

CHAPTER 10

UNIFORMS AND FORMATIONS

You shall wear your uniforms properly as described in these regulations. Naval personnel must present a proud and professional appearance that will reflect positively on the individual, the Navy, and the United States. The uniforms of the United States Navy and the indications of rank and specialty displayed thereon, are but outward symbols of naval organization and military rank or rating. As such, the Navy uniform is a visibly important element in the morale, pride, discipline and effectiveness of the organization.

—U.S. Navy Uniform Regulations, NAVPERS 15665

Today's Navy has narrowed the gap between men's and women's career paths. Women now perform many of the same tasks and have the same specialties as their male counterparts. These changes caused Navy uniform policy to change, bringing the uniforms of both men and women more closely in line with each other. Navy uniforms are distinctive visual evidence of the authority and responsibility vested in their wearer by the United States.

Because Navy ways are new to you, many questions probably have crossed your mind, such as, "What is that officer's rank"? "What does that petty officer's insignia mean"? "What does that pin stand for"? This chapter explains officer grades; precedence; authority; the enlisted rating structure; and how to wear, mark, and exchange uniforms.

The United States Navy has had a basic uniform policy for many years. The purpose of the uniform policy is to ensure that naval personnel have attractive, distinctive, and practical uniforms. *U.S. Navy Uniform Regulations*, NAVPERS 15665, provides the basic naval uniform policy. You can download the *U.S. Navy Uniform Regulations* from the BUPERS homepage at www.bupers.navy.mil. When you get to this page, select the "services" button and look under "uniform matters."

WEARING THE UNIFORM

Learning Objective: When you finish this chapter, you will be able to—

- Recognize uniform components.
- Identify the proper procedures for wearing uniforms.

Your dress and conduct should always reflect credit

upon yourself, the Navy, and the United States. It should be a matter of personal pride to present the best possible appearance in **your** manner of dress and grooming.

You are given a complete issue of regulation clothing when you enter the Navy. The maintenance of your uniform and the replacement of articles of clothing are **your** responsibility. You cannot use the excuse, "I have nothing fit to wear," or "I'm out of clean uniforms."

ENLISTED MEN

Look at figures 10-1 and 10-2. Here, most enlisted (E-6 and below) men's uniforms are shown. Uniforms must be tailored according to the specifications in the following paragraphs:

The dress blue and dress white jumpers must hang straight and be the same length. The sleeves of the dress white jumper are cut square at the cuff openings.

The **dress white trousers** have a zipper front and are the same length as the blue trousers. A white belt with a regulation buckle is worn with the white uniform. The belt should be of the same fabric as the uniform.

The **neckerchief** is 36 inches square and made of black silk, acetate, or other suitable material. It is folded diagonally to form a triangle, then rolled (fig.10-3) and placed around the neck under the collar. It is tied (fig. 10-4) in a square knot with both ends of equal length and falling naturally. The upper edge of the knot must be even with the lowermost point of the collar opening. Neckerchiefs are worn with both the dress blue and the dress white uniforms. (**NOTE:** For enlisted women neckerchiefs are worn with dress white uniform only.)

Dress blue and dress white jumpers. The dress

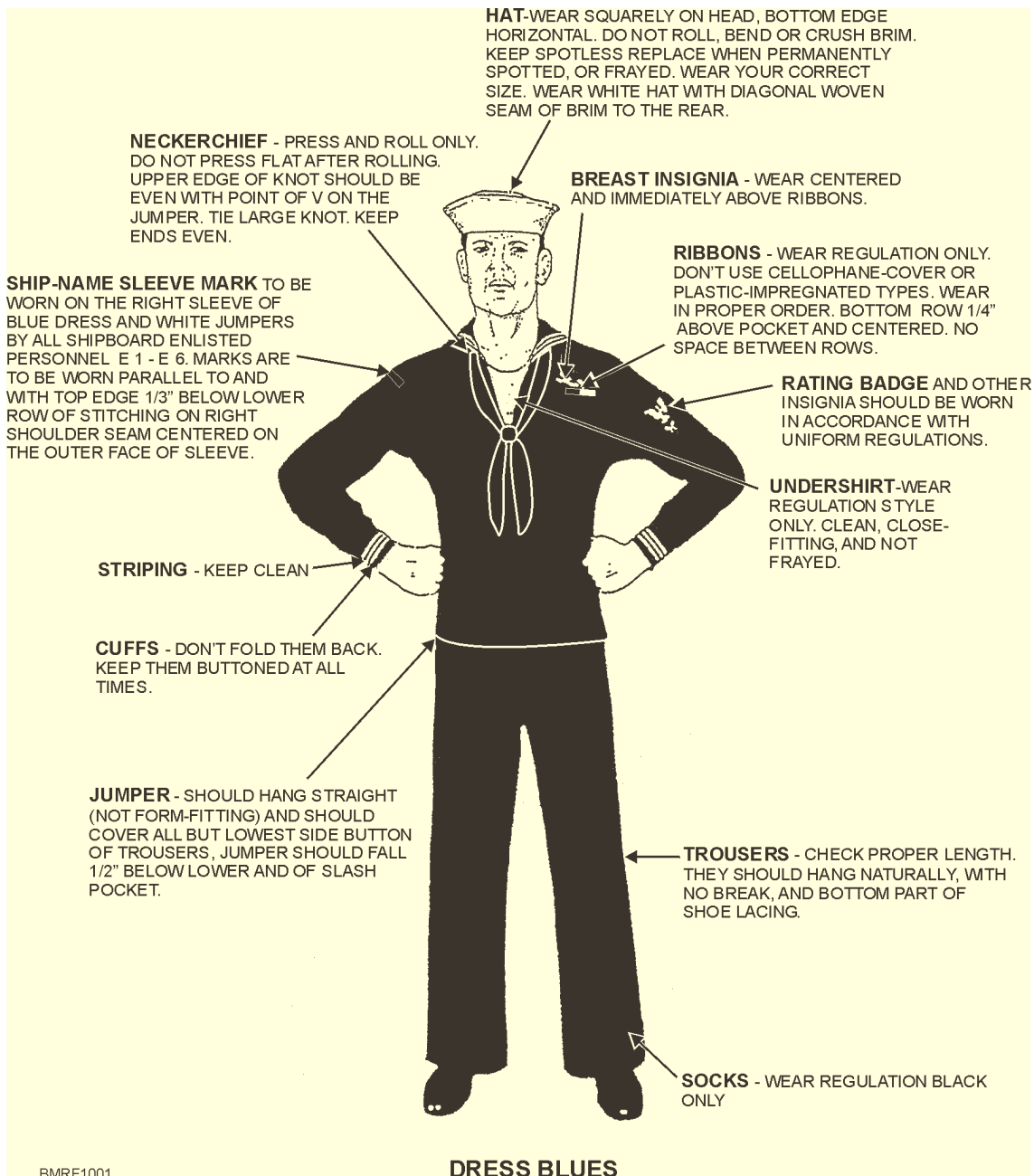


Figure 10-1.—Proper wearing of uniforms.

blue jumper should hang straight and be long enough to cover all but the lowest button of the 13-button broadfall front trousers. Sleeves have two button cuffs, the edges of which reaches to the knuckles when the cuffs are unbuttoned. The collar has three stripes of white tape (piping). The dress blue trousers are plain and cuffless and have a 13-button broadfall front. The old story that the 13 buttons represent the 13 original colonies is false.

Government-issue dress blue jumpers and trousers are made of wool serge. The dress white jumpers and trousers are made of a polyester material designated certified Navy twill.

Dungarees and winter working blues. Dungarees and winter working blues are considered to be the working uniforms. Dungarees consist of a blue

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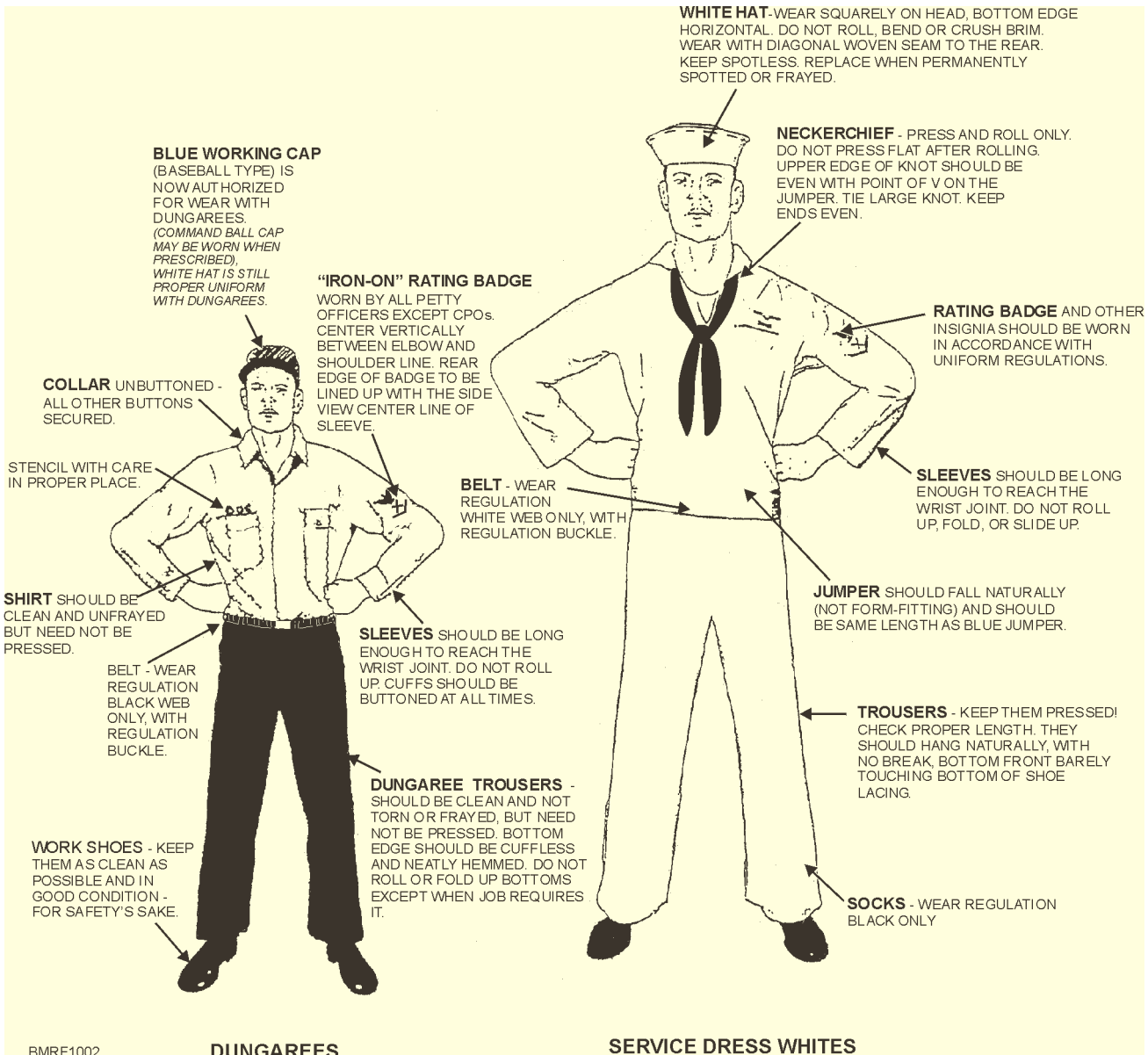


Figure 10-2.—Proper wearing of uniforms (continued).

chambray shirt and blue denim trousers. Command or navy ball caps are only authorized for use with dungarees. The winter working blue uniform consists of blue winter shirt and blue trousers. Enlisted men E-6 and below have the option of wearing the garrison cap instead of the white hat with the winter working blue uniform (command ball cap may be authorized as with dungarees and worn within unit premises or working areas). Both uniforms are to be worn in working spaces where other uniforms would be unsafe, inconvenient, or would become excessively soiled.

Shoes. Black dress shoes and black socks are worn with all uniforms. Shoes may be of leather or a synthetic material with a plain toe.

