Volume 31, Number 1
January 2005
Happy New Year!

Our Navy Reserve Force achieved great success in 2004 providing integrated and relevant operational support to the Fleet.

Over 83,000 Navy Reservists are engaged 24/7 worldwide for the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) with every Navy command and within every Sea Power 21 capability. Over 26,000 of our talented Sailors have been mobilized since we were attacked on 9/11, and over 22,000 are on operational support orders each week. The Navy's Reserve Component (RC) has made tremendous contributions to the GWOT, and continues to align capabilities, based on both military and civilian skillsets, with the Active Component (AC). Thanks to the relationships that our Reserve Unit COs have established and maintain with their supported commands, our Force provides much more integrated warfighting wholeness and increased return on investment for the taxpayers. Whether deployed for the "away" game fighting the GWOT, or at supported commands for the "home" game, your dedication is greatly appreciated and our Navy is better because of your service. Our nation is at war and each and every one of you must remain vigilant and ready to serve. Thanks for making a difference each and every day for the Navy, for our Nation and for our future.

This is our annual "Almanac" issue, in this issue you’ll find updates to such programs as TRICARE, resource links for professional military education, checklists for mobilization, a ribbon/medal precedence chart, and on the back, a list of our Reserve Activity and Operational Support Officer (OSO) duty phone numbers, plus more. We continue to strive towards making every issue an extremely useful and attractive resource that you'll keep and use. Please let our Public Affairs office know if there is any content we should add/remove to help better inform our Force, families and employers.

GWOT requirements for Navy Reservists will increase this year as we mobilize and train Sailors in new missions and continue to utilize their special skillsets to support the Combatant Commanders.

For example, over 400 RC Sailors from over 60 Navy Reserve Activities are being trained as customs inspectors and will deploy to CENTCOM this month. Over 380 RC medical personnel are mobilizing from 47 states in support of normal force rotation plans to relieve medical personnel in Kuwait. As we have learned from experience, extensive pre-deployment planning is making this training and transition go smoothly, with emphasis on communications with Sailors, employers and families.

Around the Fleet

During our recent trip to the CENTCOM AOR, we were privileged to visit the USS Harry S. Truman (CVN 75), with Carrier Air Wing (CVW) 14 embarked, while underway and conducting flight operations in the Arabian Gulf. We visited with many Sailors, including two recalled Reservists who are enjoying the good Navy life at sea. Personalman (PN) 1st Class Robbie Smith hails from Buford, S.C., and has been on the Truman for a year. His goal is to make chief and to continue to serve while making the world safe for his wife and four daughters. Yeoman (YN) 1st Class Rob Hudson was mobilized in Feb. 4, 2004, from NMCRC Charlotte, N.C., for the Truman. He says he’s never been happier than while serving aboard the Truman. We visited with many Sailors, including two recalled Reservists who are enjoying the good Navy life at sea. Personalman (PN) 1st Class Robbie Smith hails from Buford, S.C., and has been on the Truman for a year. His goal is to make chief and to continue to serve while making the world safe for his wife and four daughters. Yeoman (YN) 1st Class Rob Hudson was mobilized in Feb. 4, 2004, from NMCRC Charlotte, N.C.,

19 years and fondly remembers a command “Team Player” award he received in 1999 from Navy Cargo Handling Battalion (NCHB) 4. His role models are ET1 Mike Frey and Cmdr. Keith Crockett, and he’s proud to be “movin’ cargo!”

Back in Nashville, Tenn., we were privileged to ride with YN2 Jason Jackson, our driver for the weekend, and he told us about all the dedicated reservists he works with at the best Operational Support Center in the Southeast. This is his first experience with the RC and credits his mentor, YN1 Albert Johnson, with teaching him a lot. He’s not worried about advancement...he says...
With the beginning of 2005 we are presented with new challenges and many new opportunities. As our country continues to fight the global war on terror more of us are being called upon to contribute our knowledge and skills to help in this joint mission. We will all be given the opportunity to serve in some capacity and excel.

Knowing we may be called to duty at any time means we must be ready. I want to be sure all of our Sailors are prepared to stand up when they are asked support this mission. This means maintaining top physical condition and engaged in a fitness program, updating your medical and dental records, and taking advantage of all the training opportunities being afforded you and your family so you are ready to deploy. Check out the ombudsman section of this month's issue to see some very helpful tips for preparing a family for deployment.

In the coming year we will see continued “Force Shaping.” On many of my trips I am asked why do we need to take such efforts to reshape our Reserve Force. Chief of Naval Personnel Vice Adm. Gerry Hoewing said in August 2004, “The Navy is changing the way it approaches manpower and personnel decisions, and shaping its force to become more efficient and effective.” Hoewing stressed that this reduction is not about eliminating people, but rather about eliminating jobs that either do not need to be done specifically by Sailors, or do not need to be done at all. “This Force Shaping campaign is designed to get the skill mix right for the fleet by focusing on job requirements, not just numbers.”

How many of you have been to the Navy Knowledge Online Web site, www.nko.navy.mil to see where you stand in your 5 Vector Model (5VM)? The Professional Development, Personal Development and Leadership vectors each display the Skill Objects and associated tasks required of an individual in the chosen rating. Each task, when opened, features links to the associated learning event, as well as listings of related skill sets, abilities, unique knowledges and resources. NKO is also a great Web site to get many of the tools needed to prepare for the next advancement exam.

I strongly urge all of you to go to the NKO site and take advantage of all the unique tools to help further your education and your career. Many of you will be surprised how easy it is to submit the answers to completed courses and see how well you did immediately! Through the NKO website I recently completed the Fleet Business Course. This course is a real eye opener as to why we are making some changes and how they will benefit us in the coming years. I encourage everyone to take this course.

I want to see all of you move up in our Navy and doing this means hitting the books and taking advantage of any and all training opportunities made available. When a Sailor advances it isn’t out of recognition of the work they have done but acknowledgement of the work they are capable of doing.

A Naval Station Pearl Harbor Ceremonial Guard folds the National Ensign during a burial ceremony, held aboard the USS Utah Memorial, for Darrell Allen, a Pearl Harbor survivor. Allen’s grandson, Cryptologic Technician Operator 3rd Class Evan Allen of the amphibious assault ship USS Peleliu (LHA 5) interred the cremated remains of his grandfather, who passed away in April 2001, over the side of the memorial during Peleliu’s port visit to Pearl Harbor.

Darrell Allen was a Machinist Mate on the submarine USS Cachalot (SS 170), which was anchored at Berth 1, Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard on Dec. 7, 1941. The Cachalot was one of four U.S. subs in Pearl Harbor that day.

U.S. Navy photo by Photographer’s Mate 1st Class William R. Goodwin
First, I’d like to thank you for your service to our country. You have answered the call to duty and whether you are in Iraq, Afghanistan, or a family member at home, I know your call to serve has required sacrifices from each of you. Thank you.

My passion is working with volunteers to empower our Navy families to meet the challenges of a Navy lifestyle – it is the reason I volunteered to be one of the CNO’s two Navy-wide Ombudsmen-at-Large in 2000. I was on active duty in the Navy for 27 years and have been a Navy spouse for almost 14 years. My experience with the program began during my first command tour in the early 1980’s and continued as a volunteer in 1997 as the ombudsman coordinator at Naval Services FamilyLine.

Most of my comments will be directed to the spouse of the reserve member; however, the entire family must work together to ensure that it is constantly ready for a successful activation and deployment.

The Ombudsman Program

Each command should have a command ombudsman. Your previous Force Ombudsman, Yonna Diggs, was instrumental in strengthening the Reserve Ombudsman Program and in making training available to Reserve Command Ombudsmen. Your new Force Ombudsman, Desiree Tomlinson took over Dec. 4 and will continue that same outstanding service to the program. The command ombudsmen may be contacted at her E-mail, desireetomlinson@earthlink.net.

Your command ombudsman provides important information and referral services to you at all times and particularly in getting ready for a unit or individual deployments. The command ombudsman at your spouse’s active-duty command should contact you and provide information and referral services to you – particularly keeping you informed about the command’s activities. If the command ombudsman has not contacted you, contact them. Command ombudsmen can join my ombudsman network to get periodic information by sending an E-mail to Ombudsmen-subscribe@yahooogroups.com and they may unsubscribe at any time. Command ombudsmen, should receive the ombudsman journal from the Fleet Family Service Center (FFSC). They need to make sure they are on their FFSC’s E-mail distribution list.

Reserve families face different challenges during an activation or deployment. How well you plan to meet or minimize those challenges will be important to your family. One of the most important things a family can do is develop and maintain a “Constant Readiness Plan.” Such a plan will help them prepare for and manage a successful activation and deployment. The plan should cover all phases of an activation and deployment and list the areas that need to be updated for specific changes in your family – such as births, moves or changes in income. Some of which you have obtained previously. I would be interested in seeing ones you think are particularly good (nrafamilyoalnd@navy.mil). I have posted them online (minus personal information), and are available for use as a template. Your commanding officer or command ombudsman can contact your supporting FFSC, which can provide detailed information relating to all phases of deployment.

Resources for families:

Your spouse. Commands provide a lot of information for families to the active-duty service member. Make sure your spouse knows how important this information is to you and work out a good way for this information to be provided to you.

Your command Ombudsmen at your spouse’s reserve unit and active-duty unit are excellent resources. Be sure you are on their family distribution lists (E-mail, telephone tree, Command Newsletter, etc.)

Navy One Source offers assistance to married Sailors and family members, as well as, single Sailors with the most simple or challenging issues. The program can give information, advice and support on a wide range of topics that include: everyday issues, parenting and child care, education, relocation, financial and legal, deployment and return, midlife and retirement, international, work, emotional well-being, grief and loss. Navy One Source has the capability to translate over 150 languages. Sailors and military family members can order no cost resource material such as booklets, audio recordings and other material to help get the answers needed in the format desired. Is your family deploying? Learn more about the “Emotional Cycle of Deployment”, “Children and Deployment” or “Return and Reunion”. Questions about finances? Navy One Source offers CDs or cassettes with guidance from experts in the field of finance and investment. This information is at NO COST to Navy families!

Master Level Consultants answer 24/7/365 when you call toll free 800-540-4123, International 800-540-1233 or International collect 484-530-5914.

