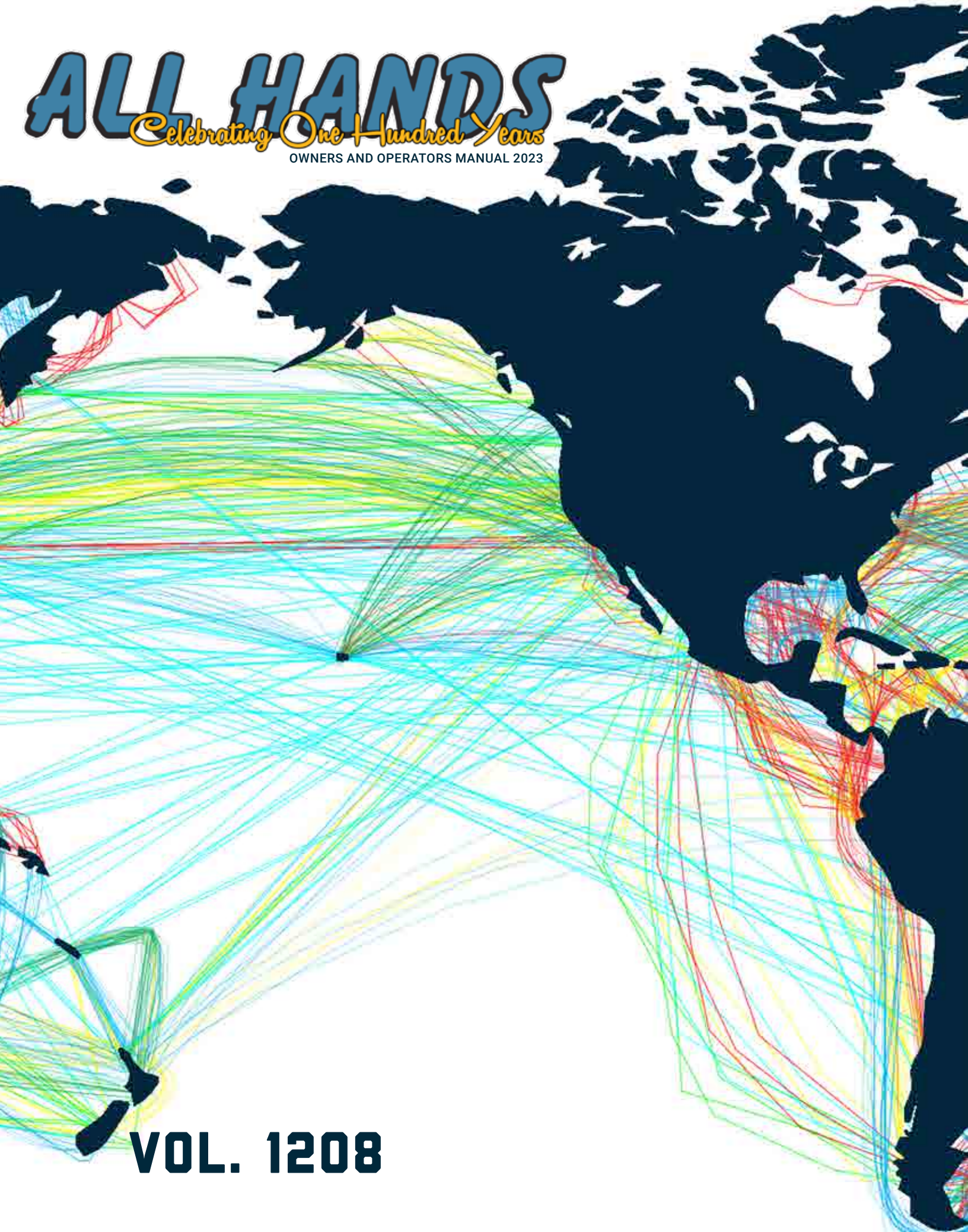
ALL HANDS

Celebrating One Hundred Years

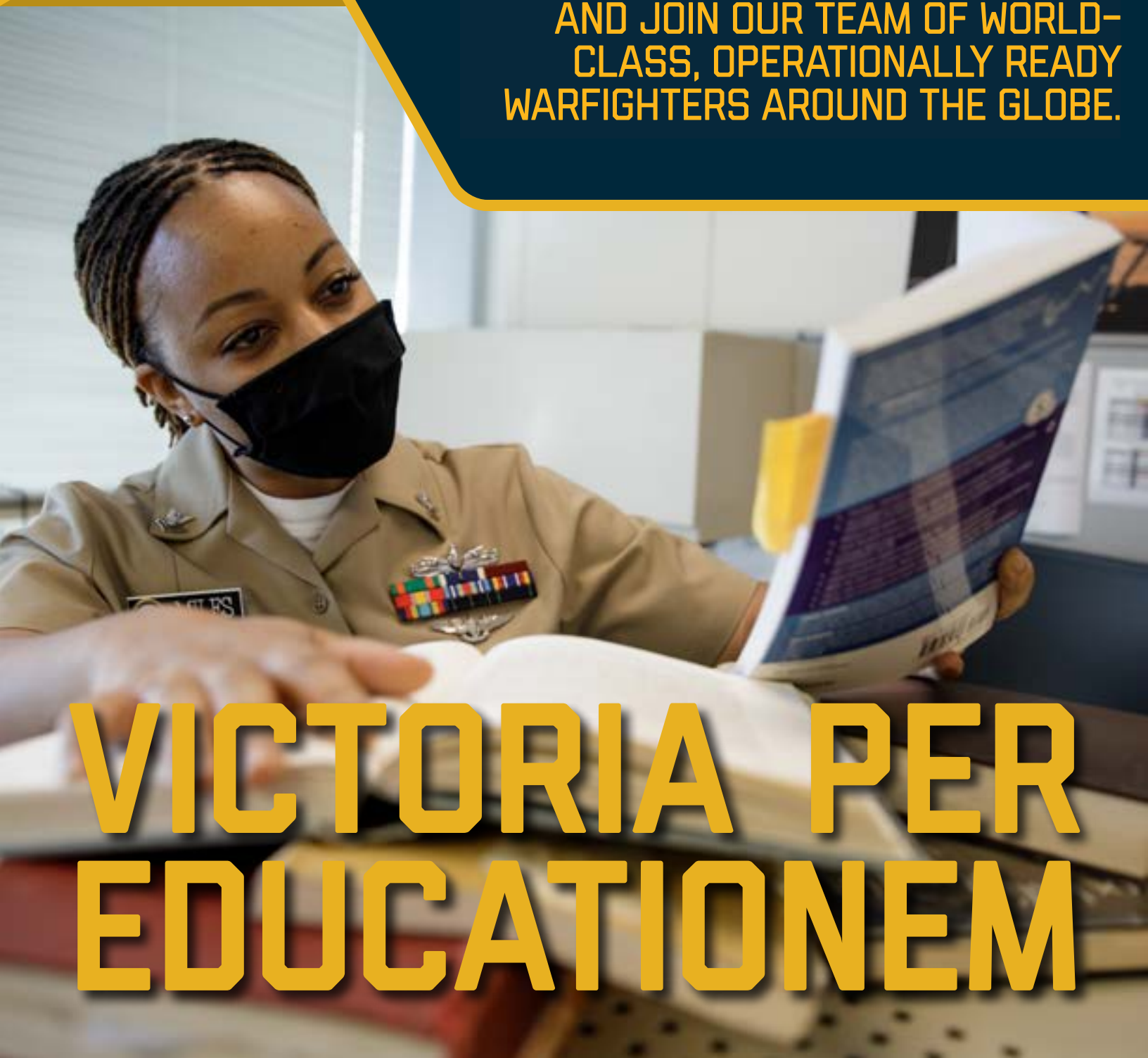
OWNERS AND OPERATORS MANUAL 2023



VOL. 1208

USNCC

CLICK HERE TO VISIT US ONLINE AND JOIN OUR TEAM OF WORLD-CLASS, OPERATIONALLY READY WARFIGHTERS AROUND THE GLOBE.



VICTORIA PER EDUCATIONEM

ALL HANDS MAGAZINE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
The Honorable Carlos Del Toro

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Front & back cover graphic: Ninety percent of global commerce travels by sea in these maritime shipping lanes. America's Navy safeguards the world's economy from hostile countries and organizations that threaten international waters. (Graphic by MC2 Janine Jones)

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NAVY NARRATIVE

America is a maritime nation. The seas are the lifeblood of our economy, our national security, and our way of life. With 90% of global commerce traveling by sea, your Navy safeguards the world's economy from hostile nations and organizations that threaten international waters. Our everyday lives also depend on access to the internet, which rides upon the security of undersea fiber optic cables. The U.S. Navy harnesses our ships, submarines, aircraft, unmanned platforms, and highly trained Sailors to protect and support the American way of life. In both times of peace and war, the Navy can be found in and on the sea, the air, space, and in the cyber realm, so that our citizens can remain prosperous and secure.

The Navy's track record of keeping America safe is so sound that most Americans cannot recall a time in their lives when they feared attack from another nation's naval force. We keep threats away from our shores by operating abroad. Today and every day you can find nearly 100 ships and submarines underway around the globe. **There is no substitute for presence.**

When we consistently deploy our combat-ready forces alongside our allies and partners in faraway waters, our adversaries are forced to face a persistent reality -- a fight with American naval forces would be unwinnable and costly. Our mere presence and routine operations bolster our leverage, giving us diplomatic options that will always be more favorable than war. As President Theodore Roosevelt famously said, "speak softly, but carry a big stick." No other military power in the world is a better manifestation of this conviction.

In times of international crises, we can quickly maneuver thousands of miles with the world's most capable warships and dwell in areas of interest without relying on land bases in foreign countries. When called upon, the U.S. Navy is ready to deploy the world's most sophisticated weapons systems operated by highly skilled personnel to fight and win our nation's wars.

The threat from the People's Republic of China continues to grow while Russia expands its aggression in Europe. Maintaining a world-class and worldwide deployable Navy as a first line of defense for the United States is not something that can be created overnight when conflict arises. Investing in the Navy today is a down payment on America's security tomorrow.

BEWARE OF JET BLAST AND ROTORS

LEADERSHIP

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
CARLOS DEL TORO

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
ADM. MIKE GILDAY

CHIEF OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
VICE ADM. RICK CHEESEMAN

MASTER CHIEF PETTY OFFICER OF THE NAVY
JAMES M. HONEA

MARITIME STRENGTH & STRATEGY

The One Navy-Marine Corps Team: Strategic Guidance articulates Secretary of the Navy Carlos Del Toro's vision to build, train and equip Naval Forces to deter, and if necessary win conflicts and wars in support of the defense strategy and national security priorities.

"We have to make the right investments today, so that we have the right capabilities tomorrow to deter and defeat any adversary," said Del Toro.

"We must act with urgency now as we rise to meet unprecedented challenges, and it's this sense of urgency that's the driving force behind the strategic guidance for the Department."

"Maximizing the Navy and Marine Corps maritime dominance in an era of strategic competition will define the Department's mission for the next several years."

CARLOS DEL TORO
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Del Toro's top priorities – maintaining maritime dominance, empowering our people, and strengthening strategic partnerships – builds on Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin's vision of integrated deterrence, with an agile and ready force.

"Maximizing the Navy and Marine Corps maritime dominance in an era of strategic competition will define the Department's mission for the next several years," said Del Toro. "Our global economy, and the self-determination of free nations everywhere, especially in the Indo-Pacific, depends on sea power."

The strategic guidance also builds on Commandant of the Marine Corps Gen. David H. Berger's Force Design 2030 to modernize the expeditionary posture of the Marine Corps and implements Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Mike Gilday's Navigation Plan to expand our fleet capabilities for distributed operations.

"Implementation of this guidance is critical," added Del Toro. "Building the future capability we need to compete globally while taking care of our Sailors, Marines and military personnel requires a fully integrated Navy and Marine Corps team."

Download the full strategy here.

MISSION

The Department of the Navy will recruit, train, equip, and organize to deliver combat ready naval forces to campaign, deter, and as necessary, win conflicts and wars through sustained forward naval presence in support of the Joint Force.

VISION

All Sailors, Marines, and Civilians in the Department of the Navy will operate as one team to protect the American people and our interests in the most effective and efficient way possible, with our actions guided always by our core values. We will invest in the health, readiness, capability, and the leadership ability of our force. We will maintain forward maneuverability, build our maritime advantage, and strengthen partnerships across government and the joint force, with industry, and around the world.

WE STAND READY TO RESPOND WITH THE AGILITY AND LETHALITY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE REQUIRE, WHEREVER, AND WHENEVER, THERE IS A NEED.

CNO'S NAVIGATION PLAN

"Seapower forged our nation and, for generations, a strong Navy has guaranteed the rules-based order that underpins global security and prosperity. The decisions and investments we make this decade will shape the maritime balance of power for the rest of this century. We can accept nothing less than success."

The Navy's unique roles and responsibilities require a larger, more ready, capable and lethal fleet. To deliver that fleet today, tomorrow and in the future, we will continue to focus on four priorities: **Readiness**, **Capabilities**, **Capacity**, and our **Sailors**:

1. Prioritize **readiness** to keep combat credible forces forward to deter conflict and protect the free and open system underpinning American security and prosperity.
2. Modernize **capabilities** to credibly deter war and, if necessary, win in conflict. Platforms that are ineffective or overly vulnerable in contested environments are decreasingly relevant to the future fight.
3. Generate cost-effective **capacity** to achieve warfighting advantage with acceptable risk, bolstered by unmanned technologies, operational concepts, and the strategic depth of our reserve component.
4. Invest in trained, resilient, and educated **Sailors** that can out-think, out-decide, and ut-fight any potential adversary.

READINESS

Readiness remains the Navy's top priority. Today's security environment demands ships, aircraft, submarines, expeditionary forces, special operations forces, and ailors that are ready to fight and win. Readiness is generated across the Navy, from our shipyards and aviation depots, to our global network of bases and stations, to the steaming and flying hours our Sailors need to hone their skills. We measure the expected service lives of our platforms in decades, not years; supporting our Sailors with fully manned, maintained, and sustained platforms throughout their expected service lives is critical for credible eterrence. We will not field a hollow fleet that cannot provide for the Nation's defense.

CAPABILITIES/MODERNIZATION

We will modernize the fleet for the full spectrum of conflict by delivering capabilities that can achieve lethal and persistent effects inside adversary weapon engagement zones, generate advantages to create off-ramps in crisis, and decisively win should crisis escalate into conflict. Developing and strengthening interoperability with allies and partners will be fundamental to our success.

CAPACITY

The Navy will build a combat-credible, hybrid fleet to ensure our Nation's success across the continuum of day-to-day competition, crisis, and conflict. The future fleet will be capable of distributing and delivering larger volumes of kinetic and non-kinetic effects across all domains to meet the strategic and operational demands of the Joint Force. We must deliver the Columbia-class program on time; expand our undersea advantage; develop a resilient logistics enterprise; and field a host of manned, unmanned, and optionally-manned platforms—under, on, and above the sea.

SAILORS

The Navy's enduring asymmetric advantage is our workforce—both uniformed and civilian—across our active and reserve components. We owe it to our people to create an ecosystem that recruits and retains diverse and technically skilled personnel, educates them to out-think our adversaries, trains them to work with new technologies, and provides them with the resources to prevail in competition, crisis, and conflict.

This is an important voyage. The Navy is committed to accelerating America's advantage at sea. Every one of us has an important role to play and our success depends on executing this Navigation Plan as a team. Together, we must deliver the naval power America needs.

To read CNO's Navigation Plan in its entirety, click here.
To read Advanage at Sea, click here.
To read the 2022 National Defense Strategy, click here.

THE U.S. NAVY IS UNIQUELY POSITIONED TO STRENGTHEN INTEGRATED DETERRENCE, CAMPAIGN FORWARD, AND BUILD ENDURING WARFIGHTING ADVANTAGES. WE WILL **BUILD, MAINTAIN, TRAIN, AND EQUIP** A COMBAT CREDIBLE, DOMINANT NAVAL FORCE TO **STRENGTHEN OUR STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS, DETER CONFLICT**, AND, IF CALLED UPON, **WIN OUR NATION'S WARS.**

OUR PRIORITIES

- READINESS
- CAPACITY
- CAPABILITIES
- SAILORS

WE WILL DELIVER COMBAT CREDIBILITY IN CONTESTED SEAS THROUGH OUR FORCE DESIGN IMPERATIVES:

1. EXPAND **DISTANCE**
2. LEVERAGE **DECEPTION**
3. HARDEN **DEFENSE**
4. INCREASE **DISTRIBUTION**
5. ENSURE **DELIVERY**
6. GENERATE **DECISION ADVANTAGE**

BOTTOM LINE

TRAINED, EDUCATED, AND RESILIENT SAILORS REMAIN OUR ASYMMETRIC ADVANTAGE. WE WILL EMPOWER OUR PEOPLE BY BUILDING A WARFIGHTING CULTURE BASED ON SELF-ASSESSMENT, SELF-CORRECTION, AND CONTINUOUS LEARNING.

