Our Core Responsibilities

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

Priorities

The enduring responsibilities of each CNO:

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

Vision

Navy’s contribution and characteristics over the next 10-15 years.

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

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

Operating forward across the globe, the Navy will provide the nations and our allies a reliable and secure option to win today and advance our interests in an era of uncertainty.

- We will deliver credible capability for defense, deterrence, security, and power projection to deter or contain conflict and fight and win.
- As a land force is drawn down in the Middle East, the Navy will continue to drive aggression and reassure our partners — we will have the watch.

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

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

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

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

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

Tenets

The key considerations we should apply to every decision:

Warfighting First

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

Operate Forward

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

Be Ready

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

The starting point for developing and executing our plans:

- Our primary mission is warfighting. All four efforts to improve capabilities, develop people, and structure our organizations should be guided in this fundamental responsibility.
- People are the Navy’s foundation. We have a professional and moral obligation to uphold a covenant with Sailors, civilians, and their families — to fully lead, equip, train and motivate.
- Our approach should be joint and combined where appropriate. However, we must own the sea, and must also be able to operate independently, when necessary.
- Our primary joint partner is the U.S. Marine Corps. We must continue to evolve how we operate and fight as expeditionary warfare partners.
- At sea and ashore, we must be ready to part with Navy, joint, programs and traditions if they are not integral to our future vision or a core element of our mission.

We must ensure today’s force is ready for its assigned missions. Maintaining ships and aircraft to their expected service lives is an essential contribution to fleet capability.

Our Navy ethos defines us and describes the standard for character and behavior.

We must clearly and directly communicate our intent, and expectations both within and outside the Navy.

I believe in ‘the charge at command.’ We will train and empower our leaders with authorities commensurate with their responsibilities.
The map depicts the unified commands’ areas of operation (AO). The Navy supports regional unified commands with component commands and numbered fleets.

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

USFF’s other primary responsibilities include determining and providing future and current needs of the fleet for warfighting, and readiness capabilities to the Chief of Naval Operations. The CNO has also delegated to commander USFF authority to generate and communicate Navy global force management solutions.

U.S. Pacific Fleet
Headquarters: Pearl Harbor
Mission: U.S. Pacific Fleet (PACFLT) operates in support of the U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM) theater security strategy and provides interoperable, trained and combat-ready naval forces to PACOM and other U.S. combatant commanders as required. PACFLT enhances stability, promotes maritime security and freedom of the seas, defends the homeland, deters aggression, and when necessary, stands ready for fight tonight and conduct decisive combat action against the enemy.

PACFLT remains the world’s largest naval command, extending from the West Coast of the United States, into the Indian Ocean, encompassing three oceans, six continents, and more than half the Earth’s surface. PACFLT consists of approximately 185 ships, nearly 2,000 aircraft, and 140,000 sailors and civilians all dedicated to protecting our mutual security interests. In support of PACFLT’s leading role in America’s rebalance to the Asia-Pacific, the Navy will re-posture its forces from today’s roughly 50/50 percent split between the Pacific and the Atlantic to about a 60/40 split by 2020.

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

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

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

U.S. 3rd Fleet trains, certifies, and deploys combat-ready naval forces prepared to face a full range of missions—from humanitarian and peacekeeping operations to major regional conflicts, to ballistic missile defense—around the globe.
The globe. In fulfilling that role, 3rd Fleet provides the maritime, relevant training environment necessary for an effective global Navy. Additionally, 3rd Fleet leads numerous multi-lateral exercises, including the world’s largest international maritime exercise, RIMPAC (RIMPAC). Through these and other activities, 3rd Fleet helps build and sustain joint, interagency, and international relationships that strengthen our ability to respond to crises, and protects the collective maritime interests of the U.S. and its allies and partners.

AO: Pacific Ocean from the North Pole to the South Pole and from the continental West Coast to the International Date Line.

U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command/ U.S. 4th Fleet
Headquarters: Mayport, FL
Mission: U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command/ U.S. 4th Fleet (NORTHCOM) warfighting maritime forces in cooperative maritime security operations in order to maintain access, enhance interoperability, and build enduring partnerships that foster regional security in the U.S. Southern Command area of responsibility (AOR).

Lines of Operation:
- Security Cooperation Activities
- Maritime Security Operations
- Contingency Operations

Lines of Effort:
- Detection and Monitoring (D&M)
- Maritime Interdiction Operations (MIO)
- Continuing Promise (CP)
- Southern Partnership Station (SPS)

USNAVSO/FOURTHFLT LT directs U.S. Naval Forces involved in O&M during counterpiracy and counter-illicit trafficking operations, joint civil security missions, and joint civil-military operations. USNAVSO/FOURTHFLT LT directs U.S. Naval Forces that conduct multi-national maritime operations, including PACIFIC, CARIBBEAN, SOUTH, as part of Southern Seas, and forces involved in Continuing Promise and Southern Partnership Station.

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

CNCLA/6THFLT efforts are organized along three focus areas: providing security, ensuring readiness, strengthening alliances and partnerships, and conducting operations forward.

Building partnerships and resiliency helps improve stability through cooperation, avoid misunderstandings and prevents unnecessary military escalation. CNCLA/6THFLT units typically take part in 100 bilateral & multilateral exercises every year, training more than 1,800 total days of engagement every year.

AO: Covers 48 million square miles of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, from the International Date Line to the India/Pakistan border and from the North Pole to Antarctica. The region includes 38 maritime countries, more than 50 percent of the world’s population, 3,000 languages, and seven of the world’s 10 largest militaries. The U.S. maintains mutual defense treaties with five allies in the region to include the Philippines, Australia, the Republic of Korea, Japan, and Thailand.

Flagship: USS Blue Ridge (LCC 19)

U.S. Fleet Cyber Command (USFC) U.S. 10th Fleet
Headquarters: Fort George G. Meade, MD
Mission: U.S. Fleet Cyber Command (USFC) U.S. 10th Fleet (CYBERCOM/Fleet Cyberops) operates to ensure the freedom of action of our Navy in cyberspace necessary for all missions that the nation expects the Navy to be capable of carrying out, including winning wars, deterring aggression and maintaining freedom of the seas. Cybersecurity is the fifth warfighting domain that intersects the other four, which are sea, land, air, and space. Commanding this domain is critical to the Navy’s core capabilities of forward presence, deterrence, sea control, power projection, maritime security, and humanitarian assistance/disaster response. CYBERCOM/Fleet Cyberops, working under the command and control of the Navy Component Commander to U.S. Strategic Command, and U.S. Cyber Command, provides the information warfare element of the Navy’s cyber network operations, information operations, cryptologic, and space forces. It also serves as the U.S. Naval Service Component Commander to the National Security Agency/Central Security Service (NSA/CSS) and the East Coast Joint CFCC command reporting to the Chief of Naval Operations and CYBERCOM controls operations supporting FOC.

Looking ahead, the immense value the FOC brings to the Navy, joint and coalition forces will be measured based on its ability to operate the Navy network as a near-realtime platform, conduct tailor-signal intelligence (SIGINT) support to supported commanders and the NSA/CSS, deliver warfighting effects, create shared cyber situational awareness, and establish and maintain Navy’s cyber mission forces.
Fleet Readiness

Fleet Readiness is comprised of Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) Programs, physical and recreational lodging, and food and beverage operations. These services include:
- Fitness and Sports
- Deployed Forces Support
- Museums and Libraries
- Golf and Bowling
- Marine and Outdoor Recreation
- Library Program
- Information, Tickets and Travel
- Navy Entertainment Programs
- Navy Gateway Inns and Suites
- Galleries and Recreational Dining
- SVN Lodging
- Child Development Centers and Homes
- Youth and Teen Centers
- Senior and Care
- School Aion Officer Program

More information can be found at www.navypirm.mil

Family Readiness

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

There are currently 85 service delivery sites worldwide, with 46 sites delivering all of a portfolio of programs and services.

Programs Include:
- Deployment Support
- Child and Youth Programs
- Personal Financial Management
- Transportation Assistance
- Family Employment Readiness
- Exceptional Family Member Program
- Child and Youth Program
- Volunteering
- Family Advocacy

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

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

CNIC Navy Housing

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

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

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

To learn more about the CNIC Housing programs or to fill Navy installation-specific housing information go to: www.cnic.navy.mil/ffp

Support Services Center

The Support Services Center supports the other four divisions and regional Fleet and Family Readiness Service Centers through a consolidation of management support functions, such as resources, financial management, marketing, training, personnel, human resources, facilities and acquisitions, information technology, and management innovation and assistance.

Navy Wounded Warrior-Safe Harbor

Navy Wounded Warrior - Safe Harbor coordinates the non-medical care of seriously wounded, ill and injured Sailors and Coast Guardsmen, and provides resources and support to their families. For more information, call 1-855-NAVY-WWP (628-9997) or visit www.safeharbor.navysafeharbor.mil or e-mail them.

Photos: CNIC
NAVY MEDICINE

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

Highly trained Navy Medicine personnel deploy with Sailors and Marines worldwide—providing critical mission support aboard ship, in the air, under the sea and on the battlefield. At the same time, Navy Medicine provides primary, secondary and tertiary care, as well as a full range of public health services, to the active-duty, reserve and retired forces and their families.

Navy Medicine’s Priorities

Navy Medicine is focused on enabling readiness, wellness, and health care to Sailors, Marines, their families, and all others entrusted to us worldwide at sea or on land. To fulfill this mission, Navy Medicine has three strategic priorities: readiness, value and jointness.

READINESS: Keeping Sailors and Marines fit and healthy is what we do and why Navy Medicine exists. We ensure our Sailors and Marines are medically prepared to meet their worldwide missions.

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

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

Force Health Protection

The foundation of Navy Medicine is force health protection and direct support to the warfighter. Keeping Sailors and Marines healthy and fit to fight at home and abroad is a top priority. Whether it is on the sea, above the sea, below the sea, on the battlefield or on the home front, Navy Medicine enables Sailors and Marines to overcome any challenges they may face.

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

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

As our involvement in overseas operations has expanded, so has the demand to provide expeditionary combat casualty care. The Navy Medicine team of physicians, nurse anesthetists, dentists and sources of health providers work with Army and Air Force medical personnel and coalition forces to preserve the well-being of our troops and civilians.

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

Medical Centers

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

Military Sealift Command

Hospital Ships

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

NAVY MEDICINE PROGRAMS

Medical Home Port

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

For more information on Navy Medicine Home Port, as well as tips and tools to support implementation at the Navy Medical Treatment Facility (NMTF), please visit the Primary Care Advisory Board Medical Home Port site: https://portals.med.navy.mil/mib/mhs/SHV/5H50/ 5H50/PrimaryCareAdvisorDefault.aspx

Project FOCUS

Project FOCUS is a family-friendly, over-coming stress program designed for families needing to ramp up their resilience to better handle the demands of deployment and combat and operational stress. Through parent, child and family sessions, FOCUS helps Navy and Marine Corps families develop strong skills in problem-solving, goal-setting, communication and emotional regulation. The free program is offered through BUMED in collaboration with the University of California, Los Angeles, and is available at all FOCUS locations, visit: www.focusproject.org

Substance Abuse and Rehabilitation Program

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

Operational Stress Control and Readiness Program

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

Additional Resources

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

By the Numbers

UMED

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To download a copy visit navy.mil and search NAVY11-13-VM.png in the photo gallery.
PAY AND BENEFITS

Navy Personnel Command Customer Service Center

The Navy Personnel Command (NPC) Customer Service Center (CSC) is the one-stop shop for all questions. If unsure about who to contact or where to go, call 1-800-4-NHSCP (1-800-464-7272) and let the customer service agents help you, or visit the CSC Web page at www.public.navy.mil/web/npc/organization/csc/pages/default.aspx. E-mail questions can be sent to AskNPC@navy.mil.