Navy One Source On-line: www.navyonesource.com

Master Level Consultants

Naval Services FamilyLine is a volunteer organization founded 1965 to help Navy families meet the challenges of a Navy lifestyle. Their offices are at the Washington Navy Yard. A free portfolio can be ordered from them with helpful information for Navy families. You may talk to a sea service spouse during normal working hours (Monday – Friday 10 a.m. – 1 p.m. EST). The Chairman of FamilyLine has been an Ombudsman-at-Large since 1985. Call toll free 877-673-7773 or commercial 202-433-2333. E-mail is nsfamilne@aol.com or check their Web site, www.lifelines.navy.mil/Familyline.

Fleet and Family Support Center. Keep the contact information handy for the FFSC in your Navy region. Make sure their information is available and you are aware of the resources and courses available. Ask your command to see if they can visit to discuss what they offer or see what they have available online at www.persnet.navy.mil/pers66/Pers66Web/Html/fssdir.htm.
Vice Admiral John G. Cotton
Commander, Navy Reserve Force

Vice Adm. John G. Cotton graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in June 1973 with a degree in Aerospace Engineering. Earning his wings in October 1974, he became a third generation pilot — his father was a naval aviator and his grandfather flew with the Lafayette Flying Corps in World War I. He was forward deployed to Japan from June 1975 to April 1978 flying the A-7 Corsair II with VA-93 aboard USS Midway (CV-41), and then served on the Commander Light Attack Wing U.S. Pacific Fleet staff at NAS Lemoore, Calif., from April 1978 to January 1980.

Becoming a commercial airline pilot, he affiliated with the Naval Reserve at NAF Washington in April 1980, and later flew with VA-2082, the A-7B augment unit at NAS New Orleans. He then transferred back to NAF Washington for RF-8G reconnaissance pilot training with VFP-6366 in February 1982 and served in the Navy’s last Crusader squadrons, VFP-306 and VFP-206.

Vice Adm. Cotton returned to VA-2082 in April 1987 and became Commanding Officer a year later. Moving next door to VA-204 in July 1989, he later completed FA-18 Hornet strike fighter and adversary pilot transition training in 1991. He commanded the VFA-204 River Rattlers from July 1993 to September 1994. The squadron received the 1993 CNO Safety “S” Award — completing 13 years of major mishap free operations. The squadron also received the 1994 Battle “E” award, the F. Trubee Davison award as the top reserve tailhook squadron, and a CNO Meritorious Unit Commendation.

He was Commanding Officer of NAS Keflavik 1066 at NAF Washington from October 1994 to September 1996 and received the 1995 Vice Admiral Stanley David Griggs “Excellence in Leadership” Memorial Award. In October 1996 he became Commanding Officer Navy Command Center 106 at the Pentagon and also served as an instructor at the Command Leadership School at NETC Newport, RI.

Vice Adm. Cotton’s initial Flag assignment was Deputy Commander Naval Air Force U.S. Atlantic Fleet, from October 1997 to September 1999 in Norfolk, VA. Recalled to active duty from November 1997 to March 1998, he served as Deputy Commander Joint Task Force Southwest Asia, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, supporting Operation Southern Watch and Desert Thunder.

He was again recalled to active duty from October 1999 to July 2000 as Deputy Director of Naval Reserve N095B and, in March 2000, was appointed by the Secretary of Defense to a three-year term as a member of the Reserve Forces Policy Board. In August 2000 he assumed duties as Deputy Director of Air Warfare N78B and, in October 2000, became Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations Warfare Requirements and Programs N6/N7R.

Personal awards include the Legion of Merit, Defense Meritorious Service, Meritorious Service, Navy Commendation, and Navy Achievement Medals. He has more than 4,200 hours of military flight time and is a graduate of Executive and Reserve Component Programs at the Naval War College, Naval Postgraduate School, National Defense University, Army War College, Harvard University and MIT.

In his civilian occupation, Vice Adm. Cotton is an American Airlines pilot based in Washington, DC.

Master Chief, Navy Reserve Force

Force Master Chief Thomas W. Mobley is a native of Atlanta, Ga. He began his Naval career in October 1977, attending basic training at Recruit Training Command, Orlando, Fla., followed by AE “A” School at Naval Air Technical Training Center, Millington Tenn. His first duty assignment was Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Detachment (AIMD), NAS Oceana in Virginia Beach, Va, maintaining H-46 Search and Rescue helicopters. At the end of his tour in 1980, he affiliated with the TAR community.

His first assignment as a TAR was NAS Atlanta where he initially performed maintenance on station TA-4J aircraft and later AIMD Avionics division and Quality Assurance division. During this time, he also received his initial qualification as a Naval Aircrewman on the Station C-12 aircraft.

In 1985, then-Master Chief Mobley reported to VR-50 stationed at NAS Memphis where he qualified in all three aircrew positions on the C-9 aircraft. He also worked in the operations department and as the Quality Assurance Chief. In 1990 he transferred to VR-57, San Diego, Calif, performing duties as Maintenance Chief and continued flying as a Crew Chief. During this time, his squadron was mobilized for Operation Desert Storm.

In 1992 he transferred to Fleet Logistics Support Wing in Dallas. While on Wing staff, he served as the Senior Enlisted NATOPS Evaluator, performing Crewchief evaluations for the C-9 and establishing the initial NATOPS requirements for the C-20 aircraft. Later, he performed duties as the Wing C-130 Maintenance Manager, overseeing the maintenance program for the C-130s.

In 1996 he transferred to VR-59 as the Command Master Chief. In April 1998, Master Chief Mobley graduated from the Senior Enlisted Academy, Class 80.

Master Chief Mobley assumed the duties as Commander, Naval Air Reserve Force Command Master Chief in February 1999. He was selected to serve as Commander, Naval Reserve Force Master Chief and assumed those duties on July 12, 2001.

He is entitled to wear the Meritorious Service Medal (two awards), Navy/Marine Corp Commendation Medal (two awards), Navy/Marine Corps Achievement Medal (two awards), Meritorious Unit Commendation, Air Force Outstanding Unit, Battle “E” Ribbon, Good Conduct Medal (five awards), National Defense Medal, Southwest Asia Service Medal, Armed Forces Reserve Medal (two awards), Kuwait Liberation Medal, and Pistol Marksmanship Ribbon. He has also earned his Enlisted Aviation Warfare Specialist and Naval Aircrew Wings.
Rear Admiral John P. Debbout  
Commander, Naval Reserve Forces Command

Rear Adm. John P. Debbout is a native of Green Bay, Wis. He attended Indiana University, earning his Bachelor of Science degree in 1972 and later achieved his Masters of Business Administration degree from Golden Gate University. He entered the U.S. Navy and received his commission in 1975.

His sea tours include division officer assignments USS Macdonough (DDG 39); Operations Officer onboard USS Julius A. Furer (FFG 6); OPS/Plans Officer on the staff of Commander, Destroyer Squadron Six; Executive Officer, USS Oliver Hazard Perry (FFG 7); Commanding Officer, USS Ensign (FFG 15); and Commander, Destroyer Squadron Six.

Shore tours include assignments as Deputy Commander, Naval Reserve Forces Command; Commander, Naval Surface Reserve Force; Deputy Director of the Naval Reserve on the staff of Chief of Naval Operations; Chief of Staff for the Commander Naval Surface Reserve Force; Division Director for Surface Programs Management Division (OP-0953) for the Chief of Naval Operations; the Surface Training and Administration (TAR) Placement and Detailing Officer (PERS-4170C) in the Bureau of Naval Personnel; Manpower, Personnel and Training Officer for Commander, Naval Reserve Readiness Command Region Six in Washington, DC; TAR Officer Community Manager (OP-130R), and Surface Programs Action Officer on the staff of the Director of Naval Reserve (OP-095).

In addition, Rear Adm. Debbout was the Commanding Officer of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center, Green Bay, Wis. with additional duties as Commanding Officer, Naval Reserve Centers, Oshkosh and Sheboygan, Wis. His present assignment is Commander, Naval Reserve Forces Command.

Rear Adm. Debbout’s personal decorations include the Legion of Merit (four awards), Meritorious Service Medal (two awards), Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal (five awards), the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal (two awards), the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal and other service and campaign awards.

Rear Admiral Jeffrey A. Lemmons  
Commander, Naval Air Force Reserve

Rear Adm. Jeffrey A. Lemmons is a native of Brownwood, Texas. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1979 and was designated a Naval aviator in November 1980. In 1981 he reported to Patrol Squadron Two Three (VP-23) in Brunswick, Maine, deploying to Iceland, Spain, the Azores, Bermuda, and Sicily during Cold War anti-submarine warfare operations. He also flew in maritime support for Operation Urgent Fury/Grenada Battle Group, Libyan, Syrian, and Nicaraguan surveillance operations. In September 1984 Rear Adm. Lemmons reported to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C., as a Naval intern where he participated in global war planning, multiple theater wargaming, and joint service policy development.

Rear Adm. Lemmons received a Reserve commission in November 1985; since then, his significant assignments include Commanding Officer, Patrol Squadron Six Eight; Executive Assistant to the Commanding Officer, Navy Reserve Patrol Wing Atlantic 0186; Commanding Officer, Navy Reserve CVN-71 0193 supporting USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN-71); Commanding Officer, Navy Reserve Naval Air Station Keflavik Iceland 0293; Commanding Officer, Navy Reserve Navy Command Center 106, supporting OPNAV N3/N5; and, Deputy for Mission Effectiveness, Navy Reserve Region Southeast, NAS Jacksonville, Florida.

During this period he also served in extended active duty assignments as Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) staff N88R, supporting the Director, Naval Air Warfare for programming and budget development; Commander, U.S. Second Fleet AS3T C2W Officer during NATO Exercise Strong Resolve 1998; USS Theodore Roosevelt Battle Group liaison officer to the Combined Air Operations Center, 5th Allied Tactical Air Force, Vicenza Italy during Operation Allied Force, the campaign to liberate Kosovo; OPNAV Naval Operations Group “Deep Blue” liaison officer to the Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; and, Director for Fleet Readiness, OPNAV N43.

He has proudly served with shipmates who have earned four Meritorious Unit Commendations, the Joint Meritorious Unit Commendation, the Coast Guard Unit Commendation and two Battle “E” Awards for excellence. He is authorized to wear the Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal (3), Joint Service Commendation Medal, Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, Kosovo Theater Medal, and the NATO Medal for Yugoslavia. He has completed the Naval War College and National Defense University Reserve Component studies curriculum.