MCPON 16 PRIORITIES

WARFIGHTING COMPETENCY

Build Combat Teams

Technical Competency is the backbone of building teams that can fight and win during combat conditions -- we have to keep our systems 100% ready so we can fight our adversaries, and when we take damage, we will restore as much capability as quickly as possible to remain in the fight and win. To maintain our readiness, I expect every Sailor to perform their best and continuously improve their knowledge and skill sets. My goal is to ensure our principles, basic standards of technical competency development, and how we value technical expertise (via assignment and promotions) align to the CNO's NAVPLAN.

PROFESSIONAL/CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

Build Teams that Out-Think our Adversaries

We must develop leaders with strong character, diverse perspectives, and resilience throughout our Navy at every level of leadership. We must recruit, retain, and effectively manage the talent of a diverse workforce to unleash their full potential at any given moment. To be part of a winning team, my expectation is that every Sailor understands what their role is and the importance they play. My goal is to ensure professional and character development is incorporated at multiple points throughout a Sailor's career, at the right time, in the right manner.

QUALITY OF LIFE

Build Stability into the Lives of our Sailors and their Families

Our Sailors are the most important element to us retaining our asymmetric advantage against our adversaries. Behind those successful Sailors are their families, and we cannot overlook that important element. We need one another. We are one Navy family, and my expectation is that everybody knows their role in that family while away from home. My goal is to advocate for all quality of life initiatives to ensure Sailors and their families are taken care of so we can continue to focus on the mission.

MISSION VISION GUIDING PRINCIPLES

MISSION

DELIVERING COMBAT-CREDIBLE NAVAL FORCES BY PROVIDING LEADERSHIP TO OUR NAVAL WARRIORS AND ADVICE AND COUNSEL TO SENIOR LEADERS.

VISION

SENIOR ENLISTED LEADERS WHO DEVELOP NAVAL WARRIORS NEEDED TO BUILD TOUGH, RESILIENT, AND EFFECTIVE COMBAT TEAMS TO FIGHT AND WIN; CULTIVATE A CULTURE OF EXCELLENCE ROOTED IN TRUST, RESPECT, AND TRANSPARENCY; CONTINUALLY ASSESS THEMSELVES, THEIR TEAMS, AND TEAMMATES; DRIVE TOWARDS THE BEST POSSIBLE OUTCOME WHILE STAYING ALIGNED TO LEADERSHIP AND CONNECTED WITH SAILORS; CONDUCT THEMSELVES IN A CONSISTENTLY PROFESSIONAL, ETHICAL, AND TRADITIONAL MANNER.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Competency

Technical Mastery
Chiefs are technical experts in their profession. Chiefs use technical knowledge and experience to produce a well-trained enlisted and officer team. Chiefs apply their knowledge, skills, and abilities to meet any mission.

Institutional Expertise
Chiefs understand how their unit mission and the Naval mission support the National Military Strategy. Chiefs recognize and engage at the point of friction to ensure mission success.

Character

Professionalism
Chiefs understand and promote the attributes and behaviors that define the Profession of Arms. Chief's conduct is in direct alignment with the Navy Core Values. Chiefs actively teach, uphold, and enforce standards. Chiefs measure themselves by the success of their Sailors, and are the role model of good order and discipline.

Integrity
Chiefs abide by an uncompromising code of integrity, take full responsibility for their actions, and keep their word. Chiefs set a positive tone, unify the Mess, and build trust within the command to create esprit de corps.

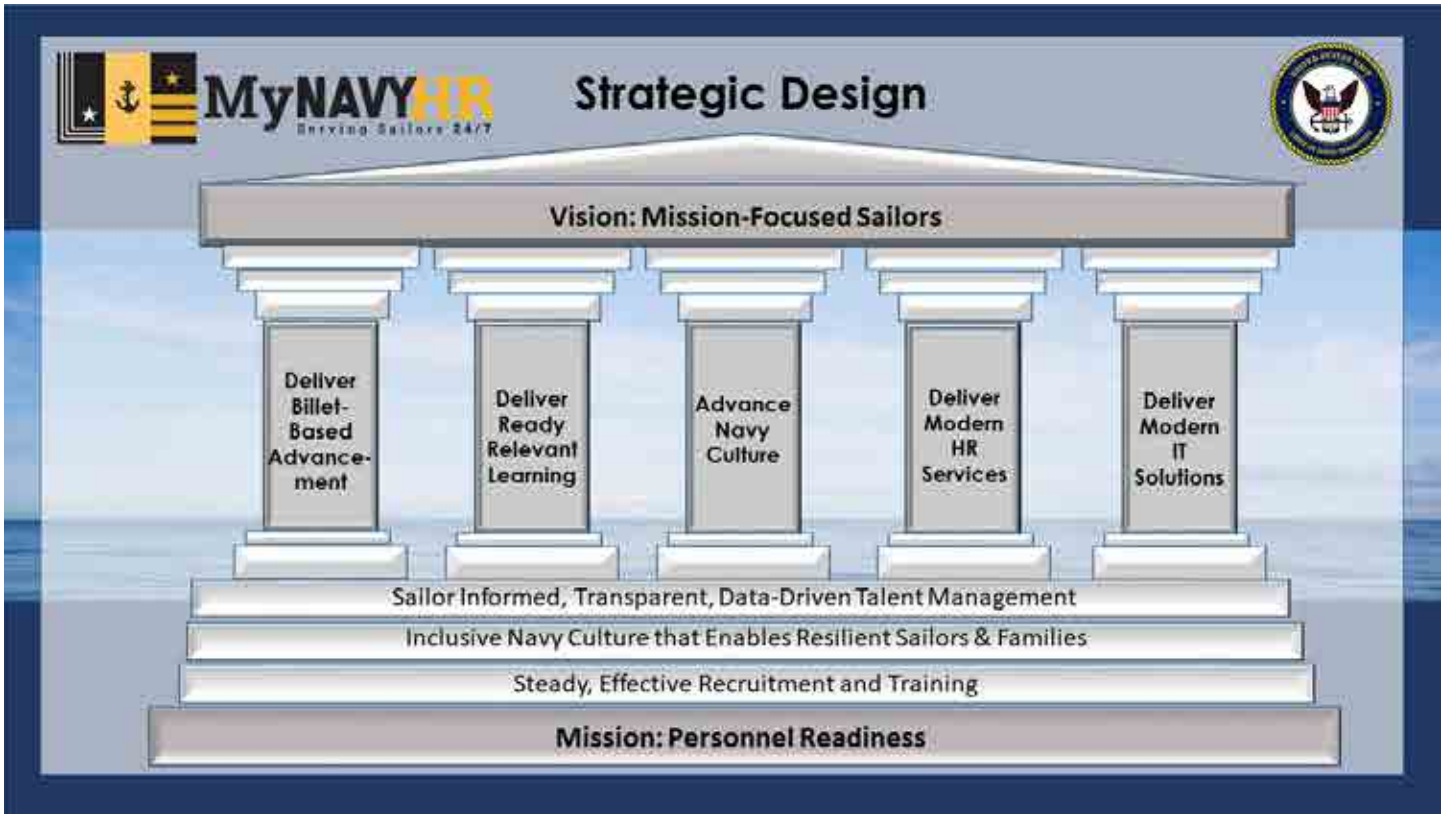
Accountability
Chiefs are mission-focused. Chiefs clearly define the problem and are accountable for the outcomes. Chiefs continuously assess with an unbiased, learning mindset and provide solutions that are well founded, thoughtout, and thoroughly considered. Chiefs provide forceful backup and take prompt action to learn from mistakes. Chiefs know what right looks like and are their own toughest critic. Chiefs hold themselves and their peers accountable.

Connections

Deck-plate Leadership
Chiefs are visible on the deck-plate and set the tone for all Sailors. Chiefs understand personnel programs and policies, are proactive in understanding their Sailors, and are always driving them to be better. Chiefs enable Sailors to be both individual war fighters and credible combat teams.

Team Effectiveness
Chiefs are proactive leaders who are invested in all Sailors. Chiefs understand the power of inclusion to promote connectedness, which expands competency and strengthens character. Chiefs cultivate seasoned teams who anticipate problems, overcome challenges, and deliver best outcomes.

MYNAVY HR STRATEGIC DESIGN



The MyNavy HR Strategic Design outlines CNP's vision for optimizing personnel readiness to ensure our Sailors can focus on the most important thing: **the mission**.

Supported by a solid foundation of steady, effective recruitment and training, an inclusive Navy Culture, and data-driven talent management, the pillars are focused on specific initiatives:

1. **Deliver Billet-Based Advancement**
   Initiatives such as the Detailing Marketplace Assignment Policy, Command Advance-to-Position, Advance-to-Position programs, and the Senior Enlisted Advancement to Position pilot, along with coming changes to the Senior Enlisted Marketplace, are expected to correct systemic misalignment between the Navy's enlisted advancement and personnel distribution processes while allowing Sailors greater transparency and flexibility in their career choices.

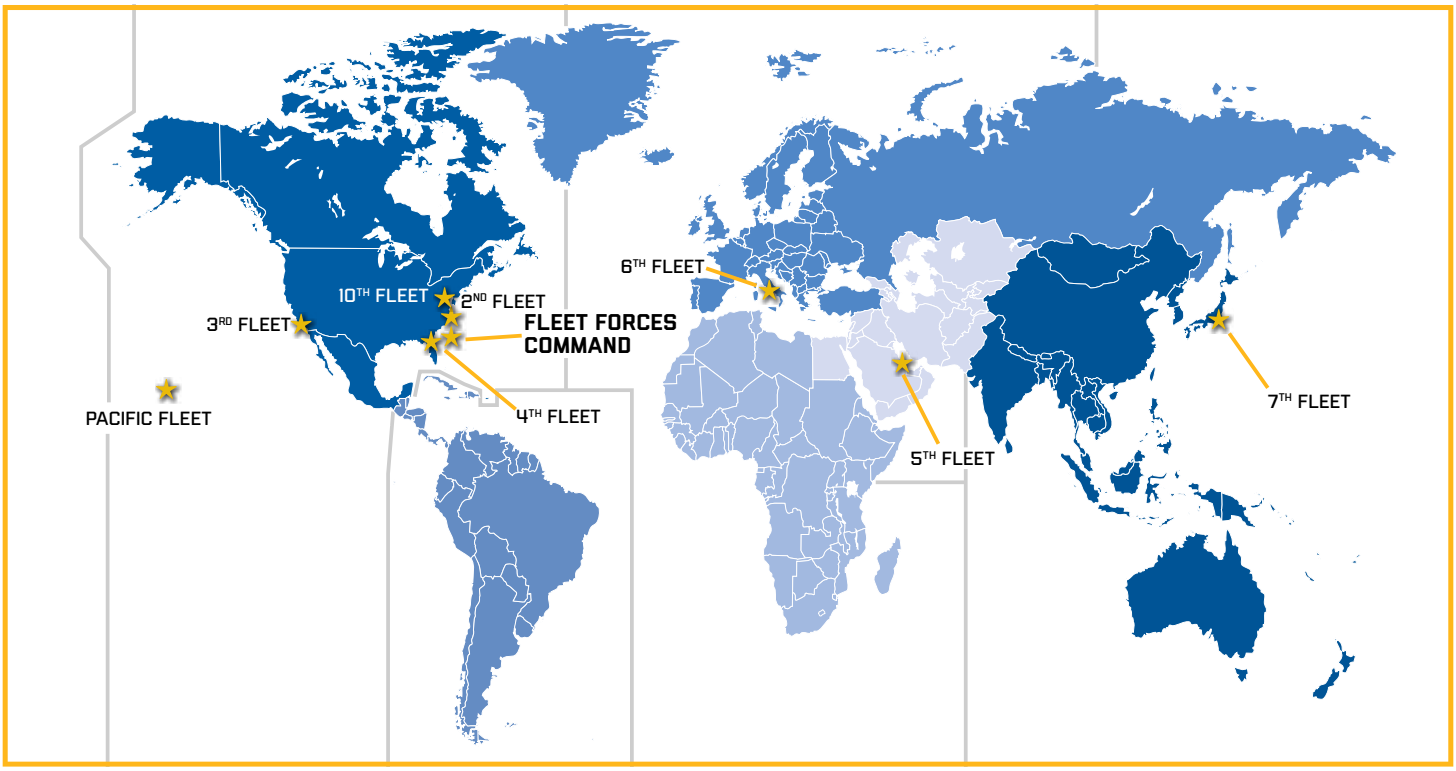
2. **Deliver Ready Relevant Learning**
   A career-long learning continuum for every Sailor in the Navy, RRL is about creating more proficient and technically capable Sailors as they head to operational fleet units. We will create Sailors who are skilled combat-ready warfighters by providing the right training at the right time via the right method.

3. **Advance Navy Culture**
   In order for our Navy to win, we must have a culture that can. In order to achieve success, we all need to take ownership together and create the Navy Culture that is necessary for our Sailors, their families, and our country. The Integrated Culture Framework and supporting Playbook will simplify, streamline, and align existing terms, programs, and policies, providing leaders with the an executable plan to develop great people, leaders and teams.

4. **Provide Modern HR Service Delivery**
   MyNavyHR will create a system that automates 90% of transactions so the workforce can focus on the 10% that need direct touchpoints. MyNavy Career Center personnel are working hard to deliver a solution with 24/7 contact support to resolve personnel and pay issues at increased speed, improved accuracy and reduced cost.

5. **Deliver Modern HR IT Solutions**
   The IT Transformation team is laser-focused on modernizing our processes, removing barriers, fixing glitches and delivering world-class technology. CNP has stood up enterprise support as an OPNAV code – OPNAV N16 – to allow the flexibility to deliver effective MyNavy HR digital transformation solutions.

These five initiatives will ensure that MyNavy HR gets the basics right so Sailors can be the mission-focused professionals our Navy deserves.



FORCE STRUCTURE

The Navy supports regional unified commands with component commands and numbered fleets.

U.S. FLEET FORCES COMMAND

Headquarters: Norfolk, Va.

Mission: U.S. Fleet Forces (USFF) trains, certifies, and provides combat-ready Navy forces to combatant commanders that are capable of conducting prompt, sustained naval, joint, and combined operations in support of U.S. national interests.

USFF is the Navy component commander providing direct support to U.S. Northern Command and also provides operational planning and coordination support to commander, U.S. Strategic Command.

USFF's other primary responsibilities include determining and providing future and current needs of the fleet for warfighting and readiness capabilities to the Chief of Naval Operations.

The CNO has also delegated to commander, USFF authority to generate and communicate Navy global force management solutions.

U.S. INDO-PACIFIC COMMAND

Headquarters: Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

Mission: U.S. Pacific Fleet (PACFLT) operates in support of the U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM) theater security strategy and provides interoperable, trained and combat ready naval forces to PACOM and other U.S. combatant commanders as required.

PACFLT enhances stability, promotes maritime security and freedom of the seas, defends the homeland, deters aggression and when necessary, stands ready to fight tonight and conduct decisive combat action against the enemy. PACFLT remains the world's largest naval command, extending from the West Coast of the United States, into the Indian Ocean, encompassing three oceans, six continents, and more than half the Earth's surface.

PACFLT consists of approximately 200 ships/subs, 1,500 aircraft, and 150,000 military and civilian personnel all dedicated to protecting our mutual security interests. In support of PACFLT's leading role in America's rebalance to the Asia-Pacific, the Navy will re-posture its forces from today's roughly 50/50 percent split between the Pacific and the Atlantic to about a 60/40 split by 2020.

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

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

U.S. 2ND FLEET

Headquarters: Norfolk, Va.

Mission: U.S. 2nd Fleet develops and employs maritime forces ready to fight across multiple domains in the Atlantic and Arctic in order to ensure access, deter aggression and defend U.S., allied and partner interests.

U.S. 2nd Fleet builds partnerships and conducts peacetime operations and exercises with our partners and allies. At the same time, 2nd Fleet is ready to quickly and skillfully transition, if necessary, from peacetime to confilct.

AO: Approximately 6,700,000 square miles of the Atlantic Ocean from the North Pole to the Caribbean and from the shores of the United States to the middle of the Atlantic Ocean

U.S. 3RD FLEET

Headquarters: San Diego

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

U.S. 3rd Fleet trains, certifies, and deploys combat ready naval forces prepared to face a full range of missions—from humanitarian and peacekeeping operations, to major regional conflicts, to ballistic missile defense—around the globe.

In fulfilling that role, 3rd Fleet provides the realistic, relevant training necessary for an effective global Navy. Additionally, 3rd Fleet leads numerous multi-lateral exercises, including the world's largest international maritime exercise, Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC).

Through these and other activities, 3rd Fleet helps build and sustain joint, interagency and international relationships that strengthen our ability to respond to crises, and protects the collective maritime interests of the U.S. and its allies and partners.

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

U.S. NAVAL FORCES SOUTHERN COMMAND/ U.S. 4TH FLEET

Headquarters: Mayport, Fla.