Peacoat. The peacoat is a blue winter-weight coat that may be prescribed with an appropriate winter uniform. It is an easy-fitting, double-breasted coat with a convertible collar. The peacoat should reach the hips. The sleeves should reach to about three fourths of the distance from the wrist to the knuckles of the hand when the arms hang naturally at the sides. The peacoat must

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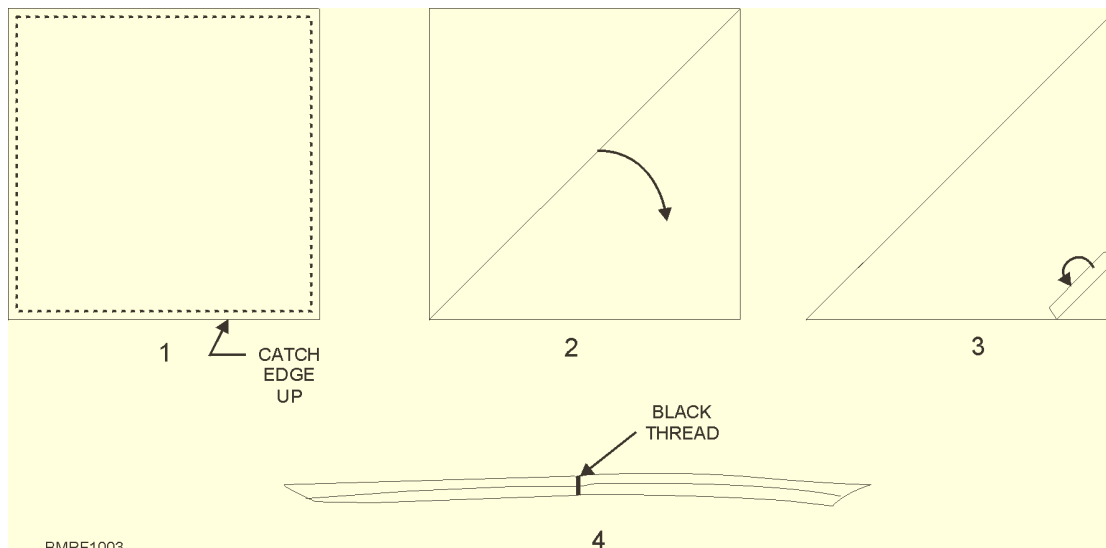


Figure 10-3.—Rolling the neckerchief.

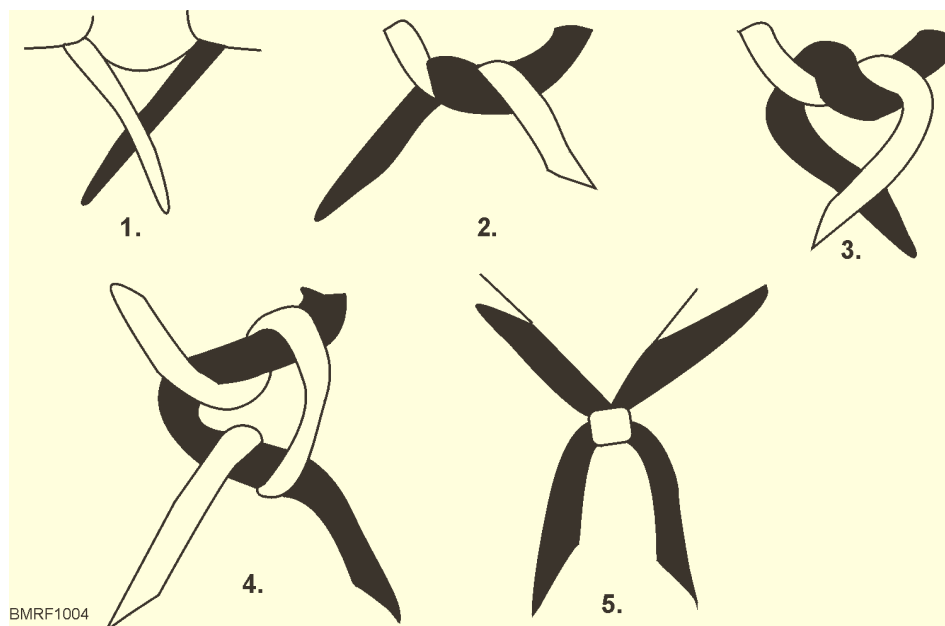


Figure 10-4.—Tying the neckerchief.

be worn buttoned with the three lower buttons on the right side. In foul weather, the coat may be buttoned to the neck.

All-weather coat. A black, single, breasted, beltless, water-repellant coat. It's made from 65% polyester and 35% cotton poplin fabric. The coat has epaulets, tabs on the cuffs, and a zip-out lining. Women's coats button to the left and men's coats button to the right. When worn, button all the buttons except

the collar button (in bad weather, the collar button may be buttoned). When wearing the all-weather coat, a clear plastic, combination cap rain cover may be worn.

Blue working jacket. The blue working jacket is made of navy blue material. It is fully lined with a zipper front. Two military organization patches may be worn on the jacket on an optional basis, subject to the following restrictions:

Student Notes:

- The patch of the command to which you are assigned must be centered on the left breast.
- A second unit patch of your choice, acceptable to the command, will be centered on the right breast.

The blue working jacket may be worn with the dungarees uniform.

Hat. The white hat should be worn squarely on the head, as shown in figure 10-1.

Medals. Large medals may be prescribed for wear with the dress blue jumper for special occasions, such as change of command or formal inspections. Medals and neckerchief may be prescribed for wear with the dress white jumper. When large medals are worn with either uniform, the uniform is called *full dress*.

ENLISTED WOMEN

Enlisted (E-6 and below) women's uniforms and their proper wear are shown in figures 10-5 and 10-6 (not all uniforms are shown). Uniforms must be tailored according to the specifications in the following paragraphs:

Service dress blues. The enlisted women's service dress blues (fig. 10-5) is worn with ribbons. The necktie or necktab is worn with the outer edges parallel to the outer edges of the collar. An equal amount of the necktab should show on each side of the collar. For prescribed (required) and optional items, refer to NAVPERS 15665.

Full dress blue. The full dress blue uniform is the same as the service dress blue uniform. Large medals and ribbons are worn (fig. 10-5) with this uniform.

Dress white jumper. The enlisted women's dress white jumper (fig. 10-6). The jumper should fit comfortably with no binding. The sleeves will have inverted creases at the inside and outside edge, hang straight, and be long enough to cover the wristbone. The bottom of the jumper should be loose fitting at the hips. Normally, a white belted skirt is worn with the dress white jumper. However, white jumper slacks can be worn with the dress white jumper. (**NOTE:** When white jumper slacks are used with the white jumper, the hem of the jumper should fall to within 1 inch above the bottom of the pocket opening of the slacks.) The slacks have side seam pockets and inverted creases. The slacks

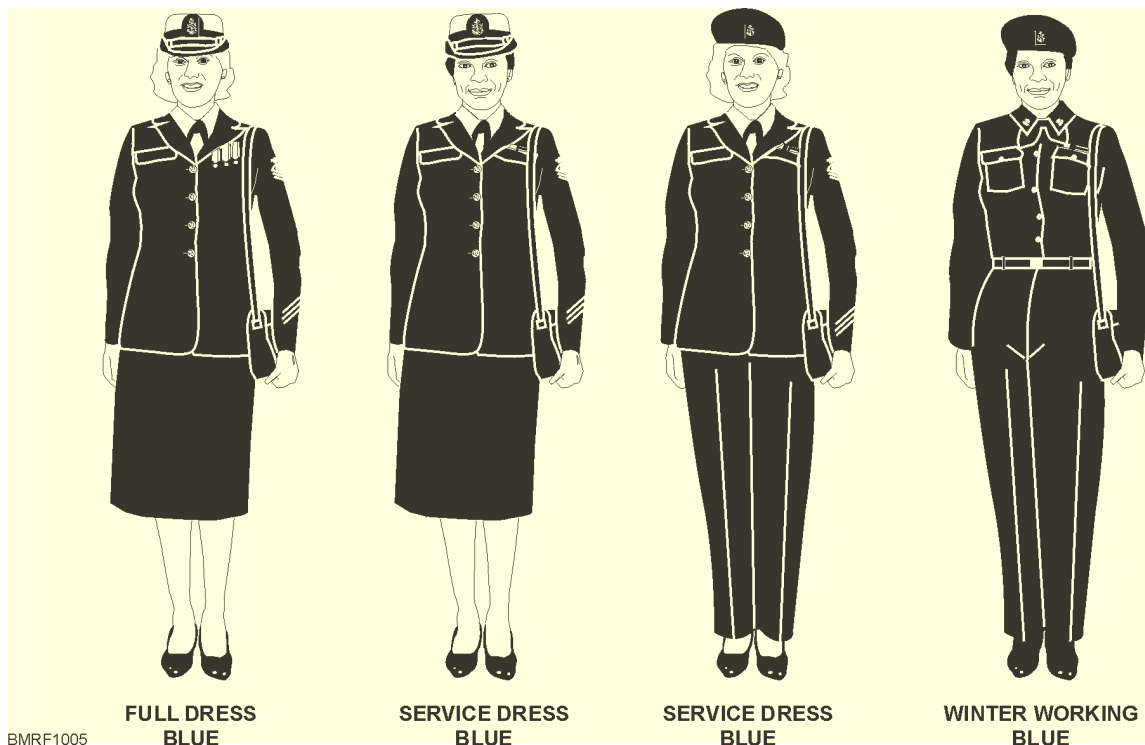


Figure 10-5.—Enlisted women's uniforms.

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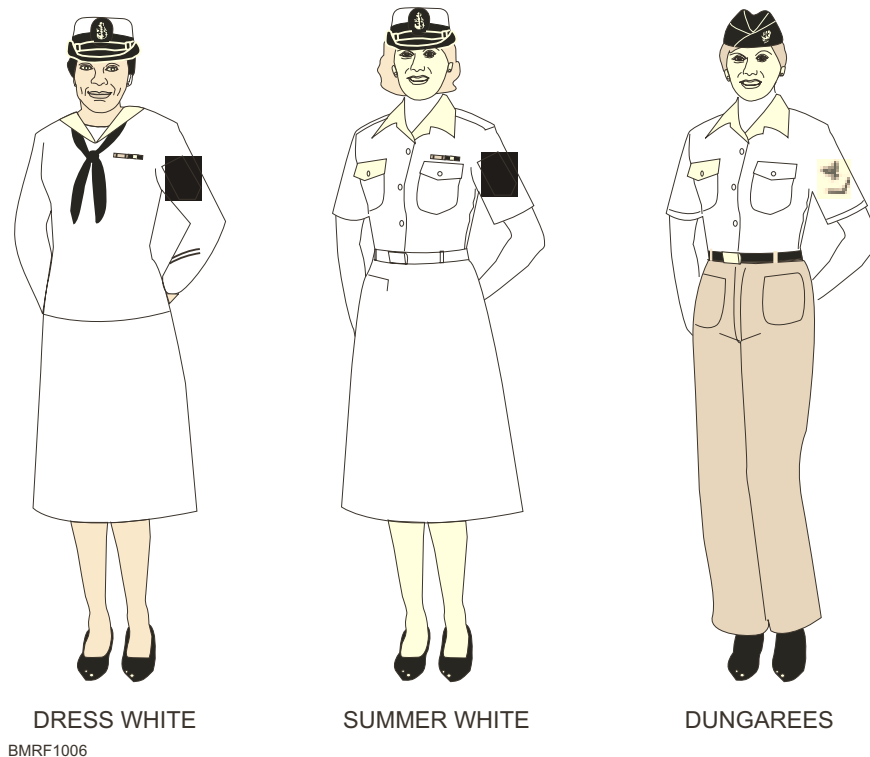


Figure 10-6.—Enlisted women's uniforms (continued).

should cover the shoes at the heel by 1 inch.