Rear Adm. Lemmons has been a commercial airline pilot since 1985 with Eastern Airlines and American Airlines.
The United States Navy Reserve came into being March 3, 1915. Its forerunner, The Naval Militia, dates from 1888 when Massachusetts organized a naval battalion as part of its militia. A year later, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island organized naval militias. In 1891, the Office of Naval Militia was established. By 1897, 16 states had naval militia in one form or another.

Because of their colonial experience with the British professional armies, the early citizens of our country feared that a large full-time professional military force might be used by a strong central government to suppress their liberties. They preferred to rely on the part-time citizen soldier (the militia of the various states) for defense.

Officers and enlisted men from these militia served with the regular Navy in the Spanish-American War in 1898. In 1914, the Division of Naval Affairs took over the work of the Office of Naval Militia. In 1915, Congress passed legislation establishing a federal Naval Reserve.

By the end of World War I, about 30,000 Navy Reserve officers and 300,000 Navy Reserve enlisted people had served on active duty with the regular Navy at a wide variety of duty stations. About 75 percent of the officers and enlisted men who served on active duty with the Navy in World War II were reservists. During the Korean conflict, about 25 percent of the Navy’s personnel on active duty were reservists. In 1961, 58 Naval Reserve ships and air squadrons were recalled to active duty for the Berlin crisis.

There was no large-scale mobilization of Navy Reservists for service in Vietnam. However, Navy Reserve personnel served on active duty in Vietnam. In 1968, eight mobile construction battalions (Seabees) and air squadrons were recalled to active duty for one year.

Operations “Desert Shield” and “Desert Storm” (1990-91) again gave dramatic evidence of the commitment and capability of the Navy Reserve Force as more than 20,000 members from all communities were mobilized in support of combat and combat service support operations.

In the wake of 9/11, more than 26,500 Navy Reservists have been recalled to active-duty under the congressionally approved “partial mobilization,” which authorizes the President to recall up to 1,000,000 Reservists for up to 24 months of service. Today, over 60 percent of all U.S. personnel serving in the Central Command (CENTCOM) theater of operations are Reservists (representing each of the services). At any given time, nearly 28 percent of the Navy Reserve Force is on some form of active-duty operational support orders, seamlessly serving alongside regular military service members, coalition partners and DoD civilians.

As the Navy continues to align and transform its service to enhance warfighting wholeness and defeat the 21st Century enemies of freedom, the men and women of the Navy Reserve are proud and honored to “Re-Serve” our country.
Our Navy
Service At Every Level

Operational Support to the Fleet (as of September 2004)

There were 22,251 Navy Reservists serving on operational orders. That means about 28% of the total Navy Reserve force is providing fleet support through a variety of orders. Here's a breakdown.

- Inactive Duty Training (IDT): 6,688
- Full Time Support (FTS): 10,222
- Presidential Reserve Call-Up (PRC): 5
- On Active Duty (MOB): 3,584
- Active Duty Special Work (ADSW): 708
- Annual Training (AT): 577
- Active Duty for Training (ADT): 467

The United States Navy has accomplished much in its proud and storied history. However, nothing can be done without the hard-working Sailors who make up the Navy. Here is a breakdown of the Sailors of the U.S. Navy.

Regular Navy
Officers - 53,973
Enlisted - 313,742
Midshipmen - 4,300
Total: 372,015 (As of December 23, 2004)

Full Time Support
Officers - 1,817
Enlisted - 12,301
Total: 14,118

Drilling Selected Reserve
Officers - 18,199
Enlisted - 64,359
Total: 82,558

Individual Ready Reserve
Officers - 13,818
Enlisted - 52,267
Total: 66,085
Includes 5,260 drilling VTU members. Officer - 2,453; Enlisted - 2,807.

Standby Reserve
Officers - 2,409
Enlisted - 93
Total: 2,502

Retired Reserve
Officers - 55,846
Enlisted - 405,011
Total: 460,857
Includes 86,570 Enlisted Fleet Reservists

Data courtesy of Jim Russell, COMNAVRESFORCOM N1C1; Danfene Guichard, NAVRESPERSCEN; and, Dave Bonar, SPAWAR SC.
Ships of this category are commissioned vessels and are managed by Commander, Naval Surface Forces. They are commanded by either regular Navy Officers or FTS Officers and afford tremendous training and operational experience to Reserve Sailors. Reservists normally augment the active-duty crew, rotating during deployment cycles to support global operations.

**Guided Missile Frigates - Oliver Hazard Perry Class**

Frigates fulfill a Protection of Shipping (POS) mission as Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) combatants for amphibious expeditionary forces, underway replenishment groups and merchant convoys. The guided missile frigates (FFG) bring an anti-warfare (AAW) capability to the frigate mission. While operating as part of the Joint Interagency Task Force (JIATF) South in 2004, Navy Reservists aboard these ships served alongside active-duty Sailors during the largest drug seizures ever recorded.

- USS Wadsworth (FFG 9)
- USS George Philip (FFG 12)
- USS Samuel Eliot Morison (FFG 13)
- USS Sides (FFG 14)
- USS Estocin (FFG 15)
- USS Boone (FFG 28)
- USS Stephen W. Groves (FFG 29)
- USS Crommelin (FFG 37)
- USS Curts (FFG 38)

- USS Wadsworth (FFG 9) - San Diego, California
- USS George Philip (FFG 12) - San Diego, California
- USS Samuel Eliot Morison (FFG 13) - Mayport, Florida
- USS Sides (FFG 14) - San Diego, California
- USS Estocin (FFG 15) - Norfolk, Virginia
- USS Boone (FFG 28) - Mayport, Florida
- USS Stephen W. Groves (FFG 29) - Pascagoula, Mississippi
- USS Crommelin (FFG 37) - Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
- USS Curts (FFG 38) - San Diego, California

**Mine Countermeasure Command Ship - Avenger Class**

Designed as mine hunter-killers capable of finding, classifying, destroying mines in vital waterways.

- USS Avenger (MCM 1)
- USS Defender (MCM 2)
- USS Sentry (MCM 3)
- USS Champion (MCM 4)
- USS Gladiator (MCM 11)

- USS Avenger (MCM 1) - Ingleside, Texas
- USS Defender (MCM 2) - Ingleside, Texas
- USS Sentry (MCM 3) - Ingleside, Texas
- USS Champion (MCM 4) - Ingleside, Texas
- USS Gladiator (MCM 11) - Ingleside, Texas

**Coastal Minehunter Ships - Osprey Class**

Designed to clear mines from vital waterways, using sonar, video systems, cable cutters and a mine-detonating devices which can be released and detonated by remote control. The Osprey Class Mine Hunter is capable of conventional mine sweeping operations. They are the first large mine countermeasure ships built in the United States in nearly 27 years.

- USS Osprey (MHC 51)
- USS Heron (MHC 52)
- USS Pelican (MHC 53)
- USS Robin (MHC 54)
- USS Oriole (MHC 55)
- USS Kingfisher (MHC 56)
- USS Cormorant (MHC 57)
- USS Black Hawk (MHC 58)
- USS Falcon (MHC 59)
- USS Shrike (MHC 62)

- USS Osprey (MHC 51) - Ingleside, Texas
- USS Heron (MHC 52) - Ingleside, Texas
- USS Pelican (MHC 53) - Ingleside, Texas
- USS Robin (MHC 54) - Ingleside, Texas
- USS Oriole (MHC 55) - Ingleside, Texas
- USS Kingfisher (MHC 56) - Ingleside, Texas
- USS Cormorant (MHC 57) - Ingleside, Texas
- USS Black Hawk (MHC 58) - Ingleside, Texas
- USS Falcon (MHC 59) - Ingleside, Texas
- USS Shrike (MHC 62) - Ingleside, Texas
### The Fleet

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<td>Amphibious</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>USS Constitution</td>
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Lt. Cmdr. Samuel Delgado, Navy Recruiting's 2004 Reserve Diversity Recruiter of the Year, signs a visitor book at the September 11th Memorial in the Pentagon. Delgado, a native of El Paso, Texas, serves as a recruiter at Naval Reserve Recruiting Area Pacific in Los Angeles, Calif. He and eight other Navy recruiters and their spouses were honored during Recruiter of the Year week Nov. 29.

U.S. Navy photo by Photographer's Mate 3rd Class Joseph M. Bulivac
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ship Battle Forces</th>
<th>Local Defense and Miscellaneous Support Forces</th>
<th>Active In Commission</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>289</td>
<td>143</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aircraft Carriers</td>
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<td>Ballistic Missle Subs</td>
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<td>Guided Missle Subs</td>
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<td>Surface Combatants</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nuclear Attack Subs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amphibious Warfare Ships</td>
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<tr>
<td>Combat Logistics Ships</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support/Mine Warfare Ships</td>
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<td>Active Reserves</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic Sealift</strong></td>
<td>72</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The United States Naval Air Force Reserve is ranked among the best and most capable Air Forces in the world. Its 33 squadrons are equipped with the most modern aircraft and technology including the F/A-18 Hornet, EA-6B Prowler, HH-60 Seahawk, P-3C (Update III) Orion, the C-130T transport and E-2C, C-40, C-9, among others.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Location</th>
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<td>Golden Gators</td>
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<td>HCS-5</td>
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<td>HM-15</td>
<td>Blackhawks</td>
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<td>HS-75</td>
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<td>HSL-60</td>
<td>Jaguars</td>
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<td>VAW-77</td>
<td>Nightwolves</td>
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<td>River Rattlers</td>
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<td>Totems</td>
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<td>VAW-120 (SAU)</td>
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TRAINING SUPPORT AUGMENT UNITS

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<td>Meridian, Miss.</td>
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<tr>
<td>VT-21/22</td>
<td>NAS Kingsville, Texas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>VT-27/28/31/33</td>
<td>Corpus Christi, Texas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>VT-4/10/86</td>
<td>Pensacola, Fla.</td>
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COMMISSIONED UNITS SQUADRON ASSETS

CARRIER AIR WING RESERVE (CVWR) 20 SQUADRONS

E-2C Hawkeyes – 9
EA-6B Prowlers – 6
F/A-18 Hornets – 73
F-5 Tigers – 32

HELICOPTER WING RESERVE SQUADRONS

HH-60H Sea Hawks – 14
MH-53E Sea Stallions – 8
SH-60B Sea Hawks – 6
SH-60F Sea Hawks – 8
UH-3H Sea Kings (Utility) – 7

RESERVE PATROL WING (VP) SQUADRONS

P-3C Orions – 33

FLEET LOGISTICS SUPPORT WING (VR) SQUADRONS

C-9 Skytrain II – 19
C-12B King Airs – 5
C-20 D/G Gulfstream – 7
C-37A Gulfstream – 1
C-130T Hercules – 19
C-40A Clippers – 7
Admiral Vern Clark, Chief of Naval Operations said, "At the heart of everything that is good that is happening in our Navy is this: we are winning the battle for people, and it shows. We cannot have the Navy we dream about without having a Navy that captures the genius and the richness of all our people.”