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

USNAVSO/FOURTHFLT directs U.S. Naval Forces involved in D&M during countering illicit trafficking (CIT) operations supporting Joint Interagency Task Force South (JIATF-South) as part of Operation MARTILLO. In addition USNAVSO/FOURTHFLT directs U.S. Naval Forces that conduct multi-national maritime exercises UNITAS,

PANAMAX, as part of Southern Seas, and forces involved in Continuing Promise and Southern Partnership Station.

USNAVSO/FOURTHFLT directs operations and force protection at the U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and operates a cooperative security location (CSL) at the Comalapa International Airport in El Salvador that supports the region's multi-national CIT efforts.

AO: As the Navy Component Commander for U.S. Southern Command, the AOR encompasses 31 countries and 15 areas of special sovereignty. It includes the islands and nations of the Caribbean, land masses of Central and South America south of Mexico, about one-sixth of the landmass of the world assigned to geographic combatant commands, but is primarily a maritime theater, encompassing portions of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the entire Caribbean Sea.

U.S. NAVAL FORCES CENTRAL COMMAND/U.S. 5TH FLEET/COMBINED MARITIME FORCES

Headquarters: Manama, Bahrain

Mission: U.S. Naval Forces Central Command (NAVCENT)/5th Fleet is the naval component command for U.S. Central Command that conducts maritime operations to help ensure regional security and stability.

NAVCENT acts in concert with other Central Command components, combined maritime forces and joint task forces to deter destabilizing activities and promote international rules-based order essential to freedom of navigation and the free flow of global trade through the region.

Operations in the NAVCENT area focus on strengthening partnerships with regional nations and accelerating innovation. Related efforts reassure regional partners of the United States' commitment to security in the Middle East and promote stability and global prosperity. Operations include protection of maritime infrastructure, deterring piracy, disrupting illegal trafficking and smuggling, and preventing other nefarious acts by state and non-state actors alike.

AO: The U.S. 5th Fleet operating area includes 21 countries, the Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, Red Sea, parts of the Indian Ocean and three critical choke points at the Strait of Hormuz, Bab al-Mandeb and Suez Canal.

U.S. NAVAL FORCES EUROPE AND AFRICA/U.S. 6TH FLEET

Headquarters: Naples, Italy

Mission: Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe-Africa/ Commander, U.S. 6th Fleet (NAVEUR-NAVAF/C6F) is the maritime component of both U.S. European Command and U.S. Africa Command.

NAVEUR-NAVAF/C6F, headquartered in Naples, Italy, operates U.S. naval forces in the U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) and U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM) areas of responsibility. U.S. Sixth Fleet is permanently assigned to NAVEUR-NAVAF, and employs maritime forces through the full spectrum of joint and naval operations.

NAVEUR-NAVAF/C6F efforts are organized along three lines of operation: sustain warfighting readiness; strengthen alliances and partnerships; and conduct operations forward.

NAVEUR-NAVAF/C6F mission areas consist of ballistic missile defense; intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance; precision strike; counter terrorism; non-combatant evacuation operations; counter-illicit trafficking; and logistics sustainment.

Additionally, NAVEUR-NAVAF/C6F facilitates the international collaborative maritime capacity building program Africa Partnership Station (APS). APS aims to enhance African maritime forces' information sharing practices, response capabilities, and regional cooperation to improve safety and security in the waters around Africa.

AO: The NAVEUR-NAVAF/C6F area of operations extends over 20 million square nautical miles of ocean and includes a landmass extending more than 14 million square miles. It touches three continents and encompasses more than 67 percent of the Earth's coastline, 30 percent of its landmass, and nearly 40 percent of the world's population. It includes all of Russia, Europe and nearly

the entire continent of Africa and encompasses 105 countries with a combined population of more than one billion people.

The NAVEUR-NAVAF/C6F AO covers approximately half of the Atlantic Ocean, from the North Pole to Antarctica, as well as the Adriatic, Baltic, Barents, Black, Caspian, Mediterranean and North Seas and half of the Indian Ocean.

Flagship: USS Mount Whitney (LCC 20)

U.S. 7TH FLEET

Headquarters: Yokosuka, Japan

Mission: The U.S. 7th Fleet (C7F) operates in the largest of the U.S. Navy's numbered fleets. At any given time there are 70-80 ships and submarines, 140 aircraft and approximately 20,000 Sailors and Marines in region.

C7F has maintained a ontinuous forward presence in the Indo-Asia Pacific since being founded in Australia in 1943, providing security and stability to the region, upholding key alliances and building upon maritime partnerships.

C7F employs both forward-deployed ships from Japan, Singapore, Guam and other locations as well as rotationally-deployed ships from other numbered fleets to execute military operations across the spectrum, from major combat operations to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.

C7F forces operate in the region every day of the year and work closely to build partnerships with our alliances while allowing for rapid response to any crisis, natural or man-made.

Strengthening partnerships and familiarity helps improve stability through cooperation, avoid misunderstandings and prevents unnecessary military escalation. C7F units typically take part in 100 bilateral & multilateral exercises and 200 port visits each year, comprising 1,800 total days of engagement every year.

AO: Covers 48 million square miles of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, from the International Date Line to the India/Pakistan border and from the Kuril Islands in the north to the Antarctic in the south. The region Includes 36 maritime countries, more than 50 percent of the world's population, 3,000 languages and seven of the world's 10 largest militaries. The U.S. maintains mutual defense treaties with five allies in the region to include the Philippines, Australia, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and Japan.

Flagship: USS Blue Ridge (LCC 19)

U.S. FLEET CYBER COMMAND/U.S. 10TH FLEET

Headquarters: Fort George G. Meade, Md.

Mission: U.S. Fleet Cyber Command/U.S. 10th Fleet (FCC/C10F) warfighters direct cyberspace operations to ensure the freedom of action in cyberspace necessary for all missions that the nation expects the Navy to be capable of carrying out, including winning wars, deterring aggression and maintaining freedom of the seas.

Cyberspace is the fifth warfighting domain that intersects the other four, which are sea, land, air, and space. Commanding this domain is critical to the Navy's core capabilities of forward presence, deterrence, sea control, power projection, maritime security and humanitarian assistance/disaster response.

FCC/C10F fights to maintain this warfighting advantage by serving as the Navy Component Command to U.S. Strategic Command and U.S. Cyber Command, providing operational employment of the Navy's cyber, network operation, information operations, cryptologic, and space forces.

It also serves as the Navy's Service Cryptologic Component commander to the National Security Agency/Central Security Service (NSA/CSS). FCC is an echelon two command reporting to the Chief of Naval Operations and C10F controls operations supporting FCC.

Looking ahead, the immense value the FCC/C10F team brings to Navy and joint commanders will be measured based on its ability to operate the Navy network as a warfighting platform, conduct tailored signals intelligence (SIGINT) support to supported commanders and the NSA/CSS, deliver warfighting effects, create shared cyber situational awareness, and establish and mature Navy's cyber mission forces.

FCC/C10F's vision is to conduct operations in and through cyberspace, the electromagnetic spectrum, and space to ensure Navy and joint/coalition freedom of action and decision superiority while denying the same to our adversaries. We will win in these domains through our collective commitment to excellence and by strengthening our alliances with entities across the U.S. government, Department of Defense, academia, industry, and our foreign partners.

AO: Worldwide

NAVY BASES

COMMANDER, NAVY INSTALLATIONS COMMAND

Headquarters: Washington, D.C.

Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) is responsible for worldwide shore installation management as the Navy's shore integrator. CNIC's mission is to sustain the Fleet, enable the fighter and support the family.

Fleet encompasses the operating forces of the Navy. CNIC ensures all installation requirements necessary to train and operate the fleets (ports, airfields, training ranges, etc.) are maintained and ready.

Fighter encompasses the men and women in the operating forces. CNIC ensures naval installations are able to facilitate the manning, training and equipping of the Navy's fighting force.

Family encompasses the men and women of the armed forces and their families. To ensure the fighting force is supported on all fronts CNIC's Family and Community Services, Housing and Safety efforts provide the quality of life, support and services that allow the fighting force to focus on mission accomplishment.

Mission: Deliver effective and efficient readiness from the shore.

Vision: Be the sole provider of shore capability, to sustain the fleet, enable the fighter, and support the family.

UNITED STATES

Commander, Navy Region Mid-Atlantic

- Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story
- Naval Air Station Oceana
- Naval Station Newport
- Naval Station Norfolk
- Naval Submarine Base New London
- Naval Support Activity Hampton Roads
- Naval Support Activity Mechanicsburg
- Naval Support Activity Philadelphia
- Naval Support Activity Saratoga Springs
- Naval Weapons Station Earle/Colts Neck
- Naval Weapons Station Yorktown
- Naval Station Great Lakes
- Naval Support Activity Crane
- Naval Support Activity Lakehurst

Commander, Naval District Washington

- Naval Air Station Patuxent River
- Naval Support Activity Annapolis

- Naval Support Activity Bethesda
- Naval Support Activity South Potomac
- Naval Support Activity Washington

Commander, Navy Region Southeast
- Naval Air Station Corpus Christi
- Naval Air Station Jacksonville
- Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth
- Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans
- Naval Air Station Key West
- Naval Air Station Kingsville
- Naval Air Station Meridian
- Naval Air Station Pensacola
- Naval Air Station Whiting Field
- Naval Construction Battalion Center Gulfport
- Naval Station Guantanamo Bay
- Naval Station Mayport
- Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay
- Naval Support Activity Orlando
- Naval Support Activity Panama City
- Naval Support Activity Mid-South
- Naval Support Facility Beaufort

Commander, Navy Region Northwest
- Naval Air Station Whidbey Island
- Naval Base Kitsap
- Naval Magazine Indian Island
- Naval Station Everett

Commander, Navy Region Southwest
- Naval Air Facility El Centro
- Naval Air Station Fallon
- Naval Air Station Lemoore
- Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake
- Naval Base Coronado
- Naval Base Point Loma
- Naval Base San Diego
- Naval Base Ventura County/Pt Mugu
- Naval Support Activity Monterey
- Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach

Commander, Navy Region Hawaii
- Joint Base Pearl Harbor Hickam
- Pacific Missile Range Facility Barking Sands

WORLDWIDE

Commander, Joint Region Marianas
- Naval Support Activity Andersen
- Naval Base Guam

Commander, Navy Region Korea
- Commander, Fleet Activities Chinhae

Commander, Navy Region Japan
- Commander Fleet Activities Okinawa
- Commander Fleet Activities Sasebo
- Commander Fleet Activities Yokosuka
- Naval Air Facility Atsugi
- Naval Air Facility Misawa
- Navy Support Facility Diego Garcia
- Singapore Area Coordinator

Commander, Navy Region Europe, Africa, Central
- Camp Lemonnier Djibouti
- Naval Air Station Sigonella
- Naval Station Rota
- Naval Support Activity Bahrain
- Naval Support Activity Naples
- Naval Support Activity Souda Bay
- Naval Support Facility Deveselu
- Naval Support Facility Redzikowo

NAVY MEDICINE

The US Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) is the administrative headquarters for the Navy Medicine Enterprise. Under the leadership of Rear Adm. Bruce Gillingham, the Navy Surgeon General, BUMED is responsible for organizing, training, and equipping more than 54,000 medical professionals who are responsible for maintaining and increasing the survivability and lethality of the warfighter above, on, or below the sea, and ashore.

Navy Medicine supports the Navy-Marine Corps team by providing well-trained People, working as expeditionary medical experts on optimized Platforms, demonstrating high-reliability Performance as highly cohesive teams to project medical Power in support of Naval Superiority. These priorities guide Navy Medicine plans, resources, and actions. On a Sailor's or Marine's worst day, Navy Medicine will be at its best.

BUMED is responsible for Navy-personnel at military treatment facilities, medical research, public health, preventive medicine, and medical training commands. Additionally, BUMED established Medical Forces Atlantic and Pacific Commands as medical Type Commands (TYCOM) to improve coordination with and support Fleet and Fleet Marine Forces. In addition to the two TYCOMs, Naval Medical Forces Support Command aligns to naval training command structures.

Operational Medicine

Guided by the priorities of the Secretary of the Navy, Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) and Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC), Navy Medicine is fully integrated into the Naval Forces across the range of military operations, supporting maritime dominance for the nation.

Navy Medicine directly supports the operational mission and ensures Sailors and Marines are medically, dentally, and psychologically ready to execute their mission of winning wars, deterring aggression, and maintaining freedom of the seas.

Naval Medical Forces Atlantic (NMFL)

Located in Portsmouth, Virginia, NMFL serves as Navy Medicine's health care system in the eastern hemisphere, providing medical care to over one million patients throughout the eastern United States, Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Staff across NMFL facilities ensure the nation's warfighters - past and present - and their families receive the highest quality care. NMFL also includes Navy Marine Corps Force Health Protection command, who provides public health expertise to Defense Center for Public Health, Portsmouth.

Naval Medical Forces Pacific (NMFP)

Located in San Diego, California, NMFP serves as Navy Medicine's health care system in the western hemisphere, providing medical care throughout the western United States, Hawaii, Guam, Japan, and the Indo-Pacific region. NMFP also includes eight world-class medical research and development commands that study undersea and aerospace medicine, human performance, combat casualty care, and infectious diseases; and provides evidenced-based Force Health Protection guidance based on their research.

Naval Medical Forces Support Command (NMFSC)

Located in San Antonio, Texas, NMFSC is charged with leading and managing all medical training, education, professional development, and instruction for the production of highly trained and ready medical personnel. Subordinate elements include Naval Medical Leader and

Professional Development Command (NMLPDC), Navy Medicine Operational Training Command (NMOTC), Navy Medicine Training Support Center (NMTSC), and the Navy Reserve-NMFSC (NR-NMFSC). Each subordinate element is tasked to provide a specific aspect in the lifecycle of all Navy Medicine Sailors and to provide critical training and support to medical personnel throughout their Navy careers.

Support to the Warfighter

Navy Medicine supports the warfighter. Our personnel are in the field with the Marines, onboard ships and submarines, in aircraft squadrons, and embedded with Special Forces/Warfare operators. Navy Medicine professionals provide direct support to Sailors and Marines at more than 250 locations around the globe, and deploy in support of combat operations, disaster relief, and humanitarian assistance missions. Navy Medicine is comprised of four officer staff corps (Medical Corps, Nurse Corps, Dental Corps, Medical Service Corps), an enlisted Corps (Hospital Corps), and the Civilian Corps.

Medical Corps is comprised of more than 4,300 active duty and reserve physicians who practice or train in 23 unique medical and surgical specialties with more than 200 subspecialties. Navy physicians are stationed at military treatment facilities, medical education institutions, clinics, hospitals, research units, aboard ships, and with Marine Forces located within the United States and various overseas locations.

Dental Corps has more than 1,300 active duty and reserve Navy dentists, to include 16 specialties. The primary mission of the Navy Dental Corps is to ensure the dental readiness of Sailors and Marines, by providing care that will prevent or remedy disease, disabilities, and injuries of the teeth, jaws, and related structures. Navy dentists provide advanced and specialty-trained dental professionals to the Fleet in support of Operational Dental Readiness. The Corps is leading the way to ensure state-of-the-art care is provided regardless of the environment.

Nurse Corps is comprised of more than 4,000 active duty and reserve nurses, representing more than 20 specialties across the spectrum of professional nursing practice. Nurse Corps officers fill billets as experts in medical-surgical, emergency/trauma, maternal child, critical care, and perioperative nursing; and serve in medical treatment facilities, medical education institutions, and operational assignments.

Medical Service Corps was established in 1947 and is the most diversified Corps within Navy Medicine. It is comprised of 31 different specialties organized under three major communities: Healthcare Administrators, Clinicians, and Scientists. There are more than 3,000 active duty and reserve MSC officers stationed at military treatment facilities, Navy and Marine Corps operational units, medical education institutions, medical research and development laboratories, and joint commands around the globe.

Hospital Corpsmen (HMs) are trained to provide first line care and to assist medical providers in the treatment and prevention of disease, disability, and injury. More than 24,000 active and enlisted Sailors performing their duties in 40 technical specialties that encompass a wide range of opportunities. Corpsmen can be independent medical providers aboard a ship, submarine, or with an expeditionary unit. They are technical specialists who

support pharmacies, behavioral health, surgery, nuclear medicine, physical therapy, and other medical areas.

Civilian Corps anchors One Navy Medicine with more than 2,500 civilians who provide continuity and medical expertise in support of military members. The Civilian Corps also facilitates job skills, training, leadership developmental opportunities, and advocacy for all Navy Medicine civilian employees to meet existing and future mission requirements.

