uncertain world.



## WHY DEVELOP A NEW STRATEGY?

- 70 percent of the world is water, 80 percent of the world lives within a few hundred miles of the oceans and 90 percent of our commerce sails across it.
- World prosperity and security depends on free use of the seas. Markets crave security and our vital interests are best served by a stable global system.
- The world has changed since 1986 when the last maritime strategy was developed.
- The new strategy will meet emerging challenges in an uncertain world.



## WHAT'S NEW IN THIS STRATEGY?

- Signed for the first time by the service chiefs of all three sea services, the strategy draws the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard closer together to provide a layered defense of the homeland and to work to protect and sustain the American way of life.
- The new strategy provides the right balance of forces to conduct traditional combat missions and raises the prevention of war to a level equal to the conduct of war.
- It elevates humanitarian assistance and disaster relief to core elements of maritime power. We've always done this, but now we'll plan to do it.
- U.S. maritime forces will be employed to build confidence and trust among nations through collective maritime security efforts that focus on common threats (proliferation, smuggling, piracy, terrorism, etc.) and mutual interests.
- The new maritime strategy raises the importance of working with international partners as the basis for global maritime security. Although our forces can surge when necessary to respond to crises, trust and cooperation cannot be surged. Relationships must be built over time based on mutual understanding and respect.
- The strategy was shaped through a partnership with the American people. The American people want us to remain strong; they want us to protect them and our homeland, and they want us to work with partners around the world to prevent war.

# Navy Components



## NAVAL COMPONENT COMMANDS AND NUMBERED FLEETS

The map depicts the Unified Commands having geographic areas of operation (AO). The Navy supports those regional Unified Commands with component commands and numbered fleets.

### U.S. Fleet Forces Command

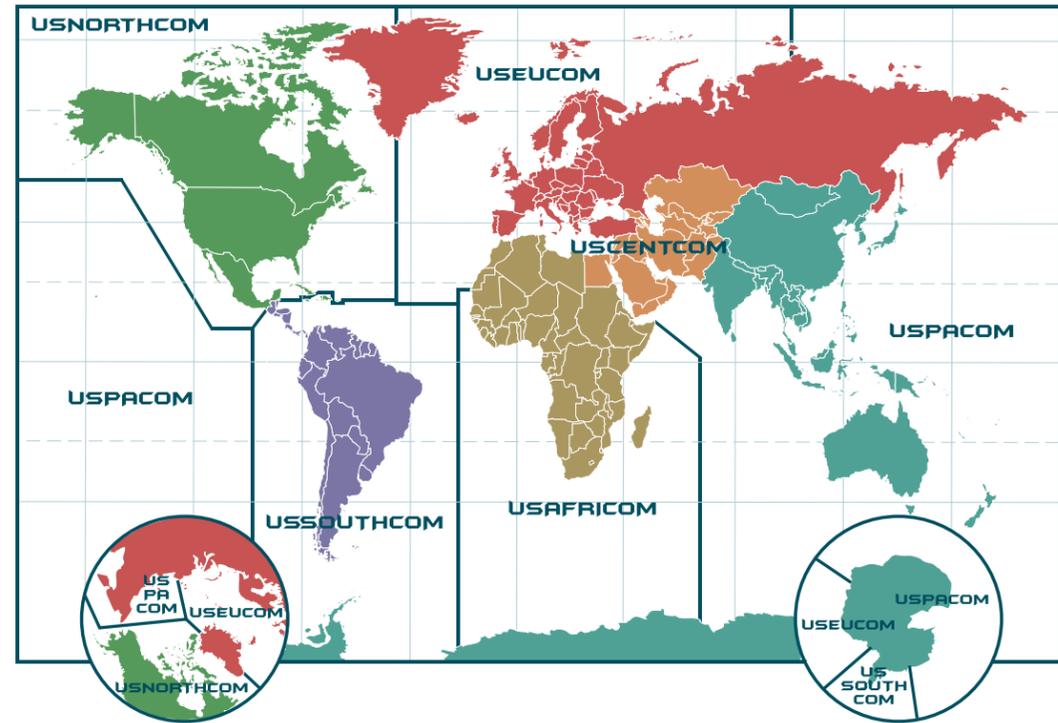
**Headquarters:** Norfolk  
**Mission:** United States Fleet Forces (USFF) organizes, mans, trains and equips Navy forces and provides planning support to U.S. Joint Forces Command, U.S. Northern Command, and U.S. Strategic Command; deters, detects and defends against maritime threats to the United States; and articulates fleet war-fighting and readiness capabilities to the Chief of Naval Operations. USFF strives to have an effectively prepared total Navy force by building a fleet with speed, endurance, global reach, unique capabilities and the operational agility to give a range of options to regional combatant commanders.

### U.S. 2nd Fleet

**Headquarters:** Norfolk  
**Mission:** U.S. 2nd Fleet is responsible for U.S. Navy operations and defense of U.S. interests in the North Atlantic Ocean, and is also responsible for the training/certification of East Coast Carrier and Expeditionary Strike Groups.  
**AO:** The North Atlantic Ocean  
**Flagship:** Rotational

### U.S. Pacific Fleet

**Headquarters:** Pearl Harbor  
**Mission:** U.S. Pacific Fleet (PACFLT), operates in support of the PACOM Theater Security Strategy, and provides interoperable, trained and combat-ready naval forces to Commander, PACOM and other U.S. combatant commanders, as required. In addition to these traditional Title X responsibilities, PACFLT has an increasing operational role as Commander, Joint Task Force 519. This mission requires PACFLT to not only maintain the training and readiness of the Joint Task Force headquarters staff, but also command the joint force during times of conflict, crisis or war. Joint Task Force 519 is a standing joint task force headquarters that trains throughout the year and is ready to deploy at any time. It gives the combatant commander, U.S. Pacific Command, a standing joint task force built around its service component command headquarters that can come together very quickly to deal with a peacetime contingency or wartime threat.



Graphic compiled by Bryan Bredholm, CNRE

Joint Task Force 519 has a core headquarters element, distributed manning, frequent training opportunities and interactions.

### U.S. 3rd Fleet

**Headquarters:** San Diego  
**Mission:** U.S. 3rd Fleet delivers combat-ready naval forces, executes fleet operation and defines future fleet requirements in order to deter aggression, preserve freedom of the seas and promote peace and security. Third

Fleet is responsible for U.S. Navy operations and defense of U.S. interests in the Pacific Ocean from the North Pole to the South Pole and from the continental West Coast to the international date line.

**AO:** The Pacific Ocean from CONUS West Coast to the International Date Line.

### U.S. 7th Fleet

**Headquarters:** Yokosuka, Japan  
**Mission:** U.S. 7th Fleet's responsibility is to defend and protect the territory, citizens, commerce, sea lanes, allies and other vital interests of the United States; deter aggression with capable, flexible and mobile U.S. naval forces, cooperating closely with other U.S. military services and the forces of allied and friendly nations; if deterrence fails, conduct prompt and sustained combat operations to terminate hostilities on terms favorable to the United States and allies. Commander, U.S. 7th Fleet wears three hats: as operational commander for all naval forces in the region; as a Joint Task Force commander in the event of natural disaster or joint military operation; and as the Combined Naval Component Commander for the defense of the Korean peninsula; in the event of hostilities, all friendly naval forces in the theater would fall under 7th Fleet control.

**AO:** Fifty-two million square miles of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, from the international date line to the waters east of Africa, and from the Kuril Islands in the north to the Antarctic in the south.

**Flagship:** USS *Blue Ridge* (LCC 19)

### U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command

**Headquarters:** Mayport, Fla.  
**Mission:** U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command (NAVSO) is the Navy component for Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), which is headquartered in Miami. NAVSO directs U.S. Navy forces operating in the region and interacts with Caribbean, Central and South American civil forces and navies to shape the maritime environment within SOUTHCOM's area of focus. Through Theater Security Cooperation, NAVSO works to build and strengthen relations, develop partner nation capabilities and maintain

maritime access to defend the United States. TSC events include military-to-military exchanges, multi-national exercises and training, diplomatic port visits and community relations activities. NAVSO maintains a strong presence in the region through participation in a variety of maritime exercises including UNITAS, PANAMAX, Teamwork South, Silent Forces Exercises and others. Through annual meetings such as Operational Naval Committees, NAVSO fosters a continuous dialogue between regional partner nations. NAVSO also provides operational control for U.S. Navy units supporting joint and inter-agency efforts in counter-narcotics terrorism operations, and efforts to stem the flow of illegal migration.

Highlights from NAVSO in 2007 include Partnership of the Americas which included a deployment circumnavigating South America; pilot deployment of the Global Fleet Station to Central America and the Caribbean; and USNS *Comfort* (T-AH 20) humanitarian medical mission to Latin America and the Caribbean.

**AO:** Waters surrounding 32 countries and 12 dependencies, and covering about 15.6 million square miles. The region represents about one-sixth of the landmass of the world assigned to regional unified commands, and includes 410 million people.

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

**Headquarters:** Manama, Bahrain  
 U.S. Naval Forces Central Command/5th Fleet is the Naval Component Command for U.S. Central Command exercising operational control of assigned maritime forces. COMUSNAVCENT acts in concert with other Central Command

components, coalition forces, and Joint Task Forces to promote peace, stability, and prosperity in the Central Command Area of Responsibility. In addition, U.S. Central Command Combined Maritime Force (CMF) commands the 20-nation coalition with efforts focused on Maritime Security Operations (MSO).

**Mission:** U.S. and coalition forces operating in this region conduct MSO to maintain a lawful maritime order. MSO help set the conditions for regional security and stability in the maritime environment, which underwrite regional prosperity and global economic stability. These operations protect maritime infrastructure, counter piracy and smuggling, and deny international violent extremism use of the maritime environment as a venue for attack or to transport personnel, weapons or other material. Coalition naval forces complement the counter-violent extremism and security efforts of regional nations, and together work toward a common goal against a common enemy – an enemy of peace, an enemy of stability, an enemy of prosperity.

**AO:** Covering approximately 7.5 million square miles, including 2.5 million square miles in the maritime domain, the area of operations includes the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Gulf of Oman and parts of the Indian Ocean. This expanse, comprised of 27 countries, includes three critical chokepoints at the Strait of Hormuz, the Suez Canal and the Strait of Bab al Mandeb at the southern tip of Yemen.

### U.S. Naval Forces Europe- U.S. 6th Fleet

**Headquarters:** Naples, Italy.  
**Mission:** U.S. Naval Forces Europe- U.S. 6th Fleet (CNE-C6F) is the maritime arm of EUCOM and AFRICOM responsible for supporting National Military Strategy and the strategic objectives of EUCOM, AFRICOM and the Chief of Naval Operations. CNE-C6F provides overall, command, operational control, and coordination of U.S. naval forces in the EUCOM and AFRICOM area of responsibility. Depending on regional necessity, 6th Fleet's force structure could consist of an aircraft carrier strike group, an expeditionary strike group with an embarked Marine Expeditionary Unit, and various support ships, land-based patrol aircraft and nuclear-powered attack submarines. Providing presence with a purpose, CNE-C6F follows a peacetime engagement plan centering on exercises and operations that improve interoperability and increase regional maritime security among European and African nations. U.S. naval forces in Europe and Africa remain committed to building emerging partnerships' maritime safety and security capabilities while positively shaping the environment "South and East" to deny maritime criminals, terrorists or any other destabilizing element freedom of action.  
**AO:** More than 21 million square miles including 92 countries and territories and a population of over one billion people. This territory extends from the Cape of Norway through the waters of the Baltic, Black and Mediterranean Seas, most of Europe, parts of the Middle East to the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa.  
**Flagship:** USS *Mount Whitney* (LCC/JCC 20)

# Pay and Benefits



## INCENTIVES

### Sea Duty Incentive Pay

Sea Duty Incentive Pay (SDIP) offers extra pay of up to \$750 per month for extensions and early return to sea, targeting certain pay grades and rates. For more information on SDIP, visit [www.npc.navy.mil](http://www.npc.navy.mil).

### Assignment Incentive Pay

Assignment Incentive Pay (AIP) is a personnel distribution tool designed to incentivize traditionally hard-to-fill assignments with a market-based incentive. AIP Policy Decision Memorandum dated 7 December 2006 outlines the specific policy and processes governing AIP. For more information on AIP, visit [www.npc.navy.mil/CareerInfo/PayAndBenefits/AIP.htm](http://www.npc.navy.mil/CareerInfo/PayAndBenefits/AIP.htm).

### Career Sea Pay and Career Sea Pay Premium

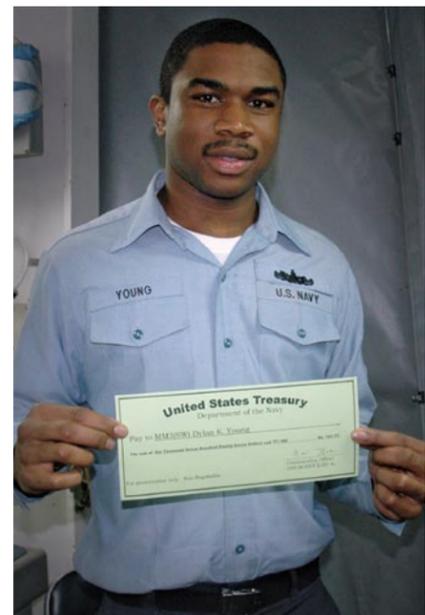
Career Sea Pay (CSP) and Career Sea Pay Premium (CSPP) were established by Congress in December 1980 as entitlements to compensate service members for the inherent dangers of sea duty and to provide a retention incentive for longevity and consecutive sea service greater than 36 months. CSP and CSPP are detailed in Military Personnel Manual article 7220-060.

### Critical Skills Enlistment and Reenlistment Bonuses

The military has established checks and balances to ensure a complement of skills remain in military service. When any critical skill becomes scarce, DOD offers financial incentives in the form of bonuses, some upwards of \$20,000. Check out the Selective Reenlistment Bonus Calculator on the Career Tools Web site at [www.npc.navy.mil/CareerInfo/StayNavyTools/CareerTools](http://www.npc.navy.mil/CareerInfo/StayNavyTools/CareerTools).

### Career Status Bonus

Service members who entered service on or after Aug. 1, 1986, can elect to receive a \$30,000 Career Status Bonus (CSB) at their 15th year of service. If they choose the bonus, they will retire under the CSB/REDUX retirement system instead of the High-3 system. Think through all the options. More information and points of



▲ **MM3 Class Dylan Young** assigned to *USS Boxer* (LHD 4) holds his selective reenlistment bonus check.

contact can be found at [www.npc.navy.mil/AboutUs/NPC/ITIM/DataManagement/CareerStatusBonus](http://www.npc.navy.mil/AboutUs/NPC/ITIM/DataManagement/CareerStatusBonus).

## ALLOWANCES AND OTHER COMPENSATIONS

### Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH)

BAH is based on geographic duty location, pay grade and dependency status. The intent of BAH is to provide uniformed service members accurate and

equitable housing compensation based on housing costs in local civilian housing markets where they are stationed. For 2008 housing allowance go to: <https://secureapp2.hqda.pentagon.mil/perdiem/>.

### Overseas Housing Allowance

The Overseas Housing Allowance, or OHA, is paid to service members who live in private housing at their overseas duty station. OHA helps offset housing costs, like rent, utility and recurring maintenance expenses, along with move-in housing allowance. Get current housing allowances for members stationed overseas at the Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee Web site at <https://secureapp2.hqda.pentagon.mil/perdiem/>.

### Clothing Allowances

Enlisted personnel are issued a complete uniform wardrobe when they begin active duty. On each enlistment anniversary, a lump sum replacement/maintenance allowance is paid. Also, those eligible to promote to chief petty officer receive a special allowance to offset the initial expense of purchasing a new set of uniforms. Thereafter, they receive a set annual replacement allowance.

### Tax Advantages

Serving in the military has a huge advantage. When you look at your pay, add into the equation the “invisible” tax advantages. Housing, on-base shopping and special pays are tax free. Also, depending on legally declared residency, service members may not have to pay state income tax. Additional tax relief is given when you make purchases at the military Exchange, Commissary, package stores,



▲ **The family of MM1 Matthew Hardman** is welcomed to their new home in Forrestral Village during a ribbon cutting ceremony marking the official opening of Naval Station Great Lakes' public-private venture housing.

and the veterinarian. Build your nest egg with untaxed money into the Thrift Savings Plan. These tax advantages may be difficult to quantify, but any time you do not pay or defer tax because of your military affiliation, it is cash back in your wallet.

### Thrift Savings Plan

The Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) is a retirement savings and investment plan for Federal employees including active duty military. The purpose of TSP is to provide retirement income. TSP offers the uniformed services the same type of savings and tax benefits that many private corporations offer their employees under 401(k) plans. TSP regulations are published in title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 1600–1690, and are

periodically supplemented and amended in the Federal Register. Go to [www.tsp.gov](http://www.tsp.gov) for more information on the Thrift Savings Plan. It's another perk to help Sailors map their future financial security.

### Navy Housing

At the Navy Housing Web site, [www.housing.navy.mil](http://www.housing.navy.mil), you can search for local Navy housing offices by installations either alphabetically, by state, or by region. The Navy Housing site also provides links to other official military and public Web sites for housing searches. You can even access housing applications online, enter your information, and print it to take to the housing office.

### Navy Exchange

The Navy Exchange Service Command (NEXCOM) provides authorized customers quality goods and services at a savings. A portion of NEX profits support quality of life programs for active duty military, retirees, reservists and their families.

In addition to retail stores, the Navy Exchange enterprise offers gas stations, food outlets, phone service needs, flower shops as well as Navy Lodges, Navy Uniforms, ship's stores and support including household goods moves, food service afloat and ashore, postal and ATMs at sea. For more information, visit [www.navy-nex.com](http://www.navy-nex.com).