Military Pay Raises

Annual military pay raises are linked to the employment cost index (ECI). Military pay raises are equal to a yearly, increase in the ECI. Pay raises may exceed these levels if authorized and funded by Congress or by laws directed by Congress or the president. See www.dfas.mil/militarymembers.html.

Military Leave and Liberty

Active-duty members accumulate two-and-a-half days of leave per month, totaling 30 days of leave each year. While earned leave is intended for use throughout the year, members may carry forward leaves not exceeding 75 days at the end of the fiscal year. (This carryover has been extended to Sept. 30, 2010, by DoD Instruction 13412.1M, Oct. 1, 2010, waive carryover for 60 days.)

Retirement Pay

One of the most attractive incentives of military career is the retirement plan that provides lifelong retirement income for those who serve 20 or more years. Active-duty and reserve retirement plans differ. To view retirement plans and an easy-to-use online calculator visit www.argv.navy.mil/personal/pay/benefits or www.defenselink.mil/militarypay/pay/benefits/index.html and their choos plan calculator.

Thrifty Savings Plan

The Thrifty Savings Plan is a 401(k)-like savings plan for sailors. It accumulates long-term, tax-deferred traditional contributions or after-tax contributions matched with earnings for a retirement nest egg. Regardless of whether the sailor remains for a full military career, useful information can be found at www.tsp.gov.

Savings Deposit Program

The Savings Deposit Program (SDP) is a savings program for sailors during assignments and deployments to specific locations. SDP pays 10 percent interest and allows sailors to deposit a portion of their current pay up to an amount of $10,000. Interest paid in SDP is taxable and rules apply for information. Contact the local finance office prior to deployment. See www.dfas.mil/militarymembers/payments/SDP.aspx.

Federal Tax Advantage

Because some allowances are not taxable, the result is an actual additional compensation. Untaxed allowances include basic allowance for subsistence (BAS), basic allowance for housing (BAH), overseas housing allowance (OHA), cost-of-living allowance (COLA) and family-separation allowance (FSA). Further tax advantages are available through participation in the Uniformed Services Thrift Savings Plans (TSP). See the pay and compensation calculator at milperpay.defense.gov/pay/benefits/index.html.

Combat Zone Tax Exclusion

Combat zone tax exclusion allows earnings received while performing duties on or in direct support of areas designated as combat zones to be excluded from taxes. Exclusion is unlimited for enlisted personnel and warrant officers. For commissioned officers there is a limit on the amount of exclusion while serving in a combat zone or qualified hazardous duty area. For more information contact DODFMR, Volume 1A, Chapter 14., or go to www.defenselink.mil/militarypay/taxa/10_combatzone_03.html.

Overseas Tour Extension Incentives Program

The Overseas Tour Extension Incentives Program offers eligible enlisted members the opportunity to receive their choice of one of four incentive options for extension of the last tour length for 12 months or more. For more information see your command career counselor or MILPERMAM, Article 1068: 300.

Basic Allowance for Housing

Basic allowance for housing (BAH) covers paygrade-appropriate rental housing expenses for sailors who do not occupy government quarters. This non-taxable allowance generally covers rent, utilities and renter’s insurance. For details visit milperpay.defense.gov/pay/benefits/index.html.

Basic Allowance for Subsistence

Basic allowance for subsistence (BAS) is adjusted annually based on the cost of food. For details on current rates, visit milperpay.defense.gov/pay/benefits/index.html.

Family Subsistence Supplemental Allowance in Addition to BAS

Family subsistence supplemental allowance, in addition to BAS, is an additional food allowance some large family members families qualify for and is based on total household income. Contact the Fleet and Family Support Center or a command financial specialist for assistance in determining eligibility. For details, go to: https://www.bah.dla.mil/BSA.

Family Separation Allowance

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

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

Career sea pay is compensation for sailors assigned to various sea duty billets in recognition of the greater than normal risks of sea duty, the adverse duty involved in large deployments, and the repetitive nature of assignment to such duty.

Seas Duty Incentive Pay (SDIP)

Seas-duty incentive pay (SDIP) offers extra pay of up to $1,000 per month for extension of sea duty, basic to basic sea duty, or early return to sea (voluntary curtailment of shore duty). For more information visit SDIP, visit www.navy.mil/militarypay/benefits/pages/benefit.aspx.
PAY AND BENEFITS

Special Duty Assignment Pay

Special duty assignment pay is a monthly incentive pay to sustain/mean-ning levels and obtain high-quality enlisted personnel for designated special duty assignments. For more information on SADAP, visit:

Assignment Incentive Pay

Assignment incentive pay (AIP) incentivizes traditionally hard-to-fill assignments or less desirable geographic locations. For more information including a listing of locations eligible for AIP, visit:

Hardship Duty Pay

Hardship duty pay (HDP) is payable to members who are entitled to basic pay while performing duty designated by the secretary of defense as hardship duty. It is, in essence, paid for assignments to specified hardship locations. Current rates and locations are maintained in the DODFRM, Volume 7A, Chapter 17.

Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay

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

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

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

HDIP ranges from $150 to $350 per month, depending on the duty and experience level of the service member. For more information, see DODFRM 7A, Chapter 22 and 24 at:
compliance.dataverse.gov/frmr/ V7A_ch37.pdf

Imminent Danger Pay, Hostile Fire Pay

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

Selective Reenlistment Bonus

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

The illustrations are courtesy of: 1st and 2nd Class Petty Officers; Petty Officers; Sailor 1st Class; Chief Petty Officer; and the U.S. Navy Recruiting Command.

**Note:** The illustrations are not to scale.
PAY AND BENEFITS

Foreign Language Proficiency Bonus

Sailors allotting foreign language may be eligible for a foreign language proficiency bonus of up to $500 per month for demonstrated proficiency in a foreign language with a minimum of $100 per month for one foreign language. Refer to OPNAVINST 7230.21C and NAVMAR(MARV) 0911/11, for specific eligibility criteria.

Medical and Dental

The MESS medical plan is one of the benefits afforded active and reserve members. TRICARE is a regionally managed health care program. Contact a health care benefits advisor at your nearest military treatment facility or Navy Reserve activity for additional information. See www.tricare.mil.

Veterans Affairs Patient Care

Sailors who serve honorably a war or armed service of the United States are entitled to the same medical, hospital, and surgical treatment as those active duty in the Navy. If a claim is filed with the VA in the future, the VA may need to make a decision between a medical condition and a Sailor’s time in service and medical details. To do this, the VA has access to former members’ medical records. Upon separating, Sailors must verify with their supporting medical treatment facility that their medical records have been properly recorded with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Navy Exchange/Commissary

The Navy Exchange Service Command (NEXCOM) is headquarters for the worldwide NEXCOM Enterprise. It provides access to products and services at prices below commercial prices. NEXCOM oversees six primary business programs: Navy Exchange (NEX) retail stores, Navy’s Lodge Program, Ship Stores Program, Uniform Program Management Office, Navy Clothing and Textile Research Facility, and the Telecommunications Program Office.

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

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

Career Intermission Program

Career Intermission Program (COIP) provides up to 20 active duty officers and 20 active duty enlisted Sailors an opportunity to pursue personal and professional goals by transitioning into the individual Ready Reserve Reserve (IRR) for up to three years. This program is designed to meet some of the Next Generation challenges Sailors may face during their Navy career, including: completing educational goals, starting a family or taking care of family members, or to achieve personal goals such as lying the Appalachian Trail or getting their ham radio license.

While in the IRR, COIP members are entitled to one-time permanent change of station (PCS) move to a CONUS location of choice, full active duty TRICARE benefits, command and exchange privileges, and a small stipend of $1500 in basic pay. Members return to active duty within two-for-one service obligation for three years in the IRR. While in the IRR, participants are not considered for promotion. Upon returning to active duty, members will have their date of rank advanced by service date added to remain competitive with those with similar time in grade.

References:

OPNAVINST 1500.2 (Ref C) for detailed rules, eligibility requirements, and OIP application procedures.

Navy Personnel Command

PETTY OFFICER CAREER INTERMISSION PROGRAMS

The Defense Commissary Agency operates a worldwide chain of grocery stores serving military personnel, retirees and their families in a safe and secure shopping environment. Shoppers save an average of more than 30 percent on their purchases which is worth about $4,500 in annual savings for a family of four. For more information visit the Commissary Web site at:
Navy’s 21st Century Sailor Office (OPNAV N17) provides our Sailors and families with a support network of programs, resources, training, and skills to overcome adversity and thrive. These programs work together to promote resilience in all service members, their families, and units. This collaboration and synergy across the spectrum of wellness maximizes total force fitness and supports mission readiness.

Physical Readiness Program

The mission of the Physical Readiness Program (OPNAV N10B) is to establish policy and requirements to ensure both active and reserve component Sailors maintain a level of physical fitness to support overall mission readiness. Maintaining a prescribed level of physical fitness ensures personal and unit readiness to deploy worldwide, whenever and wherever needed. The Mission is accomplished through the PFA, which provides a holistic approach to wellness that includes exercise, nutrition, weight control, tobacco cessation, prevention of alcohol abuse, and health and wellness education.

For more information and to view the instruction and operating guides, visit the Physical Readiness Program at www.public.navy.mil/OPNPS/Support/21st_Century_Sailor/PhysicalFitness/Pages/default2.aspx.

Physical Fitness Assessment (PFA)

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

The PRT provides commanding officers with an assessment of the general fitness of members of their command and provides a means to comply with U.S. NAVY 11000.3. It develops and administers a physical fitness test that evaluates muscular endurance and cardiorespiratory endurance. The PRT includes three events: the curl-up, push-up, and 1.5 mile run/hike. After the cardiorespiratory events may be conducted with the commanding officer’s approval.

For more information and to view the instruction and operating guides, visit the Physical Readiness Program at www.public.navy.mil/OPNPS/Support/21st_Century_Sailor/PhysicalFitness/Pages/default2.aspx.

Navy Nutrition Program

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

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

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

For more information, visit Navy Nutrition at www.public.navy.mil/OPNPS/Support/21st_Century_Sailor/PhysicalFitness/Pages/default2.aspx.

Physical Readiness Information Management System (PRIMS)

PRIMS is the Navy’s information that tracks every Sailor’s (active and reserve) Physical Fitness Assessment (PFA) data per OPNAVINST 6110.10A, Physical Readiness Program. Per this instruction, the command is required to ensure every Sailor has a PFA record for each cycle, and it is the Sailor’s responsibility to “review and verify accuracy of PFA data in PRIMS within 90 days of the PFA cycle.”