Operational Platforms

Navy Medicine has various types and sizes of deployable medical systems that support Naval and joint operations. Highlights include:

- **Expeditionary Medical Facilities (EMF):** The EMF is Navy Medicine's Role 3 ashore capability. The EMF receives patients from forward medical facilities or directly from combat areas in order to provide full resuscitation and emergency stabilizing surgery within the prescribed evacuation policy throughout the range of military operations. The EMF consists of health services, construction and support personnel, as well as deployable medical system equipment, materials and consumables configured to provide up to Role 3 theater hospitalization capabilities.
- **Theater Hospital Ships (TAH):** The TAH is Navy Medicine's Role 3 afloat capability. There are two TAH ships in inventory: USNS Mercy (T-AH19) and USNS Comfort (T-AH 20): Each ship provides afloat, mobile, acute surgical medical facilities required to deliver complex combat casualty care.
- **Expeditionary Fast Transport (T-EPF II):** EPFs are high-speed, shallow draft vessels embarkable with a Role 2 Enhanced medical package. The first true EPF Flight II, the USNS Cody (T-EPF-14) will be delivered to the Fleet in 2023.
- **Expeditionary Medical Unit-28 (EMU):** EMUs are flexible medical units designed to provide Role 3 enhanced medical care afloat (aboard EPFs) and ashore. The first EMUs will come online in 2023.
- **Expeditionary Resuscitative Surgical Systems (ERSS):** The ERSS is Navy Medicine's Role 2 Light Maneuver capability. These seven-person trauma and surgery mobile teams are designed to provide close to the point-of-injury support, afloat, undersea or ashore during combat or contingency operations with minimal personnel and portable equipment.
- **En Route Care Teams (ERCS):** The ERCS are 2-person teams that serve in conjunction with ERSS as the critical connectors between platforms and roles of care.
- **Forward Deployable Preventive Medicine Unit (FDPMU):** Provides force health protection by rapidly assessing, preventing, predicting, and controlling health threats in a theater of operations and enhancing the capabilities of organic preventive medicine assets to support Sailors, Marines, and Joint warfighters.

Medical Treatment Facilities

The transition of management and administration of all military treatment facilities (MTF) to the Defense Health Agency (DHA) is complete. All stateside and overseas MTFs are now operated by DHA.

DHA is responsible for the authority, direction and control of MTFs, while Navy Medicine has the principal responsibility for operational readiness. Both are mutually dependent upon each other to ensure success in carrying out their assigned responsibilities.

To retain command and control of the uniformed medical force and maintain responsibility and authority for operational readiness, Navy Medicine established Navy Medicine Readiness and Training Commands (NMRTC) at every Navy MTF. These commands have been in operation since October 1, 2019.

NURSE ADVICE LINE

Military Health System

Your health, our priority 24/7

Web Chat

Video Chat

Call (visit us on the web to find your location-specific number)

In the U.S., call 1-800-TRICARE (1-800-874-2273), option 1

MHSNurseAdviceLine.com

Find your benefits number on your ID card.

Fleet and Family Support Program (FFSP)

The Fleet and Family Support Program (FFSP) headquarters (HQ) staff, who work at the Washington Navy Yard (WNY) in Washington, D.C., develop innovative materials and curricula to ensure that Sailors and families consistently receive quality services across all Fleet and Family Support Centers (FFSCs), in person, online via webpages, webinars, and social media.

FFSP staff manage the programs, policy, training, information and referral, individual clinical and non-clinical consultation and educational classes and workshops.

Military families of today now have the opportunity to go to any of the FFSP's 81 service delivery sites worldwide with 58 sites delivering a full portfolio of programs and services.

Work and Family Life (WFL)

WFL programs directly support mission readiness by preparing service members and their families for the physical, emotional, interpersonal and logistical demands of the military lifestyle.

Our programs and services include:

- Deployment Readiness Support
- Individual Augmentees Spouse and Family Support
- Ombudsman Program
- Transition Assistance
- Relocation Assistance
- Family Employment
- Personal Financial
- Emergency Response
- Webinar Classes
- Life Skills
- Exceptional Family Member Program

Counseling, Advocacy and Prevention (CAP)

CAP programs provide individual, group and family counseling, victim intervention and related prevention education and awareness programs including:

- Clinical Counseling
- Sailor Assistance and Intercept for Life (SAIL)
- Family Advocacy Program (FAP)
- New Parent Support Home Visitation Program (NPS-HVP)

Housing

The CNIC Navy Housing program mission is to provide housing and related services in support of the Navy's mission and readiness. The Navy Housing Service Center (HSC) are located at most installations.

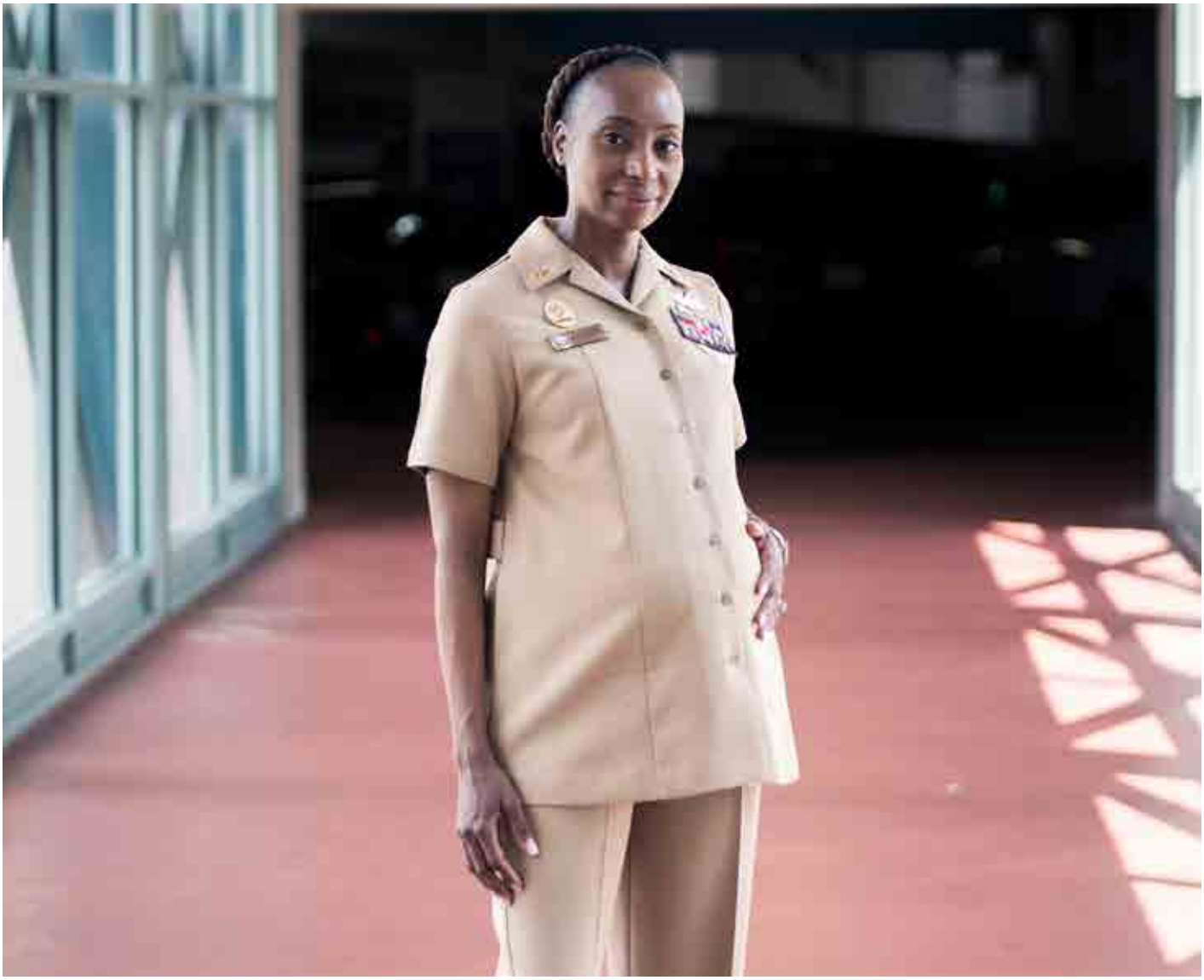
The HSCs are staffed with trained professionals; experts in providing housing services, locating desirable homes and neighborhoods to choose from and assisting in the process of determining what is most important in your housing search, then matching your priorities with the choices available, both on base and out-in-town.

To learn more about the CNIC Housing program or to find Navy installation-specific housing information, visit the CNIC website.

FLEET AND FAMILY SUPPORT

THE BALANCING ACT

Navy assistance for Sailors' lives



Pregnancy Policy

Known as the postpartum operational deferment, the March 2007 revision of the Navy Pregnancy and Parenthood Instruction (OPNAVINST 6000.1D), authorized an extension of current operational deferment from four to 12 months for new mothers.

The increased operational deferment policy allows more time for families to arrange long-term child care and supports Sailors who continue breastfeeding their infant(s) upon return to duty which aligns with DoD policy, ensures the physical and emotional well-being of Sailors and their families, reduces absence from work due to illness, and improves operational readiness.

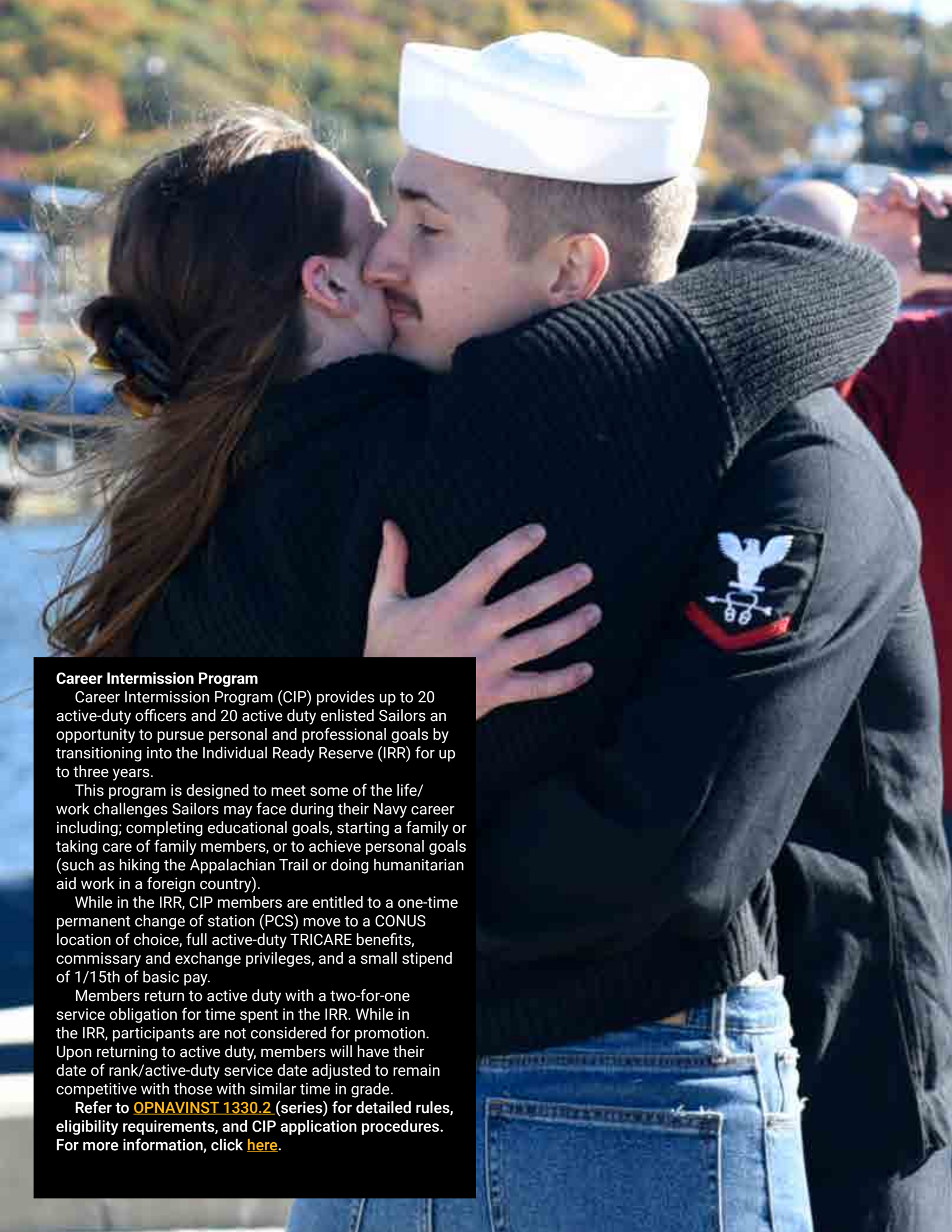
For more, see the Women's Policy Web site here.

Military Parental Leave Program

Navy family members are an integral part of our Navy Force, and the parental leave policy provides needed time for our Navy families to bond. In most cases, Sailors who experience qualifying events, like birth, adoption, or long-term foster care placement will be authorized 12 weeks of parental leave to care for their newborn, adopted or placed child or children.

Commanding officers are encouraged to allow eligible Sailors to take the full 12 weeks consecutively or in 7-day increments and are authorized to extend the one-year period if parental leave must me deferred due to deployment or some other circumstances.

For more, read the full NAVADMIN 037/22.



Career Intermission Program

Career Intermission Program (CIP) provides up to 20 active-duty officers and 20 active duty enlisted Sailors an opportunity to pursue personal and professional goals by transitioning into the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) for up to three years.

This program is designed to meet some of the life/work challenges Sailors may face during their Navy career including; completing educational goals, starting a family or taking care of family members, or to achieve personal goals (such as hiking the Appalachian Trail or doing humanitarian aid work in a foreign country).

While in the IRR, CIP members are entitled to a one-time permanent change of station (PCS) move to a CONUS location of choice, full active-duty TRICARE benefits, commissary and exchange privileges, and a small stipend of 1/15th of basic pay.

Members return to active duty with a two-for-one service obligation for time spent in the IRR. While in the IRR, participants are not considered for promotion. Upon returning to active duty, members will have their date of rank/active-duty service date adjusted to remain competitive with those with similar time in grade.

Refer to OPNAVINST 1330.2 (series) for detailed rules, eligibility requirements, and CIP application procedures. For more information, click here.

PAY & BENEFITS

The MyNavy Career Center (MNCC) is the one-stop shop for all military human resource support questions. If unsure about who to contact or where to go, call 1-833-330-MNCC (6622) and let the customer service agents help you or visit MNCC here. E-mail questions can be sent to: askmncc@navy.mil.

Military Pay Raises

Annual military pay raises are linked to the employment cost index (ECI). Military pay raises are equal to a yearly increase in the ECI. Pay raises may exceed these levels if authorized and funded by Congress or be lower than ECI if directed by Congress or the president.

Click here for more information.

Military Leave and Liberty

Active-duty members accumulate two-and-a-half days of leave per month, totaling 30 days of paid leave each year.

While earned leave is intended for use throughout the year, members may carry forward leave not to exceed 60 days at the end of the fiscal year.

Currently those who accrued excess leave during the COVID-19 are now eligible to keep up to 120 days of leave but must get that back down to 60 by Sept. 30, 2024.

More information is available in NAVADMIN 159/21.

Retirement Pay

A military retirement is an attractive incentive earned during a military career and provides lifelong retirement income. There are two types of retirement: Blended Retirement System, for those who entered service after January 1, 2018 or, if eligible, opted in. The second is Legacy High-3 retirement plan, for members who were serving as of December 31, 2017 and chose not to switch over to BRS.

Active duty and reserve retirement plans differ.

To view retirement plans and an easy-to-use online calculators, click here.

Thrift Savings Plan

The Thrift Savings plan (TSP) is a long term retirement savings and investment plan similar to 401(k) plans offered in the private sector. TSP offers many different funds to help you customize your retirement goals. Under the Blended Retirement System, after two years of service, the government will match up to 5% of your TSP contributions, if selected.

Useful information can be found here.

Continuation pay

Continuation pay (CP) is a one-time mid-career incentive pay offered to service members who are covered by the Blended Retirement System in exchange for an agreement to a prescribed duration of additional obligated service.

More information about CP can be found in MILPERSMAN 1810-081 and NAVADMINS released annually.

Savings Deposit Program

The Savings Deposit Program (SDP) is allowed for Sailors during assignments and deployments to specified locations. SDP pays 10 percent interest and allows Sailors to deposit a portion of their current pay, up to a maximum of $10,000. Interest paid on SDP is taxable and rules apply. For information, contact the local

finance office prior to deployment.

For more information, click here.

Federal Tax Advantage

Because some allowances are not taxable, the result is actually additional compensation. Untaxed allowances include basic assistance for subsistence (BAS), basic allowance for housing (BAH), overseas housing allowance (OHA), cost-of-living allowance (COLA) and family separation allowance (FSA).

Further tax advantages are available through participation in the Uniformed Services Thrift Savings Plan (TSP).

See the pay and compensation calculator by click here.

Combat Zone Tax Exclusion

Combat zone tax exclusion allows earnings received while performing duties in, or in direct support of, areas designated as combat zones to be excluded from taxes. Exclusion is unlimited for enlisted members and warrant officers.

For commissioned officers there is a limit on the amount of exclusion while serving in a combat zone or qualified hazardous duty area.

For more information consult DODFMR, Volume 7A, Chapter 44, or click here.

Overseas Tour Extension Incentives Program

The Overseas Tour Extension Incentives Program offers eligible enlisted members the opportunity to receive their choice of one of four incentive options for extension of the DoD tour length for 12 months or more.