▲ **Family members of SHC Rustico Gatchalian**, assigned to Naval Station Pearl Harbor, has chief petty officer anchors pinned onto his uniform during a pinning ceremony.



▲ The Naval Base Kitsap Bangor Navy Exchange and Commissary.

## Commissary

The Defense Commissary Agency operates commissaries worldwide with groceries for military personnel, retirees and their families in a safe and secure shopping environment. Authorized patrons purchase items at cost plus a 5-percent surcharge, which covers the costs of building new commissaries and modernizing existing ones. Shoppers save an average of more than 30 percent on their purchases compared

to commercial prices-savings worth about \$3,000 annually for a family of four.

## STAY NAVY TOOLS Career Management Symposium

Navy Personnel Command's Career Management Symposiums are road shows offering information essential to Sailors' careers. The presentations are easy to understand and pertinent. Sponsored by NPC's Center for Career Development,

the traveling team stays on top of the latest policy and perks such as: pay, benefits, allowances, education, family support services, and career opportunities. To find out more information and learn when a CMS is coming to your base, visit [www.npc.navy.mil/CareerInfo/CareerManagementSymposia/](http://www.npc.navy.mil/CareerInfo/CareerManagementSymposia/).

## Pay and Compensation Calculator

In less than 10 minutes, this tallies the value of your direct and indirect pay, illustrating the benefits of a Navy career compared to civilian jobs. Health care coverage, housing allowances and other benefits are estimated to double a Sailor's pay. Learn about the tax advantages you receive as a military member and get a snapshot of your retirement earnings if you StayNavy. The calculator is available through Navy Personnel Command at [www.npc.navy.mil/CareerInfo/StayNavyTools/CareerTools/](http://www.npc.navy.mil/CareerInfo/StayNavyTools/CareerTools/); click on the "Pay and Compensation Calculator" link.

## Retirement Calculator – Active Duty and Reserve

Retirement Calculator forecasts non-disability military retirement income, based on your career details and variable economic factors. It's intended for members who are currently serving and are not retired yet. This gives you an opportunity to see what the Navy will provide for you and your family after 20 or more years if you StayNavy. Visit [www.npc.navy.mil/CareerInfo/StayNavyTools/CareerTools/](http://www.npc.navy.mil/CareerInfo/StayNavyTools/CareerTools/); click on the "Retirement Calculator – Active Duty and Reserve" link.

## Perform to Serve

Perform to Serve (PTS) is a centralized reservation system that balances Navy ratings by converting Sailors from crowded ratings to critically-undermanned ratings offering better promotion opportunities. The process applies to first-term Sailors. Guidance for PTS can be found in the Military Personnel Manual article 1440-060. PTS is your ticket to a future in the U.S. Navy.

## Customer Service Center

The Customer Service Center brings its support to Sailors around the world. Active, reserve, retired Sailors and their families can get answers on a wide variety of career-related questions such as: Navy programs, policies, pay, benefits, selection boards, and service record entries just to name a few of the areas covered. Contact a customer service agent at 1-866-U-ASK-NPC (1-866-827-5672) or via e-mail at [CSCmailbox@navy.mil](mailto:CSCmailbox@navy.mil). Hours are 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Central Time, weekdays.

## ARGUS Survey

The ARGUS Survey is a voluntary, web-based questionnaire to pulse Sailors at key career milestones (including promotion/advancement, reenlistment, and separation). In less than 15 minutes to complete, it captures factors influencing Sailors' career decisions. ARGUS responses are anonymous. The data guides command leadership to specific improvements that impact Sailor satisfaction. ARGUS is accessible via <https://argus.bol.navy.mil/>. Let your voice be heard.

## NAVY SYSTEMS Career Information Management System (CIMS)

CIMS allows the CMDCMs, senior enlisted leaders, command career counselors, and division unit career counselors access to Sailors' service records. CIMS uses the Electronic Service Record allowing Career Development Boards all the information they need to help Sailors get traction with career management and advancement preparation.

## My Pay

An official military resource, myPay brings your pay information right to your computer in a secure, user-friendly environment. You can view many pay items online and even make changes to some without completing paper forms. With myPay, you can access your Leave and Earnings Statement (LES), elect whether to receive your LES in paper or electronic format only, make changes to your Thrift Savings Plan, and more. myPay, formerly E/MSS, connects active duty, reservists, retirees, and DoD civilians to their pay information. The site is accessible through the Defense Finance and Accounting Service Web site at [www.dfas.mil](http://www.dfas.mil).

## WORK LIFE BALANCE Task Force Life/Work

Task Force Life/Work (TFLW) is a series of initiatives, policies, programs, and changes with the potential to enhance the balance between a Sailor's life and work. By improving that balance fleetwide, and capitalizing on the best traditions and heritage of the Navy, significant influence can be made on how success is achieved, how forces are deployed, and how 21st century Sailors are prepared for a rapidly changing future. TFLW is not looking for the easy button for Sailors – it is looking for the better button. For more information on TFLW, refer to NAVADMIN 159/07.

## Parenthood

New adoption policy has been established that reflects changes in the law requiring commanding officers to authorize up to 21 days permissive temporary additional duty (TEMADD), depending on unit mission, for any service member adopting a child. (NAVADMIN 157/07).

## Operational Duty Deferment

New mothers may extend deployment deferment for up to 12 months after delivery. A waiver option to return early to operational duty prior to the conclusion of 12 months is included if desired. (NAVADMIN 157/07).

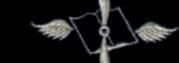
► PSSN Chris Rasco receives money from ET3 Adam Stevenson to put on his Navy cash card while visiting the disbursing office aboard USS *John C. Stennis* (CVN 74).



▲ Sailors enjoy a trail ride with their loved ones at Morale, Welfare and Recreation's (MWR) Oceana Stables.

# Enlisted Ratings



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

\* General Apprenticeship

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

# Professional Development



## RATE BY LEARNING CENTER

### Aviation Learning Center For Aviation Ratings

AB	Aviation Boatswain's Mate
AC	Air-Traffic Controller
AD	Aviation Machinist's Mate
AE	Aviation Electrician's Mate
AG	Aerographer's Mate
AM	Aviation Structural Mechanic
AME	Aviation Structural Mechanic (Safety Equipment)
AO	Aviation Ordnanceman
AS	Aviation Support Equipment Technician
AT	Aviation Electronics Technician
AW	Aviation Warfare Systems Operator
AZ	Aviation Maintenance Administrationman
PR	Aircrew Survival Equipmentman

### Seabees and Facilities Engineering Learning Center for Construction Ratings

EU	Builder
CE	Construction Electrician
CM	Construction Mechanic
EA	Engineering Aid
EO	Equipment Operator
SW	Steelworker
UT	Utilitiesman

### Surface Combat Systems Learning Center for Combat Systems Ratings

BM	Boatswain's Mate
ET	Electronics Technician
FC	Fire Controlman
GM	Gunner's Mate
MN	Mineman
OS	Operations Specialist
QM	Quartermaster
STG	Sonar Technician
TM	Torpedoman's Mate
IC	Interior Communications Electrician

### EOD/Diving Learning Center for EOD/Diving Ratings

EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ND	Navy Diver

### Naval Engineering Learning Center for Engineering/Hull Ratings

DC	Damage Controlman
EM	Electrician's Mate
EN	Engineman
GSE	Gas Turbine System Technician (Electrical)
GSM	Gas Turbine System Technician (Mechanical)
HT	Hull Maintenance Technician
MM	Machinist's Mate

### Navy Medicine, Manpower, Personnel, Training and Education Command for Hospital Corpsman Rate

HM	Hospital Corpsman
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### Information Dominance Learning Center for Information Dominance Ratings

CTA	Cryptologic Technician-Administrative
CTI	Cryptologic Technician-Interpretive
CTM	Cryptologic Technician-Maintenance
CTN	Cryptologic Technician-Networks
CTR	Cryptologic Technician-Collection
CTT	Cryptologic Technician-Technical
IT	Information Systems Technician

### Personal Development Learning Center for Personal Development Rate

NC	Navy Counselor
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### Service Support Learning Center for Service Support Ratings

CS	Culinary Specialist
LN	Legalman
MC	Mass Communication Specialist
PU	Musician
PC	Postal Clerk
PS	Personnel Specialist
RP	Religious Programs Specialist
SH	Ship's Serviceman
SK	Storekeeper
YN	Yeoman

### Center for Naval Intelligence for Intelligence Ratings

IS	Intelligence Specialist
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### Nuclear Engineering Learning Center for Nuclear Engineering Ratings

EM	Electrician's Mate
ET	Electronics Technician
MM	Machinist's Mate

### SEAL and SWCC Learning Center for SEAL and SWCC Ratings

SE	Special Warfare Boat Operator
SO	Special Warfare Operator

### Security Forces Learning Center for Security Force Rate

MA	Master-at-Arms
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(Source: Navy Personnel Command)

### Training Support Center Hampton Roads, Va. Training Support Center San Diego Training Support Center Great Lakes, Ill.

Provides centralized student management and support to learning center operations in their area in the execution of their training responsibilities.

### Center for EOD and Diving (CENEODDIVE) Quarterdeck: (850) 234-4651 DSN: 436

Provides oversight and control of the career progression of Navy EOD technicians and divers. The primary function of the CENEODDIVE is to support innovative human performance solutions that meet the needs of the fleet, by identifying and implementing the most efficient methods of training and delivery for Sailors in the domain, while ensuring advancement opportunities and requisite competency levels for all personnel are maintained. CENEODDIVE provides life-long learning opportunities in areas of both personnel and professional development.

### Center for Information Dominance Quarterdeck: (850) 452-6512 DSN: 922

Develops warfighters by providing the right training, at the right time, in the right place to meet fleet requirements, using the very best of technology, innovation, science and theory for continuous personal and professional development of cryptology, information operations and information technology personnel.

### Center for Naval Aviation Technical Training (CNATT) Quarterdeck: (850) 452-7300 DSN: 922

Our mission is to develop, deliver and support aviation technical training necessary to meet validated fleet requirements through a continuum of professional and

personal growth for Sailors and Marines. The center provides a pathway of learning for development of the finest aviation professionals capable of an immediate and positive impact to the fleet. CNATT is responsible for curriculum and educational tools, as well as developing training solutions and professional development for aviation ratings.

### Center for Naval Engineering (CNE) Quarterdeck: (757) 444-5332 DSN: 564

The CNE will shape the future of the naval engineer and naval engineering training. CNE is the Navy learning center that delivers excellence in engineering learning content. They deliver this knowledge in an effective and efficient manner and are committed to make their engineers stronger everyday. CNE provides human performance solutions that enhance the U.S. Navy war-fighting capability by using the most relevant and efficient training delivery methods for continuous personal and professional development of engineering personnel. Topics taught support propulsion, auxiliary and electrical naval engineers as well as damage control, firefighting and ship repair (welders and machinist mates).

### Center for Naval Intelligence (CNI) Quarterdeck: (757) 492-0002 DSN: 492

The CNI leads the development of the best learning practices to improve the performance of naval intelligence professionals, in support of maritime, expeditionary and joint forces worldwide. CNI dynamically reshapes military intelligence education and training to deliver innovative education solutions that influence and impact intelligence operations worldwide for naval intelligence professionals.

### Center for Naval Leadership Quarterdeck: (757) 492-5600 DSN: 492

Our mission is to enhance the capabilities of 21st century naval leaders and instructors through the development, delivery and support of training and education materials, and provide opportunities along a continuum of personal and professional growth to meet mission-driven requirements.

### Center for Personal and Professional Development Quarterdeck: (757) 492-0771 DSN: 492

Provide tools, knowledge and information to support the personal growth and professional development of Sailors and optimize Navy readiness.

The vision for Center for Personal and Professional Development is to be the Navy's one-stop shop for personal and professional development. By providing the best tools, opportunities and solutions via the most effective means of delivery, we will foster an environment where every member of the Navy community can, and will, achieve their maximum personal potential.

### Center for Seabees and Facilities Engineering (CSFE) Quarterdeck: (805) 982-6524 DSN: 551

CSFE is the Navy learning center charged with managing all aspects of training that support Seabee readiness and mission capability. Our mission is to efficiently and effectively educate and train Seabees, Civil Engineer Corps officers and other military and civilians to meet fleet needs, providing life-long personal and professional development opportunities. We will produce the best workforce with the right training, at the right time using the science of learning and advances in technology.

### Center for SEAL and Special Warfare Combatant-craft Crewman Admin: (619) 437-5417 DSN: 577

Responsible for all the Naval Special Warfare officer, enlisted, Reserve and civilian professional development and career management. The command employs human performance solutions to provide the most relevant and efficient delivery methods for comprehensive and continuous personal development of all Navy Special Operations Forces personnel.

### Center for Security Forces (CSF) Quarterdeck: (757) 462-5240 DSN: 253

CSF provides training and human performance solutions to Navy expeditionary, security, and anti-terrorism professionals to meet the needs of the fleet. Our mission is to produce disciplined, motivated, physically fit and tactically proficient Sailors who embody Navy Core Values, and who are fully prepared to augment combat security forces around the world.

CSF trains personnel serving in the, master-at-arms rating, Sailors assigned in an anti-terrorism role, the Navy security officer communities, and the Navy Expeditionary Combat Command. The center trains Navy personnel worldwide in security and anti-terrorism measures and procedures. Our vision is to instill the requisite anti-terrorism warfare mindset – Navywide – and to create the premier security force for the world's greatest naval power founded on a continuum of personal and professional growth.

### Center for Service Support (CSS) Quarterdeck: (706) 354-1500 DSN: 354

The CSS develops and implements human performance solutions that satisfy validated fleet individual performance requirements while enhancing professional and personal growth of officer and enlisted naval service personnel. Our vision is to establish and maintain a continuum of personal and professional growth for officer and enlisted naval service personnel in an environment of proper alignment, overall efficiency and continuing improvement.

### Center for Surface Combat Systems (CSCS) Quarterdeck: (540) 653-1023 DSN: 249

The CSCS will be the cornerstone of surface warfare operational capability achieved through an investment in training, mentoring and educating our Sailors to maintain, operate and fight their ships - and win - in support or defense of, our nation's interests. We train Sailors and surface warriors to achieve operational excellence, and prepare and qualify our people to correctly maintain, operate and if necessary, fight our surface ships while conducting sustained combat operations at sea.

We also synchronize our warfare systems with a training investment in people to deliver the capability to successfully execute across the "kill chain" against the threats of today that face our Sailors in ships. CSCS is the Navy learning center whose operational priority is to lead with initiative, enthusiasm, hard work and persistence in preparing and training their Sailors toward qualifications.

### Submarine Learning Center (SLC) Quarterdeck: (860) 694-1716 DSN: 694

The SLC creates, coordinates and executes the future training and education vision for the submarine force.

The SLC is accountable for all undersea curriculums, training delivery methodologies, and for developing and maintaining professional development continuums for all undersea warfare ratings.

### Engineering Duty Officer (EDO) School Quarterdeck: (805) 982-6265 DSN 551

EDO improves the professional proficiency of engineering duty officers through training in those plans, programs, policies and procedures by which the Navy accomplishes the life cycle engineering of naval ships and systems and to foster and serve as a focal point for engineering duty officer community development.

### Surface Warfare Officers (SWO) School Quarterdeck: (401) 841-4957/4958 DSN 948

To provide the naval surface warfare forces, through a system of functional training, with officers professionally qualified to serve as effective naval leaders of surface ships with the ultimate goal of command at sea. Serves as the focal point for development and integration of qualification standards and functional training in support of the established continuum of surface warfare officer professional and billet specialty training.

### Join your Community of Practice (COP)

A COP workspace provides a web-based collaborative environment where members of a group use shared information and administrative and communications tools to conduct business, manage a project, keep abreast of important group issues and solve group problems. You can choose your COP capabilities, revise its structure and manage your content.

# Recruiting Command



## BASICS

Headquartered at Naval Support Activity (NSA) Mid-South located in Millington, Tenn., CNRC's mission is to manage the recruitment of young men and women for enlisted and officer programs in the regular and reserve components of the Navy.

CNRC is divided into two regions, East and West, comprised of 26 districts geographically disbursed throughout the United States and abroad, which support more than 1,500 recruiting stations. More than 7,200 military and civilian personnel comprise CNRC.

## RECRUITING DUTY

By the end of FY10 CNRC will "plus up" its active enlisted recruiting force from 4,000 to 5,000 of the best Sailors from the fleet. A number of the recruiting billets will be filled by third class petty officers.

While recruiting duty is a challenging assignment, the benefits can be very rewarding:

Recruiters receive \$450 in special assignment pay per month and an extra \$220 special uniform allowance per year in addition to their regular uniform allowance.

Recruiters have a large and diverse choice of places to be stationed around the country. Many are assigned close to their home towns.

Recruiting offers meritorious advancement up to chief petty officer for top performers.

Sailors up for shore duty and in their window for transfer are encouraged to contact their detailers to discuss the possibility of helping to shape our Navy's future.

## NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE (SEAL/SWCC) AND NAVY SPECIAL OPERATIONS (EOD/DIVER) RECRUITING

A priority focus on recruiting qualified, enlisted SEAL and other NSW/NSO candidates is being addressed by implementing initiatives designed to step-up recruiting efforts in order to meet the increased demand signal in support of the global war on terrorism (GWOT).

Qualified active-duty SEALs, SWCCs, EODs, Divers, and Air Rescue Swimmers will be assigned to each of the recruiting districts to act as NSW/NSO Program Coordinators for focused NSW/NSO recruiting efforts. These coordinators will share their expert knowledge of the various NSW/NSO missions and will mentor potential recruits, allowing for improved recruit selection and higher levels of preparedness.