Working uniforms. Working uniforms consist of belted blue slacks or skirt and blue winter shirt. Dungarees (fig. 10-6) are also authorized. Black socks, a garrison cap, black service shoes, and a black handbag may be worn with each. Command ball caps, berets, and the blue cardigan are other items that may be prescribed.

Shoes. Black dress shoes are pumps made of smooth leather, calf, or synthetic leather. They will be of plain design with closed heels and toes. The heels will be no higher than 2 5/8 inches nor less than 5/8 inch when measured from the forward edge of the heel. Wedge heels are not authorized. The black service shoes will be laced leather or synthetic oxfords with one line of black stitching around the top of the toe.

Hat. The combination hat may be worn with all dress uniforms. It is oval in shape, with a stiffened crown. The brim is rolled at the sides and straight in front and back. The hat is worn with a detachable white hat cover. Enlisted women E-6 and below may wear the garrison cap as an option with blues only when wearing the black v-neck sweater instead of the service dress

blue coat. As with the enlisted male E-6 and below, command or navy ball caps are only authorized with dungaree uniforms.

UNIFORM OF THE DAY

The uniform of the day is that uniform prescribed by proper authority to be worn on occasions such as work, liberty, and inspections. The prescribed uniform of the day is published in the Plan of the Day or the Plan of the Week. Wear your uniform with pride in self, the Navy, and the United States.

REVIEW 1 QUESTIONS

- Q1. What is the length of the dress blue jumper for men?
- Q2. What uniform should enlisted women E-1 through E-6 wear with the black silk neckerchief?

Student Notes:

Q3. When wearing a peacoat over a dress blue jumper uniform, the uniform collar should be—

Q4. When added to a service dress white uniform, what uniform component makes the service dress white uniform a full dress uniform?

PROPER CARE OF UNIFORMS

Learning Objectives: When you finish this chapter, you will be able to—

- Identify the methods for caring for and maintaining uniforms to include marking enlisted clothing and transferring clothing.
- Identify the contents and layout of the seabag.
- Identify the uniform components that can be worn with civilian clothes and recognize the rules for wearing civilian clothes.

All Navy personnel must maintain their full requirement of authorized uniforms and are forbidden to possess or wear unauthorized uniforms. Division officers are required to inspect the uniforms of all nonrated personnel at regular intervals. The purpose of the inspection is to make sure that each person has the prescribed outfit. Insignia, decorations, medals, badges, and ribbons are worn as prescribed. All uniforms must be kept scrupulously clean; gold bullion lace, devices, and insignia must be kept free of tarnish and corrosion. Shoes should be kept well shined and in good repair.

You should **not** wear a uniform if any of the following conditions exist:

- Frayed, torn, ill fitting, badly wrinkled, badly stained, or dirty uniforms. (A little leeway is permitted in the dungaree uniform, but if it is damaged beyond the possibility of a professional-looking repair, the item of clothing should be discarded.)

- Discolored or frayed piping.
- Missing buttons.
- Cracked, badly stained, or nonregulation shoes.
- Badly faded, discolored, or frayed ribbons or rate/rating badges; tarnished or corroded metal devices.

You may not wear any uniform, article, insignia, or decoration that is not yours or to which you are not entitled.

Further, you should **not** wear a uniform in the following manner:

- Unbuttoned coats
- Rolled up sleeves, hat not squared, cuffs unbuttoned, or shirttails hanging out
- Incomplete or nonregulation uniforms

MARKING ENLISTED CLOTHING

You should mark your clothing legibly with your name and social security number. Use black marking fluid for marking white clothing and chambray shirts. Use white marking fluid for marking blue clothes and dungaree trousers. Where labels are provided, mark them with indelible ink.

If available, men's and women's clothing should be marked with a 1/2-inch stencil or stamp. If a 1/2-inch stamp is not available, a stencil no larger than 1 inch may be used.

Required items of men's and women's clothing (tables 10-1 and 10-2) are marked according to current Navy uniform regulations and as indicated in the chart shown below. Where the word *right* or *left* appears in marking instructions, it means the owner's right or left when wearing the garment. On towels and similar articles, it means the owner's right or left when standing behind the article.

Student Notes:

Table 10-1.—Marking Men’s Clothing

ITEM	LOCATION
Shirts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blue chambray—Vertically, beginning 1 inch from the bottom on the inner side of the right front facing on which the buttons are sewn; embroider last name on right front, 1 inch above pockets. 2. Winter blue —Vertically, beginning 1 inch from the bottom on the lower side of the right front facing. 3. White summer—Same as winter blue.
Jumper (blue or white)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turn inside out, front down, collar away from you, stencil three initials, ¾ inch below collar seam to left of center, and last four digits of SSN ¼ inch below horizontal seam using white ink; fill in manufacturer’s tag, using ball- point pen.
Trousers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dress blue—On designated nameplate, turn trousers inside out, fly down, waistband away from you, stencil three initials and last four digits of SSN on rear pocket, 1/4 inch below horizontal seam using white ink; fill in manufacturer’s tag, using ball-point pen. 2. Dungaree—On waistband inside front at the right of center line, last name will be embroidered in white on the outside, 1 inch above right hip pocket, centered. 3. White long—Turn inside out, fly down, waistband away from you, stencil three initials and last four digits of SSN on left rear pocket in between the horizontal seams; fill in manufacturer’s tag, using ball-point pen.
Caps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Command ball—Initials only on sweatband. 2. Knit (watch)—Initials only, on a label on the inside. 3. White hat—On the inside of the hem at the right of the center line on the back.
Jackets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blue windbreaker—On the inside of the hem at the right center line on the back. 2. Blue working—On the inside of the hem at the right on the center line on the back; last name only on the left 1 inch above the pocket; centered. Will be white.
Peacoat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On label located on the inside breast pocket.
All-weather coat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inside lining, 3 inches below collar seam.
Sweater	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On label on the inside below the back of the collar.
Shoes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initials only inside, near top.
Socks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initials only on the foot.
Drawers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On the outside of the right half of the waistband, or immediately underneath the waistband on drawers with elastic waistbands.
Undershirts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On outside of the front, 1 inch from the bottom of the shirt, right of the center.
Belts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inside near tab.
Gloves	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initials only on inside, near the top.
Neckerchiefs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diagonally across the center before folding, initials only.

Table 10-2.—Marking Women’s Clothing

ITEM	LOCATION
Coat (blue)	1. On designated name label.
Jumper (white)	1. Same as for men.
Shirts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blue chambray—Vertically, beginning 1 inch from the bottom on the inner side of the right front fold on which the buttons are sewn. The chambray shirt is embroidered in black, last name only on right front, 1 inch above the pocket, centered. Maternity chambray shirts that do not have pockets are embroidered in the same relative position as the blue chambray shirt, with pockets. 2. Blue winter—Vertically, beginning 1 inch from the bottom on the inner side of the right front fold on which the buttons are sewed. 3. White—Same as blue winter.
Skirts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blue, belted—Center front, inside waistband. 2. Blue, unbelted—Center front, inside on waistband. 3. Blue, formal—Center front, inside on waistband. 4. White, belted—White-certified Navy twill skirts will be marked on the name tag sewn on the liner directly underneath the right pocket.
Slacks (blue, white, or dungarees)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blue and white—Center back, inside on waistband. 2. Dungarees—Center back, embroidered inside on waistband
Caps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Command ball—Initials only on sweatband. 2. Knit (watch)—Initials only on label on the inside. 3. Beret—On designated nameplate. 4. Combination white—On designated nameplate. 5. Garrison blue—On designated nameplate.
Jackets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blue windbreaker—On the inside of the hem at the right on the center line on the back. 2. Blue working—On the inside of the hem at the right of the center line of the back and the last name only on the left front, 1 inch above the pocket; centered. Will be in white
Overcoat	1. On designated nameplate; and inside left front panel.
Peacoat	1. On the label located on the inside breast pocket.
All-weather coat	1. Inside the lining, 3 inches below collar seam.
Sweater	1. On the manufacturer’s tag.
Scarf (blue or white)	1. Center back, inside.
Shoes (black dress or black service)	1. Initials only inside, near top.
Socks (black)	1. Initials only on the foot.
Undershirt	1. On the outside of the front, 1 inch from the bottom of the skirt and at the right on the center.
Belts (black or white)	1. Inside, last name and the first and middle initials only.

Table 10-2.—Marking Women’s Clothing (continued)

ITEM	LOCATION
Handbag	On the manufacturer’s tag inside large pocket.
Necktie	Inside, center, back.
Neckerchief	Same as for men.

NOTE

Embroidered name/nametags are required on the chambray shirt and dungaree trousers.

Your clothing is marked for good reasons. When you send your clothing to the laundry, there must be a method to identify it. If your clothing is lost or misplaced, the only way it can be recovered is if it has been properly marked.

TRANSFER OF CLOTHING

No transfer or exchange of an enlisted person’s uniform clothing will be made without the commanding officer’s authorization. When such transfers or exchanges are authorized or when clothing belonging to

deserters is sold, obliterate (make the name unreadable) the former owner’s name with a red “D.C.” stamp. The purchaser’s name will be placed above, below, or next to it.

SEABAGS

The CO requires clothing of all nonrated personnel to be inspected at regular intervals to make sure that each person has the required seabag items (table 10-3 and table 10-4). Also, before a nonrated person is transferred to another ship or station, another seabag inspection is made. Petty officers clothing may be inspected on an individual basis, as appropriate. All personnel are required to have at least the following items and quantities in their seabag:

Table 10-3.—Seabag Requirements for Enlisted E-1 through E-6—Men

ENLISTED MEN			
ITEM	QUANTITY	ITEM	QUANTITY
All-weather coat (blue)	1	Shirt, winter blue	2
Bag, duffel	1	Shirt, blue chambray, long sleeve	1
Belt, web, black, with silver clip	2	Shirt, blue chambray, fire retardant, long sleeve	4
Belt, web, white, with silver clip	3	Shirt, white short sleeve	2
Buckle, silver	4	Shoes, dress black	1 pr
Cap, ball	2	Shoes, safety chukka	1 pr
Cap, knit	2	Socks, cotton/nylon, black	6 pr
Gloves, leather, black	1 pr	Sweater, wool, blue	1
Group rate mark, black	3	Towel, bath	4
Group rate mark, white	4	Trousers, broadfall, blue	1 pr
Hat, white	3	Trousers, poly/wool, dress blue	2 pr
Jacket, blue working	1	Trousers, dungaree/denim	1 pr

Student Notes:

Table 10-3.—Seabag Requirements for Enlisted E-1 through E-6—Men (continued)

ENLISTED MEN			
ITEM	QUANTITY	ITEM	QUANTITY
Jumper, blue working	1	Trousers, dungaree, fire retardant	4 pr
Jumper, blue dress	1	Trousers, white	2 pr
Jumper, white dress	2	Trousers, white jumper (polyester)	2 pr
Neckerchief	1	Undershirts	8
Necktie, black	1	Undershorts, white	8

Table 10-4.—Seabag Requirements for Enlisted E-1 through E-6—Women

ENLISTED WOMEN			
ITEM	QUANTITY	ITEM	QUANTITY
All-weather coat (blue)	1	Shirt, cotton/poly, blue chambray, long sleeve	1
Bag, duffel	1	Shirt, blue chambray, fire retardant, long sleeve	4
Belt, web, black, with silver	2	Shirt cotton/poly white short sleeve	3
Belt, web, white, with silver	3	Shirt, winter blue	2
Buckle, silver	2	Shoes, black dress pumps	1 pr
Cap, ball	2	Shoes, black safety	1 pr
Cap, combination with 2 crowns	1	Shoes, service black	1 pr
Cap, garrison, blue	2	Skirt, blue belted	1
Cap, knot, blue	1	Skirt, blue unbelted	1
Coat, service dress blue	1	Skirt, CNT, poly white belted	1
Gloves, leather, black	1pr	Skirt, poly/cotton, white belted	2
Group rate mark, black	3	Slacks, blue belted	2 pr
Group rate mark, white	5	Slacks, blue unbelted	1 pr
Handbag, black	1	Slacks, cotton/poly, dungaree/denim	1 pr
Hosiery, nylon	As needed	Slacks, dungaree, fire retardant	4 pr
Insignia, service, hat, cap	1	Slacks, dress, CNT, white	2 pr
Jacket, utility (blue working)	1	Slacks, poly/cotton, white	2 pr
Jumper, white dress	1	Socks, black	5 pr
Lingerie	As needed	Sweater, blue	1
Neckerchief, black	1	Towel, bath	4
Necktab, black	1	Undershirts	8

CIVILIAN CLOTHING

You may be permitted to have civilian clothing in your possession aboard ship or at a naval activity ashore. You may wear such clothing while leaving or returning to your ship or station, while awaiting transportation after permission to leave the ship has been given, while on authorized leave of absence, liberty, or in any off-duty status ashore.