For more information see your command career counselor or MILPERSMAN Article 1306-300.

Basic Allowance for Housing

Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) covers paygrade appropriate rental housing expenses for Sailors who do not occupy government quarters.

This non-taxable allowance generally covers rent, utilities and renter's insurance.

For details, click here.

Basic Allowance for Subsistence

Basic Allowance for Subsistence (BAS) is adjusted annually based on the cost of food.

For details on current rates, click here.

Family Subsistence Supplemental Allowance in Addition to BAS

Family subsistence supplemental allowance, in addition to BAS, is an additional food allowance some large military families may qualify for and is based on total household income. Contact the Fleet and Family Support Center or a command financial specialist for assistance in determining eligibility.

For details, click here.

Family Separation Allowance

Family separation allowance (FSA) compensates qualified members for added expenses incurred because of an enforced family separation. There are three different categories (Temporary duty, dependent restricted tour and underway on a ship) depending on the status of the Sailor and their family members.

Family separation allowance is $250 per month. See the DoD Financial Management Regulation (DODFMR) Volume 7A, Chapter 27 for more information.

For details, click here.

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

Career sea pay is compensation for Sailors assigned to various sea duty billets in recognition of the greater than normal rigors of sea duty, the arduous duty involved in long deployments, and the repetitive nature of assignment to such duty. For more information see DODFMR 7A, Chapter 18 and OPNAV Instruction 7220.14.

For details, click here.

Sea Duty Incentive Pay

Sea duty incentive pay (SDIP) offers extra pay of up to $1,000 per month for extension of sea duty, back-to-back sea duty, or early return to sea (voluntary curtailment of shore duty).

For more information on SDIP, click here.

Special Duty Assignment Pay

Special duty assignment pay (SDAP) is a monthly incentive pay to sustain manning levels and obtain high quality enlisted personnel for designated special duty assignments.

For more information on SDAP, click here.

Assignment Incentive Pay

Assignment Incentive Pay (AIP) incentivizes traditionally hard-to-fill assignments or less desirable geographic locations.

For more AIP information including a listing of locations eligible for AIP, click here.

Detailing Marketplace Incentive Pay

Detailing Marketplace Incentive Pay (DMIP) was announced via NAVADMIN 280/21 as program under the Detailing Marketplace Assignment Policy (DMAP). Sailors who execute the DMAP 4+3 (serving a 3-year follow on journeyman (E-5) sea tour immediately after an initial 4-year apprentice (E-4 and below) sea duty tour) sea duty option will earn a monthly incentive pay ranging between $200 and $800 per month.

Hardship Duty Pay

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

For more details, click here.

Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay

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

The following duties are eligible for HDIP:

- Duty involving parachute jumping as an essential part of military duty.
- Duty involving frequent and regular participation in flight operations on the flight deck of an aircraft carrier or ship other than an aircraft carrier from which aircraft are launched.
- Duty involving the demolition of explosives as a primary duty, including training for such duty.

- Duty inside a high- or low-pressure chamber.
- Duty as a human acceleration or deceleration experimental subject.
- Duty as a human test subject in thermal stress experiments.
- Duty involving the servicing of aircraft or missiles with highly toxic fuels or propellants.
- Duty involving fumigation tasks utilizing highly toxic pesticides.
- Duty involving laboratory work utilizing live dangerous viruses or bacteria.
- Duty involving handling of chemical munitions.
- Duty involving maritime visit, board, search and seizure operations. HDIP ranges from $150 to $350 per month, depending on the duty and experience level of the service member.

For more information see DODFMR 7A, Chapter 22 and 24 click here.

Imminent Danger Pay, Hostile Fire Pay

Imminent danger pay (IDP) is a threat-based pay, meaning it is payable when the member performs duty in an IDP area (designated by DoD). Hostile fire pay (HFP) is an event-based pay, meaning the member is exposed to an actual occurrence of hostile fire or performs duty in a hostile fire area.

Designated areas are listed in DoDFMR, Volume 7A, Chapter 10.

Service members will receive $7.50 for each day they perform duty in an IDP area up to the maximum monthly rate of $225. The monthly rate is paid to members who serve an entire calendar month in an IDP area regardless of the number of individual days in that month. Members who are exposed to a hostile fire event are eligible to receive a full monthly amount of $225. Members cannot receive both IDP and HFP in the same month.

For more details, click here.

Selective Reenlistment Bonus

Selective reenlistment bonus (SRB) is the Navy's primary monetary force shaping tool to achieve enlisted retention requirements in ratings, Navy Enlisted Classifications (NECs), and skills. Highly responsive to needs of the Navy, SRB levels are subject to change.

For more information on SRB, click here.

Foreign Language Proficiency Bonus

Sailors skilled in a foreign language may be eligible for a foreign language proficiency bonus of up to $500 per month for demonstrated proficiency in a foreign language or a maximum $1,000 per month for more than one foreign language. Refer to OPNAVINST 7220.7H for specific eligibility criteria and point of contact information.

Medical and Dental

The TRICARE medical plan is one of the benefits afforded active and reserve families. TRICARE is a regionally managed health care program. Contact a health care benefits advisor at your nearest military treatment facility or Navy Reserve activity.

For additional information, click here.

Veterans Affairs Patient Care

Sailors who serve honorably earn support of the Department of Veterans Affairs throughout their lives. To make it as easy as possible for the VA to provide that support, Sailors must ensure their medical records are turned in to the appropriate medical facility when separating or retiring from the Navy.

If a claim must be filed with the VA in the future, the VA may need to make a connection between a medical condition, and a Sailor's time in service and medical details. To do this, the VA has to have access to former members' medical records.

Upon separating, Sailors must verify with their supporting medical treatment facility that their medical records have been properly recorded with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

For more information, click here.

Navy Exchange/Commissary

The Navy Exchange Service Command (NEXCOM) is headquarters for the worldwide NEXCOM Enterprise. Its mission is to provide authorized customers with quality goods and services at a savings and to support Navy quality of life programs. NEXCOM oversees six primary business programs: Navy Exchange (NEX) retail stores, Navy Lodge Program, Ship Stores Program, Uniform Program Management Office, Navy Clothing and Textile Research Facility and the Telecommunications Program Office.

NEXs, found on Navy installations worldwide, offer a wide variety of products and services to authorized customers.

Seventy percent of its profits are given to Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) for Navy quality of life programs.

Service member and their families can shop on myNavyExchange.com.

The Defense Commissary Agency operates a worldwide chain of grocery stores serving military personnel, retirees and their families in a safe and secure shopping environment. Shoppers save an average of more than 30 percent on their purchases which is worth about $4,500 in annual savings for a family of four.

For more information visit the Commissary Web site here.

PERSONAL READINESS

OPNAV N17 provides our Sailors and families with a support network of programs, resources, training, and skills to overcome adversity and thrive.

These programs work together to promote resilience in all service members, their families, and units. This collaboration and synergy across the spectrum of wellness maximizes total force fitness and supports mission readiness.

Physical Readiness Program

The mission of the Physical Readiness Program is to establish policy and requirements to ensure both active and reserve component Sailors maintain a level of physical fitness to support overall mission readiness.

Maintaining a prescribed level of physical fitness ensures personal and unit readiness to deploy world-wide, whenever and wherever needed.

The Navy promotes a holistic approach to overall wellness that includes exercise, nutrition, weight control, tobacco cessation, prevention of alcohol abuse, and health and wellness education.

For more information and to view the instruction and operating guides, visit the Physical Readiness Program by clicking here.

Physical Fitness Assessment (PFA)

The first component of the PFA is the medical screening. All Sailors are required to be medically cleared prior to participating in the Physical Readiness Test (PRT) portion of the PFA. The second component is the body composition assessment. The PRT is the third component of the PFA.

The PFA is conducted once or twice per year as announced in a NAVADMIN in October of the preceding year. Cycle name and dates are determined at that time. All active and reserve personnel must complete the PFA within announced time frames.

The PRT provides commanding officers with an assessment of the general fitness of members in their command and provides a means to comply with DODI 1308.3, DoD Physical Fitness/Body Composition Program, to develop and administer a physical fitness test that evaluates muscular endurance and cardiorespiratory endurance.

The PRT includes three events: push-ups, planks, and 1.5 mile run/walk. Alternate cardiorespiratory events, such as swim, bike, and rower, may be conducted with the commanding officer's approval.

For more information and to view the instruction and operating guides, visit the Physical Readiness Program by clicking here.

Navy Nutrition Program

The Navy Nutrition Program's goal is provide evidenced based nutrition resources and education to empower individuals to make informed choices. This is accomplished by acknowledging quality distinctions in food and that nutrition is a key element of resilience and overall well-being.

Efforts focus on:

- Increase nutrition education to our sailors so that they have a better understanding of how food improves mission readiness and performance through varied outlets such as applications, guides and websites.
- Support nutrition research to build a foundation for nutritional needs and human performance needs focusing on mission readiness.
- Establishing policy and recommendations for sustainable changes including nutrition education, food purchasing practices, food preparation and community involvement.

For more information, visit Navy Nutrition.

Physical Readiness Information Management System (PRIMS)

PRIMS is the Navy's application that tracks every Sailor's (active and reserve) Physical Fitness Assessment (PFA) data per OPNAVINST 6110.1K, Physical Readiness Program. The command is required to ensure every Sailor has a PFA record for each cycle, and it is the Sailor's responsibility to "review and verify accuracy of their PFA

& COMMUNITY SUPPORT

data in MyNavy Portal, My Records section within 60 days of the PFA cycle."

In addition to tracking PFA information, Sailors should be aware this data is used for promotion, transfer, and special duty purposes. The Physical Readiness Program Office encourages Sailors to review their PFA records and ensure correct data entry. Sailors should contact their command fitness leader for questions/concerns.

Navy Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (NADAP)

The Navy Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (NADAP) Office supports enhanced fleet, family and personal readiness through an aggressive alcohol abuse and drug use prevention program. It is a comprehensive, institutionalized, sciencebased prevention program consisting of Sailor education, prevention awareness, advocacy, trend analysis/threat assessment and intervention.

Related strategic initiatives include:

- Reducing the number of drug test positives and alcohol-related incidents.
- Increasing prevention awareness.
- Increasing Navy leadership awareness of prevention programs. Substance abuse puts lives and missions at risk, undercuts unit readiness and morale, and is inconsistent with Navy ethos and its core values of honor, courage, and commitment.

For that reason, it benefits everyone to prevent substance abuse from occurring rather than dealing with its consequences. Prevention requires responsibility and accountability at all levels. Good leadership and teamwork are the best defense against substance abuse and misuse. OPNAVINST 5350.4D governs the comprehensive alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control policy and procedures for all Navy military personnel and establishes regulations to enforce that policy.

For more information, visit the Navy Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention.

Drug Detection & Deterrence Program

Navy's policy on drug abuse is zero tolerance. Key elements in combating drug abuse are detection, deterrence and prevention. It is all dependent upon a vigorous and thorough urinalysis program. Frequent, random urinalysis is the most effective means to detect and deter drug abuse.

Main objectives of the urinalysis program are to:

- Establish a valid and reliable means for inspecting personnel to assess command's readiness to carry out its assigned mission.Serve as a strong deterrent against drug abuse.
- Provide statistical data and demographics on prevalence of drug abuse.

For more details, click here.

Alcohol and Drug Management Information Tracking System (ADMITS)

ADMITS is the primary information management system for NADAP and collects data on alcohol-related incidents, screenings, treatment, drug-testing results, etc.

ADMITS serves as a central repository to:

- Document and report alcohol-related prevention education, command/selfreferrals, incidents, screenings, and treatment.
- Maintain a comprehensive database of all urinalysis (e.g., testing, results, and command compliance).
- Monitor all incidents of alcohol and drug abuse and misuse Navy wide.

For more details, click here.

Alcohol Abuse Awareness & Prevention Program

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

For more information on visit the Navy's Alcohol Abuse Awareness & Prevention.

Drug Education for Youth

Drug Education for Youth (DEFY) program is designed to teach military youth ages 9-12, character, leadership, and confidence to engage in positive, healthy lifestyles as drug-free citizens and have the necessary skills to be successful in their lives through coordinated community participation, commitment, and leadership.

DEFY improves personal and family readiness by providing a drug demand reduction and comprehensive life skills program designed to improve youth resiliency and strength.

By strengthening family fitness DEFY positively impacts unit readiness. DEFY is a year-long program that begins with a five-day residential or eight-day nonresidential leadership program (Phase I) that is held during the summer. During Phase I, youth receive education on valuable life skills such as substance abuse prevention, social skills, self-management skills, and fitness.

Phase II is designed to reinforce the concepts and training received in Phase I. During the school year, mentors and staff provide positive support during group mentoring sessions and interactive workshops.

For more information, click here.

Equal Opportunity Office

Reinforcing a climate that encourages mutual dignity and respect is every Sailor's responsibility. Acceptance of discrimination and harassing behavior is contrary to our core values of honor, courage and commitment. Harassing behavior includes, but is not limited to, sexual harassment, discriminatory harassment, hazing and bullying. Additionally, these behaviors adversely affect good order and discipline, unit cohesion, and prevent our Navy from attaining the highest level of operational readiness.

It is the Department of Defense's and Department of the Navy's policy to prohibit unlawful discrimination and discriminatory harassment against persons or groups based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex (including pregnancy)gender identity, or sexual orientation; and to prohibit sexual harassment, hazing, bullying and stalking. Sailors are entitled to a work environment free from personal, social, or institutional barriers that prevent them from rising to the highest level of responsibility possible.

OPNAVINST 5354.1H, Navy Harassment Prevention and Military Equal Opportunity Program Manual provides additional program guidance.

Commands can find information on equal opportunity initiatives and resources here.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR)

Sexual assault is contrary to the Navy core values of honor, courage and commitment. It adversely affects our safety and mission readiness by destroying trust between shipmates and degrades our ability to operate as a team.

The Navy is committed to encouraging a culture of gender respect where sexual assault is completely eliminated and never tolerated. Prevention requires proactive leaders from all levels, stepping in and educating all our Sailors to be active bystanders, intervening during all questionable behavior or situations.

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

- Prevention-Deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.
- Investigation-Achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.
- Accountability-Achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.
- Advocacy/Victim Assistance-Deliver consistent and effective victim support, response and reporting options.
- Assessment-Effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress. Our action today will support the tide of change to rid all destructive behavior from the Navy.

The Navy has a world class response system available to all Sailors and their families 24/7.

For more information refer to OPNAVINST 1752.1B or click here.

Transition Assistance Program (TAP)

TAP is designed to strengthen, standardize and expand counseling and guidance for Active and Reserve Sailors separating from the Navy after serving 180 or more days of active duty.

There are five key components of TAP:

1. Mandatory Initial Counseling/Self-Assessment - completed greater than 365 days prior to release from active duty. Members are assigned to one of three pathways:
   - Tier I - Member is considered ready for separation/ retirement and needs little assistance, i.e… Confirmed employment, demobilizing reservist returning to previous job, stay-at-home spouse
   - Tier II - Member has a transition plan but needs additional assistance
   - Tier III - Member has no plan and is considered at risk (involuntary separation, medical discharge, or not financially stable)
2. Mandatory Pre-Separation Counseling completed greater than 365 days prior to release from active duty.
3. Mandatory Transition Core Curriculum provides the following:
   - Individual Transition Plan (ITP) preparation
   - Military to Civilian job skills crosswalk (MOC crosswalk)
   - Veterans Affairs (VA) Benefits briefing
   - Financial Planning support
   - Department of Labor Employment Workshop (to build your Job Search skills)
4. Member selected 2-day Tracks in Education, Employment, Vocational/Technical fields, or Entrepreneurship provide information tailored for the Sailor's specific post-transition goals.
5. Mandatory Capstone event, presented by the Fleet and Family Support Center (FFSC), which must be completed no later than 90 days prior to separation to verify that Sailors have met their Career Readiness

Standards and received the transition services they requested.

Additional information and resources for TAP can be found on the MyNavy HR TAP or via DoDTAP.

Family Advocacy Program (FAP)

The Family Advocacy Program (FAP) is a command directed program which leverages a community coordinated response to child and domestic abuse. FAP provides clinical assessment, treatment and services for service members and their families involved in incidents of child abuse and domestic abuse.

The primary goals of FAP are prevention, victim safety and support, rehabilitative interventions, command and offender accountability, and providing a consistent and appropriate response. Commanding officers shall report all cases of domestic violence and child abuse to law enforcement and take administrative and judicial action, as appropriate.

Services Include:

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

For more details, click here.

Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP)

The EFMP ensures that Navy families with exceptional family members are assigned only to those areas overseas and at CONUS locations where their specialized medical and educational needs can be met.

Special needs include any special medical, dental, mental health, developmental or educational requirement, wheelchair accessibility, adaptive equipment or assistive technology devices and services.

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

1. Identification and Enrollment.
2. Assignment Coordination.
3. Family Support.

For more information, visit EFMP.