CNRC also contracted support through former/retired SEAL/SWCC/Diver personnel for the 26 Recruiting Districts. These contracted NSW/NSO mentors guide and prepare SEAL applicants in the Delayed Entry Program (DEP). These efforts have greatly increased the NSW/NSO candidates' Physical Screening

Test (PST) pass-rate at Recruit Training Command. Basic Underwater Demolition/Seal (BUD/S) training pass-rates have also increased in the last year since this initiative started.

Together with Navy Special Warfare Command (SPECWARCOM), CNRC hosted two SEAL Fitness Challenges in selected metropolitan areas during FY07. These events promoted physical fitness and challenged civilians to test themselves against the minimum physical requirements to begin SEAL training or other NSW/NSO programs. Four SEAL Fitness Challenge events are planned for FY08.



▲ NC2 Trina Norman and other recruiters from Recruiting District Richmond stand side-by-side with members of the U.S. Navy #88 Chevy Monte Carlo team.

## ACCELERATE TO EXCELLENCE

Last year, CNRC and NETC (Naval Education and Training Command) began a pilot program to bring in top-notch recruits who will earn an associate's degree before arriving to the fleet.

"Accelerate to Excellence" aims to bring in qualified recruits in several technical ratings. The Navy puts them through two semesters of community college while in the Delayed Entry Program (DEP) and another semester after basic training. The degrees are completed with credits earned at their respective "A" schools.

Program participants leave "A" school as

an E-4/PO3 and are awarded an associate's degree in their chosen field.

## RESERVE RECRUITING

CNRC is dedicated to increasing Reserve recruiting, particularly from the ranks of those leaving active duty.

"Fleet to NOSC" is a program designed to streamline and ease the transition from the Active Component to the Reserve Component of the Navy. The process starts while the Sailor is on active duty and enables them to transfer over to the reserve more smoothly than in the past.

Another reserve initiative is a two-year deployment deferment. Under this program, reservists coming from active duty are guaranteed no deployments with their reserve units for two years from the day they left active duty.

For information on transitioning to the Navy Reserve, contact your career counselor or for officers, visit your local reserve officer recruiter.

## NASCAR

The Navy has been associated with NASCAR over the past four years to increase America's awareness of the opportunities to serve our great country.

Part of that awareness is an association with JR Motorsports and its owner, Dale Earnhardt Jr.

NASCAR's large audiences, particularly in television, enhance marketing efforts and deliver significant outreach to the American public.

## DIVERSITY

CNRC is dedicated to improving the representation of both minorities and

women in the Navy. These efforts include focused advertising on different ethnic groups and women.

Diversity is critical to the Navy's future success; our Navy should reflect the nation we represent. Strengthening diversity strengthens the Navy. The goal is for the Navy to gain the cultural competencies needed to make it the employer of choice for all Americans.

CNRC sponsors several diversity events a year such as the National Society of Black Engineers conference and the Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers conference. CNRC is committed not only to maintaining our relationships with Diversity Affinity Groups such as National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but advancing them well into the next century. Such partnerships open doors of opportunity which allows the Navy access to the best and brightest talent in the country.

## CYBERSPACE RECRUITING

Cyberspace recruiters, located at CNRC's home at NSA Mid-South in Millington, Tenn., get "leads" from online sources such as Navy ads placed on job sites like Monster.com and Hotjobs.com, as well as inquiries received at Navy.com

Cyberspace recruiters call, E-mail, and chat online with potential applicants much the same way field recruiters do. All Cyberspace recruiters go through the same training as all recruiters.

## NAVY WEEK

Navy Recruiting Districts, in conjunction with the Navy Office of Community Outreach (NAVCO), host

"Navy Week" events in their respective areas of responsibility.

Navy Week events are anchored with larger, pre-scheduled local events such as air shows, fairs, festivals, NASCAR races or other sporting events. They may also include performances by Navy demonstration teams such as the Leap Frogs and Blue Angels. There is always a strong Navy presence at these and other local community events.

Navy Weeks increase Navy awareness within local communities of predominantly non-fleet concentration areas, such as in Middle America, and help to create a positive recruiting environment

For a listing of events, go to [www.navy.mil/navco](http://www.navy.mil/navco).



► Participants in the Trident Challenge watch a video prior to entering the swimming pool to learn the proper procedure for the side stroke.



▲ Members of the 49th Cardinal Company, a group of enlisted recruits from Navy Recruiting District St. Louis, prepare for their oath of enlistment.

# Education

## BASICS

Beginning September 2008, education will add promotion points to the final multiple for those E-3 to E-5 Sailors completing a degree. NAVADMIN 150/07 has details. Want to get that diploma? See your Navy College office and use your valuable education benefits. A list of educational links, including tuition assistance for enlisted and officers is on the Navy Personnel Command Web site at [www.npc.navy.mil/CareerInfo/Education/](http://www.npc.navy.mil/CareerInfo/Education/).

- Tuition Assistance – The Navy’s financial assistance program. It provides active duty personnel and some reserve personnel on active duty a percentage of the tuition costs for courses taken in an off-duty status at an accredited college, university, or vocational/technical institution. See NAVADMIN 161/07 for details.

- NCPACE – Navy College Program for Afloat College Education is tuition free.
- College Level Exam Program – test and receive college credit through CLEP tests.
- Montgomery GI Bill – if you enrolled in MGIB and have 24 months of active-duty, you can tap some of the benefits, with full eligibility after 36 months. Visit the MGIB Web site at [www.gibill.va.gov/](http://www.gibill.va.gov/).
- The Navy’s Web Learning Portal through which Sailors are able to access the professional and personal development resources needed to support their 5 Vector Model (5VM), the Navy’s premier interactive career planning model.

## EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Educational opportunities abound while you are in the military service. Whether you are looking for additional military training, seeking to earn an advanced degree, or simply wanting to improve your mind, the Navy has an educational match for you.

## FOR ENLISTED

### Voluntary Education Degrees

Instructions on how to add your Voluntary Education Degree to your military records.

### Advancement Manual

Advancement manual for the advancement of enlisted personnel of U.S. Navy and U.S. Navy Reserve.

### Navy Advancement Center

Web site designed to help sailors prepare for advancement by providing the latest advancement information and requirements.

### Senior Enlisted Academy

A nine-week educational course located in Newport, R.I., which ensures the continued improvement of the students’ already superior management and leadership skills by exposing them to a variety of leadership models and encouraging them to solve problems in a systematic manner.

### Rating and Degree Roadmaps

Rating Roadmaps identify the American Council on Education recommended college credit for Navy training, and rating specific work experience across a Navy career in a specific rating.

## STA-21 Commissioning Program

The STA-21 Commissioning Program is designed to allow superior active duty Sailors to receive a college education and become commissioned officers in the Unrestricted Line, Special Duty Officer (Intelligence), Nurse Corps, Supply Corps, or Civil Engineer Corps.

## FOR OFFICERS

### Naval War College

The Naval War College’s mission for their students is to expound upon their professional capabilities, provide an understanding of military strategy and operational art, and imbue them with good attitudes and perspectives on joint operations. The War College also serves as a center for war-gaming and research to develop future plans for fighting a war.

### Command Leadership School

The Command Leadership School houses the Prospective Commanding Officer Course and the Prospective Executive Officer Course. The CNET hosted link allows members to prepare for the school and their next command.

### Naval Postgraduate School

Provides an outstanding opportunity to complete a graduate degree in a variety of technical and non-technical programs.

### Navy College Program

Provides opportunities for officers to earn college degrees by providing academic credit for Navy training, work experience, and off-duty education.



▲ Dr. Bill Kirtley teaches American Government to Sailors aboard USS Boxer (LHD 4).

## The Navy Professional Reading Program

	Junior Enlisted	Leading Petty Officer	Division Leader	Department/Command Leader	Senior Leaders
Critical Thinking	The Declaration of Independence and other Great Documents of American History, 1774-1865	The Caine Mutiny, by Herman Wouk	Longitude: The True Story of a Lone Genius Who Solved the Greatest Scientific Problem of His Time, by Dava Sobel	The Cruel Sea, by Nicholas Monsarrat	The Art of the Long View: Planning for the Future in an Uncertain World, by Peter Schwartz
	Ender’s Game, by Orson Scott Card	The Sheriff: America’s Defense of the New World Order, by Colin S. Gray	The World is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-first Century, by Thomas L. Friedman	Thinking in Time: The Uses of History for Decision Makers, by Richard E. Neustadt and Ernest R. May	Scenarios: The Art of Strategic Conversation, by Kees van der Heijden
Joint and Combined Warfare	Flags of Our Fathers, by James Bradley	Not a Good Day to Die: The Untold Story of Operation Anaconda, by Sean Naylor	The Savage Wars of Peace: Small Wars and the Rise of American Power, by Max Boot	Eagle Against the Sun: The American War With Japan, by Ronald Spector	Goodbye, Darkness: A Memoir of the Pacific War, by William Manchester
	D-Day, June 6, 1944: The Climactic Battle of World War II, by Stephen E. Ambrose	Victory at Yorktown: The Campaign That Won the American Revolution, by Richard M. Ketchum	Shield and Sword: The United States Navy in the Persian Gulf War, by Edward J. Marolda and Robert J. Schneller Jr.	Imperial Grunts: The American Military on the Ground, by Robert D. Kaplan	Rethinking the Principles of War, edited by Anthony D. Malvor
Regional and Cultural Awareness	The Kite Runner, by Khaled Hosseini	The Crisis of Islam: Holy War and Unholy Terror, by Bernard Lewis	On the Origins of War: And the Preservation of Peace, by Donald Kagan	The Fate of Africa: From the Hopes of Freedom to the Heart of Despair, by Martin Meredith	Dying to Win: The Strategic Logic of Suicide Terrorism, by Robert Pape
	A Passage to India, by E.M. Forster	The Sand Pebbles, by Richard McKenna	Recognizing Islam: Religion and Society in the Modern Middle East, by Michael Gilsenan	From Beirut to Jerusalem, by Thomas L. Friedman	The Great Wall at Sea: China’s Navy Enters the Twenty-First Century, by Bernard D. Cole
Leadership	Lincoln on Leadership, by Donald T. Phillips	Billy Budd and Other Stories by Herman Melville	The Good Shepherd, by C.S. Forester	Leadership: The Warrior’s Art, edited by Christopher Kolenda; foreword by General Barry R. McCaffrey, USA (Ret.)	Leadership, by Rudolph W. Giuliani
	Starship Troopers, by Robert A. Heinlein	Shackleton’s Way: Leadership Lessons From the Great Antarctic Explorer, by Margot Morrell and Stephanie Capparell	Two Souls Indivisible: The Friendship That Saved Two POWs in Vietnam, by James S. Hirsch	Master and Commander, by Patrick O’Brian	The Second World War, Volume 1: The Gathering Storm, by Winston S. Churchill
Naval and Military Heritage	Life in Mr. Lincoln’s Navy, by Dennis J. Ringle	The Last Stand of the Tin Can Sailors: The Extraordinary World War II Story of the U.S. Navy’s Finest Hour, by James D. Hornfischer	The Golden Thirteen: Recollections of the First Black Naval Officers, edited by Paul Stillwell; foreword by Colin L. Powell	One Hundred Years of Sea Power: The U.S. Navy, 1890-1990, by George W. Baer	The Pursuit of Victory: The Life and Achievement of Horatio Nelson, by Roger Knight
	A Sailor’s History of the U.S. Navy, by Thomas J. Cutler	To the Shores of Tripoli: The Birth of the U.S. Navy and Marines, by A.B.C. Whipple	White-Jacket: or, The World in a Man-of-War, by Herman Melville	Jefferson’s War: America’s First War on Terror, 1801-1805, by Joseph Wheelan	1776, by David McCullough
Management and Strategic Planning	The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People, by Stephen R. Covey	American Government, by Robert A. Heineman, Steven A. Peterson, and Thomas H. Rasmussen	Freakonomics: A Rogue Economist Explores the Hidden Side of Everything, by Steven D. Levitt and Stephen J. Dubner	Execution: The Discipline of Getting Things Done, by Larry Bossidy and Ram Charan	Moneyball: The Art of Winning an Unfair Game, by Michael Lewis
	Time Management from the Inside Out: The Foolproof Plan for Taking Control of Your Schedule and Your Life, by Julie Morgenstern	The Tipping Point: How Little Things Can Make A Big Difference, by Malcolm Gladwell	The Innovator’s Dilemma: the Revolutionary Book That Will Change the Way You Do Business, by Clayton M. Christensen	Implementing Diversity: Best Practices for Making Diversity Work in Your Organization, by Marilyn Loden	The Rise and Fall of Strategic Planning, by Henry Mintzberg

# Fleet and Family



## FLEET AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAM (FFSP) IS ALIGNED IN THREE FUNCTIONAL AREAS

Deployment support is comprised of services that directly sustain deployment and mission readiness by preparing service members and their families to anticipate, understand and cope with the unusual demands associated with Navy lifestyle and operating tempo.

- Deployment Programs
- Ombudsman Support
- Relocation Assistance
- Life Skills Education
- Mobilization/Repatriation

Crisis response is comprised of services that provide counseling and support, victim intervention and related prevention education.

- Clinical Counseling
- Family Advocacy Program
- Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI)
- Victim Advocacy
- Casualty/Disaster Response
- Critical Incident Intervention
- New Parent Support

Career support and retention includes programs and services to increase service member retention, family support for retention, and career support planning.

- Transition Assistance Program
- Family Employment Readiness Program
- Personal Financial Management

## NAVYWIDE PROGRAM INITIATIVES

### IA Support

Develops Web-based IA manuals targeted for commands, Sailors and family members. These handbooks provide instructions, up-to-date information, checklists and target unique aspects of IA assignments.

### SAVI Program

Provides a consistent and standardized response to sexual assault incidents through victim response; sexual assault awareness, prevention and education; victim advocacy, and data collection. Sexual Assault Response Coordinators are responsible for managing all sexual assault cases and supporting the commands.



▲ Kathleen Thompson, an information referral specialist for the Hampton Roads Fleet and Family Service Center (FFSC) receives information from one of 28 civilian and military organizations during FFSC's Resource Fair in Norfolk.

Photo by MCG's Stephanie Farrell

## Clinical Counseling

Individual, group, couples and family counseling is provided by licensed clinical counselors. A variety of parenting classes, stress reduction and anger management classes are available.

## Disaster Response

FFSP coordinates response involving deploying staff from other regions in support of those FFSC's and areas in need. FFSC clinical counselors and personal financial management educators continued to augment FFSC staff in hurricane impacted areas to respond to ongoing personal and financial challenges for military families.

## Partnerships

Relationships with a wide variety of civilian agencies maximize quality services offered to Sailors and families. These collaborative relationships include: the Better Business Bureau, American Red Cross and Chamber of Commerce.

## Family Advocacy Program

Clinical and victim advocate staff provide prevention, education, victim safety, restricted reporting options, and counseling. The New Parent Support Program is a prevention service that provides voluntary in-home visitation to new parents.

## Personal Financial Management Program

Provides a collaborative and comprehensive approach to education and counseling about personal financial management. Delivers services and individualized assistance that fosters financial responsibility and accountability with primary emphasis on financial independence, sound money management, debt avoidance and long-term financial stability.

## Accreditation

FFSP supports a robust accreditation program, which visits each site on a triennial basis ensuring compliance with DoD standards. All 59 FFSP centers are currently accredited or working towards accreditation.

## Ombudsman

A new instruction has been released, and a training curriculum developed, to enhance support of the IA process.

## MORALE, WELFARE & RECREATION

### Navy Motion Picture Service

- Movie service provided to 805 locations worldwide
- Videotape service – 751 sites (386 afloat; 365 ashore; 40 forward deployed)
- 35MM film service – 54 sites (45 commands)



▲ Ed Olander (center), a financial educator with Fleet and Family Service Center (FFSC), conducts a credit management class for Sailors at Naval Base San Diego. The class is designed to help Sailors learn about good and bad credit, as well as the responsibility of having credit.

Photo by MCG Patrick W. Kearney

## Navy General Library Program

- Virtual library service through Navy Knowledge Online ([www.nko.navy.mil](http://www.nko.navy.mil)).
- Outfit shipboard libraries with computers.
- Outfit new ships with libraries for NAVSEA.
- Paperback book service provided to 358 locations worldwide.
- Program support provided for CONUS and OCONUS facilities.

## CHILD AND YOUTH PROGRAMS

81 Bases with Child Development Programs

69 Bases with Youth Programs

## Number of Facilities

124 Child Development Centers (CDCs);

103 Youth Centers; and

3,115 Child Development Home (CDH) providers

(Source: CNIC)



▲ Kim Tarshis, a family violence prevention educator, informs Sailors and family members about programs available to them at the Fleet and Family Support Center.

Photo by MCG Matthew D. Lashlow

# Navy Medicine



## 21 HOSPITALS

### CONUS

- Naval Medical Center, San Diego
- Naval Hospital Camp Pendleton, Calif.
- Naval Hospital Lemoore, Calif.
- Naval Hospital Twentynine Palms, Calif.
- Naval Hospital Jacksonville, Fla.
- Naval Health Clinic Great Lakes, Ill.

- National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.
- Naval Hospital Cherry Point, N.C.
- Naval Hospital Beaufort, S.C.
- Naval Health Clinic Charleston, S.C.
- Naval Hospital Corpus Christi, Texas
- Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, Va.
- Naval Hospital Bremerton, Wash.
- Naval Hospital Oak Harbor, Wash.