When wearing civilian clothing, you must ensure that your dress and personal appearance are appropriate for the occasion and won't bring discredit upon the naval service. Current styles and fashions are authorized. Tank-top shirts, white undershirts worn as outer garments, cutoff shorts, and shower sandals are considered appropriate civilian attire for occasions such as picnics, athletic events, and other daytime activities of an extremely casual nature. The above items will not otherwise be worn within the confines of a military installation.

In cases of individuals who do not wear civilian clothing as outlined or who fail to maintain proper and adequate uniforms, individual commands may suspend the privilege of wearing civilian clothing to and from the command.

Military personnel may wear the following military uniform articles with civilian clothing:

- All-weather coat/raincoat (without insignia)
- Belts with civilian buckles
- Knit watch cap
- Command/Navy ball cap (without insignia)
- Gloves
- Handbag
- Blue windbreaker jacket (without insignia)
- Khaki windbreaker jacket (without insignia)
- Shoes
- Socks/hosiery

- Cardigan and blue pullover sweaters (recruit issue)
- Black V-neck pullover sweater (without nametag)
- Underwear

REVIEW 2 QUESTIONS

Q1. DELETE

Q2. Men and women stencil what uniform the same way?

Q3. What person can authorize the transfer of an enlisted person's clothing to another enlisted person?

Q4. You are required to have fire retardant dungaree shirts and trousers/slacks in your seabag. How many pair(s) should you have?

Q5. List five uniform items that you can wear with civilian clothes.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

Student Notes:

OFFICER AND ENLISTED INSIGNIA

Learning Objective: When you finish this chapter, you will be able to—

- Identify rating insignia to include service stripes, paygrade insignia of U.S. armed forces enlisted personnel, grade insignia and corps devices of naval officers, and special insignia.

In the enlisted branch of the Navy, a field of work or an occupation is called a *rating*. Levels within the rating are called *rates*. In the case of a Boatswain's Mate second class (BM2), for example, Boatswain's Mate is the rating and second class is the rate. In other words, rating is the job or occupation, while rate is the paygrade of the person.

As a newcomer without previous military experience, you probably entered the service as a recruit in paygrade E-1. This is the basic paygrade in the armed forces grading structure. From the recruit rate, you began to train in one of the six broad occupational groups. Your occupational group is identified by a group rate mark, which is worn on the left sleeve of jumpers and white summer shirts. Group rate marks are shown in figure 10-7.

Personnel in paygrades E-1, E-2, and E-3 who have qualified in a particular rating will wear the specialty mark of that rating. This is called a *striker mark*. The striker mark is worn immediately above the group rate mark. If you were a qualified striker and in paygrade E-1, you would wear the striker mark, even though you wouldn't wear the group rate mark.

After advancing to Seaman, Fireman, Airman, Constructionman, Hospitalman, or Dentalman, you'll want to qualify for the lowest petty officer rate—petty officer third class. The rating you are trying for will depend on your personal qualifications and desires. At this time, you will enter the occupational field that you will normally follow for the rest of your Navy career. Subject to standard instructions, changes from one field to another are allowed quite freely in the lower paygrades before a person has been intensively trained in one particular field. This lets you have enough time to find the choice of work you want in the Navy. However, once you have advanced to a senior petty officer level, changes to another field are seldom permitted.

As mentioned before, every enlisted person in the Navy has a rate. You must be able to identify a person's rate. To enable you to do this, every enlisted person in the Navy (with the exception of E-1) is required to wear an insignia indicating rate on the left arm of the service uniform. This is usually called a rating badge. Figures 10-8 through 10-10B identifies all enlisted rating insignia.

SERVICE STRIPES

Service stripes (called *hash marks*) indicate length of service. One stripe is worn on the left sleeve of jumpers for each **full** 4 years of active or Reserve service in any of the armed forces, or any combination thereof, such as 2 years in the Army and 2 years in the Navy. Scarlet hash marks and rating badges are worn on blue uniforms; blue hash marks on white uniforms.

Gold rating badges and service stripes are worn when good conduct in the naval service totals 12 years. This 12 years may be active or drilling reserve time in the Navy, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps, or Marine Corps Reserve. For more information about authority to wear gold rating badges and service stripes, refer to the *U.S. Navy Uniform Regulations*, NAVPERS 15665.













RATE INSIGNIA OF THE U.S. NAVY AND OTHER U.S. ARMED FORCES ENLISTED PERSONNEL

Look at figure 10-11, which shows the rate insignia of all the U.S. armed forces enlisted personnel.

The most senior enlisted person in the U.S. Navy is the master chief petty officer of the Navy (MCPON). (**NOTE:** The senior enlisted insignia for the other armed services are shown directly under the MCPON in fig. 10-11.) The rating insignia of the MCPON is similar to that of all other master chief petty officers, except that it has three gold stars in line above the eagle and a gold star in the space between the eagle and the upper chevron that replaces the specialty mark.









Major commands have a Command Master Chief Petty Officer (CM/C). The CM/C insignia differs from the MCPON. There are two silver stars above the eagle, and there is a silver star that replaces the specialty mark.

Student Notes:





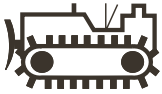


GROUP	PAYGRADE	RATE	ABBR	UPPER SLEEVE
DECK/ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL/DENTAL	E-1	SEAMAN RECRUIT HOSPITALMAN RECRUIT DENTALMAN RECRUIT	SR HR DR	
	E-2	SEAMAN APPRENTICE HOSPITALMAN APPRENTICE DENTALMAN APPRENTICE	SA HA DA	
	E-3	SEAMAN HOSPITALMAN DENTALMAN	SN HN DN	
ENGINEERING/HULL	E-1	FIREMAN RECRUIT	FR	
	E-2	FIREMAN APPRENTICE	FA	
	E-3	FIREMAN	FN	
AVIATION	E-1	AIRMAN RECRUIT	AR	
	E-2	AIRMAN APPRENTICE	AA	
	E-3	AIRMAN	AN	
CONSTRUCTION (SEABEES)	E-1	CONSTRUCTION RECRUIT	CR	
	E-2	CONSTRUCTION APPRENTICE	CA	
	E-3	CONSTRUCTION	CN	

BMRF1007C

Figure 10-7.—Group rate marks for paygrades E-1 through E-3.

ENGINEERING SPECIALTIES	
 DAMAGE CONTROLMAN - DC	 ELECTRICIAN'S MATE - EM
 ENGINEMAN - EN	 GAS TURBINE SYSTEM TECHNICIAN - GS*
 HULL MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN - HT	 INTERIOR COMMUNICATIONS ELECTRICIAN - IC
 MACHINIST'S MATE - MM	 MACHINERY REPAIRMAN - MR















*GAS TURBINE TECHNICIAN IS USED AT PAYGRADE E-9 ONLY. LEADING TO GSCM IS THE GAS TURBINE SYSTEM TECHNICIAN - ELECTRICAL (GSE) AND GAS TURBINE ELECTRICIAN - MECHANICAL (GSM)

CONSTRUCTION SPECIALTIES	
 BUILDER - BU ¹	 CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICIAN - CE ²
 CONSTRUCTION MECHANIC - CM ³	 ENGINEERING AID - EA ¹
 EQUIPMENT OPERATOR - EO ³	 STEELWORKER - SW ¹
 UTILITIESMAN - UT ²	

¹BU, EA, AND SW BECOME CUCM AT PAYGRADE E-9
²CE AND UT BECOME UCCM AT PAYGRADE E-9
³CM AND EO BECOME EQCM AT PAYGRADE E-9

BMRF1008

Figure 10-8.—Rating insignias for enlisted personnel.

AVIATION SPECIALTIES	
 <p>AVIATION BOATSWAIN'S MATE - AB¹</p>	 <p>AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLER - AC</p>
 <p>AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE - AD³</p>	 <p>AVIATION ELECTRICIAN'S MATE - AE</p>
 <p>AEROGRAPHER'S MATE - AG</p>	 <p>AVIATION STOREKEEPER - AK</p>
 <p>AVIATION STRUCTURAL MECHANIC - AM^{2,3}</p>	 <p>AVIATION ORDNANCEMAN - AO</p>
 <p>AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT TECHNICIAN - AS</p>	 <p>AVIATION ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN - AT⁴</p>
 <p>AVIATION WARFARE SYSTEMS OPERATOR - AW</p>	 <p>AVIATION MAINTENANCE ADMINISTRATIONMAN - AZ</p>
 <p>PHOTOGRAPHER'S MATE - PH</p>	 <p>AIRCREW SURVIVAL EQUIPMENTMAN - PR</p>

¹AVIATION BOATSWAIN'S MATE IS USED AT PAYGRADE E-9 ONLY. LEADING TO ABCM IS LAUNCHING AND RECOVERY EQUIPMENT (ABE), FUELS (ABF), AND AIRCRAFT HANDLING (ABH).







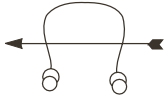
²STRUCTURAL MECHANIC IS USED AT PAYGRADE E-8 ONLY. LEADING TO AMCS IS SAFETY EQUIPMENT (AME), HYDRAULICS (AMH), AND STRUCTURES (AMS).

³ADCS AND AMCS LEADING TO AFCM.



















⁴ATCS AND AECS LEADING TO AVCM.

BMRF1009

Figure 10-9.—Rating insignias for enlisted personnel (continued).

DECK SPECIALTIES		
 BOATSWAIN'S MATE - BM	 ELECTRONICS WARFARE TECHNICIAN - EW	 MASTER-AT-ARMS - MA
 QUARTERMASTER - QM	 OPERATIONS SPECIALIST - OS	 SIGNALMAN - SM
 SONAR TECHNICIAN - ST ¹		



¹SONAR TECHNICIAN HAS TWO BRANCHES: SONAR TECHNICIAN-SURFACE (STG) AND SONAR TECHNICIAN-SUBMARINE (STS)

ADMINISTRATION/TECHNICAL SPECIALTIES		
 CRYPTOLOGIC TECHNICIAN - CT ²	 DISBURSING CLERK - DK	 ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN - ET
 ILLUSTRATOR DRAFTSMAN -DM	 INTELLIGENCE SPECIALIST - IS	 INFORMATION SYSTEMS TECHNICIAN - IT
 JOURNALIST - JO	 LITHOGRAPHER - LI	 LEGALMAN - LN
 MESS MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST - MS	 MUSICIAN - MU	 NAVY COUNSELOR - NC
 POSTAL CLERK - PC	 PERSONNELMAN - PN	 RELIGIOUS PROGRAM SPECIALIST - RP
 SHIP'S SERVICEMAN - SH	 STOREKEEPER - SK	 YEOMAN - YN

²CRYPTOLOGIC TECHNICIAN HAS OF SIX BRANCHES: CRYPTOLOGIC TECHNICIAN-ADMINISTRATION (CTA); CRYPTOLOGIC TECHNICIAN-INTERPRETIVE (CTI); CRYPTOLOGIC TECHNICIAN-MAINTENANCE (CTM); CRYPTOLOGIC TECHNICIAN-COMMUNICATIONS (CTO); CRYPTOLOGIC TECHNICIAN-COLLECTION (CTR); AND CRYPTOLOGIC TECHNICIAN-TECHNICAL (CTT)

BMRF1010A

Figure 10-10A.—Rating insignias for enlisted personnel (continued).