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

Hazing Prevention

Creating a command climate that discourages hazing is every Sailor’s responsibility. Hazing is contrary to our core values, adversely affects unit cohesion and degrades our Navy’s readiness. Hazing can include verbal or psychological actions designed to cause harm to another Sailor. The full definition of hazing can be found in ST NAVCIRC 1100.3. For more information, visit HAZING Prevention and Disciplinary Programs (1100.3) at www.navy.mil.

Navy Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (NADAP)

The Navy Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (NADAP) Office supports enhanced fleet, family and personal readiness through an aggressive alcohol abuse and drug use prevention program. It is a comprehensive, institution-based, source-based prevention program consisting of: Sailor education, prevention awareness, accuracy, and analysis external and internal assessment and intervention. Related strategies include:

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

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

OPNAVINST 5300.14D governs the comprehensive, alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control policy, and procedures for all Navy military personnel and establishes regulations to enforce that policy. For more information, visit the Navy Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention at www.nadap.navy.mil.

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Alcohol Abuse Awareness & Prevention Program

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

Keep What You’ve Earned

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

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

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

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

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

A mobile application featuring a role-playing game can be downloaded. The resource to help Sailors drink responsibly, including a blood alcohol content (BAC) calculator and social tab search. Search for, per pressure, in your app store to download.


Prescription for Discharge

Did you know that the Navy’s zero tolerance policy for drug use includes the misuse and abuse of prescription drugs? The Navy Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Office developed the ‘Prescription for Discharge’ campaign to educate Sailors and their family members on the safe and proper use of prescription drugs, minimizing the risks of misuse. Although prescription drugs are legitimate, they can be used in a manner that may be illegal or dangerous, and in some cases deadly.

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

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

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

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

Drug Education for Youth

Drug Education for Youth (DEFY) program is designed to teach military youth ages 9-12, character, leadership, and confidence to engage in positive, healthy lifestyles as drug-free citizens and have the necessary skills to be successful in their lives through coordinated community participation, commitment, and leadership. DEFY improves personal and family readiness by providing a drug demand reduction and comprehensive life skills program designed to improve youth resilience and strengthen family fitness. (DEFY positively impacts unit readiness.

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

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Sailors assigned to Naval Medical Center San Diego held signs encouraging other Sailors not to drink and drive. The Smaa Eaz-Naay and Keep What You’ve Earned rally was sponsored by the drug and alcohol program advisors at the medical center to encourage those leaving post to make safe decisions.

Photo by: NMCPC SPC. M. Hill.
Sexual Harassment Prevention and Equal Opportunity Office

Enforcing a climate that encourages mutual dignity and respect is every Sailor’s responsibility. Acceptance of discrimination and harassing behavior is contrary to our core values of honor, courage and commitment. Additionally, these behaviors adversely affect good order and discipline, unit cohesion, and prevent our Navy from attaining the highest level of operational readiness. It is the Department of the Navy’s and Department of the Navy’s policy to prohibit unlawful discrimination against persons or groups based on race, color, national origin, sex or religion, and to prohibit sexual harassment. Sailors are entitled to a work environment free from personal, social, or institutional barriers that prevent them from rising to the highest level of responsibility possible. CHIEFS OF STAFF, NAVY Equal Opportunity Policy, provides additional program guidance. Command can find information on equal opportunity initiatives and resources at: www.public.navy.mil/allhands/news/support/21st_century/SailorEqualOpportunity/Default.aspx

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR)

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

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

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

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

Our action team will support the tiers of change to rid all destructive behavior from the Navy. The Navy has a worldwide response system available to all Sailors and their families. 24/7. For more information refer to: www.navipluse.com/ (24/7) (888) www.public.navy.mil/allhands/news/support/21st_century/SailorEqualOpportunity/Default.aspx

Transition Goals, Plans, Success (TGPS)

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

- Mandatory pre-separation assessment and individual counseling.
- Mandatory 5-day TGPS core curriculum.
- Additional 2-day career-specific tracks.
- Mandated capsstones, which is required to be completed no later than 60 days prior to separation.

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

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

- DEFIANT “Interest Profiler” at www.defiant.com/interestprofiler/
- Navy Career Planning at www.kuder.com/product/kuder-career-planning-system/
- Translate military skills at www.translate.mil/assesswork/
- Compare civilian credentials to enlisted rating, using Navy COOL at: https://www.cool.navy.mil/
- Register for Veterans Affairs (VA) benefits at: https://www.eligibility.va.gov/ebenefits-portal/
- Verify military experience and training at: https://www.dod.mil/ROWs/
- Transition Assistance Program Information at: www.public.navy.mil/BUSINESS/SPC/TRANSITION/TRANS/TGPPages/TGP.aspx
- Review the benefits of reserve affiliation at: www.navyreservist.com & www.nps.navy.mil/converttransition
- Kuder Journey at: www.kuder.com/product/kuder-career-planning-system/

Family Advocacy Program (FAP)

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

Services Include:

- Prevention, identification, reporting, evaluation, intervention and follow-up to allegations of child abuse and domestic abuse involving active duty personnel, their intimate partners and family members.
- Providing services through domestic abuse victim advocates, who provide confidential information, safety planning and other assistance to victims.
- Training military personnel in recognizing and reporting domestic abuse, and providing specialized training to commanders regarding their responsibilities in intervention.
- Conducting prevention activities, including training in parenting skills, anger and stress management, and counseling to couples and parents in coordination with other DOD programs.
- Preparing treatment recommendations for the service member and command, and providing support to victims and appropriate treatment to alleged abusers.
- Concluding a standardized, multidisciplinary process to verify that reports meet the criteria for entry into a Navy Central Registry.
Excepional Family Member Program (EFMP)

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

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

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

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

Navy Personal Financial Management (PFM)

Through information and referral, education, training, and financial counseling the Navy’s Personal Financial Management (PFM) program advises the financial education needs of Sailors and their families and the Navy’s need to keep personnel focused on mission readiness. The program emphasizes a proactive, career lifecycle approach to learning sound financial principles and establishing habits for achieving financial goals. The Fleet and Family Support Center PEM staff of accredited financial counselors provides individualized assistance to Sailors and families, as well as Command Financial Specialist training, qualification, and mentoring of military supervisors who coordinate and manage the PFM program at the command level. Policy is provided by Family Readiness (OPNAV N-701E). OPNAVINST 1740.9B, U.S. Navy Personal Financial Management: Information and Counseling Program provides program guidance.

Additional PFM program information is available at the following websites:
www.civic.navy.mil/OPFM/financial_readiness/learn_and_family_support_program.html

OPNAVINST 1740.9B is available at:
dm.doc.nara.mil/oper/nmf/WWW/OPNAVINST17409B.pdf

Command Sponsor and Indocination Programs

Command Sponsor and Indocination Programs are designed to facilitate the adaptation of Sailors and family members into a new working and living environment, to minimize the anxiety associated with any permanent change of station move and to provide Sailors and their families the greatest opportunity for a successful and productive tour of duty. Policy support is provided by the Family Support Office (OPNAV N-701C).

Family Care Plan (FCP)

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

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

Sailors must submit a new or updated FCP upon reporting to a new duty station, and when there is a change in caregiver circumstances, or a change in personal or family circumstances (birth or adoption of a child, assumption of sole care for an elderly or disabled family member, etc.). Fleet policy support is provided by Family Readiness (OPNAV N-701C).

References:
- Family Care Plan PDF, DDINST 1342-7
- U.S. Navy Family Care Policy PDF, OPNAVINST 1740.9D
- DD Form 1172-3, Family Member Care Plan Certificate (Navy)
- Family Care Plan Arrangements NAVALPERS 1740/7
- Additional Family Care Plan information can be found at the following websites:
  - www.militaryresource.org/vet/leaders/content/id-207479

Suicide Prevention Program

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

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

OPNAVINST 1720.6A outlines policies and procedures for command-level Suicide Prevention Policies. Procedures and policies focus on supporting efforts to strengthen protective factors, recognize and mitigate risk factors, and respond in the event of a crisis. Commanding officers must appoint a suicide prevention coordinator who is responsible for ensuring that their command maintains a robust suicide prevention program. Key elements of local command programs include training, intervention, response and reporting.

For more information, refer to OPNAVINST 1720.6A and visit: www.suicide.navy.mil.

Operational Stress Control (OSC) Program

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

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

For more program information, visit: www.public.navy.mil/nipsupport/21st_Century_Sailor/osc/Pages/default.aspx

To find practical stress navigation tips, visit: www.militarystress.com

(From 21st Century Sailor OfficialSite)
NAVY Wounded Warrior (NWW)-Safe Harbor is the Navy’s sole wounded warrior support program.

It provides seriously wounded, ill, and injured Sailors and Coast Guardsmen, as well as their families, with the highest quality non-medical care, allowing them to heal without distractions. NWW offers assistance to each enrolled service member’s individual recovery, rehabilitation, and reintegration needs. NWW staff is based at all major naval medical centers, as well as some VA polytrauma facilities, throughout the country. Support includes assistance with pay and personnel issues, coordination of bedside travel, connecting wounded warriors and their families with employment resources, providing adaptive athletic opportunities, and much more. Call 1-888-NAVY WWP (629-9997) or visit safeharbor.navy.mil/ to learn more.
NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING COMMAND

Training Support Center (TSC) San Diego:
TSC SD supports the fleet training mission by providing superior management and leadership as well as management of training opportunities at high-demand schools needed to meet deployment requirements. The Training Support Department at TSC SD oversees all aspects of fleet training requirements. Training support includes the Fleet Liaison Department, Controlled Quota Control (CQC), Office and type command liaison. The Fleet Liaison Department provides commands with information on their current training status and trains ships’ training officers and school contacts on obtaining course quotes for their Sailors, and how to research training options through the Lasing of Navy Training Courses (LEATC), and how to document the training via the Fleet Training Management Planning System (FTMPS).

NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING COMMAND

Center for Sea Air and Land (SEAL) and Special Warfare Combatant-
craft Crewman (SWCC):
The Center for SEAL, and SWCC, at the Naval Special Warfare Command, focuses on the development of leaders, warrior performance, and professional military education. It also provides innovative solutions that optimize human capital and warfighter capability. Rating: SD, SB
www.navy.mil/centers/centerselects/

Naval Chaplaincy School and Center:
The Naval Chaplaincy School and Center thoroughly equips chaplains and Religious program specialists for professional religious ministry in the services. Rating: RM
www.navy.mil/centers/chaplains/

Center For Security Forces (CENSEFORC):
CENSEFOR develops and delivers anti-
terrorism and Navy security force training to achieve warfighting superiority. Rating: MA
www.navy.mil/centers/forces/

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

Training Support Center (TSC) Great Lakes:
TSCGL houses five learning sites supporting technical, professional, and other training in a number of disciplines, in about 50 different courses of instruction. TSCGL delivers naval military training 24/7 to ensure Sailors are personally and professionally prepared for duty in the fleet. The five learning centers and one unit supported by TSCGL provide approximately 85 percent of the fleet’s initial surface warfare training. TSCGL has approximately 5,000 students on board at any time.