### OCONUS

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

## 6 AMBULATORY CARE CLINICS

### CONUS

- Naval Health Clinic Hawaii, Pearl Harbor
- Naval Health Clinic Annapolis, Md.
- Naval Health Clinic Patuxent River, Md.
- Naval Health Care New England, Newport, R.I.
- Naval Health Clinic Quantico, Va.

### OCONUS

- U.S. Naval Health Clinics UK, Middlesex, HA4, UK

## 13 DENTAL CLINICS

### CONUS

- Naval Dental Center Camp Pendleton, Calif.
- Naval Dental Center Southwest, San Diego
- Naval Dental Center Southeast, Jacksonville, Fla.



▲ HM2 Richard Gold examines a patient's condition during a mass casualty drill aboard USS *Boxer* (LHD 4).

- Naval Dental Center Gulf, Pensacola, Fla.
- National Naval Dental Center, Bethesda, Md.
- 2D Dental Battalion/Naval Dental Center Camp Lejeune, N.C.
- Naval Dental Center Northeast, Newport, R.I.
- Naval Dental Center Parris Island, S.C.
- Naval Dental Center Mid-Atlantic, Norfolk
- Naval Dental Center Northwest, Bremerton, Wash.

### OCONUS

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



▲ HM2 Diana Rodriguez, a medical laboratory technician, searches for a specimen for repeat analysis at Naval Hospital Guam.

## 2 HOSPITAL SHIPS

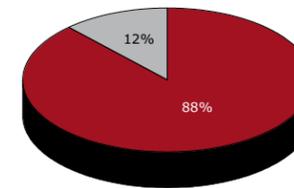
- USNS *Mercy* (T-AH 19)  
homeport San Diego
- USNS *Comfort* (T-AH 20)  
homeport Baltimore

## 7 RESEARCH COMMANDS

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

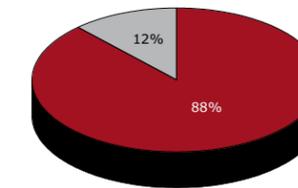
## 3 NAVAL HEALTH CARE SCHOOLS

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



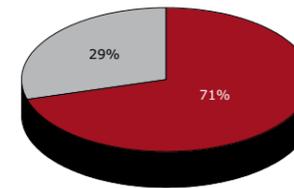
### Number of Doctors: 4,297

Active Duty ..... 3,779  
Reservists ..... 518



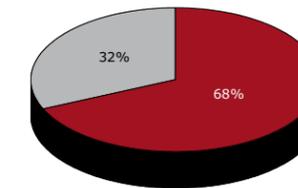
### Number of Dentists: 1,261

Active Duty ..... 1,040  
Reservists ..... 221



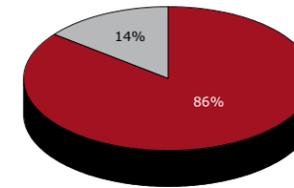
### Number of Pharmacists: 167

Active Duty ..... 118  
Reservists ..... 49



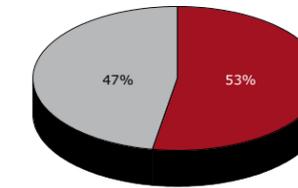
### Number of Nurses: 4,115

Active Duty ..... 2,807  
Reservists ..... 1,308



### Number of Hospital Corpsmen: 28,959

Active Duty ..... 24,764  
Reservists ..... 4,195



### Number of Births: 37,784

At Navy Hospitals ..... 19,908  
At Private Sector Hospitals ..... 17,876

Number of Independent Duty Hospital Corpsmen: 1,220

Number of FMF Hospital Corpsmen: 8,140

Number of Hospital Patients Seen in a Year: 88,702

Number of Prescriptions filled in a Year: 13,832,323

Number of Appointments in a Year: 10,047,101

# Naval Safety Center



Fleet combat readiness is inseparable from safety. The death of a trained and ready Sailor due to recreational or motor vehicle mishap impacts the fleet just as much as if he or she was killed in the line of duty. The Naval Safety Center, headquartered in Norfolk, is your one-stop shop for all things related to risk management, mishap prevention and safety education. The command, comprised of about 200 active-duty Sailors, Marines and Department of the Navy civilians, has experts in all areas of safety and risk management working toward the Secretary of Defense's mandate for a 75 percent reduction in mishap rates by the end of 2008.

## SAFETY ASHORE

The biggest risk-management challenges Sailors face occur off-duty. Each year, automobile, motorcycle and recreational mishaps kill more than twice as many Sailors as operational mishaps.

The Ashore Directorate provides information on seatbelt usage, distracted

driving, and driving while intoxicated. There are also useful presentations for Sailors and their families on recreational and at-home risk management. The Ashore Safety Directorate recommends a new tool called the Travel Risk Planning System, which helps Sailors assess their own high-risk behaviors before they pass through the front gates to begin a long drive. This program also gets first-line supervisors such as leading petty officers and division chiefs involved with one-on-one counseling about safe driving. To take the assessment, log onto Navy Knowledge Online at [www.nko.navy.mil](http://www.nko.navy.mil).

The Occupational Safety and Health division covers everything from acquisition safety to preventing falls, fires, and other workplace hazards. There are other divisions dealing with explosives, high-risk training, and tactical maneuvers such as parachuting. Find out more by visiting <http://safetycenter.navy.mil/ashore>.

## AVIATION SAFETY

The Naval Safety Center's Aviation Directorate offers numerous services to the fleet. The aeromedical division deals with human factors that lead to mishaps: fatigue, stress, cognitive factors, and many more. The investigations branch conducts safety investigations when mishaps occur. The goal of these investigations is to glean information that will keep other aviators from having a similar mishap.

Aviation safety surveys are conducted to help commands assess their compliance with instructions and safety policies. Learn more about the services offered by the Aviation Directorate at <http://safetycenter.navy.mil/aviation>. The Operational and Off-Duty Risk Management (ORM) team is also part of the Aviation Directorate. Download training guides, presentations, instructions, and a magazine outlining the ORM process at <http://safetycenter.navy.mil/orm>. The ORM team also offers assessments and training to help keep mishaps from occurring in the first place.

## AFLOAT SAFETY

The Afloat Safety Directorate is comprised of three divisions – Diving, Submarine, and Surface Warfare. If it happens on, in, or under the sea, these are the people working to make it happen safely. All three divisions conduct safety surveys: a thorough check for hazardous conditions that could lead to a mishap. They also offer checklists, information about relevant Naval instructions, presentations, and more to help you avoid costly mishaps. Find out more at <http://safetycenter.navy.mil/afloat>.

## WEB-ENABLED SAFETY SYSTEM

The Navy's primary means of reporting mishaps is the Web-Enabled Safety System, or WESS. This online reporting and data retrieval system is mandatory and provides real-time reporting, eliminating the need for redundant local data-entry systems. It allows commands to access data so they can perform their own analysis. Training

on WESS, including a downloadable user's guide and a training video, can be found at <http://safetycenter.navy.mil/wess>.

## PUBLICATIONS, POSTERS AND VIDEOS

The Naval Safety Center produces three magazines. *Sea&Shore* (quarterly) promotes shipboard as well as off-duty and at-home risk management for Sailors and their families. *Mech* (quarterly) is geared toward aircraft maintainers. *Approach* (bi-monthly) is intended primarily for aviators. All of these magazines offer first hand, "been there, done that" types of real-world stories to help Sailors keep from repeating the mistakes of others.

To receive any of these magazines at your command, contact the public affairs officer at [safe-pao@navy.mil](mailto:safe-pao@navy.mil). The Safety Center also produces dozens of posters for distribution. To download or order posters, visit <http://safetycenter.navy.mil/media/posters>. Your Safety Minute is a short, informal one-minute video segment offering the latest in safety trends and timely advice. Download these segments and other safety videos at <http://safetycenter.navy.mil/media/gallery/videos>.

For all this and more, visit [www.safetycenter.navy.mil](http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil).



▲ MA1 Michael Kokkeby observes Sailors during an M-16A1 qualification at the Naval Base Guam gun range. Kokkeby is the lead range safety officer assigned to the Naval Security Detachment Guam Armory.



▲ Lt. j. g. Robert Storer, assigned to Patrol Squadron 5, tests his M-40 gas mask to ensure it fits correctly during an equipment check aboard Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Fla.



▲ AO1 Adrian Harp watches flight operations as a safety supervisor aboard USS *Kitty Hawk* (CV 63) during Exercise *Talisman Saber 2007* near the coast of Australia.

# IA Duty



## ECRC HAS THE ANSWERS TO YOUR IA QUESTIONS

The Expeditionary Combat Readiness Center (ECRC) was established in October 2006 to provide specialized support structure between Sailors on Individual Augmentees assignments, their parent command and their administrative and operational chain of command.

The mission of the ECRC is to provide oversight to ensure effective processing, equipping, training, certification, deployment, reach-back, redeployment and proactive family support of combat-trained Navy IAs, ad-hoc individuals and provisional units deploying for non-traditional expeditionary missions in support of the global war on terrorism (GWOT).

ECRC is also an advocate for the Sailor's family during the entire IA process. Spouses and family members often feel isolated because they are not going through a traditional deployment and sometimes feel they no longer have access to their normal support system. The ECRC Family Readiness Department provides a conduit for family support by linking to a diversified network of military and civilian assistance and resource centers including the Sailor's parent command, Navy ombudsmen, Fleet and Family Support Centers (FFSC) and Navy Operational Support Centers (NOSC), to ensure IA families receive timely information and help when they need it.

To guarantee that families receive the very best support possible, IA sailors are directed to include their family's current contact information in the spouse and next of kin portions of the ECRC IA checklist. If a family changes location during the deployment, they can contact ECRC by phone or email and update their information.



▲ Chief Petty Officer Patrick Flynn, of Provincial Reconstruction Team Khost, interviews an Afghan laborer after a recent attack at a local municipal building.

## WHAT IS AN INDIVIDUAL AUGMENTEE (IA)

In contrast to Sailors who deploy with a unit like a ship or a squadron, many Sailors deploy individually or are formed into small groups to serve in non-traditional expeditionary missions. The category also includes Reserve units deployed intact and reservists deployed individually. Most IAs are concentrated in the 26-nation Central Command region, which includes Iraq, Afghanistan, Kuwait, Bahrain and the Horn of Africa. The rest are serving elsewhere in the world, including the military detention center at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

## WHAT TRAINING DO IAS RECEIVE?

All Sailors are required to complete training courses located on Navy Knowledge Online (NKO), including anti-terrorism and force protection. IAs are assigned to combat support and combat service support roles and were never meant to replace combatant forces.

Approximately 46 percent or 4,500 per year of IAs receive training at NIACT, Navy Individual Augmentee Combat Training. NIACT facilitates training through an Navy Personnel Development Command managed training program led by Army drill sergeants at Fort Jackson, S.C.

NIACT is designed to teach Sailors basic survival and combat skills. These skills are used for self-defense tactics so Sailors can

defend themselves and their shipmates. The balance of IAs, the Ad Hoc (about 6,000 per year) and provisional units are trained at other Army installations with training tailored to meet mission requirements.

Some of the training an IA receives at NIACT includes land navigation, convoy ops, first aid, communications, weapons qualifications and familiarization and cultural awareness. IA Sailors have quickly adapted to the Army training programs, proving to be very flexible and showing a unique ability to refocus their mindset to accomplish the task at hand.

## ECONOMIC AND CAREER BENEFITS OF VOLUNTEERING FOR IA DUTY

Incentives outlined in NAVADMIN 136/07 highlight the IA tour as being very career enhancing in the areas of advancement and recognition.

### Career enhancement – Two Award Points

Sailors completing an IA tour with more than 90 consecutive days of service in Iraq, Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, Kuwait, Cuba, Joint Task Force 515 (PACOM) or the Joint Force-Philippines are now authorized two award points towards advancement with parent command endorsement.

## Recognition – Medals

Vital contributions of IA Sailors are acknowledged through Iraq Campaign, Afghanistan Campaign and GWOT Expeditionary medals.

## Orders Preference

IA tours of more than 270 days are considered equivalent to Forward-Deployed Naval Forces tours. Sailors are given the same benefits, including coast selection preference following the tour and priority on choice of follow-on duty assignments and locations.

## Time between deployments

NAVADMIN 136/07 further states - IAs will be afforded a six month reprieve between deployments (i.e., if a member is selected from a sea unit, care must be exercised to ensure the member did not just return from a deployment or will return from the IA assignment to face an immediate deployment.)

## Economic Benefits

Depending on where you are stationed and for how long, you may be entitled to receive tax exempt pay and other economic benefits.

When you serve in a combat zone or qualified hazardous duty area, most compensation you receive for active service is excluded from your gross income on your IRS Form W-2. All of an enlisted member's and warrant officer's compensation is eligible for the combat zone tax exclusion. Officers may exclude no more than the highest rate of basic pay paid to each service's senior enlisted member (and any hostile fire/imminent danger pay received by the officer). In some cases, members who are serving

outside a combat zone or qualified hazardous duty area but are directly supporting operations in such a zone or area can also qualify for the combat zone tax exclusion.

Hostile Fire Pay/Imminent Danger Pay begins the date the member arrives in a Hostile Fire Zone, with the entitlement given for the whole month.

Hardship Duty Pay-Location which begins the date the member arrives in country, is pro-rated daily on a 30-day

month basis. The amount depends on which country the member is assigned.

Members with dependents are also entitled to Family Separation Allowance. The entitlement starts on the 31st day of TAD, retroactive from the date the member left for TAD.

## Other Pay considerations

Members who are drawing Career Sea Pay/Premium will have this entitlement stopped on the 31st day of TAD but it will not affect sea time computation for Career

Sea Pay premium purposes. Your PRD will not be adjusted. You are still attached to the ship, therefore you still get the sea time credit. Nothing changes except you lose your Sea Pay. See OPNAVINST 7220.14.

Members who are getting BAS partial will be entitled to the monthly standard BAS rate and will have their meal deductions stopped. While in theater, members are also entitled to the daily incidental expense portion of the OCONUS per diem.



▲ Lt. Cmdr. Karlwin Matthews provides medical aid to a child. Matthews is an individual augmentee from Balboa Naval Hospital, San Diego.



▲ U.S. Navy Hospital Corpsman Joseph Malandro from Haddon Township, N.J., files medical records at the Michaud Medical/Dental Facility, Camp Lemonnier, Djibouti.

Members can elect to submit monthly travel claims (DD 1351-2) for the incidental expenses or they can wait until the end of their tour to file one travel claim for the duration of the TAD period. Members will not be entitled to the incidental expense payments while on leave.

Always check with your PSD to verify exactly what special pay you are entitled to and to ensure that you are receiving the correct pay for the area you are assigned to. Take time to review steps for sound financial planning and do not spend or count on money you have not received yet.

An IA deployment may be the right time to take advantage of the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP). Joining TSP before you deploy will enable you to take

advantage of “tax-exempt” benefits in some areas of deployment. If you make TSP contributions, the Navy will notify the TSP whenever your contributions are from tax-exempt money. TSP will then account for your tax-exempt contributions and will ensure that these amounts are not reported to the IRS as taxable income.

Consequently, those contributions will not be subject to taxation when you withdraw them. Your quarterly participant statement will show your tax-exempt balance separately. Ask your PSD for more information about combat zone/qualified hazardous duty area service and whether you qualify for the tax exclusion. (See also IRS Publication 3, Armed Forces’ Tax Guide.)

### The most sought after rates for IA duty/areas of operation.

Rating requirements for IA missions vary depending on current in theater operational needs. IA sailors are assigned to work within their skill sets and are filling combat support and combat service support assignments.

### OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION

Sailors serving in non-traditional expeditionary combat support roles require a specialized support structure that is not associated with a normal deployment cycle.

IA Sailors are first processed through Navy Mobilization Processing Sites (NMPS) where ECRC provides mission briefings and

uniforms. ECRC then directs coordination of IA training and equipping at multiple Army installations through Navy Liaison Offices.

ECRC continues to act as a conduit while the IA Sailor is deployed by utilizing “boots on ground” in country detachments to provide a reach back for the IA sailor to ECRC headquarters and their parent command. ECRC also provides resources, support and Warrior Transition Programs for Sailors returning home and transferring to their follow-on orders command.

### COULD YOUR IA BILLET CHANGE?

It might. The process of supplying what the combat commander requires for support and finally getting a Sailor on the ground to fill the billet is a long one. The working environment is fluid, be prepared for some possible changes to what you will do before you get to the combat zone and even during your tour of duty. However, the intent is that you be assigned to a job that still utilizes your skill set. For example, YNs shouldn’t be filling an MA-type mission on a security detail.

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

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

### WHAT ARE THE MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS IAs NEED TO COMPLETE NLT 14 DAYS PRIOR TO LEAVING THEIR CURRENT COMMAND/NOSC?

Completing the ECRC IA checklist, which includes medical screening, Government Travel Credit Card, and Security Clearance items will prepare the Sailor for a smooth transition to an IA assignment. It is imperative that the current command/NOSC assist the Sailor in any way possible to avoid delays in mission training.

Fill out the 7425 and Take the IA Courses. The above items can be found on the NKO and ECRC Web sites.

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

Your RTN or “NE” (Noble Eagle) number is located on your orders. An NE number, simply stated, is a tracking number applied to a specific mission. The codes further break down into a specific billet requirement in support of the mission, and your relative position on the billet roster. In other words, your mission rates a certain amount of billets, so if your NE number’s last 3 are “025,” then you are the 25th person on the list. Please remember, some information pertaining to missions and their requirements is classified and therefore cannot be publicized over the internet. Please be sure to give your NE number to your family before you deploy in

order to expedite locating you in case of any emergency situation.

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

In addition to information available under the IA section of NKO, future GWOT Support Assignments (IA billets) can be viewed by logging into your Career Management System-Individual Detailing, [www.npc.navy.mil/enlisted/CMS](http://www.npc.navy.mil/enlisted/CMS).