MEDICAL SPECIALTIES	
 DENTAL TECHNICIAN - DT	 HOSPITAL CORPSMAN - HM

WEAPONS SPECIALTIES		
 FIRE CONTROLMAN - FC	 FIRE CONTROL TECHNICIAN - FT	 GUNNER'S MATE - GM
 MINEMAN - MN	 MISSILE TECHNICIAN - MT	 TORPEDOMAN'S MATE - TM

BMRF1010B

Figure 10-10B.—Rating insignias for enlisted personnel (continued).

You should also be familiar with the rating structure of the other branches of the U.S. military. Refer to figure 10-11 for a comparison of the Navy, Marine Corps, Army, and Air Force enlisted structure.

RANK INSIGNIA/CORPS DEVICES—U.S. NAVAL OFFICER

The paygrade of an enlisted person is referred to as a rate. For example, an E-4 is a petty officer third class. The paygrade of a commissioned officer is called a *rank*. A lieutenant is an O-3. Commissioned officers hold their positions of command by the authority given them by the President of the United States.

Naval Officers

An officer of a given grade is junior to all officers of higher grades and senior to all officers of lower grades. Any commissioned officer is senior to any warrant officer or enlisted person. When officers are of the same grade, then the officer first commissioned in that grade outranks officers commissioned at later dates. In other words, officers of the same grade rank according to their date of commission—the earlier the date, the more senior the officer. If the officers have the same date of rank, then they take precedence according to a numerical listing kept by the Navy Department. Figures 10-12, 10-13, and 10-14 show the rank insignia of U.S. naval officers as well as the insignia of other branches of the U.S. armed forces.

Student Notes:

PAY GRADE	E-1	E-2	E-3	E-4	E-5	E-6	E-7	E-8	E-9	*
NAVY	SEAMAN RECRUIT	SEAMAN APPRENTICE	SEAMAN	PETTY OFFICER THIRD CLASS	PETTY OFFICER SECOND CLASS	PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS	CHIEF PETTY OFFICER	SENIOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER	MASTER CHIEF PETTY OFFICER	MASTER CHIEF PETTY OFFICER OF THE NAVY
								SENIOR PETTY OFFICERS COLLAR DEVICES		
MARINES	PRIVATE	PRIVATE FIRST CLASS	LANCE CORPORAL	CORPORAL	SERGEANT	STAFF SERGEANT	GUNNERY SERGEANT	FIRST SERGEANT	SERGEANT MAJOR	SERGEANT MAJOR OF THE MARINE CORPS
								MASTER SERGEANT	MASTER GUNNERY SERGEANT	
ARMY	PRIVATE	PRIVATE	PRIVATE FIRST CLASS	CORPORAL	SERGEANT	STAFF SERGEANT	SERGEANT FIRST CLASS	FIRST SERGEANT	COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR	SERGEANT MAJOR OF THE ARMY
				SPECIALIST				MASTER SERGEANT	SERGEANT MAJOR	
AIR FORCE	AIRMAN BASIC	AIRMAN	AIRMAN FIRST CLASS	SENIOR AIRMAN	STAFF SERGEANT	TECHNICAL SERGEANT	MASTER SERGEANT	SENIOR MASTER SERGEANT	CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT	COMMAND CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT
							ALL STARS SILVER			

BMRF1011

*AUTHORIZED ONLY WHILE SERVING AS THE SENIOR ENLISTED MEMBER OF ANY BRANCH OF MILITARY SERVICE.

Figure 10-11.—Rate insignia of U.S. armed forces enlisted personnel.

		WARRANT			
PAY GRADE		W-1	W-2	W-3	W-4
			GOLD BLUE	SILVER BLUE	SILVER BLUE
NAVY					
	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER W 1	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER W 2	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER W 3	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER W 4	
MARINES					
	WARRANT OFFICER W 1	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER W 2	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER W 3	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER W 4	
ARMY					
	WARRANT OFFICER W 1	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER W 2	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER W 3	CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER W 4	
AIR FORCE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	

BMRF1012

Figure 10-12.—Rank insignia of warrant officers of the U. S. armed services.

Officers are also divided into line officers and staff corps officers. A star is worn on the sleeve or shoulder board of the line officer, depending on the uniform. The line category is subdivided into unrestricted and restricted line.

- Only unrestricted line officers are eligible for command at sea and the command of aircraft squadrons, fleets, and shore bases such as naval bases and naval air stations. Included in this category are limited duty officers (LDOs), who have been specifically authorized

to assume such command and certain naval aviators.

- Restricted line officers are those designated for engineering or other special duty, such as communications, naval intelligence, photography, and other technical fields. They aren't eligible for command at sea but may assume command of designated shore facilities.

- Staff corps officers are specialists in certain areas, such as supply and medicine. They wear staff corps insignia (fig. 10-15). A doctor can become the commanding officer (CO) of a hospital or a medical school or the chief of the Bureau of Medicine. A supply officer can become the CO of a supply depot or a school or the head of the Navy Supply Systems Command.

When officers are of the same grade and date of commissioning, but from different officer's categories, seniority takes precedence in the following order:





































1. Line
2. Medical
3. Supply
4. Chaplain
5. Civil Engineer
6. Judge Advocate General
7. Dental
8. Medical Service
9. Nurse

In addition to regular commissioned officers, the Navy has another group of officers called *commissioned warrant officers*.

Warrant Officers

The Navy needs specialists to supervise the operation of equipment and weapons and needs enlisted personnel to maintain them. Chief warrant officers fill the gap between enlisted personnel and commissioned officers. They are former enlisted personnel selected for warrant status because of their professional ability and for their demonstrated qualities of leadership, loyalty,

Student Notes:

		COMMISSIONED						
PAY GRADE		0-1	0-2	0-3	0-4	0-5	0-6	
NAVY		GOLD 	SILVER 	SILVER 	GOLD 	SILVER 	SILVER 	
								
								
	ENSIGN	LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE	LIEUTENANT	LIEUTENANT COMMANDER	COMMANDER	CAPTAIN		
MARINES		GOLD 	SILVER 	SILVER 	GOLD 	SILVER 	SILVER 	
	SECOND LIEUTENANT	FIRST LIEUTENANT	CAPTAIN	MAJOR	LIEUTENANT COLONEL	COLONEL		
	ARMY		GOLD 	SILVER 	SILVER 	GOLD 	SILVER 	SILVER 
		SECOND LIEUTENANT	FIRST LIEUTENANT	CAPTAIN	MAJOR	LIEUTENANT COLONEL	COLONEL	
AIR FORCE			GOLD 	SILVER 	SILVER 	GOLD 	SILVER 	SILVER 
		SECOND LIEUTENANT	FIRST LIEUTENANT	CAPTAIN	MAJOR	LIEUTENANT COLONEL	COLONEL	

BMRF1013

Figure 10-13.—Rank insignia of commissioned officers of the U. S. armed services.





























and devotion to duty. All warrant officers are commissioned as W-2s.

Chief warrant officers wear collar devices or sleeve insignia symbolic of their specialty in the same manner as staff corps officers, as shown in figures 10-16 and 10-17.

SPECIAL INSIGNIA

Special insignia are worn on the breast to indicate special qualifications or designations (figs. 10-18 and 10-19). (NOTE: Not all insignias are shown.) Some examples of special insignia are as follows:

Student Notes:

		COMMISSIONED				
PAY GRADE		0-7	0-8	0-9	0-10	
			SILVER 	SILVER 	SILVER 	SILVER 
NAVY						
						
		REAR ADMIRAL LOWER HALF	REAR ADMIRAL UPPER HALF	VICE ADMIRAL	ADMIRAL	FLEET ADMIRAL
MARINES		SILVER 	SILVER 	SILVER 	SILVER 	
		BRIGADIER GENERAL	MAJOR GENERAL	LIEUTENANT GENERAL	GENERAL	
ARMY		SILVER 	SILVER 	SILVER 	SILVER 	SILVER 
		BRIGADIER GENERAL	MAJOR GENERAL	LIEUTENANT GENERAL	GENERAL	GENERAL OF THE ARMY
AIR FORCE		SILVER 	SILVER 	SILVER 	SILVER 	SILVER 
		BRIGADIER GENERAL	MAJOR GENERAL	LIEUTENANT GENERAL	GENERAL	GENERAL OF THE AIR FORCE

BMRF1014

Figure 10-14.—Rank insignia of commissioned officers of the U. S. armed services (Continued).

The **Command at Sea** insignia is worn by persons below flag rank who have or have had command of commissioned ships or aviation squadrons at sea. Officers currently in command wear the insignia on the right breast. Those not presently in command, but who have held command, wear it on the left breast below any ribbons, medals, or other insignia.

The **Command Ashore/Project Manager** insignia is worn by officers below flag rank who have or have had command ashore or served as a project manager. It is worn in the same manner as the Command at Sea insignia.

The **Small Craft OIC/POIC** insignia is worn by

Student Notes:



Figure 10-15.—Line and staff corps officers' insignia.

enlisted and officer personnel currently serving or who have previously served as an officer in charge of a small craft. Enlisted personnel wear silver and officers wear gold when they are authorized to wear these special insignias. This insignia is worn in the same manner as the Command at Sea insignia.

The **Surface Warfare** insignia is worn by officers and enlisted personnel who have qualified in all phases of surface warfare.

The **Submarine Warfare** insignia is worn by personnel who have qualified to serve in submarines. In addition to the basic insignia, other submarine insignia

include those for submarine medical, engineer, and supply officers and for all who participated successfully in combat patrols.

The **Aviation Warfare** insignia is worn by personnel qualified to serve in flight. In addition to the Aviation insignia, other insignia are worn by flight officers, flight surgeons, flight nurses, aircrewmen, astronauts, and air warfare specialists.

The **Special Warfare** insignia is worn by personnel qualified in underwater and beach reconnaissance, demolition, and special warfare tactics. They are usually associated with underwater demolition or

Student Notes:



Figure 10-16.—Warrant officers' specialty insignia.



Figure 10-17.—Warrant officers' specialty insignia (continued).



COMMAND AT SEA



COMMAND ASHORE/PROJECT
MANAGER



SMALL CRAFT
(OFFICER)



CRAFTMASTER



SUBMARINE



DEEP SUBMERGENCE
(OFFICER)



AVIATION WARFARE SPECIALIST
(ENLISTED)



NAVAL AVIATOR



NAVAL PARACHUTIST



AIRCREW



SPECIAL WARFARE



SURFACE WARFARE
(OFFICER)



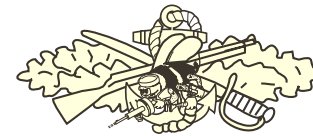
EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL



SURFACE WARFARE
(ENLISTED)



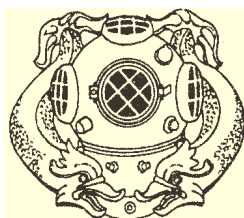
SUBMARINE COMBAT PATROL



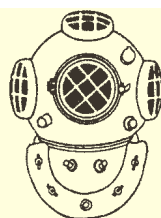
SEABEE COMBAT
WARFARE SPECIALIST
(ENLISTED - SILVER)

BMRF1018

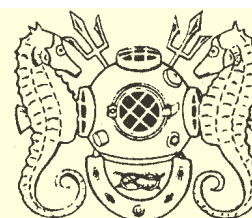
Figure 10-18.—Breast insignia.



DIVER FIRST CLASS



DIVER SECOND CLASS



MASTER DIVER



BMRF1019

CAREER COUNSELOR



NAVY FLEET/FORCE/COMMAND
MASTER FORCE

Figure 10-19.—Breast insignia (continued).

sea-air-land (SEAL) team detachments.

The **Explosive Ordnance Disposal Warfare** insignia is worn by personnel who are qualified in the identification and safe disposal of many different types of ordnance produced by the United States, our allies, and our enemies.