Training Support Center (TSC) Hampton Roads:
TSCHR is the single point of service for all students management and training support functions for more than 30 training sites at five locations in the Hampton Roads area. Through the TSCHR, Fleet training liaison, office, fleet training officers and area schools receive expert advice and support regarding command requirements, schools availability, class scheduling and training facilities locations.

LEARNING CENTERS

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

Center for Information Dominance (CID):
CID delivers full spectrum cyber informa-
tion warfare and intelligence training to achieve decision superiority for the fleet. Ratings: IT, ET, CTM, CT, ET, CTS, DS
www.navy.mil/centers/cenn jdum/

To download a copy of this image and related images, visit: www.valo2k-in/66432-3118572-510e.jpg in the photo gallery.

Naval Education & Training

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

NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING COMMAND

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

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

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

TRAINING SUPPORT CENTERS

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

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www.navy.mil/centers/cennjdum/

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http://www.naval.mil/mcenters/glschu/

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www.navy.mil/centers/hr/
NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING COMMAND

Command Leadership School (CLS): CLS provides traditional and non-residential training for the prospective operational officer, commanding officer, executive officer, commanding officer, master chief Petty Officer of the boat, commanding officer, instructor, and officers commanding officer-spouse and Commander CDR spouse courses. www.nets.navy.mil/centers/cls/

Center for Personal and Professional Development (CPPD): CPPD is responsible for providing a wide range of training programs and educational services to support sailors to think critically, act responsibly, and lead proactively to meet ever-changing global challenges. CPPD training products for professional development include general and military training, junior officer training, enlisted leadership training, and schoolhouse-based officer leadership courses for division officers and department heads. Training that fosters personal development includes alcohol and drug awareness, equal opportunity, suicide and sexual assault prevention, bystander intervention, as well as Personal Weapons Safety and Valves education and Training (PHIVET) and bearings courses. EPPD's educational services are provided through the In-Habit Education (EETI) program, which equips sailors with strong analytical skills and supports their ability to raise informed, well-trained military leaders. These services are provided by education professionals at 33 Navy College Offices (NCO).LC located worldwide and also by the Virtual Education Center (VEC), which operates 15 hours per day, five days a week. They offer information about 1000+ EETI programs and services, which include developing an education plan, reviewing and updating a career services transcript (CST), procuring academic and language tests, and initiating tuition assistance (TAA). Fundings. Sailors can earn college degrees through EETI programs such as NAVY and Navy College Program for Active Duty (NPCP). VEC additionally manages the United States Service Military Apprenticeship Program (USMAP), which offers Sailors the opportunity to complete a Department of Labor certified civilian apprenticeship requirement while on active duty.

CPPD website: www.nets.navy.mil/centers/cppd/
Navy College Program website: www.navycolleges.navy.mil/
Navy Knowledge Online (NKO) and Navy eLearning (NeL): In addition to brick and mortar schools, select training is also conducted via the World Wide Web through the Navy eLearning system. Veterans who are transitioning to civilian jobs through their Post-9/11 GI Bill education, the Yellow Ribbon Program, or a non-military education and career enhancement, may be eligible to use the free education benefits they earned during military service. The eLearning system provides access to career planning and development, job search, and employability skills. Training consists of self-directed, online courses that are also available at the Navy College website. www.nets.navy.mil/centers/ece/

Center for Seabees and Facilities Engineering (CEFE): CEFE provides technical and professional training to combat engineer corps officers, Seabees, and facility and environmental professionals. www.nets.navy.mil/centers/ece/

Center for Submarine Combat Systems (CSS): CSS Headquarters staff oversee 14 learning sites and provide almost 70,000 hours of curriculum for over 1100 courses per year. The mission is to develop and deliver surface combat system training to achieve surface warfare superiority. CSS utilizes a mix of blended learning comprised of instructor-led classes, hands-on labs, simulations, and computer-based instruction. Ratings: FC, ET, IC, STG, GM, MN, DS, and IM. www.nets.navy.mil/centers/css/

Naval Education and Training Command (NETC): NETC provides education and training to support full-spectrum readiness. NETC's mission is to develop and deliver world-class education and training programs and resources to support a skilled and ready Navy and Marine Corps workforce. www.nets.navy.mil

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

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

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

U.S. Fleet Forces Command is the executive agent for the IA orders and policy. IA orders are the executive agents for IA families. The following key stakeholders in the IA process are critical to the success of IA and family support

- Navy Personnel Command (NKP) - orders generation and personnel support.
- Navy Reserve Forces Command (NRHC) - administration and oversight of reserve personnel.
- Expeditionary Combatant Mobile Center (ECMC) - supervision and coordination of IA training.
- Commander, Task Force-Individual Augmentee - boots-on-ground administrative support.
- Navy Mobilization and Processing Sites (NMPS) - the site in Norfolk provides in-processing support ensuring Sailors are prepared for deployment. During in-processing, it ensures Sailors’ needs, issues, and concerns are addressed prior to reintegration into Navy and civilian life.
- Fleet and Family Support Centers - dedicated support to Navy families throughout the IA continuum.

Deciding To Be A Navy IA

There are several key decision points that determine how IA Sailors deploy, global support assignment (GSA), individual augmentee management (IAMM), reserve component mobilization (RCR), and overseas contingency operations (OCO) support assignment (OSA) orders. With these changes implemented, only offices fill the gaps in the OSA process. RCR assignments provide the right RC Sailor with the right skill at the right time. IAMM as- signments meet the dynamic demands of the combatant commanders. The OSA process, that once, a process for only OCOs, in May 2012, encourages volunteerism and eliminates positions identified in other processes.

IA bolets supporting OSA assignments can be found in the Career Management System (CMSS) Individual Detailing.

www.npc.navy.mil/CMSS/IA

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

www.navpers.navy.mil

Career Benefits Of Volunteering For IA Duty

IA augments are career enhancing in the areas of advancement and recognition. Some incentive include:

- Guaranteed promotion following training,
- Enhanced advancement opportunities, competitions and awards, projected rotation date extensions; or from advertised back into normal Navy operations
- Promotion opportunities in classification or additional qualification designations
- Career evaluations/Fitness reports, and increased advancement opportunities
- Career advancement opportunities

IAA graduates have gone on to become leaders in the IA community.

IA Deployment Orders

IA orders are filled to fill your orders. Sailors receive different orders based on the assignment process they are billeted to fill OSA orders. IA Sailors receive two types of orders. The first type is for a permanent change of station (PCS). The second set of orders are for temporary duty assignment (TDY) orders. These IA orders have specific qualifications, and details for deploying from the current command, and reporting to CCRF Norfolk. The second set of orders for temporary duty assignment (TDY) orders include OCS, ECMC, training, and post-deployment requirements such as job training, deployment, and post-deployment requirements.

IAA Sailors receive TDY/MOD/IDR/Ideterminate orders. The current orders have specific requirements due to operational need visits.

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

NECC serves as the type commander for the Navy’s expeditionary forces and as central management for the readiness, resources, manning, training and equipping of these forces.

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

COASTAL RIVERINE FORCE (CORIVFOR)

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

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

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

- Training and Evaluation Unit, San Diego
- Coastal Riverine Group 1, Det. Guam
- Coastal Riverine Squadron 10 (CORIVSQRON) 10, San Diego
- CORIVGRU 1, San Diego (Reserve)
- CORIVSQRON 11, Navel Base, Calif. (Reserve)

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

- Training and Evaluation Unit, Virginia Beach, Va.
NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FORCE

The Naval Construction Force (Seabees) provides a wide range of construction in support of operating forces, including roads, bridges, bunkers, airfields and logistics bases. It provides support in response to disaster recovery operations, performs civic action projects as part of the Navy’s theater security cooperation program, and provides force protection for personnel and construction projects.

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

Navy Construction Group 1, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- Navy Mobile Construction Battalion (NBCB) 3, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- NBCB 4, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- NBCB 5, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit (CBMU) 203, San Diego, Calif.
- Underwater Construction Team (UCT) 12, Port Hueneme, Calif.

Navy Construction Group 2, Gulfport, Miss.
- NBCB 1, Gulfport, Miss.
- NBCB 11, Gulfport, Miss.
- NBCB 133, Gulfport, Miss.
- CBMU 202, Virginia Beach, Va.
- UCT 3, Virginia Beach, Va.

1st Naval Construction Regiment, Port Hueneme, Calif.
- NBCB 10, Port Hueneme, Calif.
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- NBCB 25, Port Hueneme, Calif.

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- NBCB 14, Gulfport, Miss.
- NBCB 27, Gulfport, Miss.

22nd Naval Construction Regiment, Gulfport, Miss.

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NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE

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

Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command (COMNAVSPECWARCOM) in San Diego, leads the Navy’s special operations forces and is the maritime component of United States Special Operations Command headquartered at MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Fla. COMNAVSPECWARCOM has oversight of eight major commands, with subordinate commands including sea, air and land (SEAL), special boat, and SEAL delivery teams, and overseas teams.
The flame resistant variant (FRV) coverall is intended for year-round wear and shall be the standard working uniform underway. The FRV coverall is designed to accommodate shipboard Sailors, and is intended for general use.

**ENLISTED MEN**

**Basic Uniform Components**
- FRV Coveralls
- Flame resistant variant
- Cap, ball
- Stock, black, leather, 3”
- Undershirt, cotton, blue, crew neck
- Underpants
- Belt, cotton, web, black, with silver clip
- Buckle, silver
- Name tag, velcro-backed
- Insignia, collar, pin-on or sewn

**Approved Outerwear**
- Winter jacket, cold weather, shipboard jacket
- Green jacket, flyers, winter and summer
- TAN jacket, flyers, winter and summer
- Vest, fleece
- Liner, flyers jacket
- Jacket, cold weather, waterproof outer shell
- Trousers, cold weather, waterproof outer shell

**ENLISTED WOMEN**

**Basic Uniform Components**
- FRV Coveralls
- Flame resistant variant
- Cap, ball
- Stock, black, leather, 9”
- Undershirt, cotton, blue, crew neck
- Underpants
- Belt, cotton, web, black, with silver clip
- Buckle, silver
- Name tag, velcro-backed
- Insignia, collar, pin-on or sewn

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- Winter jacket, cold weather, shipboard jacket
- Green jacket, flyers, winter and summer
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- Vest, fleece
- Liner, flyers jacket
- Jacket, cold weather, waterproof outer shell
- Trousers, cold weather, waterproof outer shell

**Optional Items**
- Earrings, silver ball

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*Organizational clothing to be provided by command

For further information, please see “Introduction of the Flame Resistant Variant Coveralls and Rib Off Plant to the Fleet” message, dated Oct. 24, 2013 (www.navy.mil/docs/frv-coverall_message.pdf)

Additional background can be found at www.navy.mil/hbstdisplay.asp?Story_ID=72230

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**FRV Coveralls**

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

**Sleeve Rolling**

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

**FRV Coveralls Boots**

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

**Additional Comments**

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

The more you know

Keep sensitive information safe

Examples below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dangerous</th>
<th>Safe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I work as an intel officer at 8th Fleet in Naples.</td>
<td>I am in the U.S. Navy, stationed in Naples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the USS George H.W. Bush, we’re heading back to Norfolk in 12 days!!</td>
<td>On the USS George H.W. Bush...can’t wait to get home soon!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the USS Nahan, pulling into Dubai tomorrow.</td>
<td>Excited for our upcoming port call!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DO

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

DON’T

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

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

Specific questions regarding your social media presence should be directed to your command PAO.
**NEW FEMALE HAIR REGULATIONS**

**Updated Hair Policies for Navy Women**

New interactive viewer available from Chief of Naval Personnel Human Affairs.