Navy Personal Financial Management (PFM)

The Navy's PFM program provides financial education, counseling, information, and referral to Sailors and commands in order to increase personal, family, and operational readiness. Although the PFM program has a counseling mission, its primary focus is on prevention of financial difficulties and mismanagement through the education of Sailors.

Currently, Sailors are provided financial readiness training at personal and professional touchpoints across the military lifecycle, beginning with recruit and officer accessions training and continuing throughout a member's career and transition to civilian life.

To support the Navy's PFM program, the Navy employs personal financial managers assigned to the Fleet and Family Support Centers (FFSCs) worldwide. Services provided by personal financial managers include providing financial education to Service members as well as personal financial counseling to help Sailors and their families establish a financial spending plan.

At the command level, elements of the PFM program are under the control of a qualified command financial specialist or CFS. Navy e-Learning (NeL) financial readiness touchpoint courses have been developed to address the mandatory training requirements established by Congress and DoD.

Additionally, the MyNavy Financial Literacy mobile app has been updated to host these NeL touchpoint courses, and allows Sailors to submit course completion certificates to their electronic training jacket. In the event a Sailor prefers in-person training, in-person financial readiness touchpoint courses are also available, and are provided by an FFSC personal financial manager or CFS.

For more details, click here.

Command Sponsor and Indoctrination Programs

Command Sponsor and Indoctrination Programs are designed to facilitate the adaptation of Sailors and family members into a new working and living environment, to minimize the anxiety associated with any permanent change of station move, and to provide Sailors and their families the greatest opportunity for a successful and productive tour of duty. Policy support is provided by the Family Support Office (OPNAV N170C)

Additional Sponsor and Indoctrination Programs information can be found here.

Family Care Plan (FCP)

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

A FCP is required under the following conditions:

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

For more information, click here.

Suicide Prevention Program

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

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

OPNAVINST 1720.4A outlines policies and procedures for command- level Suicide Prevention Programs. Policies and procedures focus on supporting efforts to strengthen protective factors, recognize and mitigate risk factors, and respond in the event of a crisis. Commanding officers must appoint a suicide prevention coordinator who is responsible for ensuring that their command maintains a robust suicide prevention program. Key elements of local command programs include training, intervention, response and reporting.

For more information, refer to OPNAVINST 1720.4B or click here.

Expanded Operational Stress Control (E-OSC) Program

Everyday military life can be extraordinarily stressful. Stressors at work, at home, or at sea can trigger reactions that harm both our personal health and unit readiness if not properly managed. E-OSC is about preventing these stress injuries and building resilience -- our capacity to withstand, recover, grow, and adapt in the face of stressors and changing demands. Resilience is more than the ability to bounce back from a stressful situation; it also means being prepared to perform better when faced with new challenges.

The E-OSC program expands upon previous OSC efforts using evidence-informed resilience techniques to teach Sailors how to persevere, adapt and grow through the challenges they face. The education modules contain information on adaptive coping, positive mindset, cognitive and behavioral regulation, problem solving, sleep, physical fitness, mind body practices and social support.

The E-OSC Team Lead works as a member of the Command Resilience Team to advise on approaches which will support Sailor resilience including Buddy Care, and Unit Assessments.

For more information, click here.

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion: Sailors and Civilians bring a unique set of skills and experience to the team. Actively seeking out and leveraging these skills and experiences is key to reaching our maximum warfighting potential. By building a Navy that is representative of the nation we serve, we benefit from diverse talent, experience, and insights. We will harness the creative power of these differences, capitalizing on the innovation, complex problem solving and strategies needed to accelerate our Navy's warfighting advantage.

In our Navy, DEI is a priority, and it is up to us to not only identify barriers to inclusion and equity at the individual, group, and organizational levels, but also work together to ensure Sailors are respected and valued; trust in their leaders who support a culture where not only they can speak up and be heard but they are expected to do so; and feel as if they belong and are treated equitably.

The Navy's inclusive culture is reflected in our core values of Honor, Courage, and Commitment and is integral to our core themes of Toughness, Trust, and Connectedness. It's woven into our strategy and the Navy Team–our Sailors, civilians, and families that support our mission. Inclusion is what we do – every mission, every person, every day.

For more information, click here.

For questions, contact the DEI Team at: ALTN_USN_INCLUSION_AND_DIVERSITY@navy.mil

NAVAL EDUCATION & TRAINING

Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) recruits, trains, and delivers those who serve our Nation, taking them from street-to-fleet by transforming civilians into highly skilled, operational, and combat ready warfighters.

As part of the MyNavy HR Team, Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) is the largest shore command in the Navy with more than 19,000 military and staff personnel at more than 1,640 subordinate activities, sites, districts, stations, and detachments throughout the world.

As the owner of the Force Development pillar within MyNavy HR, NETC has full ownership of the entire "Street to Fleet" process, recruiting civilians, and through world-class training, transforming them into combat-ready warfighters ready to meet the current and future needs of our fleet customers.

We owe the fleet the very best in recruitment and training delivery. To provide the best in an increasingly competitive talent market, Navy Recruiting interacts daily with more than 10,000 civilians interested in potential careers with the Navy.

On any given day, roughly 37,000 Sailors are learning at one of 251 NETC training sites, all while the Navy is modernizing with emerging technology and new concepts.

Ready, Relevant Learning

In our mission to recruit, develop and train those who serve our nation, it is critically important that our Navy employs the most effective and sophisticated means available to train our Navy's newest Sailors into skilled combat-ready warfighters who are both disciplined and tough.

Ready, Relevant Learning (RRL) provides the mechanism to modernize our institutional training system.

RRL is a long-term investment in improving individual Sailor performance and enhancing fleet readiness with three major components that address the WHEN, HOW and WHERE we train.

First, the WHEN. RRL delivers the right training at the right time in the right way so that Sailors are ready to operate their equipment at the extreme technical end of its capability to win the high-end fight. RRL delivers training at the most appropriate time in a Sailor's career.

That learning continuum does not stop at today's "A" school – it includes training that targets each operational tour throughout a Sailors' career, as opposed to the recent past's "one and done" approach.

Second, the HOW. RRL leverages science of learning techniques as well as training technology that ranges from simple visual demonstration tools such as YouTube-like videos to complex, immersive simulators and virtual trainers.

These modern tools increase the number of training "reps and sets" a Sailor can perform and build upon muscle memory before actually interacting with physical equipment or systems. RRL shifts our focus from rote memorization to "hands on" performance-based fundamentals and in many instances will build "experience" within a modern training environment.

Lastly, the WHERE. At its conclusion, RRL will deliver modernized training material to the actual point of need. That means training that will be resident on the waterfront, flight line and eventually available on our afloat units. RRL is a tremendous modernization effort, requiring collaboration across multiple stakeholders throughout the Navy, all in the interest of meeting future fleet requirements. At its core, RRL is about creating more proficient and technically capable Sailors as they head to operational fleet units.

Warrior Toughness

Every U.S. Navy Sailor, enlisted or officer, could face life-threatening situations from combat or casualty. Each and every one needs to have the ability to persevere and perform under both immediate danger and long-term stress, both on the job and at home.

Warrior Toughness (WT) is a holistic human performance skillset that enhances the toughness of our Sailors with a focus on the pursuit of peak performance.

The system emphasizes coequal development of toughness in the mind, body, and soul. WT combines performance psychology skills with character development, and teaches the Warrior Mindset, whose concepts were initially developed by members of the Naval Special Warfare community.

Designed to increase the Navy's warfighting capabilities, WT is an enabler of the Culture of Excellence as part of the first line of effort – Developing a Lethal Warfighting Force. In place at Recruit Training Command since October 2018, the curriculum is now incorporated across all Navy accessions at Officer Training Command Newport, the United States Naval Academy and the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps.

WT will improve the performance of Sailors under stress and throughout their everyday lives, building lethal warfighters ready for the next mission.

Navy COOL

COOL (Credentialing Opportunities On-Line) helps Navy Service members find information on certifications and licenses related to their jobs. Use COOL to get background information on credentialing and find detailed information on:

- Credentials related to a Navy rating, collateral-duty/out of

rate assignment, designator, or completed academic degree or academic certificate.
- Credential requirements and potential gaps between Navy training and civilian credentialing requirements
- Resources available to fill gaps between military training and civilian credentialing requirements
- How to get a COOL funded voucher to pay for credential exam and maintenance fees
- Other key resources such as Advancement Bibliographies (BIBs) and Learning and Development Roadmaps (LaDRs)

Spend a little time getting acquainted with COOL and credentialing using the Main Menu at the top of the page, and then dive into your occupation-specific information.

United Services Military Apprenticeship Program (USMAP)

USMAP is a formal military training program that provides active-duty enlisted service members the opportunity to improve their job skills and to complete their civilian apprenticeship requirements while on active duty.

The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) provides the nationally recognized Certificate of Completion of Apprenticeship upon the completion of the program.

USMAP is the registered sponsor for all military apprenticeships and Coast Guard apprenticeships. All DOL sponsors have a set of

Standards that provide guidelines for Apprenticeships. USMAP's standards are tailored to fit the military mission.

For more information go to the USMAP website.

Voluntary Education

There are two programs available to eligible Service members to fund off-duty education: Tuition Assistance (TA) and Navy College Program for Afloat College Education (NCPACE).

Both programs pay up to 100% (within fiscal year/career caps and limits) of tuition charged by educational institutions for course enrollments.

While all eligible Sailors can participate in the TA program, the objective of NCPACE is to provide personnel assigned to sea duty type 2 and 4 Unit Identification Codes (UICs) with educational opportunities comparable to those available to shore duty personnel.

NCPACE offers participating Sailors high quality learning opportunities and experiences through distance learning courses from post-secondary institutions accredited by an accrediting body recognized by the Department of Education. NCPACE courses require no ongoing Internet connectivity to complete (some courses require a one-time download at the beginning of the course and an upload at the completion).

For more information go to the Navy College Program website.

U.S. Naval Community College

The United States Naval Community College (USNCC) was introduced to support enlisted Sailors and Marines in achieving professional Certificates and Associate degrees that will enhance operational readiness and improve warfighting capabilities, while putting Sailors and Marines on a path to lifelong learning. With the addition of the US Coast Guard, Coast Guardsmen will also be able to access the USNCC.

For more information go to the USNCC website.

EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE

NAVY EXPEDITIONARY COMBAT COMMAND/ NAVY EXPEDITIONARY COMBAT COMMAND PACIFIC

The mission of Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC) is to man, train, equip, organize, and sustain Navy expeditionary combat forces (NECF) in order to support maritime objectives to assure access, provide unimpeded movement, protect against asymmetric threat, and set the conditions to support reinforce DMO lethality. Additionally, the NECF will strengthen logistics chains, and partnerships; protect the fleet, facilities, and joint, allied, and partner forces; and on order, deploy a flag-led Navy expeditionary forces (NEF) Command Element to C2 integrated American naval forces that dominate in the littorals and reinforce maritime lethality across the full spectrum of naval, joint, and combined operations.

Our Commander is dual-hatted as NECC | NECCPAC for ~20,000 personnel, an approximate mix of 50/50 Active/ Reserve, aligned under U.S. Fleet Forces Command and U.S. Pacific Fleet accordingly. NECC | NECCPAC is a global command, organized as twelve subordinate Echelon IV commands. Referred to as our big three EOD, NCF, and MESF have global Echelon IV command structures to address force specific missions; NAVELSG and NEIC are East coast based with global reach; and NECC has responsibility for EXWDC, a non-operational command responsible for integrated training, exercise development, curriculum, and coordination with other WDCs including NWDC. Additionally, NECC maintains three forward deployed operational HQs designated as CTFs by NFC (56 in Bahrain, 68 in Rota, and 75 in Guam). NECC | NECCPAC augments our forward CTFs, when required, to standup a flag-led NEF Battlestaff in support of contingency operations, primarily codified for INDOPACOM OPLANs. When activated, we are CTF 86 to perform DSCA operations and coordinate USFF/C2F/ESG2/IIMEF.

Maritime Expeditionary Security Forces

Maritime Expeditionary Security Forces (MESF) operate ashore, at sea and in the waters of harbors, rivers, bays and across the littorals. The primary focus of MESF is to conduct maritime security operations across all phases of military operations by providing port and harbor security, and high value asset security inland, on coastal waterways and ashore. The MESF consists of two groups; one in San Diego and one in Virginia Beach. With deployed units around the globe that include both active duty and reserve Sailors. This includes two expeditionary security detachments in Guam and Bahrain; seven Maritime Expeditionary Security Squadrons, and thirty-one Maritime Expeditionary Security Companies.

Maritime Expeditionary Security Group (MESG) 1, San Diego
Maritime Expeditionary Security Group (MESG) 2, Virginia Beach, Va.

Maritime Expeditionary Security Squadrons (MSRON):
MSRON 1, San Diego
MSRON 3, San Diego
MSRON 11, Seal Beach, Calif.
MSRON 2, Virginia Beach, Va.
MSRON 4, Virginia Beach, Va.
MSRON 8, Newport, RI
MSRON 10, Jacksonville, Fla.

Maritime Expeditionary Security Group 1 FDNF Detachment, Manama, Bahrain
Maritime Expeditionary Security Group 2 FDNF Detachment, Santa Rita, Guam
MESG Training and Evaluation Unit 1, San Diego
MESG Training and Evaluation Unit 2, Virginia Beach, Va.
MESG 1 CSS Detachment, San Diego
MESG 2 CSS Detachment, Virginia Beach, Va.

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)

A critical component of the NECF, Navy EOD's mission is to eliminate explosive threats so the fleet and nation can fight and win whenever, wherever and however it chooses. Navy EOD forces clear explosive hazards on land, and in the blue-water and littoral maritime environments to provide the fleet and joint forces access to denied areas. Additionally, they employ advanced tactics and technologies to exploit and secure the undersea domain for freedom of maneuver; they build and foster relationships with a constellation of capable and trusted partners; and they protect our nation.

Navy EOD units conduct counter - IED operations, render safe explosive hazards and disarms underwater explosives, such as mines. EOD technicians can handle chemical, biological and radiological threats and are the only military EOD force that can both parachute from the air to reach distant targets or dive under the sea to disarm weapons.

EOD's Mobile Diving and Salvage Units clear harbors of navigation hazards, engage in underwater search and recovery operations, and perform limited underwater repairs on ships.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group (EODGRU) 1, San Diego
Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group (EODGRU) 2, Virginia Beach, Va.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal Mobile Units (EODMU):
EODMU 1, San Diego
EODMU 3, San Diego
EODMU 5, Santa Rita, Guam
EODMU 11, Imperial Beach, Calif.
EODMU 2, Virginia Beach, Va.
EODMU 6, Virginia Beach, Va.
EODMU 8, Rota, Spain
EODMU 12, Virginia Beach, Va.

Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit (MDSU) 1, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit (MDSU) 2, Virginia Beach, Va.
EOD Expeditionary Support Unit (EODESU) 1, San Diego
EOD Expeditionary Support Unit 2 (EODESU), Virginia Beach, Va.

EOD Training and Evaluation Unit (EODTEU), San Diego
EOD Training and Evaluation Unit (EODTEU) 2, Virginia Beach, Va.

NAVY EXPEDITIONARY LOGISTICS SUPPORT GROUP (NAVELSG)

Navy Expeditionary Logistics Support Group (NAVELSG) provides dynamic logistics support to the joint force across the spectrum of conflict from peacetime support to major combat operations. NAVELSG Rearms, Refuels, and Resupplies the fleet when and where needed to reinforce maritime lethality and support the Navy Expeditionary Combat Force's role in ensuring logistics throughput in the littorals.

Navy Expeditionary Logistics Regiments (NELR) are deployable command and control elements. They are hybrid commands comprised of Active and Reserve personnel, including Expeditionary Communications, and an Expeditionary Support Unit. NELRs serve as the forward deployed headquarters (HQ) for all deployed NAVELSG forces.

Navy Cargo Handling Battalions (NCHB) are organized, trained, and equipped to load and off-load joint-service customers cargo carried in maritime pre-positioning ships on merchant ships in all environments; operate an associated temporary ocean cargo terminal; load and off-load cargo carried in military-controlled aircraft and operate an associated expeditionary air cargo terminal; Joint Logistics Over The Shore (JLOTS) operations; tactical fueling; and ordnance handling/reporting in support of worldwide Naval, Joint, interagency, and combined forces/organization.

Navy Expeditionary Logistics Support Group (NAVELSG), Williamsburg, VA
Navy Expeditionary Logistics Regiments (NELR):
1st NELR, Williamsburg, Va.
2nd NELR, Williamsburg, Va.
5th NELR, Point Mugu, Calif.

Navy Cargo Handling Battalions (NCHB):
NCHB-1, Williamsburg, Va.
NCHB-5, Tacoma, Wash.
NCHB-8, Lakehurst, N.J.
NCHB-10, Yorktown, Va.
NCHB-11, Jacksonville, Fla.
NCHB-13, Gulfport, Miss.
NCHB-14, Port Hueneme, Calif.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FORCE (NCF)

Seabees provide a wide range of construction in support of operating forces, including roads, bridges, bunkers, airfields and logistics bases; provides responsive support disaster recovery operations; performs civic action projects to improve relations with other nations; and provides anti-terrorism and force protection for personnel and construction projects. There are two active duty and two Reserve Naval Construction Regiments (NCR) that exercise command and control over the 11 active duty and reserve Naval Mobile Construction Battalions (NMCB) and other specialized units, including two Underwater Construction Teams (UCT) and two Construction Battalion Maintenance Units (CBMU).