### WHAT DO I NEED TO TAKE WITH ME ON DEPLOYMENT?

All uniform items needed for your specific

mission should be issued either at NMPS or at the training sites. Visit the ECRC Web site [www.ecrc.navy.mil](http://www.ecrc.navy.mil) under INCONUS training for more information about your training site. All IAs are required to report for duty in the proper uniform at the NMPS site. Coveralls and civilian clothes are not authorized.

More information about IA duty can be obtained by visiting the ECRC Web site and the IA page on NKO. IA Sailors are encouraged to provide their family with the following contact information for ECRC Family Readiness department before they deploy.

**ECRC WEB SITE:** <http://www.ecrc.navy.mil>  
**E-mail address:** [ecrc.fs.fct@navy.mil](mailto:ecrc.fs.fct@navy.mil)  
**TOLL FREE 24 HOUR HOTLINE:**  
 1-877-364-4302  
*(Information courtesy of NECC)*



▲ Sailors learn urban combat techniques at a NIACT exercise.



▲ The Navy Provisional Detainee Battalion Chaplain, Cmdr. Anne Krekelberg plays with an Iraqi child as he waits at the Camp Bucca Visitors Center to see a relative who is being detained at the Theater Internment Facility.

# Pay Chart

## All Hands 2008 Pay Table

# Devices

Pay Grade	Years of Service														
	<2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
<b>Enlisted Members</b>															
E-9*	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,254.50	4,351.00	4,472.40	4,615.60	4,759.30	4,990.40	5,185.70	5,391.50	5,705.70
E-8	0	0	0	0	0	3,482.60	3,636.90	3,732.20	3,846.50	3,970.10	4,193.60	4,306.90	4,499.50	4,606.30	4,869.60
E-7	2,421.00	2,642.40	2,743.60	2,878.00	2,982.40	3,162.10	3,263.00	3,443.10	3,592.50	3,694.60	3,803.00	3,845.50	3,986.80	4,062.60	4,351.30
E-6	2,094.00	2,303.90	2,405.80	2,504.50	2,607.60	2,840.10	2,930.50	3,105.00	3,158.70	3,197.80	3,243.20	3,243.20	3,243.20	3,243.20	3,243.20
E-5	1,918.90	2,047.10	2,145.90	2,247.40	2,405.10	2,540.80	2,705.40	2,722.20	2,722.20	2,722.20	2,722.20	2,722.20	2,722.20	2,722.20	2,722.20
E-4	1,759.00	1,849.00	1,949.00	2,047.70	2,135.00	2,135.00	2,135.00	2,135.00	2,135.00	2,135.00	2,135.00	2,135.00	2,135.00	2,135.00	2,135.00
E-3	1,587.90	1,687.90	1,789.70	1,789.70	1,789.70	1,789.70	1,789.70	1,789.70	1,789.70	1,789.70	1,789.70	1,789.70	1,789.70	1,789.70	1,789.70
E-2	1,510.00	1,510.00	1,510.00	1,510.00	1,510.00	1,510.00	1,510.00	1,510.00	1,510.00	1,510.00	1,510.00	1,510.00	1,510.00	1,510.00	1,510.00
E-1	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90	1,346.90
E-1 with less than four months		1,246.00													
<b>Warrant Officers</b>															
W-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,261.20	6,578.90	6,815.50	7,077.50
W-4	3,521.10	3,788.10	3,896.80	4,003.90	4,188.00	4,370.00	4,554.70	4,832.60	5,076.10	5,307.70	5,496.80	5,681.80	5,953.50	6,176.50	6,431.10
W-3	3,215.50	3,349.70	3,486.90	3,532.20	3,676.30	3,959.80	4,254.89	4,393.90	4,554.40	4,719.90	5,017.40	5,218.90	5,339.00	5,467.00	5,640.90
W-2	2,845.40	3,114.60	3,197.50	3,254.70	3,439.10	3,726.00	3,867.90	4,007.90	4,179.00	4,312.50	4,433.90	4,578.60	4,674.00	4,750.00	4,750.00
W-1	2,497.70	2,765.90	2,838.90	2,991.70	3,172.40	3,438.50	3,562.70	3,736.60	3,907.60	4,041.80	4,165.40	4,316.00	4,316.00	4,316.00	4,316.00
<b>Commissioned Officers</b>															
O-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,137.10	14,206.30	14,501.60	15,016.60
O-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,364.70	12,542.60	12,800.10	13,249.30
O-8	8,749.00	9,035.20	9,225.60	9,278.70	9,515.90	9,912.40	10,004.60	10,381.30	10,489.00	10,813.50	11,282.30	11,715.30	12,004.20	12,004.20	12,004.20
O-7	7,269.70	7,607.30	7,763.70	7,887.90	8,112.70	8,334.80	8,591.80	8,848.00	9,105.10	9,912.40	10,594.30	10,594.30	10,594.30	10,594.30	10,648.00
O-6	5,388.40	5,919.40	6,307.80	6,307.80	6,331.70	6,603.40	6,639.10	6,639.10	7,016.40	7,683.60	8,075.20	8,466.40	8,689.00	8,914.50	9,351.90
O-5	4,491.70	5,059.90	5,410.50	5,476.20	5,694.60	5,825.60	6,113.10	6,324.00	6,596.30	7,013.60	7,212.00	7,408.50	7,631.20	7,631.20	7,631.20
O-4	3,875.70	4,486.40	4,785.70	4,852.50	5,130.40	5,428.20	5,798.90	6,088.30	6,288.90	6,404.10	6,471.10	6,471.10	6,471.10	6,471.10	6,471.10
O-3	3,407.40	3,862.90	4,169.40	4,545.70	4,763.10	5,002.20	5,157.10	5,411.40	5,543.40	5,543.40	5,543.40	5,543.40	5,543.40	5,543.40	5,543.40
O-2	2,943.90	3,353.10	3,862.00	3,992.40	4,074.40	4,074.40	4,074.40	4,074.40	4,074.40	4,074.40	4,074.40	4,074.40	4,074.40	4,074.40	4,074.40
O-1	2,555.70	2,659.70	3,215.20	3,215.20	3,215.20	3,215.20	3,215.20	3,215.20	3,215.20	3,215.20	3,215.20	3,215.20	3,215.20	3,215.20	3,215.20
<b>Commissioned Officers (with more than four years of active service as an Enlisted Member or Warrant Officer)</b>															
O-3E	0	0	0	4,545.70	4,763.10	5,002.20	5,157.19	5,411.40	5,625.60	5,748.60	5,916.00	5,916.00	5,916.00	5,916.00	5,916.00
O-2E	0	0	0	3,992.20	4,074.40	4,204.20	4,423.00	4,592.30	4,718.40	4,718.40	4,718.40	4,718.40	4,718.40	4,718.40	4,718.40
O-1E	0	0	0	3,215.20	3,433.80	3,560.50	3,690.30	3,817.90	3,992.40	3,992.40	3,992.40	3,992.40	3,992.40	3,992.40	3,992.40

\*The rate of basic pay for an enlisted member serving in this grade as the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy is \$6,642.60, regardless of cumulative years of service computed under Sect. 235, Title 37, U.S. Code.  
 Source: National Defense Authorization Act 2008 – HR 1585

 <b>GOLD STAR</b> Denotes subsequent awards of the same Navy decoration	 <b>SILVER STAR</b> Worn in lieu of five gold stars	 <b>BRONZE STAR</b> Represents participation in campaigns or operations, multiple qualification or an additional award to any of the various ribbons on which it is authorized. Also worn to denote first award of the single-mission Air Medal after Nov. 22, 1989.	 <b>SILVER SERVICE STAR</b> Worn in lieu of five bronze stars	 <b>BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTER</b> Represents second and subsequent entitlements of awards	 <b>SILVER OAK LEAF CLUSTER</b> Worn for the 6th, 11th, or in lieu of five bronze oak leaf clusters	
 <b>WINTERED OVER</b> For wintering over on Antarctica continent – a clasp for Antarctica Service Medal; a suspension ribbon and a disc for the service ribbon; bronze for the first winter; gold for the second winter; and silver for the third	 <b>"V" DEVICE</b> Authorized for acts or service involving direct participation in combat operations	 <b>HOURLASS</b> Issued for each succeeding award of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal	 <b>EUROPE AND ASIA CLASPS</b> Worn on the suspension ribbon of the Navy Occupation Service Medal	 <b>FLEET MARINE FORCE COMBAT OPERATIONS INSIGNIA</b> For Navy personnel attached to Fleet Marine Force units participating in combat operations	 <b>SILVER "E" DEVICE</b> Denotes Expert Marksman qualification	 <b>BATTLE "E" DEVICE</b>
 <b>BRONZE "S"</b> Denotes Sharpshooter Marksman qualification	 <b>"M" DEVICE</b> Denotes Naval Reserve mobilization in support of certain operations	 <b>STRIKE/FLIGHT DEVICE</b> Bronze Arabic numeral denotes the total number of strike/flight awards of the Air Medal earned subsequent to April 9, 1962	 <b>"3/16" PALM</b> Worn on the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation and Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Unit Citation ribbons	 <b>"E" DEVICE</b> Denotes four or more Battle "E" Awards	 <b>KUWAIT LIBERATION CLUSTER</b>	 <b>REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM CAMPAIGN CLASP</b>

# U.S. Armed Forces Ranks

Air Force	Army	Marine Corps	Navy & Coast Guard
<p>Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force                      Chief Master Sergeant, First Sergeant, Command Chief Master Sergeant</p>	<p>Sergeant Major of the Army                      Sergeant Major, Command Sergeant Major</p>	<p>Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps                      Sergeant Major, Master Gunnery Sergeant</p>	<p>Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy / Coast Guard                      Master Chief Petty Officer, Fleet/Force/Command, Master Chief Petty Officer</p>
<p>Senior Master Sergeant, First Sergeant</p>	<p>Master Sergeant, First Sergeant</p>	<p>First Sergeant, Master Sergeant</p>	<p>Senior Chief Petty Officer</p>
<p>Master Sergeant, First Sergeant</p>	<p>Sergeant First Class</p>	<p>Gunnery Sergeant</p>	<p>Chief Petty Officer</p>
<p>Technical Sergeant</p>	<p>Staff Sergeant</p>	<p>Staff Sergeant</p>	<p>Petty Officer First Class</p>
<p>Staff Sergeant</p>	<p>Sergeant</p>	<p>Sergeant</p>	<p>Petty Officer Second Class</p>
<p>Senior Airman</p>	<p>Corporal, Specialist</p>	<p>Corporal</p>	<p>Petty Officer Third Class</p>
<p>Airman First Class</p>	<p>Private First Class</p>	<p>Lance Corporal</p>	<p>Seaman</p>
<p>Airman</p>	<p>Private</p>	<p>Private First Class</p>	<p>Seaman Apprentice</p>
<p>Airman Basic</p>	<p>Private</p>	<p>Private</p>	<p>Seaman Recruit</p>

## Officers

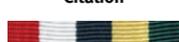
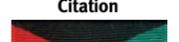
*Devices shown are the same for all services.*

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

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

# Order of Precedence

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

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



## Your Move...

**CIVILIAN LIFE**

**STAY NAVY RESERVE**

**SHRINKING RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

**SOARING COLLEGE TUITION**

**JOB CHANGES**

**HIGH-COST HEALTHCARE**

**DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION**

**\$400K LIFE INSURANCE**

**COLLEGE EDUCATION BENEFITS**

**FAMILY HEALTHCARE**

**CIVILIAN CAREER**

**NEX & COMMISSARY PRIVILEGES**

**LEGAL SERVICES**

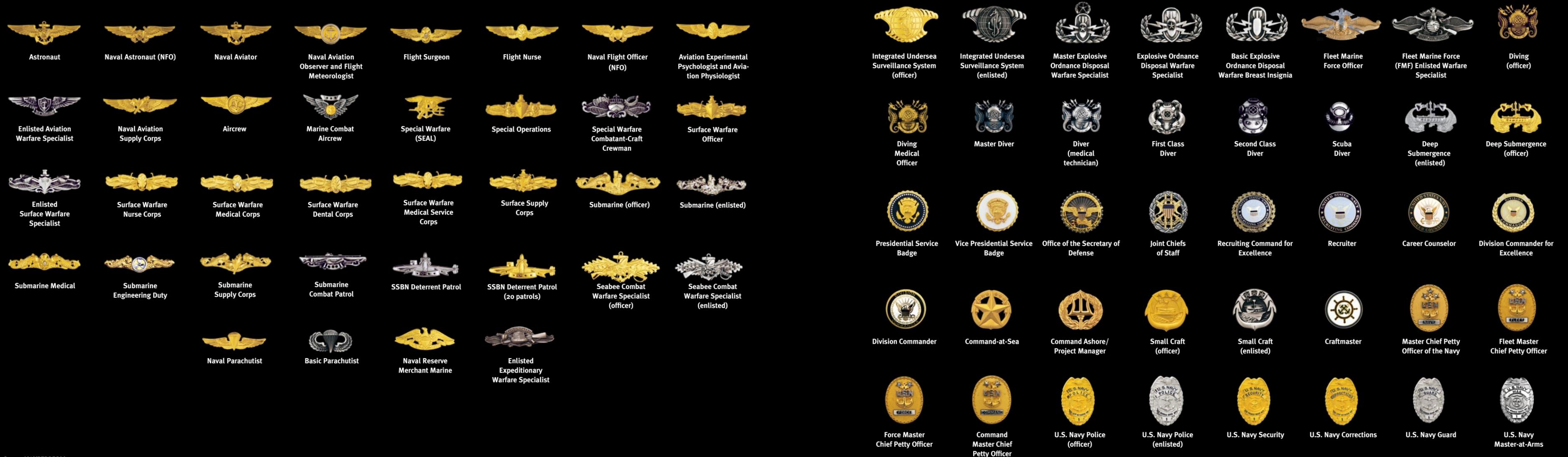
**MAC FLIGHTS & TRAVEL**

**MWR SERVICES**

Transitioning from Active Duty service doesn't have to be a difficult decision. You've worked hard to gain valuable job experience and earn some of the greatest benefits any organization has to offer. Why give them up? The Navy Reserve offers the flexibility to pursue a civilian career, yet preserve your Navy career, benefits and military retirement. To learn how to stay in the game, call 1-800-USA-USNR or visit [www.navyreserve.com](http://www.navyreserve.com).

# NAVY RESERVE

# Warfare Pins



Source: NAVPERSCOM

# Ships



## CRUISERS

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

### Ticonderoga-class

USS *Bunker Hill* (CG 52)  
 USS *Mobile Bay* (CG 53)  
 USS *Antietam* (CG 54)  
 USS *Leyte Gulf* (CG 55)  
 USS *San Jacinto* (CG 56)

USS *Lake Champlain* (CG 57)  
 USS *Philippine Sea* (CG 58)  
 USS *Princeton* (CG 59)  
 USS *Normandy* (CG 60)  
 USS *Monterey* (CG 61)  
 USS *Chancellorsville* (CG 62)  
 USS *Cowpens* (CG 63)  
 USS *Gettysburg* (CG 64)  
 USS *Chosin* (CG 65)  
 USS *Hue City* (CG 66)  
 USS *Shiloh* (CG 67)  
 USS *Anzio* (CG 68)  
 USS *Vicksburg* (CG 69)  
 USS *Lake Erie* (CG 70)  
 USS *Cape St. George* (CG 71)  
 USS *Vella Gulf* (CG 72)  
 USS *Port Royal* (CG 73)



▲ USS *Vella Gulf* (CG 72)

## DESTROYERS

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

### Arleigh Burke-class

USS *Arleigh Burke* (DDG 51)  
 USS *Barry* (DDG 52)  
 USS *John Paul Jones* (DDG 53)  
 USS *Curtis Wilbur* (DDG 54)  
 USS *Stout* (DDG 55)  
 USS *John S. McCain* (DDG 56)  
 USS *Mitscher* (DDG 57)  
 USS *Laboon* (DDG 58)  
 USS *Russell* (DDG 59)  
 USS *Paul Hamilton* (DDG 60)

USS *Ramage* (DDG 61)  
 USS *Fitzgerald* (DDG 62)  
 USS *Stethem* (DDG 63)  
 USS *Carney* (DDG 64)  
 USS *Benfold* (DDG 65)  
 USS *Gonzalez* (DDG 66)  
 USS *Cole* (DDG 67)  
 USS *The Sullivans* (DDG 68)  
 USS *Milius* (DDG 69)  
 USS *Hopper* (DDG 70)  
 USS *Ross* (DDG 71)  
 USS *Mahan* (DDG 72)  
 USS *Decatur* (DDG 73)  
 USS *McFaul* (DDG 74)  
 USS *Donald Cook* (DDG 75)  
 USS *Higgins* (DDG 76)  
 USS *O'Kane* (DDG 77)  
 USS *Porter* (DDG 78)



▲ USS *Hopper* (DDG 70)

USS *Oscar Austin* (DDG 79)  
 USS *Roosevelt* (DDG 80)  
 USS *Winston S. Churchill* (DDG 81)  
 USS *Lassen* (DDG 82)  
 USS *Howard* (DDG 83)  
 USS *Bulkeley* (DDG 84)  
 USS *McCampbell* (DDG 85)  
 USS *Shoup* (DDG 86)  
 USS *Mason* (DDG 87)  
 USS *Preble* (DDG 88)  
 USS *Mustin* (DDG 89)  
 USS *Chafee* (DDG 90)  
 USS *Pinckney* (DDG 91)  
 USS *Momsen* (DDG 92)  
 USS *Chung-Hoon* (DDG 93)  
 USS *Nitze* (DDG 94)  
 USS *James E. Williams* (DDG 95)  
 USS *Bainbridge* (DDG 96)  
 USS *Halsey* (DDG 97)  
 USS *Forrest Sherman* (DDG 98)  
 USS *Farragut* (DDG 99)  
 USS *Kidd* (DDG 100)  
 USS *Gridley* (DDG 101)  
 USS *Sampson* (DDG 102)  
 USS *Truxtun* (DDG 103)\*  
 USS *Sterett* (DDG 104)\*  
 USS *Dewey* (DDG 105)\*  
 USS *Stockdale* (DDG 106)\*  
 USS *Gravelly* (DDG 107)\*  
 USS *Wayne E. Meyer* (DDG 108)\*

\*Under construction or authorized for construction  
 \*\*Navy Reserve Force

## FRIGATES

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

### Oliver Hazard Perry-class

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



▲ USS *Wasp* (LHD 1)

## AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT

Operating as part of the modern U.S. Navy, amphibious assault ships are called upon to perform as primary landing ships for assault operations of Marine expeditionary units. These ships use Air Cushion Landing Craft (LCAC), conventional landing craft and helicopters to move Marine assault forces ashore. In a secondary role, using AV-8B *Harrier* aircraft and anti-submarine warfare helicopters, these ships perform sea control and limited power projection missions.