The Navy wrapped up the review of its hairstyle policies for women December 2016. The almost yearlong effort was informed heavily by fleet feedback and lessons learned from recent Navy and Department of Defense questions concerning hair and grooming standards.

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

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

Highlights of the changes and guidelines include:

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to feedback on fleet policies and Sailor guidelines, Sailors had suggestions about the hair policy for new recruits. Beginning January 2015, Naval Service Training Command (NSTC) initiated a pilot program to cease mandatory female hairstyles at Recruit Training Command (RTC) and Officer Training Command (OTC). The pilot was established after receiving feedback that junior Sailors and officers were not taught proper grooming standards during their initial training. Grooming standards education is incorporated into the curriculum, and does not impact other training. This allows women to style their hair in the same manner that they would wear it daily into the fleet while providing the opportunity to demonstrate their understanding of the standards before transferring to the fleet. If desired, women still have the opportunity to cut their hair upon arrival and during training at RTC and OTC.

Sailor feedback and questions on the new hairstyle guidelines and other uniform policies are always welcome. As always, Sailors can reach out to the Uniform Matters Office by emailing: **UMO_CMC@navy.mil** or **usnpeople@gmail.com**.
The Navy Reserve enables the continuum of service philosophy: recruit Sailors once and retain them for life through flexible service options that provide opportunities for meaningful and valued work across a career.

Established in 1915, the Navy Reserve has played an important role in every conflict since then. Today, at the tip of the fleet, 68,000 mobilized or deployed Navy Reserve Sailors are providing about half of the Navy’s ground forces serving in the U.S. Central Command and in other critical roles worldwide.

The Navy Reserve also responds to urgent requirements. For example, when Hurricane Katrina struck in 2005, Navy Reserve air crews and first logistics aircraft delivered urgently needed food, medical supplies and water; Navy Reserve doctors, nurses and hospital personnel provided care to the wounded; and reservists boarded ships, ground crews, logisticians and communicators provided on-demand expertise to bring aid.

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

What’s in it for me?
Reserve Sailors enjoy a full array of benefits. But there’s more: professional growth, personal pride, meaningful challenges and a greater cause.

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

Take Pride in the Company You Keep
Reserve Sailors stay connected to what they love about the Navy—the people, the service and camaraderie that are unique in the world.

Your Commitment is Honored
Sailors who serve for more than 20 years receive an additional 30 days of active duty to support their families.

Enjoy Exciting New Challenges
Sailors who want to take their skills to another level can be part of something bigger and make an impact on the world we live in. Reserve service offers new challenges—both at home and on duty.

Unbeatable Benefits Provide Security and Flexibility
Navy Reserve benefits provide security while letting Sailors pursue their career and education opportunities—benefits that are hard to match.

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

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

Life in the Navy Reserve
Truly, the Navy Reserve requires a minimum of one weekend a month and two weeks a year. And there are many ways to fit the Navy Reserve into one’s life.

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

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

How Do I Get Started?
It’s easier than ever to keep serving—it’s like changing lanes from the active component to the reserve component. Plan early and make informed decisions.

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

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

For more information, go to www.navreserv.com 404.
**CRUISERS**

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

**Ticonderoga-class**

- USS Bunker Hill (CG 52)
- USS Mobile Bay (CG 53)
- USS Antietam (CG 54)
- USS Leyte Gulf (CG 55)
- USS San Jacinto (CG 56)
- USS Lake Champlain (CG 57)
- USS Philippine Sea (CG 58)
- USS Princeton (CG 59)
- USS Normandy (CG 60)
- USS Monterey (CG 61)
- USS Chancellorsville (CG 62)
- USS Cowpens (CG 63)
- USS Gettysburg (CG 64)
- USS Chesapeake (CG 65)
- USS Hoke City (CG 66)
- USS Shiloh (CG 67)
- USS Anzio (CG 68)
- USS Ticonderoga (CG 50)
- USS Lake Erie (CG 70)
- USS Cape St. George (CG 71)
- USS Vella Gulf (CG 72)
- USS Port Royal (CG 73)

**DESTROYERS**

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

**Arleigh Burke-class**

- USS Arleigh Burke (DDG 51)
- USS Bainbridge (DDG 99)
- 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 Frager (DDG 62)
- USS Sterett (DDG 63)
- USS Carney (DDG 64)
- USS Ross (DDG 61)
- USS Gonzalez (DDG 66)
- USS Cole (DDG 67)
- USS The Sullivans (DDG 68)
- USS Mitscher (DDG 60)
- USS Hopper (DDG 70)
- USS Ross (DDG 71)
- USS Mahan (DDG 70)
- USS Decatur (DDG 73)
- USS McFaul (DDG 74)
- USS Donald Cook (DDG 75)
- USS Higgins (DDG 76)
- USS D.喉ake (DDG 77)
- USS Porter (DDG 76)
- USS Dealey (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)

**Zumwalt-class**

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

*Under construction or awaiting finalization for commissioning.*

The joint combat ship USS Independence (LCS 2) approaches the 8 Street pier in downtowngalaxy.

Photo by Doug Layers
To download a copy visit https://www.uscg.mil and search 140212-N-KS254-164 in the media gallery.
FRIGATES
Guided-missile frigates fulfill a protection-of-shipping mission as ASW combatants for amphibious expeditionary forces, under way replenishment groups, and merchant convoys.

Oliver Hazard Perry-class
USS Falgout (FFG 54)
USS McInerney (FFG 61)
USS Ormsby (FFG 47)
USS Orde Charles (FFG 20)
USS Nicholas (FFG 47)
USS Robert D. Bradley (FFG 42)
USS Taylor (FFG 50)
USS Gary (FFG 51)
USS Ford (FFG 54)
USS Hobson (FFG 59)
USS Simpson (FFG 56)
USS Samuel B. Roberts (FFG 56)

AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT
Operating as part of the modern U.S. Navy amphibious assault ships project power and maintain presence by serving as the cornerstone of the expeditionary strike groups. These ships use air cushion landing craft (LCAC), conventional landing craft, and helicopters to move Marine assault forces ashore.

In a secondary role, using AV-8B Harrier aircraft and ASUW helicopters, these ships perform sea control and limited power-projection missions.

Tarawa-class
USS Peleliu (LHA 5)

America-class
USS America (LHA 6)

Wasp-class
USS Wasp (LHD 1)
USS Boxer (LHD 4)
USS Kearsarge (LHD 3)
USS Bataan (LHD 5)
USS Essex (LHD 2)
USS Bonhomme Richard (LHD 6)
USS America (LHD 5)
USS Makin Island (LHD 8)

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

Austin-class
USS Mobile (LPD 9)

San Antonio-class
USS San Antonio (LPD 17)
USS New Orleans (LPD 18)
USS Mesa Verde (LPD 19)
USS Green Bay (LPD 20)
USS New York (LPD 21)
USS San Diego (LPD 23)
USS Anchorage (LPD 23)
USS Arlington (LPD 24)
USS Somerset (LPD 25)
PCC John T. Moton (P-70)**
PCC Portland (LPD 27)**

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

Whidbey Island-class
USS Whidbey Island (LSD 41)
USS Germantown (LSD 42)
USS Fort McHenry (LSD 43)
USS Gunston Hall (LSD 44)
USS Comstock (LSD 49)
USS Fort Lauderdale (LSD 47)
USS Rushmore (LSD 47)
USS Ashland (LSD 46)

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 role. Earlier amphibious command ships lacked sufficient speed to keep up with a 20-knot amphibious force. USS Blue Ridge (LCC 19) became the U.S. 7th Fleet command ship in 1979, and USS Mount Whitney (LCC 20) became the U.S. 6th Fleet command ship in 2005. Mount Whitney was transferred to Military Sealift Command, but is still in commission.

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

*Under construction or available for construction

The amphibious command ship USS Mount Whitney (LCC 20) is anchored off the coast of Málaga, Spain, during the exercise NATO Sea Lion in May 2012.

Photos by NDU. 

"Frigate" War by Todd D. Evans
MINE COUNTERMEASURES SHIPS

Aavenger-class ships are designed as mine hunter-attacker capable of finding, classifying, and destroying moored and bottom mines. The fast three MCM ships were purchased in 1996, bringing the total to 13 fully deployable, overganging Aavenger-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.

Aavenger-class

USNS Aavenger (MCM-1)
USNS Setoears (MCM-2)
USNS Sentry (MCM-3)
USNS Champion (MCM-4)
USNS Devastator (MCM-6)
USNS Patriot (MCM-7)
USNS Scout (MCM-8)
USNS Pioneer (MCM-9)
USNS Guardian (MCM-11)
USNS Ascent (MCM-12)
USNS Constant (MCM-13)
USNS Chief (MCM-14)

COASTAL PATROL SHIPS

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

These ships provide the U.S. Navy with a fast, reliable platform that can respond to emergency requirements in a shallow water environment. Two of these ships have been forward-deployed to the Gulf region in support of the war on terrorism.

The Navy and Coast Guard signed an agreement in August 2004 that allowed five ships to be under the operational command of the Coast Guard beginning in October 2004. Two of five ships returned to the Navy in 2008. The remaining three were returned in 2011. In 2008, the ships began a sustainment program to update their ship's communication, navigation, combat, and support systems.

Cyclone-class

USNS Tempest (PC-2)
USNS Hurricane (PC-11)
USNS Morsone (PC-28)
USNS Typhoon (PC-7)
USNS Toroson (PC-6)
USNS Squall (PC-7)
USNS Zephyr (PC-8)
USNS Chincote (PC-9)
USNS Firebolt (PC-10)
USNS Whirlwind (PC-11)
USNS Thunderbolt (PC-12)
USNS Shalaya (PC-13)
USNS Tomale (PC-14)

LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP

The littoral combat ship (LCS) is a fast craft designed to operate in narrow coastal environments yet capable of open-ocean operations. It is designed to defeat asymmetric “anti-access” threats such as mines, quiet diesel submarines, and fast surface craft. LCS class consists of two different hulls - Freedom-class, a semi-mission-capable and Independence-class, an aluminum-hull boat with reconfigurable payloads for varied mission packages.

Independence-variant

USNS Independence (LCS-2)
USNS Coronado (LCS-4)
PCU Jackson (LCS-6)
PCU Montgomery (LCS-8)
PCU Gabrielle Giffords (LCS-10)
PCU Omaha (LCS-12)
PCU Milwaukee (LCS-5)
PCU Tulsa (LCS-16)

SUBMARINE TENDERS

Submarines 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.