Sea duty personnel attached to each of the UCTs are divided into three Construction Dive Detachments that deploy worldwide to conduct underwater construction / inspection/repair and demolition operations in support of both peacetime and wartime missions. The shore duty component contains all of the staff and support functions such as admin, supply, logistics, TOA maintenance, communications, and training.

Naval Construction Group (NCG) 1, Port Hueneme, Calif.
Naval Construction Group (NCG) 2, Gulfport, Miss.

Construction Battalion Maintenance Units (CBMU):
CBMU 202, Virginia Beach, Va.
CBMU 303, San Diego

Naval Construction Regiments (NCR):
1 NCR, Port Hueneme, Calif.
7 NCR, Gulfport, Miss.
22 NCR, Gulfport, Miss.
30 NCR Guam

Underwater Construction Teams (UCT):
UCT-1, Virginia Beach, Va.
UCT-2, Port Hueneme, Calif.

Naval Mobile Construction Battalions (NMCB):
NMCB 3, Port, Hueneme, Calif.
NMCB 4, Port, Hueneme, Calif.
NMCB 5, Port, Hueneme, Calif.
NMCB 18, Port Hueneme, Calif.
NMCB 22, Port Hueneme, Calif.
NMCB 25, Port Hueneme, Calif.
NMCB 1, Gulfport, Miss.
NMCB 11, Gulfport, Miss.
NMCB 14, Gulfport, Miss.
NMCB 27, Gulfport, Miss.
NMCB 133, Gulfport, Miss.

NAVY EXPEDITIONARY INTELLIGENCE COMMAND (NEIC)

Navy Expeditionary Intelligence Command (NEIC) delivers flexible, capable and ready maritime expeditionary intelligence forces that respond rapidly to evolving force protection and Fleet intelligence requirements. Multi-discipline intelligence teams supply Fleet commanders and expeditionary warfighters with timely relevant intelligence to create decision advantage and enable effects while denying threats to rear area staging and support infrastructure.

EXPEDITIONARY WARFIGHTING DEVELOPMENT COMMAND (EXWDC)

Navy Expeditionary Warfighting Development Center prepares expeditionary warriors for a wide array of missions from major combat operations to Defense Support to Civil Authorities. They are fleet experts in staff planning, command and control, and integrate expeditionary operations. EXWDC manages the lifecycle of expeditionary tactics, techniques, and procedures, identify and eliminate gaps in expeditionary capabilities, and assess force effectiveness to fight and win America's wars.

EXPEDITIONARY TASK FORCES

Expeditionary Task Force Staffs operate in Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Fleet Areas of Operations. Each staff executes operational control over assigned forces sourced by NECC/NECCPAC Echelon IV Commands. These task organized maritime capabilities address Geographic Combatant Commander validated requirements as well as conduct full spectrum, military operations from shaping, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief to major combat operations.

CTF-56, Manama, Bahrain
CTF 68, Rota, Spain
CTF 75, Santa Rita, Guam

INFORMA

**Navy Information Warfare is the int
(Communications, Networks, Cybers
Oceanography, Meteorology and Spa
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INFORMATION WARFARE COMMUNITY SPECIALTIES

Information Professionals / Information Technology

Operates, defends, integrates, plans, maintains and acquires networks, communications and combat systems integral to mission assurance in all warfare areas and across all domains.

Intelligence

Conducts full spectrum intelligence operations to develop a deep understanding of adversary capabilities, intentions and activities in time and space; and provides timely, relevant and predictive all-source assessments to create warfighting options at the tactical, operational and strategic levels.

Cryptologic Warfare

Conducts signals intelligence, cyberspace operations and electronic warfare operations in order to deliver effects through sea, air, land, space and cyber domains at all levels of war.

Meteorology and Oceanography

Collects, processes and exploits oceanographic, meteorological, hydrographic, precise time and astrometric information to enable Naval and Joint Force Commanders to operate safely and make better decisions faster than their adversaries.

Space Cadre

Manages space resources while concurrently protecting Navy space equities, leveraged across the complete life cycle of activities that support and enable the full spectrum of Naval and joint military operations.

ATION WARFARE

egrated employment of the Navy's information-based capabilities space Operations, Intelligence, Cryptology, Electronic Warfare, ace) to degrade, deny, deceive, or destroy an enemy's information ectiveness of friendly operations.

INFORMATION WARFARE ENTERPRISE

The Information Warfare Enterprise (IWE) advances, aligns, delivers, supports and sustains IW capabilities that enable combat-ready forces today and into the future.

Naval Information Forces (NAVIFOR) and NAVIFOR Reserve

(IW Type Commander and IW Community Lead)

Naval Information Forces (NAVIFOR) generates, directly and through leadership of the Information Warfare (IW) Enterprise, agile and technically superior manned, trained, equipped and certified combat-ready IW forces to Naval and joint operational commanders to ensure the Navy will decisively deter, compete and win. NAVIFOR has direct administrative control of 91 commands and activities manning more than 20,000 billets across the globe.

NAVIFOR's direct subordinate commands include:

- Naval Information Warfighting Development Center (NIWDC), Norfolk, Va.
- Navy and Marine Corps Spectrum Center (NMSC), Ft. George G. Meade, Md.
- Naval Information Warfare Training Group (NIWTG), Norfolk, Va.; San Diego; and Gulfport, Miss.
- Naval Communications Security Material System (NCMS), Joint Base Andrews, Md.

Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Information Warfare (OPNAV N2N6)

(IW Resource Sponsor)

OPNAV N2N6 is the principal advisor and resource sponsor for the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) on matters related to information, command and control (C2), networks, cybersecurity, intelligence, space, electronic warfare (EW), battlespace awareness, oceanography, and precision navigation and timing (PNT).

Naval Information Warfare Systems Command (NAVWAR)

(IW Systems Command)

Naval Information Warfare Systems Command (NAVWAR) identifies, develops, delivers and sustains information warfighting capabilities and services that enable naval, joint, coalition and other national missions operating in warfighting domains from seabed to space and through cyberspace. NAVWAR consists of more than 11,000 civilian, active duty and reserve professionals located around the world.

INFORMATION WARFARE OPERATIONAL COMMANDS

U.S. Fleet Cyber Command (FCC) / Commander, U.S. Tenth Fleet (C10F)

U.S. Fleet Cyber Command (FCC) / Commander, U.S. Tenth Fleet (C10F) conducts operations in and through cyberspace, the electromagnetic spectrum and space to ensure Navy and Joint/Coalition freedom of action and decision superiority while denying the same to adversaries. FCC/C10F is composed of more than 19,000 Active and Reserve Sailors and civilians organized into 26 active commands, 40 Cyber Mission Force units, and 29 reserve commands around the globe.

Commands include:

- Forces Surveillance Support Center, Chesapeake, Va.
- Cryptologic Warfare Group (CWG) Six, Fort George G. Meade, Md.
- Cryptologic Warfare Maritime Activity Sixty-One, Fort George G. Meade, Md
- Cyber Strike Activity 63, Fort George G. Meade, Md.

- Cyber Defense Activity 64, Fort George G. Meade, Md.
- Cryptologic Warfare Activity (CWA) 65, Fort George G. Meade, Md.
- Cryptologic Warfare Activity 66, Fort George G. Meade, Md.
- Cryptologic Warfare Activity 67, Fort George G. Meade, MD (50436)
- Naval Network Warfare Command (NAVNETWARCOM), Suffolk, Va.
- Navy Cyber Defense Operations Command (NCDOC), Suffolk, Va.
- Navy Information Operations Command (NIOC) Pensacola, Pensacola, Fla.
- NIOC Colorado, Aurora, Colo.
- NIOC Georgia, Fort Gordon, Ga.
- NIOC Texas, San Antonio, Texas
- NIOC Whidbey Island, Oak Harbor, Wash.
- NIOC Hawaii, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
- Navy Cyber Warfare Development Group (NCWDG), Washington, D.C.
- Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station (NCTAMS) Atlantic, Norfolk, Va.
- Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station (NAVCOMTELSTA) Hampton Roads, Norfolk, Va.
- NAVCOMTELSTA Sicily, Sigonella, Italy
- NAVCOMTELSTA Bahrain
- NAVCOMTELSTA Naples, Italy
- NCTAMS Pacific, Honolulu, Hawaii
- NAVCOMTELSTA, San Diego
- NAVCOMTELSTA, Guam, Marianas Islands
- NAVCOMTELSTA Far East, Yokosuka, Japan

Commander, Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI)

The Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) collects, analyzes and produces maritime intelligence and disseminates that intelligence rapidly to strategic, operational, and tactical decision makers to meet Navy, DoD, and national requirements. ONI's integrated workforce of active duty, reserve naval, and civilian professionals supports combat operations and provides vital information for planning America's defense against maritime threats at home and around the world.

Commands include:

- Nimitz Warfare Analysis Center, Washington, D.C.
- Farragut Technical Analysis Center, Washington, D.C.
- Kennedy Maritime Analysis Center, Washington, D.C.
- Hopper Global Communications Center, Washington, D.C.

Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command (CNMOC)

Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command (CNMOC) defines and applies the physical environment, from the bottom of the ocean to the stars, to ensure that the U.S. Navy has the freedom of action to deter aggression, maintain freedom of the seas and win wars.

Commands include:

- Fleet Weather Center (FLTWEACEN), San Diego,
- Naval Oceanography Anti-Submarine Warfare (NAVOCEANASW) Center, Yokosuka, Japan
- Strike Group Oceanography (STRKGRUOCEAN) Team San Diego, San Diego
- Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
- Fleet Weather Center (FLTWEACEN), Norfolk, Va.
- Strike Group Oceanography Team Norfolk, Norfolk, Va.
- Naval Ice Center, Suitland, Md.
- Naval Oceanography Operations Command, Stennis Space Center, Miss.
- Naval Oceanography Mine Warfare Center, Stennis Space Center, Miss.
- Naval Oceanography Special Warfare Center, San Diego
- Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanography Center, Monterey, Calif.
- Naval Oceanographic Office, Stennis Space Center, Miss.
- Fleet Survey Team, Stennis Space Center, Miss.
- U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C.

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We've always been
one hundred percent
committed to our Sailors.

Click here to visit us online and find out what we can do for you.

Social media, when used effectively, presents unequaled opportunities for you to share the Navy story in an authentic, transparent and rapid manner while building richer, more substantive relationships with people you may not have reached through traditional communication channels.

It's important to remember that social media is only part of a command's public affairs program. Navy leaders need to work with their public affairs team to decide whether social media is appropriate for their command; not every command needs to use social media.

If you decide social media would benefit your command, evaluate each platform to determine where your efforts will have the most impact; you don't need to use every platform.

OVERVIEW OF TODAY'S ONLINE SOCIAL MEDIA LANDSCAPE

Social media use is nearly universal among younger adults and is quickly growing among people over age 50. People use it to consume news, make or strengthen connections, and engage in discussions and activism related to personal interests.

There are many different social media platforms, each with distinct use cases. Navy leaders need to work with their public affairs team to focus their efforts on a social media platform that aligns with the command's communication objectives and that its targeted audiences use regularly.

According to a 2018 study by Pew Research Center, the percentage of adults who use at least one social media site is as follows: 88 percent of 18- to 29-year-olds, 78 percent of 30- to 49-year-olds, 64 percent of 50- to 64-year-olds, and 37 percent of people 65 and older.

In total, nearly two-thirds of adults use social media. Specifically, 68 percent use Facebook, 35 percent use Instagram and 24 percent use Twitter. Of the 68 percent of adults using Facebook, over 74 percent go onto the platform every day. Fewer users reported logging onto Instagram (58 percent) and Twitter (46 percent) daily.

SOCIAL MEDIA RESPONSIBILITY

SETTING THE STANDARD FOR ONLINE CONDUCT

As a Navy leader, you must lead by example. You must show your Sailors and Navy civilians that improper or inappropriate online behavior is not tolerated and must be reported if experienced or witnessed.

When it comes to your position as command leadership, your conduct online should be no different from your conduct offline, and you should hold your Sailors and civilians to that same standard.

If evidence of a violation of command policy, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) or civil law by one of your Sailors or Navy civilians comes to your attention from social media, then you can act on it just as if it were witnessed in any other public location.

Additionally, pursuant to Navy regulations, you have an affirmative obligation to act on UCMJ offenses you observe. This adds an ethical wrinkle to friending or following your subordinates; the key is for you to maintain the same relationship with them online as you do at work and to be clear about that.

Sailors using social media are subject to the UCMJ and Navy regulations at all times, even when off duty. Commenting, posting or linking to material that violates the UCMJ or Navy regulations may result in administrative or disciplinary action, to include administrative separation, and may subject Navy civilians to appropriate disciplinary action. Punitive action may include Articles 88, 89, 91, 92, 120b, 120c, 133 or 134 (General Article provisions for contempt, disrespect, insubordination, indecent language, communicating a threat, solicitation to commit another offense and child pornography offenses), as well as other articles, including Navy Regulations Article 1168, nonconsensual distribution or broadcast of an intimate image.

OFFICIAL USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA FOR NAVY COMMANDS

Navy social media sites are official representations of the Department of the Navy and must demonstrate professionalism at all times.

While third-party sites such as Facebook and Twitter are not owned by the DoN, there are guidelines for the management of Navy social media accounts.

The Navy Office of Information has published three handbooks on social media: one for administrators, one for leaders, and one for Sailors and their families. **You can find them all here.**

Follow U.S. Navy's social media channels for the most up-to-date information.

SOCIAL MEDIA RESPONSIBILITY

The more you know

★ Keep sensitive information safe ★

Examples below

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

We want YOU to be aware of your social media presence

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

✓DO

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

✗DON'T

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

Specific questions regarding your social media presence should be directed to your command PAO.

SOCIAL MEDIA CYBERSECURITY

Now more than ever, consumers spend increasing amounts of time on the Internet. With every social media account you sign up for, every picture you post, and status you update, you are sharing information about yourself with the world.

DID YOU KNOW?

- In 2021, 4.48 billion people are now using social media worldwide. That's an increase of more than 13% from 2020. Put another way: Almost 57% of the total world population are using social networks.
- Digital consumers spend nearly 2.5 hours on social networks and social messaging every day.

SIMPLE TIPS

- **If You Connect IT, Protect IT.** Whether it's your computer, smartphone, game device, or other network devices, the best defense against viruses and malware is to update to the latest security software, web browser, and operating systems. Sign up for automatic updates, if you can, and protect your devices with anti-virus software.
- **Never click and tell.** Limit what information you post on social media—from personal addresses to where you like to grab coffee. What many people don't realize is that these seemingly random details are all that criminals need to know to target you, your loved ones, and your physical belongings—online and in the real world.
- **Keep Social Security numbers, account numbers, and passwords private,** as well as specific information about yourself, such as your full name, address, birthday, and even vacation plans. Disable location services that allow anyone to see where you are—and where you aren't—at any given time.
- **Speak up if you're uncomfortable.** If a friend posts something about you that makes you uncomfortable or you think is inappropriate, let them know. Likewise, stay open-minded if a friend approaches you because something you've posted makes them uncomfortable. People have different tolerances for how much the world knows about them, and it is important to respect those differences. Don't hesitate to report any instance of cyberbullying you see.
- **Report suspicious or harassing activity.** Work with your social media platform to report and possibly block harassing users. Report an incident if you've been a victim of cybercrime. Local and national authorities are ready to help you.
- **Remember, there is no 'Delete' button on the Internet.** If you wouldn't say it in front of your leadership, you probably shouldn't say it online. Remember to share with care, because even if you delete a post or picture from your profile seconds after posting it, chances are someone still saw it.
- **Review your privacy settings.** Set the privacy and security settings to your comfort level for information sharing. Disable geotagging, which allows anyone to see where you are—and where you aren't—at any given time.
- **Connect only with people you trust.** While some social networks might seem safer for connecting because of the limited personal information shared through them, keep your connections to people you know and trust.
- **A photo in unform on your social media can make you a spokesperson for the Navy.** To the external audience, you can have an impact on recruiting and perception of the Navy, so post wisely.

For more social media cybersecurity information, click here.

NAVY RESERVE

"Our next conflict will not look like that of the past 20 years, and yet the nation is counting on us to be warfighting ready, to contribute to a more capable and lethal Navy, and to fight and win if called upon. I know we will be ready."

VICE ADM. JOHN B. MUSTIN
CHIEF OF NAVY RESERVE, COMMANDER, NAVY RESERVE FORCE

A Ready, Adaptive Force

Navy Reserve Sailors stand ready to serve when the nation needs them, offering strategic depth and operational capabilities to the Navy and Marine Corps team and Joint forces, in times of peace and war. Building strategic capabilities in maritime operations, space, expeditionary repair, expeditionary basing, logistics, airlift and adversarial support, intelligence, and cyber, the Navy Reserve is comprised of a variety of operational and readiness units across all warfighting communities.