### Tarawa-class

USS *Tarawa* (LHA 1)  
 USS *Saipan* (LHA 2)  
 USS *Nassau* (LHA 4)  
 USS *Peleliu* (LHA 5)

### Wasp-class

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

## AMPHIBIOUS TRANSPORT DOCK

Amphibious transports are used to transport and land Marines, their equipment and supplies by embarked air cushion or conventional landing craft or amphibious vehicles, augmented by helicopters or vertical take off and landing aircraft in amphibious assault, special operations, or expeditionary warfare missions.

### Austin-class

USS *Cleveland* (LPD 7)  
 USS *Dubuque* (LPD 8)  
 USS *Denver* (LPD 9)  
 USS *Juneau* (LPD 10)  
 USS *Nashville* (LPD 13)  
 USS *Ponce* (LPD 15)

### San Antonio-class

USS *San Antonio* (LPD 17)  
 USS *New Orleans* (LPD 18)  
 USS *Mesa Verde* (LPD 19)  
*Green Bay* (LPD 20)\*  
*New York* (LPD 21)\*  
*San Diego* (LPD 22)\*



▲ USS *Dextrous* (MCM 13)

*Anchorage* (LPD 23)\*  
*Arlington* (LPD 24)\*  
*Somerset* (LPD 25)\*

## AMPHIBIOUS DOCK LANDING

Dock Landing Ships support amphibious operations including landings via Air LCAC, conventional landing craft and helicopters, onto hostile shores.

### Whidbey Island-class

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

### Harpers Ferry-class

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

## AMPHIBIOUS COMMAND

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

### Blue Ridge-class

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

## MINE WARFARE

Avenger-class ships are designed as mine hunter-killers capable of finding, classifying and destroying moored and bottom mines. The last three MCM ships were purchased in 1990, bringing the total to 14 fully deployable, oceangoing Avenger-class ships. These ships use sonar and video systems, cable cutters and a mine detonating device that can be released and detonated by remote control. They are also capable of conventional sweeping measures. Osprey class (MHC 51) is also designed as mine hunter-killers. MHC 51 has a 15-day endurance and depends on a support ship, or shore-based facilities for resupply.

## Avenger-class

USS *Avenger* (MCM 1)\*\*  
 USS *Defender* (MCM 2)\*\*  
 USS *Sentry* (MCM 3)\*\*  
 USS *Champion* (MCM 4)\*\*  
 USS *Guardian* (MCM 5)  
 USS *Devastator* (MCM 6)  
 USS *Patriot* (MCM 7)  
 USS *Scout* (MCM 8)  
 USS *Pioneer* (MCM 9)  
 USS *Warrior* (MCM 10)  
 USS *Gladiator* (MCM 11)\*\*  
 USS *Ardent* (MCM 12)  
 USS *Dextrous* (MCM 13)  
 USS *Chief* (MCM 14)

## COASTAL PATROL SHIPS

The primary mission of these ships is coastal patrol and interdiction surveillance, an important aspect of littoral operations outlined in the Navy's Sea Power. The *Cyclone*-class Coastal Patrol are particularly suited for the maritime homeland security mission and have been employed jointly with the U.S. Coast Guard to help protect our nation's coastline, ports and waterways from terrorist attack. These ships provide the U.S. Navy with a fast, reliable platform that can respond to emergent requirements in a shallow water environment. The lead ship of the class, *Cyclone* (PC 1), was decommissioned and turned over to the U.S. Coast Guard in 2000 and five more were turned over to the Coast Guard in 2004.

### Cyclone-class (Coastal Patrol)

USS *Hurricane* (PC 3)  
 USS *Typhoon* (PC 5)  
 USS *Sirocco* (PC 6)  
 USS *Squall* (PC 7)

USS *Chinook* (PC 9)  
 USS *Firebolt* (PC 10)  
 USS *Whirlwind* (PC 11)  
 USS *Thunderbolt* (PC 12)

## LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP

Littoral Combat Ship is a fast craft designed to operate in hostile near-shore environments. Two different designs are being built for Flight Zero, a monohull and a trimaran. Both have reconfigurable payloads for interchangeable mission packages that focus on anti-submarine, mine and surface warfare. Lockheed Martin has built the first ship, *Freedom* (LCS 1). General Dynamics is building *Independence* (LCS 2), with delivery scheduled for FY08.

### Ships

*Freedom* (LCS 1)\*  
*Independence* (LCS 2)\*



▲ USS *Tortuga* (LSD 46)

## SUBMARINE TENDERS

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

### Emory S. Land-class

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

## OTHER SHIPS IN COMMISSION

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

\*Under construction or authorized for construction

\*\*Navy Reserve Force  
 (Source: OPNAV N8F)



▲ *Freedom* (LCS 1)



▲ USS *Mount Whitney* (LCC 20)

# MSC Ships



## MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND (MSC)

MSC operates approximately 110 noncombatant, civilian-crewed ships that replenish U.S. Navy ships, chart ocean bottoms, conduct undersea surveillance, strategically preposition combat cargo at sea around the world and move military equipment and supplies used by deployed U.S. forces. During a war, more than 90 percent of all equipment and supplies needed by U.S. military forces is carried by sea.

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

## NAVAL FLEET AUXILIARY FORCE (NFAF)

The ships of MSC's NFAF are the supply lines to U.S. Navy ships at sea. These ships provide virtually everything that Navy ships need, including fuel, food, ordnance, spare parts, mail and other supplies. All NFAF ships are government-owned and crewed by civil service mariners. Some of the ships also have a small contingent of Navy personnel aboard for operations

support, supply coordination and helicopter operations.

### Ammunition Ships (T-AE)

- USNS *Kilauea* (T-AE 26)
- USNS *Flint* (T-AE 32)
- USNS *Shasta* (T-AE 33)
- USNS *Mount Baker* (T-AE 34)
- USNS *Kiska* (T-AE 35)



▲ USNS *Arctic* (T-AOE 8)



▲ USNS *Rappahannock* (T-AO204)

### Combat Stores Ships (T-AFS)

- USNS *Niagara Falls* (T-AFS 3)\*\*
- USNS *Concord* (T-AFS 5)
- USNS *San Jose* (T-AFS 7)
- USNS *Spica* (T-AFS 9)\*\*
- USNS *Saturn* (T-AFS 10)

### Fast Combat Support Ships (T-AOE)

- USNS *Supply* (T-AOE 6)
- USNS *Rainer* (T-AOE 7)

- USNS *Arctic* (T-AOE 8)
- USNS *Bridge* (T-AOE 10)

### Hospital Ships (T-AH)

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

### Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ships (T-AKE)

- USNS *Lewis and Clark* (T-AKE 1)
- USNS *Sacagawea* (T-AKE 2)
- USNS *Alan Shepard* (T-AKE 3)

- USNS *Richard E. Byrd* (T-AKE 4)
- USNS *Robert E. Peary* (T-AKE 5)\*
- USNS *Amelia Earhart* (T-AKE 6)\*

### Fleet Replenishment Oilers (T-AO)

- USNS *Henry J. Kaiser* (T-AO 187)
- USNS *John Lenthall* (T-AO 189)
- USNS *Walter S. Diehl* (T-AO 193)
- USNS *John Ericsson* (T-AO 194)
- USNS *Leroy Grumman* (T-AO 195)
- USNS *Kanawha* (T-AO 196)

- USNS *Pecos* (T-AO 197)
- USNS *Big Horn* (T-AO 198)
- USNS *Tippecanoe* (T-AO 199)
- USNS *Guadalupe* (T-AO 200)
- USNS *Patuxent* (T-AO 201)
- USNS *Yukon* (T-AO 202)
- USNS *Laramie* (T-AO 203)
- USNS *Rappahannock* (T-AO 204)

### Fleet Ocean Tugs (T-ATF)

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

### Rescue and Salvage Ships (T-ARS)

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

### SPECIAL MISSION SHIPS

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

### Acoustic Survey Ship (T-AG)

- USNS *Hayes* (T-AG 195)

### Cable Laying/Repair Ship (T-ARC)

- USNS *Zeus* (T-ARC 7)

\*To be delivered/transferred to MSC in 2008

\*\*To be deactivated in 2008

▲ USNS *Invincible* (T-AGM 24)

### Command Ship (LCC)

USS *Mount Whitney* (LCC/JCC 20)

### Missile Range Instrumentation Ships (T-AGM)

USNS *Observation Island* (T-AGM 23)

USNS *Invincible* (T-AGM 24)

### Navigation Test Support Ships (T-AGS)

USNS *Waters* (T-AGS 45)

### Ocean Surveillance Ships (T-AGOS)

USNS *Victorious* (T-AGOS 19)

USNS *Able* (T-AGOS 20)

USNS *Effective* (T-AGOS 21)

USNS *Loyal* (T-AGOS 22)

USNS *Impeccable* (T-AGOS 23)

MV *Cory Chouest*\*\*\*

### Oceanographic Survey Ships (T-AGS)

USNS *John McDonnell* (T-AGS 51)

USNS *Pathfinder* (T-AGS 60)

USNS *Summer* (T-AGS 61)

USNS *Bowditch* (T-AGS 62)

USNS *Henson* (T-AGS 63)

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

USNS *Mary Sears* (T-AGS 65)

### High Speed Vessels (HSV)

HSV *Swift* (HSV 2)

### Submarine and Special Warfare Support Ships

MV *C-Commando*

MV *C-Champion*

MV *Dolores Chouest*

MV *Kellie Chouest*

MV *Carolyn Chouest*\*\*\*\*

MV *HOS Greystone*

MV *HOS Bluewater*

MV *HOS Silverstar*

MV *HOS Gemstone*

### Submarine Tender (AS)

USS *Emory S. Land* (AS 39)

## PREPOSITIONING

The MSC Prepositioning Program supports the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Marine Corps and Defense Logistics Agency. Afloat pre-positioning ships deploy the initial support that U.S. combat troops need in the event of a conflict or other emergency.

### Air Force Container Ships (T-AK)

MV *CAPT Steven L. Bennett* (T-AK 4296)

MV *MAJ Bernard F. Fisher* (T-AK 4396)

MV *AIC William A. Pitsenbarger* (T-AK 4638)

### Army Container Ships (T-AK)

MV *LTC John U.D. Page* (T-AK 4496)

MV *SSG Edward A. Carter Jr.* (T-AK 4544)

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

MV *CPL Louis J. Hauge Jr.* (T-AK 3000)

MV *PFC William B. Baugh* (T-AK 3001)

MV *PFC James Anderson Jr.* (T-AK 3002)

MV *1st LT Alex Bonnyman* (T-AK 3003)

MV *PVT Franklin J. Phillips* (T-AK 3004)

SS *SGT Matej Kocak* (T-AK 3005)

SS *PFC Eugene A. Obregon* (T-AK 3006)

SS *MAJ Stephen W. Pless* (T-AK 3007)

USNS *2nd LT John P. Bobo* (T-AK 3008)

USNS *PFC Dewayne T. Williams*  
(T-AK 3009)

USNS *1st LT Baldomero Lopez* (T-AK 3010)

USNS *1st LT Jack Lummus* (T-AK 3011)

MV *Sgt. William R. Button* (T-AK 3012)

USNS *1st LT Harry L. Martin* (T-AK 3015)

USNS *LCPL Roy M. Wheat* (T-AK 3016)

USNS *GYSGT Fred W. Stockham*  
(T-AK 3017)

▲ MV *CPL Louis J. Hauge Jr.* (T-AK 3000)

### Offshore Petroleum Distribution System (T-AG)

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

### Aviation Logistics Ships (T-AVB)

SS *Wright* (T-AVB 3)

SS *Curtiss* (T-AVB 4)

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

USNS *Watson* (T-AKR 310)

USNS *Sisler* (T-AKR 311)

USNS *Dahl* (T-AKR 312)

USNS *Red Cloud* (T-AKR 313)

USNS *Charlton* (T-AKR 314)

USNS *Watkins* (T-AKR 315)

USNS *Pomeroy* (T-AKR 316)

USNS *Soderman* (T-AKR 317)

### High-Speed Vessel (HSV)

HSV *WestPac Express* (HSV 4676)

### Modular Cargo Distribution System (T-AK)

SS *Cape Jacob* (T-AK 5029)

## SEALIFT FORCE

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

### Fast Sealift Ships (T-AKR)

USNS *Algol* (T-AKR 287)\*\*\*\*

USNS *Bellatrix* (T-AKR 288)\*\*\*\*

USNS *Denebola* (T-AKR 289)\*\*\*\*

USNS *Pollux* (T-AKR 290)\*\*\*\*

▲ USNS *Soderman* (T-AKR 317)

USNS *Altair* (T-AKR 291)\*\*\*\*

USNS *Regulus* (T-AKR 292)\*\*\*\*

USNS *Capella* (T-AKR 293)\*\*\*\*

USNS *Antares* (T-AKR 294)\*\*\*\*

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

USNS *Shughart* (T-AKR 295)

USNS *Gordon* (T-AKR 296)

USNS *Yano* (T-AKR 297)

USNS *Gilliland* (T-AKR 298)

USNS *Bob Hope* (T-AKR 300)

USNS *Fisher* (T-AKR 301)

USNS *Seay* (T-AKR 302)

USNS *Mendonca* (T-AKR 303)

USNS *Pililaau* (T-AKR 304)

USNS *Brittin* (T-AKR 305)

USNS *Benavidez* (T-AKR 306)

### Transport Tankers T-AOT

USNS *Paul Buck* (T-AOT 1122)

USNS *Samuel L. Cobb* (T-AOT 1123)

USNS *Richard G. Matthiesen* (T-AOT 1124)

USNS *Lawrence H. Gianella* (T-AOT 1125)

MV *Transpacific*

### Dry Cargo Ships

MV *American Tern* (T-AK 4729)

MV *Baffin Strait* (T-AK 9519)

T/B *Megan Beyel*

\*To be delivered/transferred to MSC in 2008

\*\*To be deactivated in 2008

\*\*\*MSC Charter ends 2008

\*\*\*\*Will transfer to MARAD in 2008

(Source: Military Sealift Command)

# Submarines



▲ **USS Virginia (SSN 774)**

## ATTACK SUBMARINES

Attack submarines are designed to seek and destroy enemy submarines and surface ships. A number of Third World countries are acquiring modern, state-of-the-art, non-nuclear submarines.

Countering this threat is the primary mission of U.S. nuclear-powered attack submarines. Other missions range from intelligence collection and special forces delivery to anti-ship and strike warfare.

The *Seawolf*-class submarine is designed to be exceptionally quiet, fast and well-

armed, with advanced sensors. It is a multi-mission vessel, capable of deploying to forward ocean areas to search out and destroy enemy submarines and surface ships and to fire missiles in support of other forces.

### Los Angeles-class

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

- USS *La Jolla* (SSN 701)
- USS *City of Corpus Christi* (SSN 705)
- USS *Albuquerque* (SSN 706)
- USS *Augusta* (SSN 710)
- USS *San Francisco* (SSN 711)
- USS *Houston* (SSN 713)
- USS *Norfolk* (SSN 714)
- USS *Buffalo* (SSN 715)
- USS *Olympia* (SSN 717)
- USS *Providence* (SSN 719)
- USS *Pittsburgh* (SSN 720)
- USS *Chicago* (SSN 721)
- USS *Key West* (SSN 722)
- USS *Oklahoma City* (SSN 723)
- USS *Louisville* (SSN 724)
- USS *Helena* (SSN 725)
- USS *Newport News* (SSN 750)
- USS *San Juan* (SSN 751)
- USS *Pasadena* (SSN 752)
- USS *Albany* (SSN 753)
- USS *Topeka* (SSN 754)
- USS *Miami* (SSN 755)
- USS *Scranton* (SSN 756)
- USS *Alexandria* (SSN 757)
- USS *Asheville* (SSN 758)
- USS *Jefferson City* (SSN 759)
- USS *Annapolis* (SSN 760)
- USS *Springfield* (SSN 761)
- USS *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 Pennsylvania (SSBN 735)**

- USS *Toledo* (SSN 769)
- USS *Tucson* (SSN 770)
- USS *Columbia* (SSN 771)
- USS *Greenville* (SSN 772)
- USS *Cheyenne* (SSN 773)

### Seawolf-class

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

### Virginia-class

- USS *Virginia* (SSN 774)
- USS *Texas* (SSN 775)
- USS *Hawaii* (SSN 776)
- USS *North Carolina* (SSN 777)
- New Hampshire* (SSN 778)\*
- New Mexico* (SSN 779)\*\*
- Unnamed (SSN 780)\*\*

## BALLISTIC MISSILE SUBMARINES

Strategic deterrence has been the sole mission of the fleet ballistic missile submarine (SSBN) since its inception in 1960. The SSBN provides the nation's most survivable and enduring nuclear strike capability. The *Ohio*-class submarine replaced aging fleet ballistic missile submarines built in the 1960s and is far more capable.