USS Emory S. Land-class

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

JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL

The JHSV program provides high-speed transport vessels for the Army and the Navy. These vessels are used for fast intra-theater transportation of troops, military vehicles and equipment. JHSV is capable of transporting 400 short tons 1,250 nautical miles at an average speed of 30 knots. The ships are capable of operating in shallow-draft ports and waterways, interfacing with roll-on/roll-off discharge facilities, and on/off loading a combat-loaded Marine main battle tank (M1A2). Other joint requirements include an aviation flight deck to support day and night air vehicle, launch and recovery operations. As a non-combatant sealift ship, the Navy variant of JHSV is crewed by civilian mariners, either employed by or under contract to the Navy’s Military Sealift Command. U.S. Army vessels will be crewed by Army craft masters.

Spearhead-class

USNS Spearhead (JHSV-1)
USNS Chabrian County (JHSV-2)
Milwaukee (JHSV-3)
Fair River (JHSV-4)
Thetis (JHSV-5)
Buncombe (JHSV-6)
Canons (JHSV-7)
Yuma (JHSV-8)
Ivanhoe (JHSV-9)

OTHER SHIPS IN COMMISSION

USNS Constitution
USNS Libertas (AGOR-2)
Self Defense Test Ship (DDG 31)

Source: Naval Sea Systems Command

* Expected January 2017
** Under construction, no beverages for construction

USGS Sonoma (LCS-9)

USGS Sonoma (LCS-9) in formation in the Gulf of Mexico as part of the Pacific Fleet EAMC Exercise 2013. Photo by MAT SHERMAN

U.S. Navy (LCS-3) and USS (Minesweeper) PHS III (SSS) in the Gulf of Mexico. Photo by MAT SHERMAN

CIVILIAN ENGINEERS WORK TO RESTORE THE NAVY’S VINTAGE WAREHOUSE TO SERVE AS IT DID IN THE 1940S. PHOTO BY VICKI JENSON

USS Constitution (LCS-9) and USS Stethem (DDG-63) are shown during the 2014 Fleet Review. Photo by T.J. LUNZ

U.S. Navy (LCS-3) and USS Stethem (DDG-63) are shown during the 2014 Fleet Review. Photo by T.J. LUNZ

U.S. Navy (LCS-9) and USS Stethem (DDG-63) are shown during the 2014 Fleet Review. Photo by T.J. LUNZ

U.S. Navy (LCS-9) and USS Stethem (DDG-63) are shown during the 2014 Fleet Review. Photo by T.J. LUNZ

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U.S. Navy (LCS-9) and USS Stethem (DDG-63) are shown during the 2014 Fleet Review. Photo by T.J. LUNZ
ATTACK SUBMARINES

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

There are three classes of attack submarines (SSN). The Los Angeles-class is the backbone of the U.S. submarine force with 42 subs now in commission.

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

The Virginia-class is the Navy’s newest, next generation SSN and is built to excel in a wide variety of missions, including anti-submarine and anti-surface warfare, special operations forces, strike, ISR, irregular warfare, and mine warfare.

Los Angeles-class
- USS Bremerton (SSN 698)
- USS Jacksonville (SSN 699)
- USS Dallas (SSN 700)
- USS La Jolla (SSN 701)
- USS City of Corpus Christi (SSN 709)
- USS Albuquerque (SSN 706)
- USS San Francisco (SSN 710)
- USS Houston (SSN 711)
- USS Norfolk (SSN 714)
- USS Buffalo (SSN 715)
- USS Olympia (SSN 717)
- USS Providence (SSN 718)
- USS Pikes Peak (SSN 720)
- USS Chicago (SSN 721)
- USS Key West (SSN 722)
- USS Oklahoma City (SSN 723)
- USS Louisville (SSN 724)
- USS Helena (SSN 725)

Virginia-class
- USS Virginia (SSN 774)
- USS Florida (SSN 775)
- USS Hawaii (SSN 776)
- USS North Carolina (SSN 777)
- USS New Hampshire (SSN 778)
- USS New Mexico (SSN 779)
- USS Missouri (SSN 780)
- USS California (SSN 781)
- USS Mississippi (SSN 782)
- USS Minnesota (SSN 783)
- USS North Carolina (SSN 784)
- USS John Warner (SSN 789)

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

GUIDED-MISSILE SUBMARINES

Strategic deterrence has been the sole mission of the fleet ballistic-missile submarine (SSBN) since its inception in 1960. The SSBN provides the nation’s most survivable and enduring nuclear strike capability. The Ohio-class submarine replaced aging fleet ballistic-missile submarines built in the 1960s and is far more capable. Ohio-class/Trident ballistic missile submarines provide the sea-based “leg” of the nuclear deterrence triad. Ohio-class SSBNs have the capability to carry up to 24 Trident II (D5) submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM) with multiple independently-targeted warheads. The first four Ohio-class submarines have been converted to conventionally-guided-missile submarines (SSGN) with an additional capability to transport and support Navy special operations forces.

Ohio-class
- USS Harry S. Truman (SSBN 751)
- USS Alaska (SSBN 731)
- USS Wisconsin (SSBN 734)
- USS Maryland (SSBN 733)
- USS Florida (SSBN 735)
- USS Georgia (SSBN 739)

SUBMARINE RESCUE DIVING AND RECOMPRESSION SYSTEM

The submarine rescue diving and recompression system (SRDS) is a ready-to-deploy rescue asset that can be delivered by air or ground, installed on pre-screened military or commercial vessels of opportunity (VOS) via a ship interface template, and mated to a distressed submarine within 72 hours of first notification. SBADS’s rescue module – Falcon – can conduct rescue operations to depths of 2,000 feet, can make a disabled submarine at 15 knots and be of up to 65 degrees, and can transfer up to 16 personnel at a time.

Large Scale Vehicle 2 (LSV 2)

A LSV-2 is Littoral, 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. Littoral is a 200-ton, large-scale submarine test vehicle, used to develop and test emerging technologies and to conduct physics-based experiments. Specific emphasis is on stealth, hydrodynamics, hydro-acoustics, and propulsion designs to permit technology insertion into current and future submarines. Littoral is at 8% scale.

* Under construction, authorized for construction, or under contract

(Source: Naval Systems Command

The Los Angeles-class attack submarine USS Texas (SSN 775) surfaces at Camp Foster, located on a sheet of ice off of the Arctic Ocean during Exercise EAGER BEAR 2014.

Photo by CH. Alyx Salo
To download a copy visit naval history and learn about NAVOPS 2010-N-00175-162 for the photo gallery.

G-6

Owens & Operators Manual 2015

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

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

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

**Gerald R. Ford-class**
- P/CU Gerald R. Ford (CVN 78)*
- P/CU John F. Kennedy (CVN 79)**
- P/CU Enterprise (CVN 80)**

* Commissioned May 6, 2013, and currently under construction.
** Under construction in autonomously constructed.
CARRIER BASED FIXED-WING AIRCRAFT

C-2A Greyhound

The C-2A provides critical logistics support to carrier strike groups. Its primary mission is the transport of high-priority cargo, mail and passengers between carriers and shore bases, and can deliver a combined payload of 10,000 pounds over a distance of more than 1,000 nautical miles. The interior arrangement of the cabin readily accommodates cargo, passengers and other personnel.

Priority cargo such as jet engines can be transported from shore to ship in a matter of hours. A large cargo system or transport stand provides restraint for loads during launches and landings.

Squadrons

VRC-30 Providers
VRC-60 Rawdies

E-2C/D 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, weapon systems strike coordination, search and rescue airborne coordination and communications relay.

Squadrons

VAW-112 Golden Hawks
VAW-113 Black Eagles
VAW-115 Liberty Bells
VAW-116 Sun Kings
VAW-117 Bald Eagles
VAW-120 Grizzlies
VAW-121 Bluejays (E-2D transition)
VAW-123 Swallows
VAW-124 Bear Aces
VAW-125 Tarpits (E-2C)
VAW-126 Seahawks

EA-6B Prowler

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

Squadrons

VAQ-134 “Cactus”

EA-18G Growler

A variant of the U.S. Navy’s F/A-18F, two-seat fighter aircraft, the EA-18G combines the combat-proven F/A-18E/D strike fighter platform with the improved Capability III airborne electronic attack suite developed for the EA-18G Prowler. Its mission is similar to the EA-6B and will eventually replace that airframe in the Navy.

Squadrons

VAQ-129 Vikings
VAQ-130 Zappers
VAQ-131 Dancers
VAQ-132 Scorpions
VAQ-133 Wizards
VAQ-133 Black Ravens
VAQ-136 Gauntlets
VAQ-137 Reeks
VAQ-138 Yellow Jackets
VAQ-139 Cougars
VAQ-140 Patricks
VAQ-141 Shadowhawks
VAQ-142 Gray Wolves
VAQ-209 “Resilient” Star Warriors

F/A-18E/F Super Hornet

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

Squadrons

VFA-2 Bounty Hunters
VFA-11 Red Rippers
VFA-14 Toplathers
VFA-29 Fighting Redcocks
VFA-31 Fists of the Fleet
VFA-32 Royal Maces
VFA-37 Tomcats
VFA-32 Swordsmen
VFA-41 Black Aces
VFA-83 Gunfighters
VFA-86 Slewiders
VFA-97 Barons
VFA-102 Diamondbacks
VFA-103 Jolly Rogers
VFA-105 Gauntlets
VFA-106 Gladiators
VFA-115 Eagles
VFA-122 Flying Eagles
VFA-136 Knighthawks
VFA-137 Redjacks
VFA-138 Blue Angels
VFA-142 Argonauts
VFA-151 Vigilantes
VFA-154 Black Knights
VFA-192 Golden Dragons
VFA-195 Vampires
VFA-211 Fighting Checkmates
VFA-213 Black Lions

F/A-18B/C/D Hornet

The F/A-18B/C/D single-seat, all-weather, attack aircraft that can be also be used as a fighter. In its fighter mode, the F/A-18B 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 attack support.

Squadrons

Blue Angels
VFA-15 Valions
VFA-74 Blue Raisers
VFA-37 Bulls
VFA-83 Harpoons
VFA-67 Golden Eagles
VFA-94 Mighty Shrikes
VFA-101 Skyscrapers
VFA-106 Gladiators
VFA-113 Snappers
VFA-131 Wildcats
VFA-145 Blue Diamonds
VFA-204 (Reserve River Rattlers)
VFA-142 (Reserve Fighting Griffins)

All Hands Magazine | AHI mil.

An F/A-18 Hornet assigned to the Gladiators of Strike Fighter Squadron (VFA) 46. (LUM 71)

Photo by MC3 Brian Flood/Released

To download & print, go to navy.mil and search 1AH119-R-48219-2-221 in the photo gallery.
C-130T Hercules

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


E-6B Mercury

The E-6B Mercury aircraft provides 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 submarine, bombers and missile sites to protect our national security and deterrence. 

Squadrons: VS-3 Commodores, VQ-4 Shadows, VQ-7 Roughnecks

F-5N/F Tiger

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

Squadrons: VFC-111 Saints

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

As the Navy’s land-based, long-range, anti-submarine warfare surveillance aircraft, the P-3C has advanced submarine detection sensors such as electronic direction finding and债券 tracking and magnetic anomaly detection equipment, and can carry armed payloads of weapons internally and on wing pylons. In the P-3C’s mission evolved from the late 1940s and early 1950s to include intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance of the battle space, both at sea and over land. Its long-range and long-later have proved invaluable during Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom providing near real-time information to ground troops, especially in Mesopotamia.