The **Underwater** insignia is worn by officer and enlisted personnel qualified in various classes of diving. The Underwater insignia is silver with the exception of the Diving Officer and the Diver Medical insignia, which are gold.

The **Seabee Combat Warfare Specialist** insignia is worn by personnel who are qualified in all phases of Naval Mobile Construction Battalion operations including mobilization, combat operations, disaster recovery, and combat readiness.

Most insignia worn by officers and enlisted personnel are identical, with one exception—those worn by officers are gold, while those worn by enlisted personnel are silver. Examples of some of these are **Submarine**, **Small Craft**, and **Explosive Ordnance Disposal**. Two exceptions to this are the **Enlisted Aircrew** insignia and the **Naval Parachutist's** insignia, which are gold.

Another type of special insignia worn by naval personnel is an identification badge, which is displayed by those engaged in Presidential service or assigned to certain staffs, such as the organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) or the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

EMBLEM

Different commands within the Navy have special emblems. Figure 10-20 shows one example of an emblem.

REVIEW 3 QUESTIONS

- Q1. What is a striker mark?
- Q2. To be eligible to wear a service stripe, you must have served 4 full years of active or Reserve service in what branch of the U.S. Armed



Figure 10-20.—Chaplain corps emblem.

Forces?

- Q3. A naval officer is wearing one silver star insignia on the uniform collar. What rank does this insignia show?
- Q4. When worn as a sleeve insignia, what device designates the officer as a line officer?
- Q5. What kind of special insignia is worn on the breast by personnel qualified in underwater and beach reconnaissance and demolition?

AWARDS

Learning Objectives: When you finish this chapter, you will be able to—

- Recognize authorized military awards.
- Identify the regulations governing their wear.

Student Notes:

An award is any decoration, medal, badge, ribbon, or letter of commendation given to an individual or unit in recognition of outstanding acts or service performed. There are seven broad categories of awards:

1. Military decorations
2. Unit awards
3. Nonmilitary decorations
4. Campaign and service awards
5. Foreign decorations and non-U.S. service awards
6. Marksmanship awards
7. Awards of military societies and other organizations

Military decorations. A military decoration is an award given to an individual for a specific personal act of gallantry or meritorious service. Some examples of military decorations are the Medal of Honor, Navy Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, and Purple Heart.

The first military decoration awarded to individuals by this country was the Purple Heart. The Purple Heart was founded by George Washington in 1782. It was awarded for unusual gallantry and/or extraordinary fidelity and essential service. Only three people were awarded the original Purple Heart. The awards were made for action during the Revolutionary War. One hundred and fifty years later, in 1932, the President Franklin Delano Roosevelt revived the Purple Heart decoration.

The basis for this award was changed from the original idea. As reestablished, the Purple Heart is now awarded for wounds received as a result of enemy action.

Unit awards. An award presented to an operating unit worn only by members of the unit who participated in the cited action. Unit awards include the Presidential Unit Citation, the Navy Unit Commendation, and the Navy "E."

Nonmilitary decorations. Nonmilitary decorations are awarded for various actions by an individual. A few examples are the Presidential Medal

of Freedom, the Gold and Silver Life Saving Medals, and the National Sciences Medal.

Campaign and service awards. Campaign and service awards are issued to personnel who have participated in designated wars, campaigns, expeditions, or who have fulfilled creditable, specific, service requirements. Examples of campaign and service awards are the Prisoner of War Medal, Good Conduct Medal, Antarctica Service Medal, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal.

Foreign decorations and non-U.S. service awards. The foreign decorations and non-U.S. service awards that may be worn are listed in the *U.S. Navy Uniform Regulations*, NAVPERS 156650.

Marksmanship awards. Some examples of the marksmanship awards include the Navy Pistol Marksmanship Medal/Ribbon, the Distinguished Marksman Badge, and the Navy Rifleman Excellence In Competition Badge.

Awards of military societies and other organizations. Awards of military societies and other organizations are awards from the following organizations: Regular Army and Navy Union, Medical Scientific Societies, Naval Reserve Association, and the Moreell Medal.

Normally, awards are medals suspended from a pin by a distinctive ribbon; but there are exceptions, such as the Presidential Unit Citation, Navy Unit Commendation, Meritorious Unit Commendation, and Combat Action Ribbon. These awards are not medals but ribbons that denote the citation.

Medals are attached to the uniform just above the left breast pocket. Up to three medals are worn side by side. When there are more than three medals, they are attached to a bar in an overlapping fashion with a maximum of five medals to a row (in their order of precedence).

Except on special occasions (such as a personnel inspection), replicas of the medal suspension ribbons are worn. These ribbons are part of the service dress uniform. They are worn centered 1/4 inch above the left breast pocket, with no space between ribbons or between rows. Each row may contain no more than three

Student Notes:

ribbons. A row of fewer than three ribbons is centered above a full row. Persons possessing four or more ribbons must wear a minimum of three but may wear all if desired. The ribbons, which may be either sewn on the uniform or attached to bars, are worn in their order of precedence—from top to bottom and inboard to outboard within rows. Transparent covering or the use of preservatives isn't permitted. No alteration may be made that would change the appearance of the ribbons. When medals are prescribed as part of the uniform, ribbons that don't have corresponding large medals are worn on the right breast.

REVIEW 4 QUESTIONS

- Q1. If a person has four or more ribbons, what is the minimum number of medals that can be worn on the uniform?
- Q2. List four examples of military decorations.
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
- Q3. List two types of nonmilitary decorations.
- a.
 - b.
- Q4. When wearing medals or ribbons on a uniform, what is their order of precedence?

IDENTIFICATION CARDS

Learning Objective: When you finish this chapter, you will be able to—

- Identify the regulations governing military identification (ID) cards and identification tags.

The armed forces identification card is used to identify you as a member of the U.S. armed forces. It isn't a pass. It remains the property of the United States. Anyone altering, damaging, lending, counterfeiting, or using the card in an unauthorized manner is subject to disciplinary action.

You must carry the card at all times. You can't give your ID card as security for the return of property or equipment provided by civilian or naval recreational activities.

The active-duty ID card **must be** surrendered by the holder for the following reasons:

- When it is replaced. It must be replaced for the following reasons:
 - To show a change in rank or rate.
 - To show a change in the card's expiration date
 - To replace a lost, stolen, or destroyed card.
 - To correct an error.
 - To replace a mutilated card.
 - To change data that makes the card questionable as a means of identification.
 - To effect a name change.
- When the holder is released from extended active duty.
- When it is required by proper military authority for identification or investigation purposes, or while in disciplinary confinement.

Since the armed forces ID card (active) meets all the requirements of article 17 of the Geneva Convention pertaining to the treatment of prisoners of war, it serves as identification for that purpose. If you're captured as a prisoner of war, you **may** show your ID card to the capturing authorities but you **may not** surrender it to

Student Notes:

them.

Identification tags (dog tags) are designed for the identification and casualty reporting of members who become casualties and for grave registration of members who die in a combat zone. As soon as possible after reporting for active duty, each Navy member is issued two complete identification tags.

Identification tags are made of metal, approximately 2 inches long by 1 1/8 inches wide, and attached to a 25-inch necklace. These tags are a prescribed part of your uniform and must be kept in your possession. When prescribed by directives, they are worn suspended from the neck under the clothing. When not required to be worn, they should be regarded as part of your equipment and will be regularly inspected as such.

Identification tags must be worn while you are on active duty in the Navy under the following conditions:

- In time of war
- In time of national emergency
- When engaged in flight operations
- When traveling in aircraft
- When reporting to an armed forces medical facility for treatment
- When prescribed by the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)
- When prescribed by competent authority

Each tag is embossed with the following information:

First line—Last name, first name, and middle initial of the wearer; that is, DOE, John R. When the space provided for the first line is insufficient for the name as prescribed above, the first line will contain only the last name.

Second Line—The first name and middle initial, if needed.

Third line—Military personnel identification number (SSN), the letters USN, and the blood type and Rh factor.

Fourth line—The religious preference of the

wearer.

REVIEW 5 QUESTIONS

- Q1. Name five actions that you should **not** take with regard to your ID card.
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.
- Q2. Describe the difference between the purpose for the military ID card and dog tags in wartime.
- Q3. List the information contained on the dog tags.
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.

GROOMING STANDARDS

Learning Objective: When you finish this chapter, you will be able to—

- Recognize grooming standards for men and women.

Grooming standards are based on several elements—including neatness, cleanliness, safety, military image, and appearance in uniform. The standards aren't intended to be overly restrictive or designed to isolate Navy men and women from society. The limits are reasonable; they make sure that personal appearance contributes to a favorable military image,

Student Notes:

yet they allow a degree of individuality. The seeming difference between the policy on grooming for male and female members is simply recognition that there is a difference between the sexes—mustaches and sideburns for men, longer hair and cosmetics for women.

Remember! Grooming promotes pride in who and what you are, pride of being in the Navy, and pride in being in the United States.

GROOMING STANDARDS FOR MEN

Hair will be neat and clean and present a groomed appearance. Hair above the ears and around the neck will be tapered from the lower hairline upward at least 3/4 inch and outward to greater than 3/4 inch to blend with the hairstyle. Hair on the back of the neck may not touch the collar. Hair will be no longer than 4 inches and groomed so that it does not touch the ears or collar, extend below the eyebrows when headgear is removed, or interfere with proper wearing of the headgear. The primary consideration remains a neatly groomed appearance for the hairstyle and the type of hair that the individual has.

Sideburns are permitted, but they are to be of even width (not flared), end with a clean-shaven horizontal line, and cannot extend below the middle of the ear.

In most instances, mustaches also are permitted, but must be kept neatly trimmed so that they don't appear ragged. No eccentricities, such as long drooping mustaches, are permitted. Beards are not allowed.

Articles such as pencils, pens, watch chains/fobs, pins, jewelry, handkerchiefs, combs, cigars, cigarettes, or pipes must not be worn or carried exposed on the uniform. Wristwatches, bracelets, and rings (one ring per hand) are permitted. While in uniform, men may wear one necklace or choker, but it must not be visible. Men must not wear earrings while in uniform or while in civilian clothes, while on a military installation, or when attending a military function.

Navy personnel assigned to Marine Corps units, **must** abide by the grooming standards established for Marines; otherwise, when wearing Navy uniforms (including fatigues), they must abide by Navy

regulations.

GROOMING STANDARDS FOR WOMEN

Hairstyles will be neat and present a groomed appearance. They will not be outrageously multicolored or faddish, to include shaved portions of scalp or designs cut or braided into the hair. Haircuts and styles will present a balanced appearance. Lopsided and extremely asymmetrical (not balanced) styles aren't authorized.

Braids

Braided hairstyles must be conservative and conform to the guidelines stated in NAVPERS 15665. Some of the guidelines include the following information:

- Ponytails, pigtails, widely spaced individual hanging locks, and braids that protrude from the head **aren't** authorized.
- Multiple braids are authorized.
- When a hairstyle of multiple braids is worn, braids will be
 - Uniform in dimension
 - Small in diameter (approximately 1/4 inch)
 - Tightly interwoven to present a neat, professional, well-groomed appearance.
 - Foreign material (such as beads or decorative items) will not be braided into the hair.
 - Short hair may be braided in symmetrical fore and aft rows (corn rowing) that minimizes scalp exposure.
 - Corn row ends will not protrude from the head and must be secured with inconspicuous rubber bands that match the hair color.

Hairstyles

Appropriateness of the hairstyle is judged by its appearance when headgear is worn. All headgear must fit snugly and comfortably around the largest part of the head without distortion or excessive gaps. Hair shouldn't show from under the front of the brim of the

Student Notes:

combination hat, garrison, or command ball cap. Hairstyles that don't allow headgear to be worn in this way, or that interfere with the proper wear of protective masks or equipment, are prohibited.

Hair Length

When in uniform, the hair may touch, but not fall below a horizontal line level with the lower edge of the back of the collar. With jumper uniforms, hair may extend a maximum of 1 1/2 inches below the top of the jumper collar. Long hair, including braids, that falls below the lower edge of the collar must be neatly and inconspicuously fastened, pinned, or secured to the head. No portion of the bulk of the hair as measured from the scalp will exceed approximately 2 inches.