The Navy is developing a Human Capital Strategy (HCS) that will provide a new framework to assess, train, develop and distribute our manpower. It is about shaping our force for the future – matching manpower to force structure to combat capability. Ultimately, our HCS is about putting the right person in the right job at the right time.

The HCS is replacing an antiquated process. As the Navy’s operational functions continue to evolve through changing technology and missions, the manpower, personnel, and training process has remained the same. The HCS is renovating the way we manage Navy end strength and support personnel. It is one strategy with many pieces.

Central to the strategy is the need to determine the true and total force manpower requirement. Does a job need to be performed? If so, who should do the job – an active-duty Sailor, Reservist, civilian or contractor? This will allow us to tailor our total manpower needs, expanding or contracting where it is required. We must change the work first...then change the work force.

The bottom line – the Navy is committed to the growth and development of every officer, Sailor and civilian. We are striving to be the employer of choice. Our goal is to provide a rewarding opportunity to serve the nation.

Central to the HCS is the Sea Warrior program, a component of the Navy's blueprint for transformation into the 21st century, Sea Power 21. Sea Warrior integrates the current methods of managing manpower, personnel, training and education into an integrated program that will deliver more flexible and improved growth and development opportunities to all Navy personnel. Sea Warrior will also equip Sailors with the necessary skills to perform a specific job and increase career latitude.

The Navy will continue to leverage technology to achieve efficiencies and savings in manpower. For example, by designing and building next-generation ships engineered with cutting-edge technology, the Navy can streamline the amount of work or reduce unnecessary work performed by actual Sailors.

Our HCS is in the developmental stages and will constantly evolve to meet the needs of our people and the 21st century Navy. New programs and incentives have been developed as we transform into the Navy of the future. Here are some examples. Many more will follow.

Some key force shaping programs and incentives that will contribute in the HCS transformation include:

- **Selective Reenlistment Bonus (SRB)**: Retention bonuses. Incentives like SRB and retention bonuses will ensure the Navy is attracting and retaining the highest quality personnel. For example, career sea pay rewards sailors for the rigors of sea duty and emphasizes the importance of sea-centric billets. For more information, log onto [www.bupers.navy.mil/navadmin/nav04/nav04260.txt](http://www.bupers.navy.mil/navadmin/nav04/nav04260.txt). Incentives are available for the following:
  - **Surface Warfare** - [www.bupers.navy.mil/navadmin/nav04/nav04259.txt](http://www.bupers.navy.mil/navadmin/nav04/nav04259.txt)
  - **Submarine Warfare** - [www.bupers.navy.mil/navadmin/nav04/nav04145.txt](http://www.bupers.navy.mil/navadmin/nav04/nav04145.txt)
  - **Aviation** - [www.bupers.navy.mil/navadmin/nav04/nav04101.txt](http://www.bupers.navy.mil/navadmin/nav04/nav04101.txt)

- **Assignment Incentive Pay (AIP)**: attracts career-minded Sailors to tough overseas assignments by offering monetary incentives. ([www.bupers.navy.mil/jass/aip.htm](http://www.bupers.navy.mil/jass/aip.htm))

- **Enlisted Supervisor Retention Pay (ESRP)**: a new pay incentive designed to retain senior enlisted advisors assigned to certain critical Navy enlisted classifications. ([www.bupers.navy.mil/navadmin/nav04/nav04233.txt](http://www.bupers.navy.mil/navadmin/nav04/nav04233.txt))

- **Perform to Serve (PTS)**: will balance overmanned and undermanned ratings and act as a quality-screening device of first term enlistments. ([www.staynavy.navy.mil/counselors_resources/content/PTS/PTS_NAVADMINS.asp](http://www.staynavy.navy.mil/counselors_resources/content/PTS/PTS_NAVADMINS.asp))

- **Blue to Green**: USMC Transition and the Navy Reserve is an opportunity for Sailors leaving the Navy to continue serving their country on active duty in the Army, Marine Corps or the Navy Reserve. ([www.bupers.navy.mil/navadmin/nav04/nav04233.txt](http://www.bupers.navy.mil/navadmin/nav04/nav04233.txt))

- **Enlisted Early Separation Program** (EESP)

- **Involuntary Release from Active Duty (IRAD)**: is a means to manage probationary officers who have not achieved professional qualifications on a continuous basis.

- **High Year Tenure** (HYT)

The goal is: A mission centric force that is effective and efficient.
A Navy that maximizes the value of service for all of our Sailors and civilians.
More effective work distribution across the work force.
To achieve a work / life balance.
To recruit and retain a diverse range of Sailors and civilians possessing a wide scope of knowledge, skills and experience.

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High Year Tenure (HYT) for E-5s will be lowered to reflect the value of advancement as a standard of performance.

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- **Enlisted Early Separation Program** permits Sailors in overmanned ratings the opportunity to leave the Navy up to twelve months early, opening billets for rising performers. ([www.bupers.navy.mil/navadmin/nav04/nav04131.txt](http://www.bupers.navy.mil/navadmin/nav04/nav04131.txt))

- **Involuntary Release from Active Duty (IRAD)**: is a means to manage probationary officers who have not achieved professional qualifications on a continuous basis.

The bottom line – the Navy is committed to the growth and development of every officer, Sailor and civilian. We are striving to be the employer of choice. Our goal is to provide a rewarding opportunity to serve the nation.
Pensacola, Fla. (NNS)—Citing the importance of continuing education to transformation goals and operational excellence, the Navy’s Chief Learning Officer, Vice Adm. Alfred G. Harms Jr., commander, Naval Education and Training Command (NETC), announced the Navy’s new Professional Military Education (PME) Continuum Nov. 18, 2004.

The PME Continuum integrates advanced education (beyond secondary school level), traditional Navy-specific Professional Military Education (NPME), Joint Professional Military Education (JPME) and leadership development.

It sequences learning opportunities with significant career phases, allowing for newer personnel to receive more analytical and technical training, while those more senior will be offered strategic and management-oriented learning opportunities.

“As Sailors become more senior,” Harms said, “education will provide more strategic perspectives, and develop more effective management and business practices. The leadership development will be more position-focused to align with roles across a career. Ultimately, from the earliest days of their careers, our Sailors and their leaders will know what professional military education is expected and required.”

Naval Administrative Message (NAVADMIN) 263-04 outlines the implementation strategy for the comprehensive plan, which will impact every Sailor in the Navy.

“Use our staff is aggressively developing flexible learning opportunities for the components of PME,” said Harms. “Implementation of the continuum is essential to the success of Seapower 21, and for the growth and development of our people to meet the challenges of today and the future.”

“Plan, which will impact the comprehensive PME will be a key tool for Sailors to further their education and meet the goals of PME. In fact, he said, statistics show a substantial increase in the number of people enrolled in distance learning over the last three years.

This distance learning is gaining steam from the grass roots of the organization,” Harms said.

JPME will provide understanding of the principles of jointness that underpin Seapower 21. Education in joint matters will enhance the ability of naval leaders to provide unique and complementary warfighting from the sea to joint force commanders. Timely completion of appropriate JMPE will be a key consideration in identifying future Navy leaders.

According to Harms, NPME will provide a broad, common understanding of the Navy and its full capabilities, and better prepare Sailors to effectively perform their missions across the full spectrum of naval and joint military operations. NPME will also be sequenced across a career, and address three core competencies of the Naval profession: military studies, professionalism, and national and global security.

NPME will also be incorporated into the Five Vector Model (5VM) for all Sailors, and will become a staple in both officer and enlisted accession training. The Center for Naval Leadership (CNL) has taken the lead, in conjunction with the Naval Post Graduate School, Naval War College, the Naval Historical Center, Naval Justice School, and the Center for Naval Leadership, which is incorporating this new education program for the Study of Professional Military Ethics at the Naval Academy, in developing a primary level course that will be implemented later this year. Content from this course will be used as the baseline for developing an intermediate level course for senior enlisted personnel. Officials hope to have the first intermediate course available by mid-fiscal year 2005.

Harms’ senior enlisted leader, Force Master Chief (FORCM) Michael J. McCalip (NETC), said the program is coming at the right time.

“The Navy is experiencing transformation everywhere,” McCalip said, “and providing a relevant PME program for all Sailors directly supports the Sea Warrior of the 21st century. We believe PME will provide us with a smarter, more agile force ready to meet every mission challenge.”

Distance learning, Harms believes, will be a key tool for Sailors to further their education and meet the goals of PME. In fact, he said, statistics show a substantial increase in the number of people enrolled in distance learning over the last three years.

“The distance learning is gaining steam from the grass roots of the organization,” Harms said.

Under PME, advanced education will emphasize the development of a technical or analytical knowledge base, critical thinking skills, an innovative mindset, and competencies to lead the Navy in the future. These education opportunities will include certificates, degree programs, and courses and seminars tailored to meet the professional requirements of all Sailors.

“We are transforming the way our Navy develops and equips the extraordinary men and women who choose to serve as members of the world’s finest military,” said Harms. “As our Navy becomes more high tech, our workforce will get smaller and smarter. We’re going to need critical thinkers and agile learners if we’re going to achieve the Seapower 21 Navy that the CNO envisions.”