*Ohio*-class/*Trident* ballistic missile submarines provide the sea-based "leg" of the triad of U.S. strategic deterrent forces. The first four *Ohio*-class submarines have been converted to guided missile submarines (SSGN) with an additional capability to transport and support Navy special operations forces.

### Ohio-class

- USS *Henry M. Jackson* (SSBN 730)
- USS *Alabama* (SSBN 731)
- USS *Alaska* (SSBN 732)
- USS *Nevada* (SSBN 733)
- USS *Tennessee* (SSBN 734)
- USS *Pennsylvania* (SSBN 735)
- USS *West Virginia* (SSBN 736)
- USS *Kentucky* (SSBN 737)
- USS *Maryland* (SSBN 738)
- USS *Nebraska* (SSBN 739)
- USS *Rhode Island* (SSBN 740)
- USS *Maine* (SSBN 741)
- USS *Wyoming* (SSBN 742)
- USS *Louisiana* (SSBN 743)

## GUIDED MISSILE SUBMARINES

The 1994 Nuclear Posture Review determined that the United States needed only 14 SSBNs to meet the nation's strategic force needs. The decision was made to transform four Ohio class submarines into conventional land attack and Special Operations Forces (SOF) platforms. This allowed the Navy to leverage existing submarine technology while expanding capability to meet the current and future needs of U.S. combatant commanders.

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

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

## DEEP SUBMERGENCE RESCUE VEHICLES

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

### Ships

- DSRV *Mystic*
- DSRV *Avalon*

## DEEP SUBMERGENCE CRAFT

NR-1, a nuclear-powered ocean engineering and research submarine, is the first deep submergence vessel using nuclear power. NR-1's missions have included search, object recovery, geological survey, oceanographic research, and installation and maintenance of underwater equipment. NR-1 is generally towed to and from remote mission locations by an accompanying surface tender, which is also capable of conducting research in conjunction with the submarine.

### Ships

- NR-1 (Nuclear)

## LARGE SCALE VEHICLE 2 (LSV 2)

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

### Ships

- Cutthroat* (LSV 2)

\* Delivery in 2008

\*\*Under construction or authorized for construction (Source: OPNAV N8F)



▲ **USS La Jolla (SSN 701)** with the deep submergence rescue vehicle *Mystic* (DSRV-1)

# Aircraft Carriers

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

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

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

## Nimitz-class

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

## Enterprise-class

USS *Enterprise* (CVN 65)

## Kitty Hawk-class

USS *Kitty Hawk* (CV 63)

\*Under construction or authorized for construction  
 (Source: OPNAV N-8F)



▲ USS *George Washington* (CVN 73)



▲ USS *Kitty Hawk* (CV 63)



▲ USS *Enterprise* (CVN 65) and USS *Harry S. Truman* (CVN 75)

# Aircraft

## CARRIER BASED

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

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

## SQUADRONS

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

### F/A-18 *Hornet*

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

## SQUADRONS

Blue Angels  
 VFA-15 Valions  
 VFA-25 Fist of the Fleet  
 VFA-34 Blue Blasters  
 VFA-37 Bulls  
 VFA-81 Sunliners  
 VFA-83 Rampagers  
 VFA-86 Sidewinders  
 VFA-87 Golden Warriors  
 VFA-94 Mighty Shrikes  
 VFA-97 Warhawks  
 VFA-106 Gladiators  
 VFA-113 Stingers  
 VFA-125 Rough Raiders  
 VFA-131 Wildcats  
 VFA-136 Knighthawks  
 VFA-146 Blue Diamonds  
 VFA-151 Vigilantes  
 VFA-192 Golden Dragons  
 VFA-195 Dambusters  
 VFA-204 (USNR) River Rattlers  
 VFC-12 (USNR) Fighting Omars

### EA-6B *Prowler*

The EA-6B *Prowler*, a twin-engine, mid-wing aircraft designed for carrier and advanced base operations, provides an umbrella of protection for strike aircraft, ground troops and ships by jamming enemy radar, electronic data links and communications. The primary mission of the EA-6B *Prowler* is suppression of enemy air defenses in support of strike aircraft and ground troops by interrupting



▲ Two F/A-18E *Super Hornets*, assigned to Strike Fighter Squadron 102, perform aerial maneuvers over USS *Kitty Hawk* (CV 63).

enemy electronic activity and obtaining tactical electronic intelligence within the combat area.

## SQUADRONS

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

### S-3B *Viking*

The S-3B *Viking* is an all-weather, carrier-based jet aircraft, providing protection against hostile surface combatants while also functioning as the carrier strike groups' primary overhead/mission tanker. Extremely versatile, the aircraft is equipped for many missions, including day/night surveillance, electronic countermeasures, command/control/communications warfare and search and rescue.

## SQUADRONS

VS-22 Checkmates  
 VS-31 Top Cats  
 VS-32 Maulers



▲ A C-2A Greyhound, assigned to Fleet Logistics Support Squadron 40, prepares to land on the flight deck USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN 69)

### E-2C Hawkeye

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

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

### SQUADRONS

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

### C-2A Greyhound

The C-2A provides critical logistics support to Carrier Strike Groups. Its primary mission is the transport of high-priority cargo, mail and passengers

between carriers and shore bases and can deliver a combined payload of 10,000 pounds over a distance in excess of 1,000 nm. The interior arrangement of the cabin can readily accommodate cargo, passengers and litter patients. Priority cargo such as jet engines can be transported from shore to ship in a matter of hours. A cargo cage system or transport stand provides restraint for loads during launches and landings.

### SQUADRONS

VRC-30 Providers  
VRC-40 Rawhides

## SHORE BASED

### E-6B Mercury

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

### SQUADRONS

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

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

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

provide that information to ground troops, especially U.S. Marines.

The P-3C has advanced submarine detection sensors such as directional frequency and ranging sonobuoys and magnetic anomaly detection equipment. The P-3C can carry a mixed payload of weapons internally and on wing pylons.

The EP-3E ARIES II (Airborne Reconnaissance Integrated Electronic System II) is the Navy's only land-based signals intelligence (SIGINT) reconnaissance aircraft. The 11 aircraft in the Navy's inventory are based on the Orion P-3 airframe and provide fleet and theater commanders worldwide with near real-time tactical SIGINT. With sensitive receivers and high-gain dish antennas, the EP-3E exploits a wide range of electronic emissions from deep within targeted territory.

### SQUADRONS

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

### C-130T Hercules

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

### SQUADRONS

VR-53 (USNR) Capital Express  
VR-54 (USNR) Revelers  
VR-55 (USNR) Minutemen  
VR-64 (USNR) Condors

### C-9B/DC-9 Skytrain II

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



▲ The U.S. Marine Corps C-130 Hercules, "Fat Albert," assigned to the U.S. Navy "Blue Angels" flight demonstration team, uses Jet-Assisted Take Off (JATO) bottles during the Blue Angel Homecoming show.

### SQUADRONS

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

### C-40A Clipper

The C-40A *Clipper* provides critical logistics support to the Navy. Its flight deck features a flight management computer system with an integrated GPS. The U.S. Navy Reserve, which operates and maintains the aircraft, is the first customer for the newest member of the Boeing Next-Generation 737 family. The Clipper was ordered by the Navy to replace its fleet of aging C-9B *Skytrains*. The C-40A is the first new logistics aircraft in 19 years to join the Navy Reserve. Currently, the Navy Reserve provides 100 percent of the Navy's worldwide in-theater medium and heavy airlift.

### SQUADRONS

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



▲ A C-20G Gulfstream, attached to Fleet Logistics Support Squadron 51, makes a final approach for a "touch and go" landing during a local training flight aboard Marine Corps Air Base Kaneohe, Hawaii.

### C-12 Huron

The C-12 *Huron* is the military variant of the commercial King Air aircraft. It is an all-metal, low-wing, T-Tail monoplane with two turboprop engines. The flight deck and cabin are pressurized for high-altitude flight. This aircraft incorporates a cargo door with an integral air-stair door to permit easy entry and egress. With an effective payload capacity of up to 4,215 pounds, the cabin can readily be configured to accommodate passengers, cargo, or both.

### C-20A/D

The C-20A and D are commercial derivative *Gulfstream III* aircraft that provides world-wide airlift for senior leadership and dignitaries. The C-20G is a commercial derivative *Gulfstream IV* aircraft that provides long range, medium airlift logistics support for Fleet Battle Groups.

### SQUADRONS

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

### C-20G

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

### SQUADRONS

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

### C-37

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

### SQUADRONS

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

## HELICOPTERS

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

The *Seahawk* is a twin-engine helicopter used for anti-submarine warfare, search and rescue, drug interdiction, anti-ship warfare, cargo lift, and special operations. The Navy's SH-60B *Seahawk* is an airborne

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

#### SQUADRONS

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

#### SH-60B/MH-60R

The MH-60R continues the legacy of the SH-60B mission by conducting ASW and ASUW from the decks of cruisers, destroyers and frigates and also deploys as a carrier-based squadron.

The MH-60R adds a dipping sonar, multi-mode ISAR radar, enhanced ESM, EO/IR, self-defense suite digital torpedoes and air-to-ground weapons.

#### SQUADRONS

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



▲ Sailors aboard USNS *Flint* (T-AE 32) attach a cargo pendant to an HH-60H Seahawk.

- HSL-49 Scorpions
- HSL-51 Warlords
- HSL-60(USNR) Jaguars
- HSM-71 (MH-60R)
- HSM-73 (MH-60R)

#### MH-60S Knighthawk

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

#### SQUADRONS

- HSC-2 Fleet Angels
- HSC-3 Pack-Rats
- HSC-8 Eightballers
- HSC-21 Blackjacks
- HSC-22 Sea Knights
- HSC-23 Wild Cards
- HSC-25 Island Knights



▲ A VH-60N Night Hawk executive transport helicopter, assigned to Marine Helicopter Squadron 1, flies over the Potomac River in Washington, D.C., en route to the White House.

- HSC-26 Chargers
- HSC-28 Dragon Whales
- HSC-85 High Rollers

#### VH-60N Night Hawk

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

#### SQUADRON

- HMX-1 The Nighthawks

#### MH-53E Sea Dragon

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

#### SQUADRONS

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



▲ A Pioneer Unmanned Aerial Vehicle assigned to Marine Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Squadron 2 is ready to depart Al Taqaddum, Iraq.

### UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS

#### RQ-2A Pioneer

#### Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)

The *Pioneer* UAV system performs a wide variety of reconnaissance, surveillance, target acquisition and battle damage assessment missions. The UAV's low radar cross section, low infrared signature and remote control versatility provides a degree of cover for the aircraft. *Pioneer* provides the tactical commander with real-time images of the battlefield or target. Since first deployed as a land-based system in 1986, *Pioneer* is currently configured for operations on five LPD-class ships with a sixth ship under modifications.

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

### TRAINERS

#### T-6A Texan II

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

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

#### SQUADRONS

- VT-4 Mighty Warbucks
- VT-10 Wildcats

#### T-34C Turbomentor

The T-34C is used to provide primary flight training for student pilots. As a secondary mission, approximately 10 percent of the aircraft provide pilot proficiency and other aircraft support services to Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet; and Naval

Air Systems Command's "satellite sites" operated throughout CONUS. The T-34C was procured as a commercial derivative aircraft certified under an FAA-Type Certificate. Throughout its life, the aircraft has been operated and commercially supported by the Navy using FAA processes, procedures and certifications.

#### SQUADRONS

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

#### T-45A/C Goshawk

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

#### SQUADRONS

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



# Weapons

## T-2 Buckeye

The T-2 is a tandem two-seat, carrier capable, all purpose jet whose mission is to train Navy and Marine Corps flight officers in advanced tactical maneuvering phase of training.

### SQUADRONS

VT-86 Sabre Hawks

## T-44A Pegasus

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

### SQUADRONS

VT-31 Wise Owls

VT-35 Stingrays

## T-39N/G Sabreliner

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

### SQUADRONS

VT-4 Mighty Warbucks

VT-10 Wildcats

VT-86 Sabre Hawks

## TH-57 Sea Ranger

The TH-57 *Sea Ranger* is a derivative of the commercial Bell *Jet Ranger* 206 and its primary mission is to provide advanced rotary-wing training to Navy and Marine Corps pilots. The TH-57 has two variants – TH-57B and TH-57C models. The TH-57B is used for primary visual flight rules training and the TH-57C is used for advanced instrument flight rules training.

### SQUADRONS

HT-8 Eightballers

HT-18 Vigilant Eagles

### SPECIAL SQUADRONS

VC-6 Firebees

VC-8 Redtails

VX-1 Pioneers

VX-9 Vampires

TACRON-11 Dirigimi

TACRON-12 Talons

TACRON-21 Blackjacks

TACRON-22 Skylords

## F-5N/F Tiger

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

### SQUADRONS

VFC-13 Saints

VFC-111 Sundowners

(Source: OPNAV N-88)



Photo by Lt. Lee Allen

▲ A T-45C *Goshawk* reveals an underlying message during filming for a television spot in the skies above Naval Air Station Meridian, Miss.



Photo by Jeff Davy

▲ Training Air Wing 6, T-6A *Texan II* turbo-prop trainers aboard Naval Air Station Pensacola, Fla.

## STRATEGIC STRIKE

### Trident II (D-5)

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

## GENERAL-PURPOSE BOMBS

The MK-80 series general-purpose bomb family was created in the late 1940s and has been the standard air-launched bomb for the services ever since. The general-purpose bomb family is designed to provide blast and fragmentation effects and is used extensively in a number of

configurations including laser-guided bombs, joint direct attack munitions and air-delivered mining applications. The unguided versions of the general-purpose bomb can also be delivered in freefall or retarded modes depending upon mission requirements. There were four basic versions of these bombs in inventory for many years:

- 250 pound MK-81,
- 500 pound MK-82/BLU 111
- 1,000 pound MK-83/BLU 110 and
- 2,000 pound MK-84/BLU 117.

Production of the 250-pound general purpose bomb has been discontinued and it is no longer carried in the active

inventory. The remaining versions of the MK-80 series bombs are being converted from the MK designation to the bomb-loaded unit (BLU) designation during new production.

The Navy's MK-80 series bombs remaining in inventory are filled with H-6 high explosive; the newer BLU series bombs incorporate a PBXN-109 explosive that provides less sensitive characteristics and is considered safer to handle and stow.

### Laser-Guided Bomb (LGB) Kits

LGB kits 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 and Air Foil

Group. The kit is normally attached to a general-purpose bomb to form an LGB.

### Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM)

Joint direct attack munitions kits were jointly developed with the U.S. Air Force to provide increased accuracy for air-launched bombs. The JDAM kit consists of a tail kit and mid-body strakes attached to a general purpose or penetrator bomb body. Guidance and control is provided by global positioning system aided inertial navigation system.

### Joint Stand-off Weapon (JSOW)

The JSOW is an air-launched "drop-and-forget" weapon that is capable of approximately 40 nautical mile stand-off



Photo by Ritz Alexis M. Diaz/Ignacia

▲ AO2 Class Marilyn Marquez inventories pallets of MK 83/BLU-110 general-purpose bombs in the hangar bay aboard USS *Harry S. Truman*. (CVN 75)



▲ USS *Fitzgerald* (DDG 62) fires a surface-to-surface *Harpoon* missile during *Valiant Shield 07*.

ranges. JSOW provides the fleet with a strike interdiction capability against soft targets such as fixed and relocatable air defense elements, parked aircraft, command and control facilities, light combat vehicles, industrial elements and enemy troops.

Currently, two variants of JSOW are planned: AGM-154A, that uses general purpose submunitions and JSOW C that employs a unitary type warhead.

### **HARM** (High-speed Anti-Radar Missile)

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

### **HARPOON/SLAM-ER**

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

### *Harpoon*

Air, surface-launched, anti-ship, all-weather cruise missile. The *Harpoon*, which entered service in 1977, can now be carried by virtually all naval platforms.

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

SLAM-ER is an upgrade to the SLAM and is currently in production. SLAM-ER has a greater range (150+ miles), a titanium warhead for increased penetration and software improvements which allow the pilot to retarget the impact point during the terminal phase of attack.

It is also the first land-attack missile equipped with automatic target acquisition for precision targeting.

### **MAVERICK**

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

### **TOMAHAWK** **CRUISE MISSILE**

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

### **PENGUIN** **ANTI-SHIP MISSILE**

The Norwegian-designed and built *Penguin* anti-ship missile is carried aboard Lamps III helicopters. First deployed in 1993.

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

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

### **SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES** **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.



▲ A02 Class *Mary Pratt* downloads a Stand-off Land Attack Missile Extended Echo Ranging from a P-3C *Orion* aircraft.

**Standard Missile-2 (SM-2)**  
SM-2 MR (Block III, IIIA, IIIB)  
SM-2 ER (Block IV)  
SM-3 TBMD (Exo-atmospheric)

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

An all-weather, all-environment, radar guided missile developed as a follow-on to the *Sparrow* missile series. *AMRAAM* is smaller, faster, lighter and has improved capabilities against very low-altitude and high-altitude targets in an electronic countermeasure environment. Its active radar, in conjunction with an inertial



▲ A *Standard Missile-3* is launched from USS *Lake Erie* (CG 70), during a joint Missile Defense Agency, U.S. Navy ballistic missile flight test. Approximately three minutes after launch, this SM-3 intercepted a unitary (non-separating) ballistic missile threat target, launched from the Pacific Missile Range Facility, Barking Sands, Kauai, Hawaii.

reference unit and microcomputer system, makes the missile less dependent on the aircraft fire control system enabling the pilot to aim and fire several missiles at multiple targets. The *AMRAAM* is a result of a joint U.S. Navy and U.S. Air Force development effort and is in service with numerous NATO and Allied countries. The *AMRAAM* was deployed in September 1991 and is carried on the F/A-18 *Hornet*.