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

All Hands Magazine: April 2015
Owners & Operators Manual 2015
SIGNI worldwide. With sensor receivers and high-gain dish antennas, the SH-60B exploits a wide range of electronic emissions from ships within targeted territory.

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

**Squadrons**
- VP-4 Gray Eagles
- VP-5 Golden Eagles
- VP-24 Red Dragons
- VP-26 Black Skies
- VP-30 Vikings (Next: VP-32 and VP-84)
- VP-41 Golden Dragon
- VP-44 Grey Knights
- VP-47 Golden Swallows
- VP-49 Destroyers
- VC-11 World Watchers
- VP-212 Violins

**P-8 Poseidon**

The P-8A Poseidon, a derivative of the Boeing 737, is the world’s most technologically advanced maritime patrol aircraft. It provides the U.S. Navy an ability to operate in the littoral and open-ocean environments.

**Helicopters**

**SH-60F/HH-60H Sea Hawk**

The SH-60F is an anti-submarine warfare helicopter used for anti-submarine warfare, search and rescue, drug interdiction, anti-ship warfare, ranges, and special operations. The Navy’s SH-60F is a 2020 model with a modernized electronics suite and a new flight control system. The HH-60H is used primarily in special operations roles and is equipped with the Fire Scout, an optionally piloted unmanned helicopter.

**MH-60R/MH-60S Sea Hawk**

The MH-60R/MH-60S is a multi-mission helicopter designed to conduct a wide range of operations, including combat search and rescue, anti-ship warfare, anti-submarine warfare, and humanitarian and disaster relief. The MH-60R is equipped with the Fire Scout, an optionally piloted unmanned helicopter. The MH-60S is a variant of the MH-60R with a longer range and a more advanced avionics suite.

**MH-60S Sea Hawk**

The MH-60S Sea Hawk is a twin-engine, multi-mission helicopter used for anti-surface warfare, naval special warfare, combat search and rescue, and humanitarian relief operations. The MH-60S is equipped with the Fire Scout, an optionally piloted unmanned helicopter. The MH-60S is also used for anti-submarine warfare and electronic warfare.

**MH-53J Sea Dragon**

The MH-53J is a twin-engine, four-blade helicopter designed for special operations and maritime interdiction. It is equipped with the Fire Scout, an optionally piloted unmanned helicopter. The MH-53J is capable of transporting up to 140 troops and can carry a 9,000 lb payload.

**T-6 Texan II**

The T-6 Texan II is a twin-engine, tandem-seat, turboprop trainer whose mission is to train Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard pilots and civilian flight instructors. The aircraft is a component of the Joint Primary Aircraft Training System ( JPATS ) system, which is designed to provide a consistent and synchronized curriculum for all DoD students. The training system is designed to improve the efficiency of training and to reduce costs.

**Training Aircraft**

The T-6A Texan II is a twin-engine, tandem-seat, turboprop trainer that is used to train Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard pilots and civilian flight instructors. The aircraft is designed to provide a consistent and synchronized curriculum for all DoD students. The training system is designed to improve the efficiency of training and to reduce costs.
AIRCRAFT

T-43A/C Goshawk

The T-45G, the Naval version of the British Aerospace Hawk aircraft, is used for intermediate and advanced portions of the Navy/Marine Corps pilot training program for jet carrier aviation and tactical strike missions, and the Naval Flight Officer Training Program.

The T-45 includes an integrated training system that includes the aircraft, operations and instrument fighter simulators, academics and training integration system. There are two versions of the T-45A aircraft currently in operational use at this time, the T-45A and T-45G derivatives. The T-45A, which became operational in 1991, contains an analog design concept whereas the T-45G (originally born in 1993) is built around a new digital glass cockpit design.

T-34C Turbomentor

The T-34C was used to provide primary flight training for student pilots x x T-34C. The aircraft is currently in the process of being replaced by the T-X. It is in addition with the program preparing to transition to the new T-X. The student's flight training is the next of a series of months. As a secondary mission the aircraft provides pilot proficiency and other aircraft support services to Comander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Commander Naval Air Forces, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Naval Air Systems Command's "aircraft pool". 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.

T-6C Pegasus and the TI-C-12 Huron

The T-6C and the TI-C-12 are used to train Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard pilots to fly twin-engine aircraft such as the P-3, P-8, E-6, E-2C, T-1C, T-44C, and T-1C-1. The T-6C Pegasus and TI-C-12 Huron are pressurized twin-engine, fixed-wing aircraft used to conduct multi-engine aircraft training. The T-6C, which was originally the T-44A with a digital cockpit, will become the single multi-engine training platform for naval aviators. The T-6C was completely changed in 2016, and the T-44 replacement will be completed in 2022.

Advanced Multi-Engine Training Squadrons
VT-37 Wise Owls (T-44C)
VT-35 Stingers (T-1C-12)

TH-57 Sea Ranger

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

Advanced Rotary Squadrons
HT-8 Lightnin'HT-16 Vigilant EaglesHT-28 Helions

U N M A N N E D A I R C R A F T V E H I C L E ( U A V )

RQ-7B Shadow Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)

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

MQ-8B Navy Fire Scout

Fire Scout has the ability to autonomously take off from and land on any ship or control station equipped with a winch capable of handling the aircraft. It is designed to provide optical and infrared sensor information while providing real-time video and data relay to the command center. The UAV can also be used for strike missions, attack missions, and electronic warfare missions.

Source: Navy Air Forces

Aviation Boatswain’s Mate Equipment 2nd Class Jason Marty
Flying a T-45C Goshawk assigned to the Eagles, Training Squadron (VT-8) prepares to launch from the flight deck of the aircraft carrier USS Harry S. Truman (CVN 75).
WEAPONS

Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM)
JDAM kits were jointly developed with the U.S. Air Force to provide increased accuracy for air-launched bombs. The JDAM kit consists of a tail kit and mid-body strakes attached to a general purpose or penetrator bomb body. 500, 1,000, and 2,000 pounds. Guidance and control is provided by GP-INS.

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

Joint Stand-off Weapon (JSOW)
The JSOW is an air-launched ‘drop-and-forget’ weapon that is capable of approximately 60 nautical mile stand-off range. JSOW variants provide the fleet with a strike capability against soft and hardened targets such as fixed and relocatable air defense elements, parked aircraft, command and control facilities, light combat vehicles, industrial complexes, bunkers, personnel and buildings in FTY, enemy surface ships. Currently, two variants of JSOW are in service, AGM-154A, which uses GPS/INS guidance and general purpose submunitions, and AGM-154C, which adds a terminal imaging infrared seeker and a two-stage Boost Warhead.

High-Speed Anti-Radar Missile (HARM)
HARM is the standard anti-radar missile in the U.S. inventory. It is used as both a strike- protection and anti-ship weapon. The HARM missile was approved for full production in March 1986, and then deployed aboard USS Kitty Hawk (CV 63) in Jan. 1986. It was first used in combat in April 1986, during raids on Libya, and later Operation Desert Carol in April. HARM was used extensively by the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Air Force for Operation Desert Storm during the Gulf War of 1990.

Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile (AARGM)
The AARGM is an air-to-ground missile used for destruction of enemy air defense (SEAD). It is both an upgrade and a complement to the HARM. AARGM abilifies a multi-role seeker to address critical destruction issues of mobile targets and advanced air defense system enemy assets, while minimizing collateral damage. AARGM allows weapon employment at sufficient standoff ranges with launch and leave autonomous operation. AARGM was deployed September 2012.
Tomahawk Block IV (L GM or TACTICAL Tomahawk) has capability enhancements that include (a) increased flexibility using two-way satellite communications to reprogram the missile in flight to a new target and mission health and status messages, (b) in-flight increased responsiveness with faster launch timelines, mission-planning capability beyond the launch platform, (c) ability in the area of emerging targets, the ability to provide battle damage information to the target area and the capability to provide single-frame image of the target or other area of interest along the missile flight path, and (d) improved affordability. Full-rate production of the Tactical Tomahawks began in July 2006.

Anti-Air Warfare (AAW) Aircraft Gun GM-61-A1
This 20mm Gatling gun, which also forms the basis for the Phalanx close-in weapon system, is mounted aboard the F/A-18 Hornet.

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-stalk/steaming flight. It was first deployed in 1988.

The Tomahawk land-attack missile (TLAM) is an all-weather subsonic cruise missile that can be fired from surface or submarine launch platforms. The Tomahawk carries a conventional payload, the conventional non-attack, unitary variant variant carries a 1,200-pound class payload (TLAM C). While the sub-munitions disperse variant variant carries 666 combined-effect warheads (TLAM D), the block 11 version incorporates engine improvements, an improved elevated range (up to 1500 nm) with increased range, time-of-arrival control and navigation control using an improved digital scene matching area correlator and GPS — which can significantly reduce mission planning time and increase navigation and terminal accuracy.

The Tomahawk was used operationally for the first time during Operation Desert Storm. Tomahawks were fired against targets in Afghanistan in October 2001 during Operation Enduring Freedom. During Operation Iraqi Freedom in March 2003, 800 Tomahawks were fired against Iraq.

SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES
RIM-116 Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM)
Developed jointly with the Federal Republic of Germany, RAM provides ships with a low-cost, self-defense system against close-in cruise missiles and asymmetric, air, and surface threats.

Standard Missile
Standard missile (SM-3) is the Navy’s primary surface-to-air defense weapon. It is an integral part of the Aegis weapons system aboard Aegis cruisers and Arleigh Burke-class destroyers SM-3 Block II, IIIA, IIIIB

AIR-TO-AIR MISSILES
Advanced, Medium-Range, Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM)
An all-weather, air-launched, 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. AMRAAM is an integral part of the F-15E, F/A-18 and F-16 aircraft.

Sidevinder
The Sidewinder is a short-range, infrared visual range air-to-air missile used by the United States, NATO and other allied nations. The Sidewinder has been through a number of modernizations and the current fleet weapon is the AIM-9M. The missile is an all-weather, highly-accurate, air-to-air weapon that provides improved countermeasures against advanced countermeasures.

A major modification to the AIM-9M Sidewinder is the AIM-9X. The AIM-9X is a joint U.S. Navy and U.S. Air Force program that upgrades the missile with a steering force feedback system for two-dimensional maneuvering in the seeker, and extremely agile airframe and state-of-the-art sensor signal processing that results in enhanced target acquisition, missile kinematics and improved infrared counter-countermeasure capabilities.

The missiles’ high, off-boresight capacity 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-8B and AH-1 aircraft.

WEAPONS

Harpoon/Stand-Off Land Attack Missile - Expanded Response (SLAM-ER)
The Harpoon/SLAM-ER missiles are derivatives of the original Harpoon, that was conceived in 1969.

Harpoon
The Harpoon Block 1C is an all-weather or surface-launched, anti-ship, cruise cruise missile which employs an autonomous, active radar seeker to attack a wide variety of surface ship targets from standoff ranges. The Harpoon, which entered service in 1973, is currently carried by F/A-18 and P-3C aircraft and is planned for the P-8 aircraft. The Harpoon is currently in production for RMs international customers.