For related news, visit the Naval Education and Training Command Navy NewsStand page at www.news.navy.mil/local/cnet.
### Enlisted Ratings

**Worn With Pride**


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<tr>
<th>Seamen</th>
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</table>

**Ratings reflect those currently active in the Naval Reserve Force. For information on available ratings, go to www.staynavy.navy.mil. For advancement information, see BUPERSINST 1430.16E online www.bupers.navy.mil.**

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**Medical**

- Dentist (DT)
- Hospital Corpsman (HM)
- Seaman (Seaman)
- Fireman (Fireman)
- Airman (Airman)

**Apprentice Training**

- BM: Boatswain's Mate
- CT: Cryptographic Technician
- EM: Electrician's Mate
- DK: Disbursing Clerk
- DC: Damage Controlman
- EM: Electrician's Mate
- AG: Aerographer's Mate
- AO: Aviation Ordnanceman
- AT: Aviation Electronics Technician
- AT: Aviation Electronics Technician
- AZ: Aviation Maintenance Administration
- PH: Photographer's Mate
- PR: Aircrew Survival Equipmentman
- BU: Builder
- CE: Construction Electrician
- CM: Construction Mechanic
- EA: Engineering Aide
- EO: Equipment Operator
- SW: Steelworker
- UT: Utilitiesman

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**Enlisted Ratings**

- BM: Boatswain's Mate
- CS: Culinary Specialist
- CT: Cryptographic Technician
- DK: Disbursing Clerk
- ET: Electronic Technician
- FC: Fire Controlman
- DT: Dental Technician
- AB: Aviation Boatswain's Mate
- AC: Air Traffic Controller
- AD: Aviation Machinist's Mate
- AE: Aviation Electrician's Mate
- AG: Aerographer's Mate
- AM: Aviation Structural Mechanic
- AO: Aviation Ordnanceman
- AS: Aviation Support Equipment Technician
- AZ: Aviation Maintenance Administration

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**Seamen**

- BM: Boatswain's Mate
- CS: Culinary Specialist
- CT: Cryptographic Technician
- DK: Disbursing Clerk
- ET: Electronic Technician
- FC: Fire Controlman
- DT: Dental Technician
- AB: Aviation Boatswain's Mate
- AC: Air Traffic Controller
- AD: Aviation Machinist's Mate
- AE: Aviation Electrician's Mate
- AG: Aerographer's Mate
- AM: Aviation Structural Mechanic
- AO: Aviation Ordnanceman
- AS: Aviation Support Equipment Technician
- AZ: Aviation Maintenance Administration

---

**Medical**

- DT: Dentist
- HM: Hospital Corpsman
- Seaman
- Fireman
- Airman

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**Apprentice Training**

- BM: Boatswain's Mate
- CS: Culinary Specialist
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- AC: Air Traffic Controller
- AD: Aviation Machinist's Mate
- AE: Aviation Electrician's Mate
- AG: Aerographer's Mate
- AM: Aviation Structural Mechanic
- AO: Aviation Ordnanceman
- AS: Aviation Support Equipment Technician
- AZ: Aviation Maintenance Administration
- PH: Photographer's Mate
- PR: Aircrew Survival Equipmentman

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**Construction**

- BM: Boatswain's Mate
- CS: Culinary Specialist
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**Seamen**

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**Medical**

- DT: Dentist
- HM: Hospital Corpsman
- Seaman
- Fireman
- Airman

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**Apprentice Training**

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### Reference

Worn With Pride

2005 Navy Reserve

SYMBOLS LEGEND
- HQ Readiness Command
- Naval Air Reserve Command
- Naval Reserve Center
- Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center

REDCOM NORTHWEST
- LA
- MN
- IL
- OH
- IN
- MI
- Akron
- REDCOM MID-WEST
- Youngstown
- Cleveland
- Detroit
- Saginaw
- Grand Rapids
- Battle Creek
- Grissom
- Columbus
- Cincinnati
- Marquette
- Duluth
- LaCrosse
- Green Bay
- Madison
- Milwaukee
- Great Lakes
- Forest Park
- Indianapolis
- Rock Island
- Peoria
- Decatur
- Evansville
- Orange
- Harlingen
- Baton Rouge
- Shreveport
- Little Rock
- Tulsa
- Oklahoma City
- Amarillo
- Lubbock
- Albuquerque
- El Paso
- Ft Worth
- Waco
- Austin
- San Antonio
- Houston
- NAR Ft Worth
- Corpus Christi
- Marathon
-eady Command
- Naval Air Reserve Command
- Naval Reserve Center
- Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center

REDCOM SOUTHWEST
- CA
- NV
- AZ
- GUAM
- HI
- Sacramento
- Reno
- NV
- Lemoore
- Encino
- Las Vegas
- San Diego
- Phoenix
- Tucson
- Honolulu
- REDCOM SOUTHWEST
- NAR Whidbey Island
- Everett
- Spokane
- Tacoma
- Portland
- Eugene
- Boise
- Central Point
- Helena
- Billings
- Pocatello
- Cheyenne
- Salt Lake City
- Denver
- Ft Carson
- Ft Richardson
- Bangor
- White River Junction
- Manchester
- New Haven
- Quincy
- Amityville
- Bronx
- Earle
- Glens Falls
- Albany
- Watertown
- Syracuse
- Horseheads
- Rochester
- Buffalo
- Ft Dix
- Brunswick
- Minneapolis
- Ft. Richardson
- Spokane
- Boise
- Tacoma
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- Lemoore
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**Warrant Officers**

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**Commissioned Officers with more than four years Enlisted or Warrant Officer active-duty service***

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**Notwithstanding the basic pay rates specified in this table, the actual rate of basic pay for enlisted members may not exceed the rate of pay for Executive Schedule Level 5.

** Subject to the foregoing footnote, the rate of basic pay for enlisted members in the pay grade of E-9, who is serving as Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy is $6,090.10, regardless of cumulative years of service computed under Section 205 of Title 37, U.S. Code.

*** In the case of members in the pay grade E-1, who have served less than four months on active duty, the basic pay is $1,086.00.**

“Tricare is becoming a fully integrated system that brings together the health care resources of both active and Reserve components,” said Maj. Janet Broome, Reserve component beneficiary counseling and assistance coordinator. Tricare, traditionally known as the health care provider for the active components and retirees, wants to ensure Reservists understand the coverage options available to them.

For over a decade, Reservists have been eligible for dental coverage regardless of their duty status. To enroll in the Tricare Dental Program (TDP), get an enrollment application by calling United Concordia (UCCI) at 1-888-622-2256, or contact the nearest Tricare Service Centers, a military dental treatment facility, or a uniformed services personnel office. Enrollment applications are also available on-line, at UCCI’s Web site http://www.ucci.com/was/ucciweb/home.jsp.

Since October 29, 2004 Reservists and their family members are eligible for the Transitional Assistance Management Program (TAMP) for medical coverage 90 days prior to member’s activation date and up to 180 days after deactivation. To be eligible for this care the member must be on active duty for 30 days or greater.

If Reservists meet any of the above requirements, they should call their local Tricare service center to enroll today. Tricare, which was formally organized into 12 regions, has now merged into three regions and three contractors resulting in better customer service, improved portability and access to quality health care. The map (right) is provided as a guideline to identify the service area.

Like most civilian insurance providers, Tricare has several options allowing members to choose the plan that fits them best. The three most common programs are Tricare Prime, Tricare Extra and Tricare Standard (formerly called CHAMPUS).
Tricare Standard

Tricare Standard is the new name for what has traditionally been known as CHAMPUS. Under this plan, you can see the authorized provider of your choice. However, having this flexibility means that care generally costs more. If space allows, treatment may also be available at a Military Treatment Facility (MTF) after Tricare Prime beneficiaries have been served. In some areas, Tricare Standard may be the only coverage available.

Advantages

• Broadest choice of providers
• Widely available
• No enrollment fee
• Service members may also use Tricare Extra.

Disadvantages

• No Primary Care Manager
• Patient pays: Deductible, Co-payment
• Not universally available

Tricare Extra

Active-duty members are not eligible for this coverage since they are automatically enrolled in Tricare Prime; however, their family members are eligible for this coverage. Individuals may choose a doctor, hospital or medical care provider of their choice from the Tricare directory. Anyone who is CHAMPUS-eligible may use Tricare Extra. Treatment may also be available at a military treatment facility, if space allows and after Tricare Prime beneficiaries have been served.

Advantages

• Co-payment 5 percent less than Tricare Standard
• No balance billing
• No enrollment fee
• No deductible when using retail pharmacy network
• No forms to file
• Service members may also use Tricare Standard.

Disadvantages

• No Primary Care Manager
• Provider choice is limited
• Patient pays: Deductible, Co-payment
• Balance - if bill exceeds allowable charge and provider is nonparticipating (up to an additional 15 percent)
• Service members may have to file their own claims

Tricare For Life

In addition to Tricare’s Prime, Extra, and Standard, the contractor offers Tricare For Life (TFL), a Medicare-wraparound coverage.

Tricare For Life Eligibility

• Medicare-eligible uniformed service retirees, including retired guard members and reservists
• Medicare-eligible family members and widows/widowers (dependent and parents-in-law are excluded)
• Medicare-eligible Congressional Medal of Honor recipients and their family members
• Certain Medicare-eligible un-remarried former spouses

Each Tricare program has its own eligibility and enrollment requirements. All eligible beneficiaries must be enrolled in the DEERS to be eligible for any Tricare benefits. Enrollment information is available by calling 1-800-538-9552 (Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.) or visit their Web site at http://Tricare.osd.mil/deers/default.cfm.

Enrollment for coverage is subject to...

• Location
• Eligibility category
• Specific program requirements

The charts on the following page provide cost shares for families using Tricare. For more in-depth analysis of the Tricare benefit as compared to other civilian health plans please visit the their health comparison site at http://www.Tricare.osd.mil/Tricarecomparisons/admin/index.cfm.
If the members already have other health care coverage, they may still be eligible for Tricare. However, they should inform their regional contractor and healthcare provider so their benefits can be coordinated and there is no delay in the payment of claims. Information on Tricare’s benefits throughout the new year is available through their new support programs listed below.