Barrettes/Combs/Clips

A maximum of two small barrettes/combs/clips, similar to hair color, may be used in the hair. Additional bobby pins or rubber bands matching the hair color may be used to hold hair in place, if necessary. Fabric elastics and colored bands/pins aren't authorized. Hair ornaments will not present a safety or foreign object damage (FOD). Hair nets will not be worn unless authorized for a specific type of duty.

Fingernails

Fingernails must not exceed 1/4 inch measured from the tip of the finger. Nail polish must be a soft shade, complementary to the skin tone.

Cosmetics

Cosmetics should be conservative in color and applied sparingly. No eccentricities or faddishness of dress, jewelry, or grooming is permitted. No pencils, pens, pins, handkerchiefs, or jewelry may be worn or exposed on the uniform. Earrings may be worn with the uniform and must be the 6mm-ball (approximately 1/4 to 1/8 inch) type with a plain brushed matte finish or a shiny finish; either the screw-on or post type. E-6 and below must wear silver earrings; CPOs and officers must wear gold. Small single pearl earrings are authorized for dinner or formal dress uniforms. While in uniform, women may wear one necklace or choker, but

it must not be visible.

Maternity Uniforms

The wearing of the maternity uniform is mandatory for all pregnant women in the Navy when a uniform is prescribed, and regular uniforms no longer fit.

REVIEW 6 QUESTIONS

- Q1. While in uniform, how many (a) wristwatches and (b) bracelets can be worn?
- a.
 - b.
- Q2. To what Navy publication should you refer for further explanation of grooming standards?
- Q3. When in uniform, what type of earrings is authorized for E-6 and below and CPOs and above?
- a. E-6 and below:
 - b. CPO and above:

DRILL AND FORMATIONS

Learning Objectives: When you finish this chapter, you will be able to—

- Recognize the purpose of formations.
- Identify facing movements within a formation.

Understanding and correctly following the basic drill positions and facing movements are a necessary part of your military life. Drills teach discipline and instill habits of precision and automatic response to orders.

What is the purpose for formations? Is it to see if you know your right from our left? Not really!

Student Notes:

One of the purposes for formations is to move a large number of personnel from one place to another in an orderly manner. Another purpose is to make sure people receive correct up-to-date information. People listen more closely to and better understand what is being said when they are alert and paying attention. Just imagine a group of people standing around, their hands in their pockets, daydreaming or talking while someone is trying to relay important information. How many people will actually hear and understand what is being said? Probably not many! Formations also help teach a group of individuals to act as members of a team instead of “doing their own thing.”

POSITIONS WITHIN A FORMATION

Many military functions, such as morning quarters and personnel inspections, require that you assemble in formation. The terms used to identify these formations may vary at different commands. For example, the term *squad* or *platoon* at one command may be a *detail*, *division*, or *class* at another. Here, the term *squad* is used to represent a basic formation. Remember that the members of any formation must respond in unison (together) to the commands given. By studying the following terms and referring to the diagram in figure 10-21, you can easily learn the basic positions within a formation:

Distance. A space of 40 inches between the chest of one person and the back of the person ahead within ranks.

Element. An individual, squad, section, platoon, company, or some other unit that is part of a larger unit.

File or column. A formation of elements or persons placed one behind the other.

Flank. The extreme right or left of a unit, either in line or in column. The element on the extreme right or left of the rank. A direction at a right angle to the direction an element or a formation is facing.

Formation. An arrangement of elements in line, in column, or in any other prescribed manner.

Guide. The individual on whom a formation or element regulates its alignment. The guide is usually positioned to the right.

Interval. The space between individuals from shoulder to shoulder, normally one arm’s length.

Pace. The length of a full step (30 inches for men and 24 inches for women).

Rank or line. A formation of elements or persons abreast of each other or side by side.

Step. The distance from heel to heel between the feet of a marching person. The half step and back step are 15 inches. The right and left steps are 12 inches.

POSITION AND FACING COMMANDS

The two types of commands are the preparatory command, such as RIGHT, which indicates the type of movement to be made, and the command of execution, such as FACE, which causes the desired movement to be

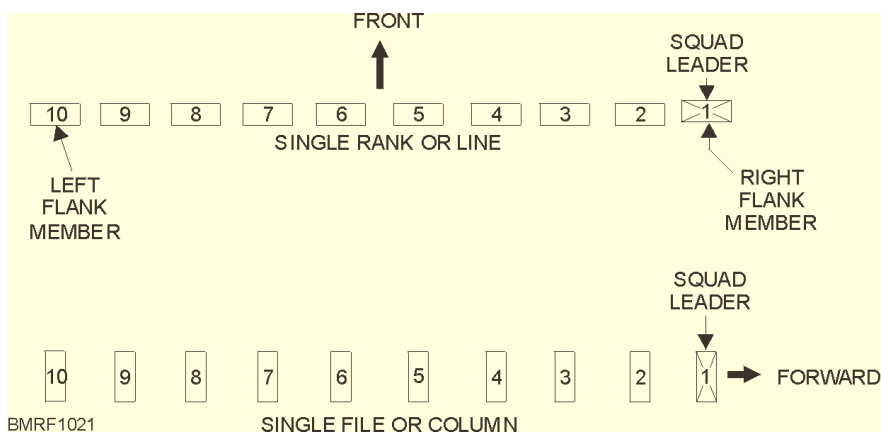


Figure 10-21.—Positions within a formation.

Student Notes:

made. **In this chapter, preparatory commands are bolded and the first letter is capitalized. In commands of execution, each letter is capitalized. When both types of commands are combined, such as FALL IN, AT EASE, and REST, they are capitalized just like commands of execution.**

The command AS YOU WERE cancels a command or an order started but not completed. On this command, you resume your former position.

POSITIONS

Assume the following positions only when you are at a halt. One person or an entire formation may execute them.

ATTENTION. The position of attention is the basic military position. It indicates you are alert and ready for instruction. In this position, stand with your heels together, feet forming an angle of 45°, head and body erect, hips and shoulders level, and chest lifted. As shown in figure 10-22, allow your arms to hang naturally—thumbs along skirt or trouser seams and fingers joined and in their natural curl. Keep your legs straight, but not stiff at the knees. Direct your head and eyes to the front. Keep your mouth closed, and pull your chin in slightly. When called to attention, bring the heel of your left foot to the heel of your right foot.

PARADE REST. The command Parade REST is given only when the formation is at attention; the movement is executed in one count (fig. 10-23).

AT EASE. On the command AT EASE, you can relax and shift about, but keep your right foot in place. Do not talk. This command may also be given when you are not in ranks, as in a classroom. You must not talk, but you may remain relaxed.

REST. On the command REST, follow the same movement restrictions as you would when at ease, but you may talk.

FALL OUT. (This command is not a dismissal order.) Upon the command FALL OUT, leave your position in ranks but remain nearby. On the command FALL IN, resume your place in ranks, and come to attention.

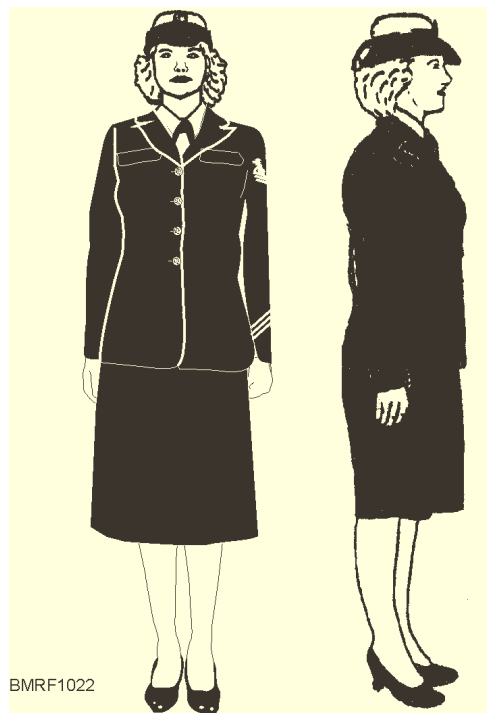


Figure 10-22.—Attention.



Figure 10-23.—Parade rest.

Student Notes:

To bring a formation to attention again when it is in any one of the four positions of rest, the person issuing commands gives a preparatory command (such as **Company**) before the command ATTENTION. If at rest or at ease, come to the position of parade rest on the preparatory command.

FACINGS

Facings are movements that can be made either to the right or left, with the exception of about face. While facing, your arms should remain at the position of attention. The following commands describe only the movement to the right. To perform a movement to the left, simply substitute “left” for “right” and “right” for “left.”

RIGHT FACE. Right face (fig. 10-24) is a two-count movement started on the commands Right FACE. On the command FACE, (1) raise your left heel and right toe slightly and turn 90° to the right. Keep your left leg straight but not stiff; (2) bring your left heel smartly alongside the right heel and stand at attention.

EYES RIGHT. When given the commands Eyes RIGHT, smartly turn your head 45° to the right on the command RIGHT. The commands to turn your head back to the position of attention are **Ready FRONT**. On the command FRONT, snap your head to the front.

ABOUT FACE. About face is a two-count movement performed on the commands **About FACE**. On the command **About**, shift your weight to your left leg without noticeable movement. On the command FACE, (1) place your right toe about 6 inches behind and slightly to the left of your left heel (fig. 10-25; (2) on the ball of the right foot and the heel of the left foot, turn smartly to the right until you are facing the rear. Your feet will be in the position of attention when the turn is

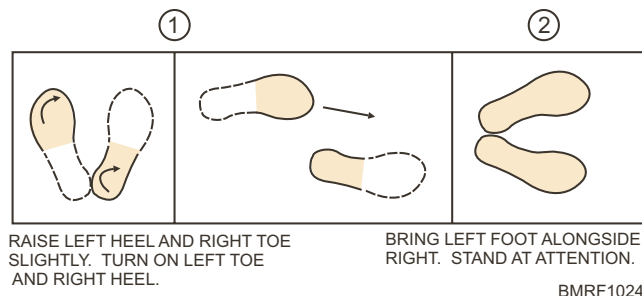


Figure 10-24.—Right Face.

completed if you place your right toe properly behind your left heel.

FALLING INTO FORMATION

Up to this point, you have learned about movements that can be made by one person or by a group. In a sharp military formation, each member must correctly respond to commands as a team. Always listen carefully to the person in charge since formation movements are usually made up of both preparatory and execution commands. In the following movements, you must pay special attention to the duties of the left and right flank members since their response to a command is slightly different from the other members in formation.

FALL IN. On the command FALL IN, the squad forms in line on the left of the right flank member (squad leader). Each member of the squad, except the left flank member, raises the left arm shoulder high in line with the body. Fingers are straight and touching each other palm down. Each member (except the right flank member) turns their head and looks to the right. To obtain a normal interval (fig. 10-26), move in line so that your right shoulder touches the fingertips of the person to the right. As soon as you are in line with the person to your right and the person on your left has obtained normal interval, return smartly and quickly to the position of attention.

Close interval (fig. 10-27) is the horizontal distance between the shoulder and elbow when the left hand is

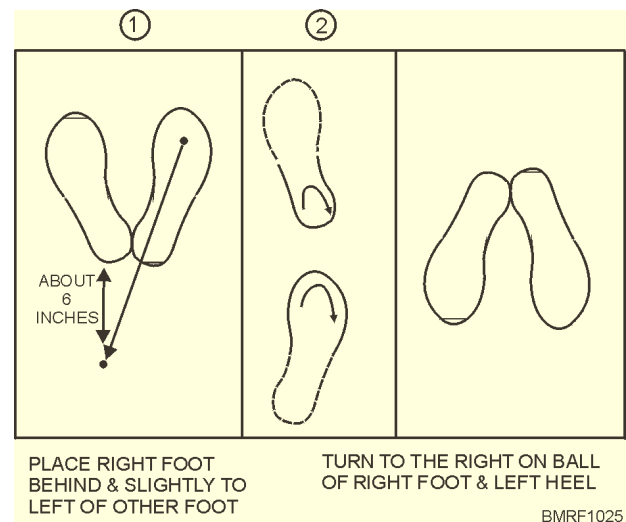


Figure 10-25.—About Face.