### **AIM-54 Phoenix Missile**

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

### **Sparrow**

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. 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. Current air-to-air versions are carried on the F-14 and F/A-18 aircraft.

### **Sidewinder**

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

### **SHIPBOARD GUNS** **MK-45 – 5-inch/ 54-caliber lightweight gun**

This 54-caliber, lightweight gun provides surface combatants accurate naval, gunfire

A major modification to the AIM-9M *Sidewinder* is the AIM-9X. The AIM-9X is a joint U.S. Navy and U.S. Air Force program that upgrades the missile with a staring focal plan array in the seeker, and extremely agile airframe and state-of-the-art signal processors resulting in enhanced target acquisition, missile kinematics and improved infrared counter-countermeasure capabilities. The missile's high off bore sight capability can be coupled to a helmet-mounted cueing system that will revolutionize the way that air-to-air missiles are employed. The *Sidewinder* is currently deployed on the F/A-18, AV-8 and AH-1 aircraft.



▲ Sailors perform final checks of laser-guided bombs before placing them on aircraft aboard USS *Harry S. Truman* (CVN 75).

against fast, highly-maneuverable, surface targets, air threats and shore batteries during amphibious operations.

### **MK-38 – 25 mm machine gun system**

The Navy version of the Army *Bushmaster*, or “Chain Gun.” This single-barrel, air-cooled, heavy machine gun meets the needs of ships throughout the fleet, especially those operating in the Persian Gulf.

### **MK-75 – 76mm/62 caliber 3-inch gun**

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

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

The *Phalanx* CIWS combines a 20mm Gatling gun with search and tracking radar to provide surface ships with terminal defense against anti-ship missiles. The system underwent operational tests and evaluation on board USS *Bigelow* (DD 942) in 1977 and went into production in 1978 with the first systems installed aboard USS *Coral Sea* (CV 43) in 1980.

### **ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE (ASW) TORPEDOES**

#### **MK-46**

The MK 46 MOD 5A(S) torpedo achieved its initial operational capability and was introduced into the fleet in 1979. It can be launched from fixed and rotary-wing aircraft and surface combatants



▲ Helicopter Antisubmarine Light 51 fires an AGM-119 *Penguin* anti-ship missile.



# Expeditionary Warfare

VLA and torpedo tubes. Full-up MK 46 torpedoes are no longer being produced. In 1987, a major upgrade program enhanced the performance of the MK 46 Mod 5A(S) in shallow water.

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

## MK-48

The MK-48 Torpedo is a long-range, high-speed, deep-depth, wire-guided acoustic homing weapon designed to combat diesel submarines, nuclear submarines and high-performance surface ships in all environments. Developed by the Applied Research Laboratory, The Pennsylvania State University, and Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Baltimore, the MK-48 and its subsequent variants have been in service with the Navy since 1972.

In 1975 an operational requirement was issued by the CNO to develop modifications to the MK-48 to keep pace with threat advancements. This development effort was accelerated to neutralize the former Soviet Alpha submarine threat and resulted in the MK-48 MOD 4 that achieved Initial Operational Capability in 1980.

Additional efforts resulted in development of the digital advanced capability (ADCAP) MK-48 MOD 5 that is carried by *Los Angeles*, *Seawolf* and *Virginia*-class attack submarines and some Ohio-class ballistic missile submarines. The MK-48 MOD 5 became

operational in 1988 and MK-46 Mod 5 Torpedo was approved for production a year later. Although full-up torpedoes have not been produced since 1994, modifications (ADCAP MODS) produced by Northrup Grumman and Raytheon Systems Corporation have enhanced its countermeasure rejection capability, increased its guidance and control processing and memory and improved its shallow water capabilities. The newest variant is designated the MK-48 ADCAP MOD 7, Common Broadband Advanced Sonar System (CBASS).

## MK-50

The MK-50 torpedo began low-rate initial production in 1987. The MK-50 can be launched from all ASW aircraft and from torpedo tubes aboard surface combatants. It is an advanced lightweight digital torpedo designed for use against faster, deeper-diving and more sophisticated submarines.

The stored chemical energy propulsion system develops full power at all depths and is capable of multi-speed operations required by the tactical situation. Although full-up torpedoes have not been produced since 1993, the Block I software upgrade program has enhanced the MK 50's shallow water and countermeasure capability. Also a new longer-lasting, safer and cheaper stored chemical energy propulsion system is currently being introduced.

## MINES

### MK-67 Submarine Launched Mobile Mine (SLMM)

Based on the MK 37 torpedo, the SLMM is a submarine-deployed mine used for



▲ GM2 Michael West cleans the barrel of an MK-45 5-inch/54-caliber gun on the foc'sle of USS Shoup (DDG 86).

covert mining in hostile environments. The MK-67 began active service in 1987.

### MK-65 Quickstrike

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

### MK-56

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

(Source: N-85, N-86, N-87, N-88)



▲ MK-32 Mod-15 Torpedo Launcher

## COMMANDER NAVY EXPEDITIONARY COMBAT COMMAND (NECC), LITTLE CREEK, VA.

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

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

training and equipping forces to support joint mission requirements.

## MARITIME EXPEDITIONARY SECURITY FORCE (MESF)

MESF evolved from Naval Coastal Warfare and Mobile Security in the fall of 2007. This force provides inshore and coastal surveillance, security and antiterrorism for aircraft, airfields, campsites, convoys and convoy routes, ports, harbors, anchorages, approaches, roadsteads and other inshore or coastal areas of importance.

Additionally, MESF embarks security teams onboard Navy and merchant vessels to provide in-transit security protection. Maritime Expeditionary Security Squadrons are worldwide deployable and operate sophisticated surveillance and communications equipment supporting landward, seaward and embarked security forces. Together, these forces provide security to vital shipping, forces and infrastructure in the littoral regions.

### Maritime Expeditionary Security Group 1, San Diego

- MESRON 1, San Diego
- MESRON 3, San Diego
- MESRON 5, San Diego
- MESRON 7, Guam
- MESRON 9, Everett, Wash.

### Maritime Expeditionary Security Group 2, Portsmouth, Va.

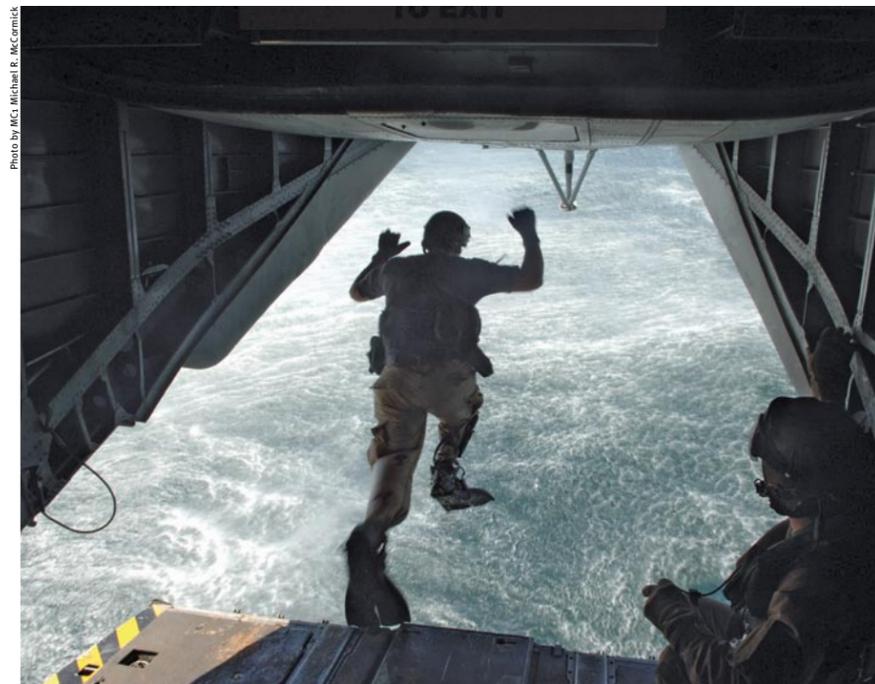
- MESRON 2, Portsmouth, Va.
- MESRON 4, Portsmouth, Va.
- MESRON 6, Portsmouth, Va.
- MESRON 8, Newport, R.I.
- MESRON 10, Jacksonville, Fla.

## EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)

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

### Commander, EOD Group 1, San Diego

- EOD Mobile Unit (EODMU) 1, San Diego
- EODMU 3, San Diego
- EODMU 5, Guam
- EODMU 11, Whidbey Island, Wash.
- MDSU 1, Pearl Harbor
- EOD Training and Evaluation Unit (TEU) 1, San Diego
- EOD Operational Support Unit 7, San Diego

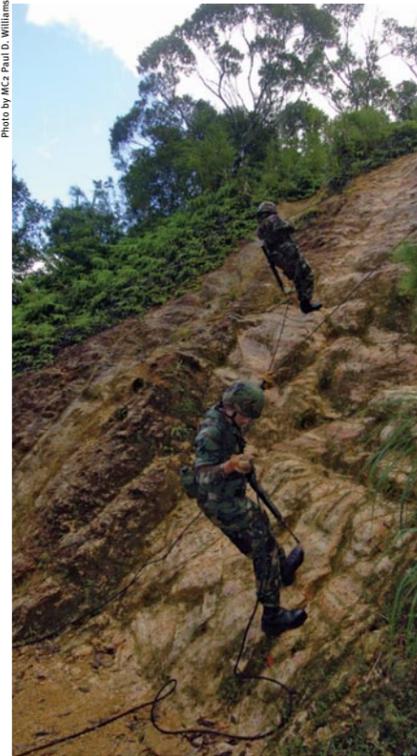


▲ Service members assigned to Explosive Ordnance Disposal Mobile Unit 8 and U.S. Air Force 82nd Pararescue Unit perform water insertion techniques during a routine training exercise off the coast of Djibouti.

## Commander EOD Group 2, Norfolk

EODMU 2, Little, Creek, Va.  
EODMU 6, Charleston, S.C.  
EODMU 8, Sigonella, Italy  
EODMU 12, Little Creek, Va.  
EOD Expeditionary Support Unit, Little  
Creek, VA  
EODTEU 2, Virginia Beach, Va.  
MDSU 2, Little Creek, Va.  
EOD Operational Support Unit 10,  
Virginia Beach, Va.

Photo by MCz Paul D. Williams



▲ Seabees with Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 7 rappel down a cliff during a jungle warfare training evolution hosted by Marines with the Jungle Warfare Training Command.

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

NAVELSG delivers worldwide expeditionary logistics with active and reserve personnel to conduct port and air cargo handling missions, customs inspections, contingency contracting capabilities, fuels distribution, freight terminal and warehouse operations, postal services and ordnance reporting and handling.

As part of the NECC, NAVELSG deploys adaptive force packages providing expeditionary logistics to combatant commanders and component commanders, and provides support to all NECC deployed commands, detachments and teams. The realignment provides multi-function logistics detachments with organic command and control to support both CONUS and OCONUS NECC operations.

### Navy Cargo Handling and Port Group (NAVCHAPGRU) 1

Navy Cargo Handling Battalion 1,  
Williamsburg, Va.

### NAVCHAPGRU 2

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

### NAVCHAPGRU 3

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

### NAVCHAPGRU 4

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

### NAVCHAPGRU 5

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

### NAVELSG Training and Evaluation Unit, Williamsburg, Va.

### NAVELSG Expeditionary Support Unit, Williamsburg, Va.

## NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FORCE

The Naval Construction Force (Seabees) provide a wide range of construction in support of operating forces, including roads, bridges, bunkers, airfields and logistics bases; provide responsive support disaster recovery operations; perform civic action projects as part of the Navy's theater security cooperation program in other nations; and provide anti-terrorism and force protection for personnel and construction projects. "We Build, We Fight."

### 1st Naval Construction Division, Norfolk

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

## NAVAL CONSTRUCTION REGIMENTS

### 1st Naval Construction Regiment, Port Hueneme, Calif.

Naval Mobile Construction Battalion

(NMCB) 17, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
NMCB 18, Seattle, Wash.  
Naval Construction Force Support Unit 2,  
Port Hueneme, Calif.

### 3rd Naval Construction Regiment, Atlanta

NMCB 14, Jacksonville, Fla.  
NMCB 26, Ft. Belvoir, Va.  
NMCB 24, Huntsville, Ala.

### 7th Naval Construction Regiment, Newport, R.I.

NMCB 21, Lakehurst, NJ  
NMCB 26, Mt. Clemens, Minn.  
NMCB 27, Brunswick, Maine

### 9th Naval Construction Regiment, Ft Worth, Texas

NMCB 15, Kansas City, Mo.  
NMCB 22, Fort Worth, Texas  
NMCB 25, Fort McCoy, Wis.  
NMCB 28, Shreveport, La.

### 22th Naval Construction Regiment, Gulfport, Miss.

NMCB 1, Gulfport, Miss.  
NMCB 11, Gulfport, Miss.  
NMCB 74 Gulfport, Miss

### 25th Naval Construction Regiment, Gulfport, Miss.

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

### 30th Naval Construction Regiment, Port Hueneme, Calif.

NMCB 3, Port Hueneme, Calif.  
NMCB 4, Port Hueneme, Calif.

NMCB 5, Port Hueneme, Calif.  
NMCB 40, Port Hueneme, Calif.  
Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit  
303, San Diego  
UCT 2, Port Hueneme, Calif.

### Seabee Readiness Groups

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

## RIVERINE FORCE

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

### Riverine Group 1, Norfolk

RIVRON 1, Norfolk  
RIVRON 2, Norfolk  
RIVRON 3, Yorktown, Va.

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

MCAG is an enabling force working directly with the civil authorities and civilian populations within a combatant commander's maritime area of operations to lessen the impact of military operations imposed during peace time, contingency operations and periods of declared war.

## Maritime Civil Affairs Squadron 1, San Diego

## Maritime Civil Affairs Squadron 2, Yorktown, Va.

## EXPEDITIONARY TRAINING COMMAND (ETC) LITTLE CREEK, VA.

ETC supports Combatant Commanders' Theater Security Cooperation efforts by delivering timely, focused, and customized training to partner nations. As needed, ETC draws technical expertise from across the NECC force and DOD to provide the right trainer for the mission. Host nation training supports critical regional stability by helping improve the Host Nation's objectives,

specifically to maximize capabilities in exercising maritime sovereignty.

## EXPEDITIONARY COMBAT READINESS CENTER (ECRC) LITTLE CREEK, VA.

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

ECRC Det. Kuwait  
ECRC Det. Iraq  
ECRC Det. Afghanistan

## NAVY EXPEDITIONARY INTELLIGENCE COMMAND (NEIC), LITTLE CREEK, VA.

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



▲ Sailors assigned to Riverine Squadron 1, based at Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek, Va., train aboard a Small Unit River Craft, during a unit-level training exercise.

Photo by MCz Kenneth R. Hendrix

# Special Warfare



## COMMANDER NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE COMMAND, CORONADO, CALIF.

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

SEAL Teams 1/3/5/7

Logistics Support Unit 1, Coronado, Calif.

Support Activity 1, Coronado, Calif.

Naval Special Warfare Unit 1, Guam

Naval Special Warfare Unit 3, Bahrain

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

SEAL Teams 2/4/8/10

Logistics Support Unit 2, Little Creek, Va.

Support Activity 2, Little Creek, Va.

Naval Special Warfare Unit 2, Germany

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

SEAL Delivery Vehicle Team 1, Pearl

City, Hawaii

SEAL Delivery Vehicle Team 2, Little

Creek, Va.

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

Special Boat Team 12, Coronado, Calif.

Special Boat Team 20, Little Creek, Va.

Special Boat Team 22, Stennis, Miss.

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

Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School (NAVSCIATTS), Stennis, Miss.

Naval Special Warfare Advanced Training Command, Coronado, Calif.

Navy Parachute Team "Leap Frogs," Coronado, Calif.

Naval Special Warfare Recruiting Directorate, Coronado, Calif.

Commander, Naval Special Warfare Operational Support Group (Reserve Force)

Operational Support Team 1, Coronado, Calif.

Operational Support Team 2, Little Creek, Va.

59 Operational Support Units throughout the U.S.

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

(Source: Naval Special Warfare Command)



▲ Basic Underwater Demolition/SEAL students ride a wave in on their inflatable boat.

Photo by MCC (AM) Brian Aho



## STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation (All Periodicals Publications Except Requester Publications)

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Editor (Name and complete mailing address):

Maria G. Johnston, Naval Media Center, Publication Dept.  
2713 Hitchcock Rd., SW, Anacostia Annex, Washington, D.C. 20373-5819

Managing Editor (Name and complete mailing address):

LDS William Kahlert, USN, Naval Media Center, Publications Dept.  
2713 Hitchcock Rd., SW, Anacostia Annex, D.C. 20373-5819

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Maria G. Johnston, Dec 19, 2007

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h. Total (Sum of 15f and g)		65,000	65,000
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PS Form 3526, September 2007 (Page 2 of 2)



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I will support and defend the Constitution of the  
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I represent the fighting spirit of the Navy  
and those who have gone before me  
to defend freedom and democracy around the world,

I proudly serve my country's Navy combat team  
with Honor, Courage and Commitment,  
I am committed to excellence and the fair treatment of all.