### Tricare Eligibility Questions
DMDC Support Office: 1-800-538-9552
1-877-363-6337

### Pharmacy Questions
1-877-DoD-MEDS

### Tricare Prime Remote Questions
(For those residing greater than 50 miles from a MTF)
1-888-DoD-CARE
1-888-363-2273

### Tricare Dental Program
1-800-866-8499

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active and Family Members</th>
<th>Tricare Prime</th>
<th>Tricare Extra</th>
<th>Tricare Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Deductible</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>$150/individual or $300/family for E-5 &amp; above, $50/$100 for E-4 &amp; below</td>
<td>$150/individual or $300/family for E-5 &amp; above, $50/$100 for E-4 &amp; below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Enrollment Fee</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian Outpatient Visit</td>
<td>No cost</td>
<td>15 percent of negotiated fee</td>
<td>20 percent of allowed charges for covered service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian Inpatient Admission</td>
<td>No cost</td>
<td>Greater of $25 or $13.90/day</td>
<td>Greater of $25 or $13.90/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian Inpatient Mental Health</td>
<td>No cost</td>
<td>$20/day</td>
<td>$20/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian Inpatient Skilled Nursing Facility Care</td>
<td>$0 per diem charge per admission</td>
<td>$11/day ($25 minimum) charge per admission</td>
<td>$11/day ($25 minimum) charge per admission</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retirees, Family Members &amp; Others</th>
<th>Tricare Prime</th>
<th>Tricare Extra</th>
<th>Tricare Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Deductible</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>$150/individual or $300/family</td>
<td>$150/individual or $300/family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Enrollment Fee</td>
<td>$230/individual $460/family</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian Copays</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>20 percent of negotiated fee</td>
<td>25 percent of allowed charges for covered service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient Emergency Care Mental Health Visit</td>
<td>$30</td>
<td>Lesser of $250/day or 25 percent of negotiated charges plus 20 percent of negotiated professional fees</td>
<td>Lesser of $512/day or 25 percent of billed charges plus 25 percent of allowed professional fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian Inpatient Cost Share</td>
<td>$11/day ($25 minimum) charge per admission</td>
<td>Lesser of $250/day or 25 percent of negotiated charges plus 20 percent of negotiated professional fees</td>
<td>Lesser of $512/day or 25 percent of billed charges plus 25 percent of allowed professional fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian Inpatient Skilled Nursing Facility Care</td>
<td>$11/day ($25 minimum) charge per admission</td>
<td>$250 per diem co-payment or 20 percent cost-share of total charges, whichever is less, institutional services, plus 20 percent cost-share of separately billed professional charges</td>
<td>25 percent cost-share of allowed charges for institutional services, plus 25 percent cost-share of allowable for separately billed professional charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian Inpatient Mental Health</td>
<td>$40 per day</td>
<td>20 percent of institutional &amp; negotiated professional fees</td>
<td>Lesser of $169/day or 25 percent of allowable fees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Activation/Mobilization Checklist

Required Documents for Your Dependents and You

A. PAY/DIRECT DEPOSIT/ALLOTMENT

- Voided personal check or deposit slip (displaying bank address/telephone, bank
  routing/account numbers).
- Bank account information (bank address/telephone, bank routing/account numbers)
  for each desired allotment.
- Copy of current mortgage(s) (with principal/interest/tax/insurance breakdown) and
  documentation of one month’s average utilities, OR copy of house or apartment
  rental agreement and documentation of one month’s average utilities.
- Copy(s) of current child support agreement(s).
- If [Medical Corps (MC), Dental Corps (DC), Medical Service Corps (MSC) (Clinical),
  Nurse Corps (NC)] certified copies or proof of the following:
  - Current license/certificate
  - Current BCLS, ACLS, PALS, etc.
  - Current demographic information if MC
  - Internship
  - Residency
  - Board certification in specialty or board certification qualifications.

B. SERVICE RECORD/PSD

- Certification of discharge/separation (DD-214) for all former periods of active duty.
- Your birth certificate or passport (for those deploying OUTCONUS).
- Birth, adoption or guardianship certificates for dependents.
- Social Security Numbers for self and dependents.
- Certified copy of marriage certificate for present marriage.
- Certified copies of documentation terminating any previous marriage (divorce/
  annulment/spouse’s death certificate).
- Certification of full-time enrollment for self and college-age dependents from school
  registrar.
- Signed statement from licensed physician for dependent parent/children over
  twenty-one years of age who are incapacitated.
- Current DON Family Care Plan Certification (NAVPERS 1740/6).

C. SECURITY CLEARANCE

- Certified copy of naturalization papers.
- Names/addresses of personal/professional references (minimum of 3 each required).

D. LEGAL

- Location of current valid will.
- Copy of current power(s) of attorney (business arrangements/tax filing/child care
  dependents medical emergency care/household goods and POV storage).
- Documentation to support potential legal issues, such as loss of college tuition
  assistance, loss of security deposit on lease, loss of employee medical benefits, etc.

E. MEDICAL

- Copy of most recent eyeglass prescription and extra set of eyeglasses. (**NOTE
  Contact lenses may not be authorized depending upon duty assignment.)
- Extra hearing aid/batteries.
- Documentation of significant medical/dental conditions not documented in military
  medical/dental records.
- Copy of prescription(s) issued by physician (or other documentation of approved
  medications). Minimum 90 days supply of medications.
- Documentation to support enrollment of exceptional family member in available
  Navy/ODD programs.
- Documentation of enrollment in TRICARE SELRES Dental Program (TSRDP).

F. PERSONAL

- Driver’s license (to support issuance of government license.)
- For those authorized POV travel, vehicle registration/insurance documentation.
- Documentation to support any claim delay and/or exemption.

** NOTE: If requirements listed above for Service Record/PSD and Security
Clearance are already reflected in your service record, you do not need to bring
additional documents.
In a gesture of respect and remembrance, U.S. Navy Cryptologic Technician 3rd Class Ryan M. King salutes his 2nd cousin, Robert D. Lieser, whose name is on the wall of the National Vietnam Veterans Memorial. Petty Officer King is assigned to Naval Security Group Activity, Fort George G. Meade, Md.

This issue highlighted the Navy Reserve’s efforts to prepare for a homeland invasion, almost 20 years prior to the attacks of Sept. 11. GulfTenOrEx ’85 brought together approximately 400 Reservists from the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps in the Pensacola, Fla., and New Orleans areas. The Reservists organized and trained forces to respond to the threat of attackers trying to seize areas near the Pensacola Naval Air Station. The exercise used the latest in war game technology, including the Military Institution Laser Evaluation System, which set off a small buzzer when a participant was tagged with a direct hit from an enemy rifle. Photos below of the GulfTenOrEx ’85 operation.
Navy Reserve Intelligence professionals are on duty and serving worldwide. More than 4,000 Citizen Sailors in the Naval Reserve intelligence community, are working for 31 supported commands, Navy and joint, and more than 180 Naval Reserve Command Intelligence Support Commands.

Since the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks, more than 1,700 Naval Reserve intelligence Reservists have been mobilized, representing 41 percent of the Reserve intelligence force. Naval Reserve Intelligence Command members have been mobilized to 117 Navy and joint commands in 150 different locations worldwide.

Intelligence Reserve professionals have averaged 110 days of active duty per person in 2002, and 80 days per person in 2003, providing reach back and forward support to the Global War on Terrorism. This personnel operation tempo is among the highest of any community in the Navy’s Reserve.

In addition to Reservists serving forward at supported commands, Navy intelligence professionals also provide reach-back capabilities for these same commands at stateside Joint Reserve Intelligence Centers. In other words, the commands are able to “reach back” to personnel on station at one or more of the joint centers across the country for intelligence production and support. These fully operational and secure facilities capitalize on virtual technological capabilities in collaborative intelligence environments.

They allow Intelligence Reservists to work with state-of-the-art systems to provide direct and real-time intelligence support, serve as stateside extensions of supported command intelligence staffs during mobilization, and provide continuity of operations capabilities for the joint intelligence centers of combatant commands.

Cryptology Specialists Skill Set Profiles

CTA (Administrative), CTI (Interpretive), CTO (Communication), CTR (Collection), CTT (Technical), CTM (Maintenance)

Our Key Customers: COMNAVSECGRU & NSG Commands, Joint Military Service Commands, National & Worldwide Agencies, Navy Fleet Commands, School Commands, Training Facilities

Intelligence Units

CNRIC Headquarters – Fort Worth, Texas
RIA 1 – Whidbey Island, Wash.
RIA 3 – New Orleans
RIA 4 – San Diego
RIA 5 – Denver
RIA 6 – Fort Worth, Texas
RIA 9 – Great Lakes, Ill.
RIA 10 – Minneapolis
RIA 13 – Jacksonville, Fla.
RIA 14 – Atlanta
RIA 15 – Norfolk
RIA 16 – Willow Grove, Pa.
RIA 18 – Boston
RIA 19 – Washington, DC
The roots of today’s Naval Coastal Warfare (NCW) go back to Vietnam. Inshore Undersea Warfare Group 1, as part of the Republic of Vietnam Coastal Surveillance Force, provided a Western Pacific Detachment that operated in the harbors of Vung Tau, Cam Rahn Bay, Qui Nhon, and Nha Trang in the 1960’s. Their mission then was not much different than today as noted in their Meritorious Unit Commendation. “Although operating in an environment where the United States Navy had virtually no past experience, the detachment personnel were instrumental in denying enemy forces freedom of movement within assigned harbors.”

Naval Reserve Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare (MIUW) units provide the sole capability for this mission within the United States Navy.”

NCW Reservists have been so successful in proving their worth that the Navy is standing up eight active-duty NCW units to aid in force-protection missions. The new units, comprised of about 580 active-duty billets will be organized into squadrons based in San Diego and Norfolk.

Their overall mission, identical to what mobilized reservists have been doing for the past 3 1/2 years: defending ships and shore installations in a port, mainly from terrorist attack. The new NCW units will complement the Mobile Security Force and report to Surface Force Atlantic and Pacific respectively. Reserve NCW forces total about 3,500 billets in 45 units.

As the program developed into one of the premier Naval Reserve programs in the last decade, the mission evolved “…to provide surface and subsurface surveillance in littoral areas throughout the world. Their secondary mission capabilities include communications functions, command, and control.

Harbor Defense units detected, boarded, and searched large numbers of suspect junks and craft, contributing significantly to the curtailment of acts of sabotage and the flow of enemy supplies.


Store Keeper 2nd Class Ed Sweatman takes a break during his 12-hour patrol off the coast of Fujairah in the United Arab Emirates where temperatures can reach more than 100 degrees Fahrenheit during the early morning hours.


U.S. Coast Guard photo by Public Affairs Specialist 1st Class John Gaffney


U.S. Coast Guard photo by Public Affairs Specialist 1st Class John Gaffney


U.S. Coast Guard photo by Public Affairs Specialist 1st Class John Gaffney


U.S. Coast Guard photo by Public Affairs Specialist 1st Class John Gaffney
One of the smallest and most specialized communities within the Naval Reserve is that of the NRF Explosive Ordnance Disposal Mobile Units (EODMU). These highly skilled Reservists provide several niche capabilities including force protection diving and underwater ordnance location, mobile communications, side-scan sonar and combat service support. Close management and oversight of the reserve EOD program by their Active Component counterparts have led to superb example of active-reserve integration.

The NRF EOD community is composed of four commissioned units, two on each coast. On the West Coast, and under the operational control of EOD Group ONE, are EODMU SEVEN and EODMU SEVENTEEN, located in San Diego, CA and Whidbey Island, WA respectively. The East Coast Units are EODMU TEN and EODMU TwelVE located at Fort Story, Virginia and Charleston, SC and fall under the operational control of EOD Group TWO.