Student Notes:

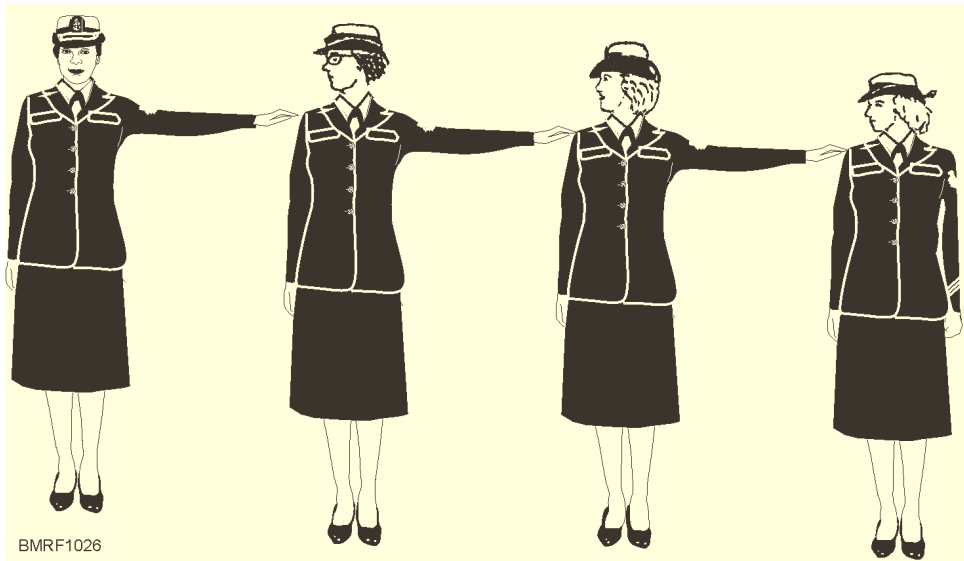


Figure 10-26.—Normal interval.

placed on the left hip. The command **At Close Interval** requires the same movements as for normal interval. The only exception is that each member places the left hand on the beltline above the left hip with the elbow in line with the body. The heel of the hand rests on the hip with fingers straight, touching each other, and pointing down. The left flank member makes the adjustment without moving the arms.

TO ALIGN THE SQUAD. On the commands **Dress Right, DRESS** (normal interval) or **At Close Interval Dress Right, DRESS** (close interval), members of the squad align themselves with each other.

On the command **DRESS**, all members, except the right flank member, smartly turn their heads, look, and align themselves to the right. At the same time, all members, except the left flank member, smartly raise their left arm shoulder high (normal interval) or place their left hand on their hip (close interval). The right flank member stands fast and looks to the front. Using the right flank member as a guide and taking short steps, the other members align themselves and obtain the proper interval. Whether commanded to dress to the right or to the left, use only the left arm to obtain the interval, and hold that position until the next command is given.



Figure 10-27.—Close interval.

Student Notes:

When the alignment is correct, the commands **Ready**, **FRONT** are given. On **FRONT**, heads snap to the front and arms drop to the side.

TO COVER OFF. This command is given when the formation is in column or in two or more ranks. On the command **COVER**, the forward member or forward rank stands fast. You will then move, left or right, to position yourself directly behind the person in front of you while maintaining a 40-inch distance.

FROM NORMAL TO CLOSE INTERVAL. The commands **Close**, **MARCH** tell members to move from normal interval to close interval while in line. On **MARCH**, all members, except the right flank member, pivot to the right on the ball of the right foot and step off on the left foot (one count). They march forward until they obtain an approximate close interval, halt, and face to the left. They then form at close interval, as already described. All members lower their arms when the member on their left has obtained the proper interval.

FROM CLOSE TO NORMAL INTERVAL. The commands **Extend**, **MARCH** tell members to change from close interval to normal interval while in line. On **MARCH**, all members, except the right flank member, pivot to the left on the ball of the right foot and step off on the left foot (one count). They march forward until they obtain an approximate normal interval, halt, and face to the right. Then they form at normal interval, as previously described. Each member drops the left arm when the member to the left has obtained the proper interval.

DOUBLE-ARM INTERVAL. The commands **Take Interval To The Left** **MARCH**, tell members at either close or normal interval to form a double-arm interval. At the command **MARCH**, members move as when extending ranks, except that each member raises both arms and touches the fingertips of the members on either side to obtain the double-arm interval. (The right flank member raises only the left arm, and the left flank member raises only the right arm.) Each member smartly lowers the right arm after obtaining proper interval to the right and lowers the left arm when the member on the left lowers the right arm.

FROM DOUBLE-ARM TO NORMAL INTERVAL. The commands **Assemble To The Right**

MARCH, instruct members to obtain normal interval from double-arm interval. Execute this movement as you would in closing, but form at normal interval.

TO COUNT OFF. The commands **Count OFF** instruct members to count off while in a rank or line. On the command **OFF**, all members, except the right flank member, smartly turn their heads and look to the right. The right flank member shouts **ONE**, the next member in rank or line shouts **TWO**, and so on, in quick cadence on down the line through the left flank member. As each member shouts the appropriate number, he or she turns the head smartly to the front.

Members in a file or column count off when given the commands **From Front To Rear Count OFF**. Each member, starting with the squad leader, turns the head to the right and shouts the appropriate number while turning the head back to the front.

The commands **Open Ranks** **MARCH** are given when more distance between ranks is required; for example, for a personnel inspection. On the command **MARCH**, the front rank takes two paces forward, the second rank takes one pace (30 inches) forward, and the third rank stands fast. Each succeeding rank takes two, four, or six (15-inch) steps backward. Each rank automatically dresses right as soon as it halts. When the alignment is completed, the commands **Ready** **FRONT** are given.

TO CLOSE RANKS. The commands **Close Ranks** **MARCH** tell members to close ranks. On the command **MARCH**, the front rank stands fast, the second rank takes one pace forward, the third rank takes two paces forward, the fourth rank takes three paces forward, and so on. You will halt and cover without command.

HAND SALUTE. Begin a salute on the commands **Hand SALUTE**, and complete the salute on the command **TWO**. On the command **SALUTE**, raise your right hand smartly. At the command **TWO**, return to attention by moving your hand smartly in the most direct manner back to its normal position at your side. (If you are in formation, the preparatory command **Ready** will be given before the command of execution, **TWO**.)

UNCOVER. Many religious ceremonies, and usually inspections, require you to remove your hat

Student Notes:

when given the commands **Uncover TWO**. On the command **Uncover**, raise your right hand as in the hand salute, but grasp the brim of your hat with your fingers instead of touching your forehead. Hold this position until the command TWO is given (you may lift your hat slightly so as not to muss your hair); then return your hand and your hat to your side in the most direct manner, but do not remove it with an exaggerated or sweeping motion. On the command **Cover**, grasp your hat with both hands and place it squarely on your head. Drop your left hand holding the hat brim. On the command TWO, drop your right hand to your side.

DISMISSED. The single command DISMISSED is used to secure an individual or an entire formation.

REVIEW 7 QUESTIONS

- Q1. List three reasons for military formations.
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
- Q2. What is the meaning of the term *rank* or *line* with reference to military formations?
- Q3. List the two parts of a facing command.
- a.
 - b.

- Q4. When in a formation, what are the four commands for rest?
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
- Q5. What command tells you to smartly turn your head 45° to the right?

SUMMARY

All branches of the military establishment take pride in the appearance and sharpness of their personnel during ceremonies. The Navy is no exception. During your naval career, you will probably receive some type of award in recognition of an accomplishment. The recognition will probably take place at a command function, such as an inspection or awards ceremony. Ship's company or command personnel standing at attention in formation during such ceremonies makes the award more meaningful and the ceremony more impressive.

REVIEW 1 ANSWERS

- A1. The men's dress blue jumper should **hang straight and cover all but the lowest button of the 13-button front of the trouser.**
- A2. Enlisted women E-1 through E-6 **wear the dress white jumper with the black silk neckerchief.**
- A3. When the peacoat is worn over the dress blue jumper, **the uniform's collar is worn inside the outergarment (peacoat).**
- A4. When **large medals are worn with a service dress white uniform, the uniform is considered a full dress uniform.**

Student Notes:

REVIEW 2 ANSWERS

- A1. DELETE.
- A2. Both men and women Sailors **stencil the dress white jumper in the same way.**
- A3. The **commanding officer** can authorize the transfer of enlisted person's uniform clothing to another individual.
- A4. You are required to have **four dungaree shirts and four pairs of dungaree trousers/slacks in your seabag.**
- A5. You may wear any of the following with civilian clothes:
 - a. **All-weather raincoat**
 - b. **Underwear**
 - c. **Shoes**
 - d. **Belt with civilian buckle**
 - e. **Socks/hosiery**
 - f. **Sweaters**
 - g. **Neckties**

REVIEW 3 ANSWERS

- A1. A striker mark is a **specialty mark of a rating** worn by qualified E-1 through E-3 personnel.
- A2. To be eligible to wear a service stripe, you must have **served 4 full years of active or reserve service in any branch of the U.S. Armed Forces.**
- A3. A **rear admiral (lower half)** wears one silver star metal grade insignia on the uniform collar.
- A4. A line officer wears a **five-pointed gold star on the sleeve insignia.**
- A5. Personnel qualified in underwater and beach reconnaissance and demolition wear the **Special Warfare insignia.**

REVIEW 4 ANSWERS

- A1. If a person has four or more ribbons, that person

must wear three on the uniform.

- A2. Military decorations include the following:
 - a. **Medal of Honor**
 - b. **Navy Cross**
 - c. **Distinguished Service Medal**
 - d. **Purple Heart**
- A3. Nonmilitary decorations include the following:
 - a. **Presidential Medal of Freedom**
 - b. **Gold and Silver Life Saving Medals**
 - c. **National Sciences Medal**
- A4. The person wears the medals from **top to bottom inboard to outboard, within rows.**

REVIEW 5 ANSWERS

- A1. A person shouldn't take any of the following actions with regard to their ID card:
 - a. **Alter it**
 - b. **Intentionally damage it**
 - c. **Lend it to someone**
 - d. **Counterfeit it**
 - e. **Use it in an unauthorized manner**
- A2. The military ID card **identifies you to the capturing authorities** if held as a prisoner of war. The ID tags (dog tags) are designed for **identification purposes in casualty reporting and for grave registration** of members who die in combat.

A3. The following information is embossed on the dog tags:

- a. **Full name**
- b. **Social security number (SSN) and the letters USN**
- c. **Blood type and Rh factor**
- d. **Religious preference of the wearer**

REVIEW 6 ANSWERS

A1. While in uniform, you may wear—

- a. **One wristwatch**
- b. **One bracelet**

A2. To find an explanation of grooming standards, you should refer to the *U.S. Navy Uniform Regulations Manual*.

A3. When in uniform, female Sailors may wear **6mm ball-type earrings (either post or screw on) with a brushed matte finish**. The following information applies:

- a. E-6 and below **wear silver earrings**.
- b. CPOs and officers **wear gold earrings**.

REVIEW 7 ANSWERS

A1. Military formations have the following purposes:

- a. **To move a large number of personnel from one place to another in an orderly fashion.**
- b. **To make personnel alert and to pay attention to information or instructions being put out.**
- c. **To teach a group of individuals to act as a team.**

A2. With reference to military formations **rank or line is a formation of elements or persons abreast of each other or side by side.**

A3. The two parts of a position and facing command are—

- a. **Preparatory command**
- c. **Execution Command**

A4. The four positions of rest for a formation are—

- a. **Parade rest**
- b. **At ease**
- c. **Rest**
- d. **Fall out**

A5. The command given to turn your head 45° to the right is **Eyes RIGHT**.