Tomahawk Cruise Missile
An all-weather, ship- or submarine-launched, cruise missile, Tomahawks have proven to be highly survivable weapons due to their low radar detectability and terrain-stalking/steaming flight. It was first deployed in 1988.

Tomahawks are upgraded to the SLAM-ER missile which adds Tomahawk derivative launch wings to increase flight range to more than 150,000 miles and a titanium warhead for increased hardened target penetration. SLAM-ER also includes software improvements which allow the pilot to precisely select a target impact point from a cockpit display of the infrared image of the target. Improved mission planning is provided to simplify and shorten operator mission planning timelines.

SAFETY-TOP-AIR MISSILES
RIM-116 Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM)
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SLAM-ER is used to attack critical nodes of high-value fixed and relocatable land targets as well as surface ship targets underlay and precision. SLAM-ER is currently deployed from F/A-18 and P-3C aircraft and is planned for the P-8 aircraft. SLAM-ER is currently in production for RMs international customers.

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WEAPONS
WEAPONS

The MK 54 has a lightweight torpedo that is used to target submerged submarines. The MK 56 Mod 6 ASROC (Anti-Submarine Warfare Rocket System) is a surface-launched anti-submarine weapon that can be used to target submarines.

Phalanx Close-In Weapons System (CIWS)

The Phalanx CIWS is equipped with a 20mm Gatling gun with search and tracking radar to provide surface ships with terminal defense against anti-ship missiles. The system is designed to fit the 41mm CIWS (Close In Weapon System) and is capable of engaging threats in all directions.

Mines

Mk 67 Submarine Launched Mine (SLMM)

Based on the MK 37 torpedo, the SLMM is a submarine-launched mine used for mine clearance. It is a small, shallow-water mine that can be deployed from a submarine. The SLMM is a shallow-water mine designed to be deployed from a submarine.

Quickstrike

The Quickstrike is a family of shallow-water, aircraft-launched mines. The MK 65 mine is a 2,000-pound mine with a specially designed time-fused warhead. The Quickstrike variant (MK 62, MK 64) are converted general-purpose bombs of the 1,000-pound and 1,000-pound sizes.
Military Sealift Command (MSC) operates approximately 110 noncombatant, civilian-crewed ships that replenish U.S. Navy ships, conduct specialized missions, strategically preposition combat cargo at sea around the world and move military equipment and supplies used by deployed U.S. forces. In wartime, more than 90 percent of all equipment and supplies needed by U.S. military forces is carried by sea.

The MSC, headquartered in Washington, D.C., is a unified combatant command reporting to the U.S. 6th Fleet and a reserve component of the U.S. Navy. It deploys four Expeditionary Mobile Command Centers to all U.S. 6th Fleet areas of responsibility.

Photo by MC3 Andrew Schneider

To download a complete package and search SCOT091 50476-0219 in the photo gallery.

Fleet Replenishment Oilers (T-AO)
USNS Henry J. Kaiser (T-AO 199)
USNS John Lenthall (T-AO 180)
USNS Walter A. Reuther (T-AO 190)
USNS John Ericsson (T-AO 192)
USNS Lucy Commancourt (T-AO 195)
USNS Karnataka (T-AO 196)
USNS Pecos (T-AO 197)
USNS Sibellus (T-AO 198)
USNS Tapajos (T-AO 199)
USNS Guadalcanal (T-AO 200)
USNS Patuxent (T-AO 201)
USNS Kearsarge (T-AO 202)
USNS Laramie (T-AO 203)
USNS Kappahavick (T-AO 204)

Dry Cargo and Ammunition Ships (T-AKE)
USNS Alan Shepard (T-AKE 1)
USNS Richard E. Byrd (T-AKE 4)
USNS Robert T. Stennis (T-AKE 5)
USNS Amelia Earhart (T-AKE 6)
USNS Carl Brashear (T-AKE 7)
USNS Wally Schirra (T-AKE 8)
USNS Matthew Perry (T-AKE 9)
USNS Charles Drew (T-AKE 10)
USNS Washington Chambers (T-AKE 11)
USNS William McLean (T-AKE 12)
USNS Mogador Evans (T-AKE 13)
USNS Rushmore (T-AKE 14)

Fast Combat Support Ships (T-AOE)
USNS Supply (T-AOE 1)
USNS Rainbow (T-AOE 2)
USNS Arcturus (T-AOE 2)

Special Mission Ships
MEAMSSpecial Mission program provides operating platforms and services for a wide variety of U.S. military and other government missions. Underwater surveillance, missile tracking and deep submergence vehicle support are just a few of the specialized capabilities this program provides.

 Missile Range instrumentation Ships (T-AGM)
USNSแคอเตอร์ (T-AGM 1)
USNS Howard O. Lorenzen (T-AGM 2)

Sea-based, X-band Radar
Sea-based, X-band Radar [SBX-1]

Ocean Surveillance Ships (T-AGOS)
USNS Victor administrations (T-AGOS 1)
USNS Abbe (T-AGOS 2)

Oceanographic Survey Ships (T-AGS)
USNS Pathfinder (T-AGS 8)
USNS Howell (T-AGS 62)
USNS Henshaw (T-AGS 63)
USNS Bruce C. Heezen (T-AGS 64)
USNS Mary Sears (T-AGS 65)

Navigation Test Support Ships (T-AGS)
USNS Waters (T-AGS 68)

Submarine and Special Warfare Support Ships (MV)
MV E. Comstock
MV C. Champion
MV HOS Anchorage
MV HOS Eagle Vine
MV HOS Black Powder
MV HOS Westward
MV Balseros Chouest
MV Melarod
MV MOSB中国市场

Strategic Sealift
The Strategic Sealift program supports the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force, and the U.S. Marine Corps prepositioning requirements. Afloat expeditionary strategy places military equipment and supplies aboard ships located in key overseas areas to ensure rapid availability to U.S. combat troops during a conflict, humanitarian operations or other contingency. The Strategic Sealift program also provides high-quality, efficient, and cost-effective ocean transportation for the Department of Defense and other federal agencies during peacetime and war. The sealift fleet can be expanded in times of national crisis by chartering private industry ships or activating government-owned ships that are maintained in reduced operating status. The Strategic Sealift program is a combination of the former Prepositioning and Sealift programs that became effective Oct. 1, 2013.

Maritime Prepositioning Force

Container, Roll-on/Roll-off and Mobile Landing Platform (T-AK, T-AKR and MLP)
USNS 2ND Lt. John P. Hobbs (T-AK 3008)
USNS P. H. Bloxam 1st Lt. William J. Kinney (T-AK 11992)
USNS STLT Lt. Baldomero Lopez (T-AKR 3120)
USNS STLT Lt. Jack Lummus (T-AKR 3121)
USNS Silt. Lt. William H. Bull (T-AKR 1124)
USNS SYNGT Fred W. Stockham (T-AKR 3125)
USNS Taylor (T-AKR 3126)
USNS Pintaia (T-AKR 3125)
USNS Sippey (T-AKR 3127)
USNS Nikon (T-AKR 3128)

Mobile Landing Platform (MLP)

Sea-based Mobile Command Post (MLP)
USNS John Glenn (MLP-2)

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

Vehicle and Equipment Transport (VET) Ships
USNS Wabash (T-AKR 3120)
USNS Red Cloud (T-AKR 3122)
USNS Charleston (T-AKR 3123)
USNS Watkins (T-AKR 3125)
USNS Portsmouth (T-AKR 3126)
USNS Seattle (T-AKR 3128)

MV D.C. Miller (T-AKR 3129)

MV SGT Edward A. Carter Jr. (T-AKR 3130)

USNS SGT Edward A. Carter Jr. (T-AKR 3130)
Air Force Container Ships (T-AK)
NS MA (Bermuda T-Fisher T-AK 4911)

Aviation Logistics Support Ships (T-AVL)
SS Wright (T-AVL 31)
SS Curtis (T-AVL 4)

Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ships (T-AKE)
USNS Lewis and Clark (T-AKE 11)
USNS Sacagawea (T-AKE 2)

Offshore Petroleum Distribution System (T-AG)
USNS VADM K.K. Wheeler (T-AG 6001)

Tankers (T-AT)
MT Empire State (T-AT 959)
MT Evergreen State (T-AT 1205)
MT Mayfair Queen (T-AT 5204)
USNS Lawrence F. Carmelle (T-AT 1121)

Dry Cargo Ships
M/V Matheron (T-AKR 4519)
3/3 Sec. Eager (M1 1218)

Large, Medium-speed Roll-on/Roll-off Ships (T-ARAK)
USNS Superfreight (T-ARAK 206)
USNS Sordor (T-ARAK 206)
USNS Yancey (T-ARAK 207)
USNS Gorrillar (T-ARAK 208)
USNS Roca Hope (T-ARAK 305)
USNS Fisher (T-ARAK 305b)
USNS Mendonca (T-ARAK 306)
USNS Briton (T-ARAK 307)
USNS Eureka (T-ARAK 308)

Container/RORO Ships
USNS NEI Matz Keur (T-4K 3008)
USNS PCE Eugene A. Obregon (T-4K 3010)
USNS MAL Stephen W. Weiss (T-4K 3001)
USNS TSL-1 Harry L. Martin (T-4K 3016)
USNS LCP(L) Ray M. Witham (T-4K 3014)

High-Speed Transports (HSV)
USNS Quan (HSV 1)
USNS Philippine (HSV-1)

High-Speed Vessels
P-38 Vavant, Express (HSV-476)

Service Support
MSS = 15 service support ships provide the Navy with towing, rescue and salvage, submarine support and cable laying and repair services, as well as as command and control platforms and floating medical facilities. All service support ships are government-owned and are crewed by civilian service mariners.

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

Joint High-Speed Vessels
USNS Spearhead (JHSV 11)
USNS Choctaw County (JHSV 2)
USNS Milwaukee (JHSV 3)
USNS Fall River (JHSV 4)

Fleet Ocean Tugs (T-ATF)
USNS Catamount (T-ATF 168)
USNS Rasopus (T-ATF 169)
USNS Siscow (T-ATF 170)
USNS Apacher (T-ATF 171)

Rescue and Salvage Ships (T-ARS)
USNS Safeguard (T-ARS 10)
USNS Group (T-ARS 35)
USNS Sable (T-ARS 51)
USNS Grapple (T-ARS 53)

Afloat Forward Staging Base (Interim)
USNS Phoenix (JHSV 13)

Submarine Tenders (AS)
USNS Mercy (T-ARS 10)
USNS Frank Cable (AS 40)

Hospital Ships (T-AH)
USNS Mercy (T-4H 14)
USNS Comfort (T-4H 15)

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

Cable Laying/Repair Ship (T-ARC)
USNS GEOS (T-ARC 4)

(Source: Military Sealift Command)
CAREER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
INTERACTIVE DETAILING

EXPLORE FUTURE JOB OPPORTUNITIES.
IDENTIFY CAREER ENHANCING JOBS THAT MEET YOUR PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL GOALS.
IDENTIFY THE SPECIFIC SKILLS AND ABILITIES REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE JOBS YOU DESIRE.
SUBMIT YOUR OWN JOB APPLICATION.

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