The NRF EODMUs are composed of a series of specialized detachments and provide the following capabilities.

**Ordnance Clearance Detachments:** the heart of the NRF EODMUs, these detachments are composed of highly skilled members, competent in the areas of diving and handling of explosives. The primary mission is the location and disposal of hazardous ordnance, both on land and underwater. These detachments operate in teams of one officer and seven enlisted ordnance clearance divers (NEC 5339). Recent deployments have involved supporting force protection operations in the Fifth and Sixth Fleet areas of operation. There they searched the hulls of U.S. Navy ships for underwater ordnance.

**Area Search Detachments:** skilled in the operation of towed side-scan sonar on small craft and crafts of opportunity, this type of detachment’s primary mission is the location and reacquisition of underwater objects. Recently, the EODMUs and ASDs have been involved in the Navy’s development of an Unmanned Underwater Vehicle program to support force protection. Members of these detachments have been mobilized in support of the Sixth Fleet force protection requirements after the events of September 11th, 2001.

**Mobile Communications Detachments:** independently deployable field communications for integrated command post tactical and long haul communications in support of EOD forces in the field. They are capable of secure radio/telephone, satellite, photo digital imagery, GCCS-M and various clear voice communications. Members of these detachments have supported Operation Iraqi Freedom.

**Combat Service Support Detachment:** this detachment provides berthing, messing, logistical and limited maintenance support to EOD forces in the field, operating outside of normal base support. This detachment is composed of one officer and twelve enlisted and supported by four active staff members. It is the newest of the EODMU’s detachments, built as a response to much needed capabilities within the EOD community.

Mobilizations over the last three years have seen members of the NRF EODMUs deployed to Souda Bay, Crete, Sigonella, Sicily, Bahrain and beyond. Through the unique skill sets that they bring to the fight, these Reserves have made significant impact on the GWOT. The EOD community has been a leader in integrating and shaping their Reserve Component over the last two decades, which has facilitated seamless integration during these challenging times. Continued emphasis on FP/AT capabilities and GWOT will likely keep this small but effective community busy for some time to come.
Naval Mobile Construction Battalions (NMCBs) provide responsive military construction support to Navy, Marine Corps and other forces in military operations, construct base facilities and conduct defensive operations. Also known as the Seabees, they perform specialized construction, such as water well drilling and battle damage repair. In addition to standard wood, steel, masonry and concrete construction, Seabees work and defend themselves at construction sites outside of their base camp and convoy through unsecured areas. In times of emergency or disaster, Seabees conduct disaster control and recovery operations. There are four Reserve Naval Construction Regiments, 12 Reserve Seabee Battalions, and one Naval Construction Force Support Unit.

Reserve Naval Mobile Construction Battalions
Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 14, Jacksonville, Fla.
Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 15, Belton, Mo.
Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 17, Fort Carson, Colo.
Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 18, Fort Lewis, Wash.
Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 21, Lakehurst, N.J.
Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 22, Fort Worth, Texas
Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 24, Huntsville, Ala.
Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 25, Fort McCoy, Wis.
Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 26, Mount Clemens, Mich.
Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 27, Brunswick, Mass.
Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 28, Shreveport, La.

Reserve Naval Construction Regiments
3rd Naval Construction Regiment, Atlanta, Ga.
1st Naval Construction Regiment, Port Hueneme, Calif.
7th Naval Construction Regiment, Newport, R.I.
9th Naval Construction Regiment, Fort Worth, Texas

Naval Construction Force Support Unit
Naval Construction Force Support Unit 2, Port Hueneme, Calif.

A Proud History
The “Seabees” are skilled Navy craftsmen who build and defend the structures the Navy needs around the world. Their famous name and this logo date back to 1942, when they were compared to the highly industrious bee, which goes about its own work but packs a mighty sting when disturbed.

The regular Navy formed its first Construction Battalion in 1942. Seabees served proudly in World War II, building roads, bridges, airport runways and even entire bases. Seabees have served in almost every world crisis and conflict since then. The first Naval Reserve Seabee units were organized in 1948.

The Seabees are known throughout the Navy for their “Can Do” spirit. Their construction feats, such as providing nuclear power to McMurdo Station in Antarctica, are legendary.

Navy Seabees are not only builders, but also fierce fighters. They can carve a Navy base from the wilderness, then defend it until reinforcements arrive to occupy it.

When mobilized, almost 16,000 Naval Reserve Seabees report to their units to help pave the way for the regular Navy. They perform refrigeration and air-conditioning work.
Commander, Naval Expeditionary Logistics Support Force (COMNAVELSF) supports more than 3,100 Naval Reservists (approximately 250 officers and 2900 enlisted) in more than 120 Naval Reserve Battalions and Companies located throughout the United States. COMNAVELSF encompasses more than 90 percent of the U.S. Navy's Supply and Transportation Expeditionary Units. The Naval Expeditionary Logistics Support Force is organized into 14 battalions (12 Navy Cargo Handling Battalions and two Supply Support Battalions) with drilling detachments referred to as companies.

Naval Expeditionary Logistics Support Force (NAVELSF) is a Navy Reserve command organized and staffed to provide a wide range of supply and transportation support critical for peacetime support, crisis response, humanitarian, and combat service support missions. NALEVELSF consists of a full-time and selective reserve support staff, 12 Navy Cargo Handling Battalions (NCHBs), and 2 Navy Supply Support Battalions (NSSBs).

Navy Cargo Handling Battalions (NCHB) are Naval Reserve commissioned units tasked with loading and unloading all classes of cargo, except bulk petroleum. They are a selective reserve Advanced Base Functional Component (ABFC) unit of NALEVELSF and are capable of worldwide deployment in its entirety or in specialized detachments. The NCHB is organized, trained, and equipped to load and off-load Navy and Marine Corps cargo carried in maritime prepositioning ships and merchant breakbulk or container ships in all environments; operate in associated temporary ocean cargo terminal; load and off-load Navy and Marine Corps cargo carried in military-controlled aircraft; and operate an associated expeditionary air cargo terminal.

Navy Supply Support Battalions (NSSB) are a selective reserve ABFC unit of NALEVELSF, which provides warehouse and freight terminal support, Personnel Support and Services (admin, barbershop, laundry, ship’s store), mobile mail support, and Supply Logistics Information support.

**Units**
Supply Support Battalion 1, Phoenix, Ariz.
Supply Support Battalion 2, Quincy, Mass.
Navy Cargo Handling Battalion 3, Alameda, Calif.
Navy Cargo Handling Battalion 4, Charleston, S.C.
Navy Cargo Handling Battalion 5, Tacoma, Wash.
Navy Cargo Handling Battalion 6, Orange, Texas
Navy Cargo Handling Battalion 7, Great Lakes, Ill.
Navy Cargo Handling Battalion 8, Fort Dix, N.J.
Navy Cargo Handling Battalion 9, Columbus, Ohio
Navy Cargo Handling Battalion 10, Norfolk, Va.
Navy Cargo Handling Battalion 11, Jacksonville, Fla.
Navy Cargo Handling Battalion 12, Bessemer, Ala.
Navy Cargo Handling Battalion 13, Gulfport, Miss.
Navy Cargo Handling Battalion 14, Port Hueneme, Calif.

**Headquarters**
The Naval Special Warfare Operational Support Group is an Echelon III command reporting to Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command.

The mission of the Operational Support Group and its component commands, Naval Special Warfare Operational Support Teams ONE and TWO, are to provide a ready force of Naval Reservists available for mobilization in support of Naval Special Warfare component commands, as functional detachments or as individuals, through the effective administration, management, and training oversight of assigned Naval Reserve personnel.

The Naval Special Warfare Reserve Force Sea, Air, and Land (SEAL), Special Warfare Combatant-craft Crewmen (SWCC), and Technician Officer and Enlisted personnel that provide support to Naval Special Warfare Operational Commanders ranging from peacetime training and exercise support to combat operations.

Naval Special Warfare Operational Support Group

Naval Special Warfare Operational Support Teams ONE
(NSW OST-1)
Coronado, Calif.

Naval Special Warfare Operational Support Teams TWO
(NSW OST-2)
Little Creek, Va.

A U.S. Navy SEAL (Sea, Air, and Land) assigned to Naval Special Warfare Group One (NSWG-1) Det. 219 Reserve takes aim with an M-60 machine gun during live fire training at Camp Roberts, Calif. The detachment regularly conducts heavy weapon and field craft training to support forward deployed units. NSWG-1 Reserve Det. 219, homeported in Port Hueneme, Calif., is a Naval Reserve combat support detachment which provides support to active-duty Naval Special Warfare commands while forward deployed.

U.S. Navy photo by Photographer’s Mate 1st Class Arlo Abrahamson

Naval Special Warfare Combatant-craft Crewmen (SWCC) operate a Rigid-Hull Inflatable Boat (RHIB) from a forward location. The RHIB is equipped with .50 caliber machine guns and supports Naval Special Warfare Operations.

U.S. Navy photo by Photographer’s Mate 1st Class Arlo K. Abrahamson
Year 2004 In Review
A Recollection of images previously published in The Naval Reservist reveals the complexity of who we are.

January
Hugs await a father arriving home from duties with the United States Central Command during Operation Iraqi Freedom.
U.S. Navy photo by Photographers Mate 1st Class (AW) Gary Bonaccorso

February
Coast Guard Boatswain’s Mate Shannon Brewer, assigned to Naval Coastal Warfare Group One (NCWG 1) skillfully pilots inshore patrol boat in Ash Shu’ayah, Kuwait.
U.S. Navy photo by Photographers Mate 1st Class (SCW) Lou Messing

March
Storekeeper 3rd Class Edna Negron confirms her bearings in the land navigation portion of the combat readiness skills training at Cheatham Annex in Williamsburg, Va. The combat skills training was led by Seabees from the 20th Readiness Group, 22nd Regiment, Gulfport, Ms.
U.S. Navy photo by Photographer’s Mate 1st Class Jimmy Lee

April
The Navy NASCAR Team, featuring Casey Atwood, who drives the Number 14 Navy car in the Busch Series, along with the car, Fitz Bradshaw Racing Team pit crew member Lee Kinsey (pictured) and car co-owner Armando Fitz visited Naval Station Great Lakes to experience Recruit Training and signed autographs for students and staff.
U.S. Navy photo by Photographers Mate 1st Class Michael Worner

May
US Navy photo by Ens Dave K. Russell

June
A Funeral Detail solemnly and honorably folds the American Flag during a funeral for fallen Navy Reserve Seabees of Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 14 killed in Iraq.
U.S. Navy photo uncredited.
A Recollection of images previously published in The Naval Reservist reveals the complexity of who we are.

July

A makeshift altar is created for religious services held out in the field during Chaplain and Religious Program Expeditionary Skills Training (CREST).

U.S. Navy photo by Photographers Mate 3rd Class Paula Sato

August

Engineman 2nd Class Robert Looney and Engineman 2nd Class Joe Pearson stand watch on the north end of Al Basrah Oil Terminal (ABOT) in Iraq.

U.S. Navy photo by Journalist 2nd Class Wes Eplen

September

Lt. Matthew Stephens, dental officer for Naval Mobile Construction Battalion Two Three (NMCB-23) prepares to fill a tooth for a fellow battalion Seabee.

Stephens has been mobilized in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

U.S. Navy photo by Journalist 2nd Class Leslie A. Shively

October

Cmdr. James Armstrong of Naval Reserve Fleet Hospital Ft. Dix, instructs Senegalese emergency first responders on how to apply “moulage” as part of the West African Training Cruise (WATC '04), a humanitarian aid exercise conducted by Naval Forces Europe.

U.S. Navy photo by Lt. Mark Duehmig

November

Reservist Master-at-Arms 1st Class Mike Fisher, of Mobile Security Detachment Two One (MSD-21), hoists up mail delivered by U.S. Coast Guard personnel.

U.S. Navy photo by Photographer’s Mate 2nd Class Samuel W. Shavers

December

Capt. Anthony Rizzo, commanding officer NAS JRB New Orleans, shares in awarding the Navy Commendation Medal to WWII veteran Seaman 1st Class Willie Thompson nearly 60 years after Thompson saved the lives of two men who were drowning.

U.S. Navy photo uncredited.
**Active Duty for Special Work (ADSW)**
An additional period of active duty sponsored by a gaining command for periods up to 179 days. Travel may or may not be authorized for ADT; however, orders are always required.

**Active Duty Training (ADT)**
An additional period of active duty which may be authorized for training, schools, or gaining command support. The program provides the active duty forces with reserve support to facilitate emergent, unplanned and non-recurring, short-term projects, which cannot be accomplished with assigned personnel. Travel may or may not be authorized for ADT; however, orders are always required.

**Additional Flight Training Period (AFTP)**
Additional paid drills for Aircrews and Combat Aircrew training to attain and maintain flying proficiency. A maximum of 48 AFTPs may be authorized each fiscal year.

**Additional Training Periods (ATP)**
Additional paid drill periods authorized by Commander, Naval Reserve Forces (CNRF), for specific units/billets to support a unit’s specific mobilization mission. A maximum of 12 ATPs may be authorized each fiscal year.

**Annual Training (AT)**
A period of active duty Reservists are required to perform annually in order to achieve a qualifying year for retirement. Orders are always required when performing AT, which typically runs 12 to 17 days.

**Drill Pay Status (DP)**
Term applied for reservists drilling with pay, regardless of the type of participation or duties performed. One drill pay period equals four-hours of satisfactorily completed training.

**Flex Drill (Flex)**
Regular IDTs authorized by the Unit CO that are performed outside the normally scheduled drill times to allow Reservists to complete formal schooling or provide peacetime support. Unit COs may authorize a maximum of 40 flex IDTs per fiscal year. Unit members must sign Page 13 entries acknowledging the Flex Drill policy.

**Inactive Duty Training (IDT)**
Training typically done on weekends with two four-hour drill periods per day, performed at an individual’s normal drill site. No orders are needed for IDT. The purpose is to provide individual and/or unit readiness training.

**Inactive Duty Training with Travel (IDTT)**
Same as IDT except that travel beyond 100 miles from your drill site or home is authorized to perform training away from an individual’s normal drill site. Orders are required to perform IDTT.

**Incremental Drill**
Provides the opportunity for unit personnel to receive drill credit and pay for performing contributory support for their gaining commands in incremental periods until four hours are accrued. Gaining Commands may request up to 40 incremental drill periods per fiscal year. Unit COs will approve and provide written authorization for Incremental Drill and a NAVRES 1570/16 form will be used to document incremental IDT periods. Unit COs must endorse the form and forward it to the NRA for processing. May not be scheduled after the regularly scheduled drill.

**Non-pay Status (NP)**
Term applied for reservists drilling without pay.

**Presidential Selected Reserve Call-Up (PSRC)**
Often called Presidential Recall, this is a recall to active duty for up to 270 days, by order of the President of the United States. Orders are required.

**Readiness Management Periods (RMP)**
Additional paid drills used to support day-to-day unit operation and accomplish unit administration, training preparation, support activities, and maintenance functions. RMP cannot be performed on the same day as any other IDT and only one RMP may be credited per day. A maximum of 24 RMPs may be authorized each fiscal year.

**Rescheduled Drill (RS)**
Regular IDTs performed on a different date or at a different location from the published unit IDT schedule. This could be due to an AT/ADT conflict or to accomplish specific training for the “needs of the Navy.”

**Volunteer Training Unit (VTU)**
Unit where members perform scheduled drills, correspondence courses and optional annual training in a non-pay status to attain retirement points.
The Sailor’s Creed

I am a United States Sailor.

I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America and I will obey the orders of my superiors.

I represent the fighting spirit of Navy bluejackets who have gone before me to defend freedom and democracy around the world.

I proudly serve my country's Navy combat team with honor, commitment and courage.

I am committed to excellence and the fair treatment of all.

The Naval Reservist’s Creed

I serve voluntarily in the service of my choice, the United States Navy.

I serve willingly, because it is my privilege as well as my duty to serve my country.

I serve with pride, because of the heritage passed down to me by our long line of proud naval volunteers.

I serve with dignity, because I know that to associates among the civilian population, I am the Navy.

I serve with honor, because the Navy's honor is mine to cherish and guard.

I serve with confidence, because I am certain of the ability of my naval leaders and the future of the Navy.

I serve with fellowship, because I am secure in the unique and splendid comradeship of the Navy.

I ask only that I be given, by my country and my fellow citizens, the opportunity to better prepare myself and to serve in the defense of our beloved nation.

Amen

Oath of Enlistment

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to regulations and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. So help me God.

The “Lone Sailor” bronze statue is the creation of Stanley Bleifeld, U.S. Navy Memorial’s official sculptor and WWII veteran. He was selected by a board of recognized art authorities from a field of 36 sculptors over a six month, nationwide search. Like many other talented artists of the time, he was assigned as an illustrator for Navy training manuals. The bronze for The “Lone Sailor” was mixed with artifacts from eight U.S. Navy ships.

Unveiled at the formal dedication of the Memorial on October 13, 1987 – on the anniversary of the Navy’s birthday.

The “Lone Sailor” material courtesy of the U.S. Naval Memorial.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
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<td>Huntington, W.Va.</td>
<td>(202) 294-7017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisburg, Pa.</td>
<td>(570) 893-6665</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ebensburg, Pa.</td>
<td>(570) 407-1086</td>
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<td>Worchester, Mass.</td>
<td>(508) 259-7103</td>
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<td>White River Junction, Wt.</td>
<td>(603) 537-8023</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horseheads, N.Y.</td>
<td>(607) 494-8397</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reading, Pa.</td>
<td>(717) 394-5898</td>
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<td>Richmond, Va.</td>
<td>(804) 833-2882</td>
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<td>Roanoke, Va.</td>
<td>(540) 309-2563</td>
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<td>Washinton, D.C.</td>
<td>(202) 391-6907</td>
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<td>Wilmington, Del.</td>
<td>(919) 993-6154</td>
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<td>Asheville, N.C.</td>
<td>(207) 887-8023</td>
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<td>Atlanta, Ga.</td>
<td>(770) 722-4392</td>
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<td>Charlotte, N.C.</td>
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<td>(910) 287-8670</td>
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<td>Akron, Ohio</td>
<td>(330) 835-0182</td>
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<td>Austin, Texas</td>
<td>(512) 797-2250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baton Rouge, La.</td>
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<td>Grand Rapids, Mich.</td>
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<td>Grinnell, Iowa</td>
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<td>Billings, Mont.</td>
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<td>Fargo, N.D.</td>
<td>(701) 255-2899</td>
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<td>Fort Carson, Colo.</td>
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<td>Portland, Ore.</td>
<td>(503) 867-1654</td>
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<td>Salt Lake City, Utah</td>
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<td>Sioux Falls, S.D.</td>
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<td>Spokane, Wash.</td>
<td>(509) 979-2960</td>
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<td>Tacoma, Wash.</td>
<td>(253) 443-6445</td>
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<td>Naval Air Stations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annapolis, Md.</td>
<td>(301) 289-3200</td>
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<td>Patuxent River, Md.</td>
<td>(410) 274-3300</td>
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<td>Naval Air Reserve Center</td>
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<td>San Diego, Calif.</td>
<td>(619) 545-2632</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whidbey Island, Wash.</td>
<td>(360) 257-2922</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willow Grove, Pa.</td>
<td>(215) 443-6445</td>
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**Naval Reserve Intelligence Command**

- Reserve Intelligence Command Headquarters
- Reserve Intelligence Area One
- Reserve Intelligence Area Three

**Naval Reserve Intelligence Three**

- New Orleans, La.
- San Diego, Calif.
- Seattle, Wash.
- Washington, D.C.
- Springfield, Mass.
- Jacksonville, Fla.
- Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

**Naval Reserve Intelligence Four**

- San Diego, Calif.
- Los Angeles, Calif.
- San Francisco, Calif.
- Seattle, Wash.
- Portland, Ore.
- Norfolk, Va.
- Charleston, S.C.
- Baltimore, Md.
- New York, N.Y.
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- Annapolis, Md.
- San Diego, Calif.
- San Francisco, Calif.
Name: Ronald Gilkey  
Rank: Gunners Mate 2nd Class  
Reserve Unit: REDCOM Northeast

HARD CHARGING AND DEEPLY COMMITTED
If he’s not 240 feet under water, you may find Ron at 600 feet above sea level rappelling down a cliff, or at 14,000 feet free-falling to the earth below. It was after skydiving out of a civilian airplane, that Ron first learned he could become a diver for the Naval Reserve, where there’s a level of camaraderie, commitment, excitement, and purpose that you just can’t find anywhere else.