Of 48,000 Selected Reserve billets:

- 16,000 align to expeditionary warfare…NCHB, MESF, EMFS, etc.
- 8,000 billets support C2 and IW organizations.
- 6,000 support the Surface Warfare community.

The remaining are distributed among aviation, undersea and special warfare, the Navy's personnel organization, and the Joint Force.

WARFIGHTING READINESS IS PRIORITY ONE. We will generate the combat power and critical strategic depth the Navy requires to prevail in conflict in an era of great power competition. That's our job, and why we exist.

Design, Train, Mobilize, Develop

The Navy Reserve has designed an agile Reserve Force with capabilities to support large scale contingencies. In line with CNO's "Get Real, Get Better" initiative, Adm. John Mustin, Chief of Navy Reserve, outlined four lines of effort: design, train, mobilize, and develop. These efforts will create an ecosystem that recruits and retains a diverse and talented workforce, educates them to out-think our adversaries, trains them to work with new technology, and provides them with the resources to prevail in competition, crisis, and conflict.

Moving away from Individual Augment (IA) sourcing, the new model trains and prepares Navy Reserve Sailors toward a mobilization-to-billet posture. This new model, called adaptive mobilization, gives us the capability to mobilize the entire 50,000 Selected Reserve Force in 30 days, leveraging Distributed Activation. Mobilizations are now focused on providing strategic depth to the Navy's warfighting capability by transforming the way it designs, trains, and mobilizes the Force.

This video provides an in-depth look at how the new model works.

How Do I Get Started?

We are a diverse Force and provide opportunities for all Sailors through a continuum of service. It's easier than ever to keep serving. The Navy Reserve offers affiliation bonuses of up to $20,000. Programs like the Career Transition Office, Career Management System Interactive Detailing and Perform to Serve with Selected Reserve option, show the options. Command career counselors have all the latest details.

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

For more information, go to: www.navyreserve.mil and www.navyreserve.com

STAY CONNECTED
STAY READY
NAVY RESERVE

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NAVY RESERVE FORCE MAP

SYMBOLS LEGEND

- OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVY RESERVE - ECH I
- COMMANDER, NAVY RESERVE FORCE COMMANDS - ECH II & III
- NAVY RESERVE REGION READINESS & MOBILIZATION COMMAND & OTHER ECH IV
- NAVY RESERVE CENTER - ECH V
- NAVAL/AIR FORCE RESERVE COMMAND - ECH IV
- NAVAL AIR FORCE RESERVE SQUADRON - ECH V
- NAVAL AIR FORCE RESERVE COMMAND - ECH V

SHIPS

Amphibious Command

Amphibious command ships provide command and control for fleet commanders. Commissioned in 1970, these are the only ships to be designed initially for an amphibious command ship role.

Earlier amphibious command ships lacked sufficient speed to keep up with a 20-knot amphibious force.

USS Blue Ridge (LCC 19) became the U.S. 7th Fleet command ship in 1979, and USS Mount Whitney (LCC 20) became the U.S. 6th Fleet command ship in 2005. Mount Whitney was transferred to Military Sealift Command, but is still in commission.

Blue Ridge-Class (LCC)

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

Amphibious Assault

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

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

Wasp-Class (LHD)

- USS Wasp (LHD 1)
- USS Essex (LHD 2)
- USS Kearsage (LHD 3)
- USS Boxer (LHD 4)
- USS Bataan (LHD 5)
- USS Iwo Jima (LHD 7)
- USS Makin Island (LHD 8)

America-Class (LHA)

- USS America (LHA 6)
- USS Tripoli (LHA 7)
- Bougainville (LHA 8)**
- Fallujah (LHA 9)**

**Under construction or under contract

Amphibious Transport Dock

Amphibious transport dock ships are used to transport and land elements of a landing force for a variety of expeditionary warfare missions.

These ships are used to transport Marines, their equipment and supplies by embarked LCAC or conventional landing craft or amphibious vehicles, augmented by helicopters or vertical takeoff and landing aircraft in amphibious assault, special operations, or expeditionary warfare missions.

San Antonio-Class (LPD)

- USS San Antonio (LPD 17)
- USS New Orleans (LPD 18)
- USS Mesa Verde (LPD 19)
- USS Green Bay (LPD 20)
- USS New York (LPD 21)
- USS San Diego (LPD 22)
- USS Anchorage (LPD 23)
- USS Arlington (LPD 24)
- USS Somerset (LPD 25)
- USS John P. Murtha (LPD 26)
- USS Portland (LPD 27)

- USS Fort Lauderdale (LPD 28)
- Richard M. McCool (LPD 29)**
- Harrisburg (LPD 30)**
- Pittsburgh (LPD 31)**

**Under construction or under contract

Amphibious Dock Landing

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

Whidbey Island-Class (LSD)

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

Harpers Ferry-Class (LSD)

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

Frigates

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

Constellation-Class Guided Missile (FFG)

- Constellation (FFG 62)**
- Congress (FFG 63)**
- Chesapeake (FFG 64)**

**Under construction or under contract

Cruisers

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

Ticonderoga-Class Guided-Missile (CG)

- USS Bunker Hill (CG 52)
- USS Mobile Bay (CG 53)
- USS Antietam (CG 54)
- USS Leyte Gulf (CG 55)
- USS San Jacinto (CG 56)
- USS Lake Champlain (CG 57)
- USS Philippine Sea (CG 58)
- USS Princeton (CG 59)
- USS Normandy (CG 60)
- USS Monterey (CG 61)
- USS Chancellorsville (CG 62)
- USS Cowpens (CG 63)
- USS Gettysburg (CG 64)
- USS Chosin (CG 65)
- USS Hue City (CG 66)
- USS Shiloh (CG 67)
- USS Anzio (CG 68)
- USS Vicksburg (CG 69)
- USS Lake Erie (CG 70)
- USS Cape St. George (CG 71)
- USS Vella Gulf (CG 72)
- USS Port Royal (CG 73)

Destroyers

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

Arleigh Burke-Class Guided Missile (DDG)

- USS Arleigh Burke (DDG 51)
- USS Barry (DDG 52)
- USS John Paul Jones (DDG 53)
- USS Curtis Wilbur (DDG 54)
- USS Stout (DDG 55)
- USS John S McCain (DDG 56)
- USS Mitscher (DDG 57)
- USS Laboon (DDG 58)
- USS Russell (DDG 59)
- USS Paul Hamilton (DDG 60)
- USS Ramage (DDG 61
- USS Fitzgerald (DDG 62)
- USS Stethem (DDG 63)
- USS Carney (DDG 64)
- USS Benfold (DDG 65)
- USS Gonzalez (DDG 66)
- USS Cole (DDG 67)
- USS The Sullivans (DDG 68)
- USS Milius (DDG 69)
- USS Hopper (DDG 70)
- USS Ross (DDG 71)
- USS Mahan (DDG 72)
- USS Decatur (DDG 73)
- USS McFaul (DDG 74)
- USS Donald Cook (DDG 75)
- USS Higgins (DDG 76)
- USS O'Kane (DDG 77)
- USS Porter (DDG 78)
- USS Oscar Austin (DDG 79)
- USS Roosevelt (DDG 80)
- USS Winston S Churchill (DDG 81)
- USS Lassen (DDG 82)
- USS Howard (DDG 83)
- USS Bulkeley (DDG 84)
- USS McCampbell (DDG 85)
- USS Shoup (DDG 86)
- USS Mason (DDG 87)
- USS Preble (DDG 88)
- USS Mustin (DDG 89)
- USS Chafee (DDG 90)
- USS Pinckney (DDG 91)
- USS Momsen (DDG 92)
- USS Chung-Hoon (DDG 93)
- USS Nitze (DDG 94)
- USS James E Williams (DDG 95)
- USS Bainbridge (DDG 96)
- USS Halsey (DDG 97)
- USS Forrest Sherman (DDG 98)
- USS Farragut (DDG 99)
- USS Kidd (DDG 100)
- USS Gridley (DDG 101)
- USS Sampson (DDG 102)
- USS Truxtun (DDG 103)
- USS Sterett (DDG 104)
- USS Dewey (DDG 105)
- USS Stockdale (DDG 106)
- USS Gravely (DDG 107)
- USS Wayne E. Meyer (DDG 108)
- USS Jason Dunham (DDG 109)
- USS William P. Lawrence (DDG 110)
- USS Spruance (DDG 111)
- USS Michael Murphy (DDG 112)
- USS John Finn (DDG 113)
- USS Ralph Johnson (DDG 114)
- USS Rafael Peralta (DDG 115)
- USS Thomas Hudner (DDG 116)
- USS Paul Ignatius (DDG 117)
- USS Daniel Inouye (DDG 118)
- USS Delbert D. Black (DDG 119)
- Carl M. Levin (DDG 120)**
- USS Frank E. Petersen, Jr. (DDG 121)
- John Basilone (DDG 122)**
- USS Lenah H. Sutcliffe Higbee (DDG 123)
- Harvey C. Barnum, Jr. (DDG 124)**
- Jack H. Lucas (DDG 125)**
- Louis H. Wilson Jr. (DDG 126)**
- Patrick Gallagher (DDG 127)**
- Ted Stevens (DDG 128)**
- Jeremiah Denton (DDG 129)**
- William Charette (DDG 130)**
- George M. Neal (DDG 131)**
- Quentin Walsh (DDG 132)**
- Sam Nunn (DDG 133)**
- John E. Kilmer (DDG 134)**
- Thad Cochran (DDG 135)**
- Richard G.Lugar (DDG 136)**
- John F. Lehman (DDG 137)**
- J. William Middendorf (DDG 138)**
- Teleforo Trinidad (DDG 139)**

**Under construction or under contract

Zumwalt-Class Guided Missile (DDG)

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

**Under construction or under contract

Littoral Combat Ships

The littoral combat ship (LCS) is a fast craft designed to operate in hostile near-shore environments yet capable of open-ocean operations.

It is designed to defeat asymmetric "anti-access" threats such as mines, quiet diesel submarines and fast surface craft. LCS-class consists of two different hull forms – Freedom-variant, a semi-planing monohull and Independence-variant, an aluminum trimaran. Both have reconfigurable payloads for interchangeable mission packages that focus on antisubmarine, mine and surface warfare.

Freedom Variant (LCS)

- USS Fort Worth (LCS 3)
- USS Milwaukee (LCS 5)
- USS Detroit (LCS 7)
- USS Little Rock (LCS 9)
- USS Sioux City (LCS 11)
- USS Wichita (LCS 13)
- USS Billings (LCS 15)
- USS Indianapolis (LCS 17)
- USS St. Louis (LCS 19)
- Minneapolis-St. Paul (LCS 21)**
- Cooperstown (LCS 23)**
- Marinette (LCS 25)**
- Nantucket (LCS 27)**
- Beloit (LCS 29)**
- Cleveland (LCS 31)**

**Under construction or under contract

Independence Variant (LCS)

- USS Coronado (LCS 4)
- USS Jackson (LCS 6)
- USS Montgomery (LCS 8)
- USS Gabrielle Giffords (LCS 10)
- USS Omaha (LCS 12)
- USS Manchester (LCS 14)
- USS Tulsa (LCS 16)
- USS Charleston (LCS 18)
- USS Cincinnati (LCS 20)
- USS Kansas City (LCS 22)
- USS Oakland (LCS 24)
- USS Mobile (LCS 26)
- Savannah (LCS 28)**
- Canberra (LCS 30)**
- Santa Barbara (LCS 32)**
- Augusta (LCS 34)**
- Kingsville (LCS 36)**
- Pierre (LCS 38)**

**Under construction or under contract

Expeditionary Fast Transport (EPF)

Expeditionary Fast Transport vessels are used for fast intra-theater transportation of troops, military vehicles and equipment.

The EPF is capable of transporting 600 short tons 1,200 nautical miles at an average speed of 3.5 knots. The ships are capable of operating in shallow-draft ports and waterways, interfacing with roll-on/roll-off discharge facilities, and on/off-loading combat vehicles. The ships feature an aviation flight deck to support day and night air-vehicle launch and recovery operations. As a non-combatant sealift ship, the EPF is crewed by Military Sealift Command Civil Service Mariners.

Spearhead-Class Expeditionary Fast Transport (T-EPF)

- USNS Spearhead (T-EPF 1)
- USNS Choctaw County (T-EPF 2)
- USNS Millinocket (T-EPF 3)
- USNS Fall River (T-EPF 4)
- USNS Trenton (T-EPF 5)
- USNS Brunswick (T-EPF 6)
- USNS Carson City (T-EPF 7)
- USNS Yuma (T-EPF 8)
- USNS City of Bismarck (T-EPF 9)
- USNS Burlington (T-EPF 10)
- USNS Puerto Rico (T-EPF 11)
- USNS Newport (T-EPF 12)
- Apalachicola (T-EPF 13)**
- Cody (T-EPF 14)**
- Point Loma (T-EPT 15)**
- Unnamed (T-EPT 16)**

**Under construction or under contract

Expeditionary Sea Base (ESB)

Expeditionary Sea Base ships serve as an afloat forward staging base-variant of the mobile landing platform designed to provide dedicated support for air mine countermeasures and special warfare missions. The ships are capable of executing additional missions including counter-piracy, maritime security, and humanitarian and disaster relief. The platform supports a variety of rotary wing aircraft. These ships are operated with a hybrid crew of Military Sealift Command Civil Service Mariners and Sailors.

Lewis B. Puller-Class Expeditionary Sea Base (ESB)

- USS Lewis B. Puller (ESB 3)
- USS Hershel 'Woody' Williams (ESB 4)
- USS Miguel Keith (ESB 5)
- John L. Canley (ESB 6)**
- Robert E. Simanek (ESB 7)**
- Unnamed (ESB 8)**

**Under construction or under contract

Mine Countermeasures Ships (MCM)

Avenger-class ships are designed as mine hunter-killers capable of finding, classifying and destroying

moored and bottom mines.

The last three MCM ships were purchased in 1990, bringing the total to 14 fully deployable, oceangoing Avenger-class ships. These ships use sonar and video systems, cable cutters and a mine detonating device that can be released and detonated by remote control. They are also capable of conventional sweeping measures.

Avenger-Class (MCM)

- USS Sentry (MCM 3)
- USS Devastator (MCM 6)
- USS Patriot (MCM 7)
- USS Pioneer (MCM 9)
- USS Warrior (MCM 10)
- USS Gladiator (MCM 11)
- USS Dextrous (MCM 13)
- USS Chief (MCM 14)

Patrol Coastal Ships (PC)

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

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

The Navy and Coast Guard signed an agreement in August 2004 that allowed five ships to be under the operational command of the Coast Guard beginning in October 2004. Two of five ships returned to the Navy in 2008. The remaining three were returned in 2011. In 2009, the ships began a sustainment program to update their ship's communication, engineering, navigation, combat, and support systems.

Cyclone-Class Patrol Coastal (PC)

- USS Tempest (PC 2)
- USS Hurricane (PC 3)
- USS Monsoon (PC 4)
- USS Typhoon (PC 5)
- USS Sirocco (PC 6)
- USS Squall (PC 7)
- USS Chinook (PC 9)
- USS Firebolt (PC 10)
- USS Whirlwind (PC 11)
- USS Thunderbolt (PC 12)

Other Ships in Commission

One of the six original warships authorized by the 'Act to provide a Naval Armament', signed by President George Washington March 27, 1794, which created the new United States Navy. Rated to carry 44 guns, the wooden-hulled Constitution is ship-rigged -- three masts with horizontal yards on each mast to carry square sails -- and a frigate by class -- a ship-rigged warship with one covered gun deck.

- USS Constitution

SUBMARINES

Attack Submarines

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

There are three classes of attack submarines (SSN). The Los Angeles-class is the backbone of the submarine force.

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

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

Los Angeles-Class

- USS Chicago (SSN 721)
- USS Key West (SSN 722)
- USS Helena (SSN 725)
- USS Newport News (SSN 750)
- USS San Juan (SSN 751)
- USS Pasadena (SSN 752)
- USS Albany (SSN 753)
- USS Topeka (SSN 754)
- USS Scranton (SSN 756)
- USS Alexandria (SSN 757)
- USS Asheville (SSN 758)
- USS Jefferson City (SSN 759)
- USS Annapolis (SSN 760)
- USS Springfield (SSN 761)
- USS Columbus (SSN 762)
- USS Santa Fe (SSN 763)
- USS Boise (SSN 764)
- USS Montpelier (SSN 765)
- USS Charlotte (SSN 766)
- USS Hampton (SSN 767)
- USS Hartford (SSN 768)
- USS Toledo (SSN 769)
- USS Tucson (SSN 770)
- USS Columbia (SSN 771)
- USS Greeneville (SSN 772)
- USS Cheyenne (SSN 773)

Seawolf-Class

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

Virginia-Class

- USS Virginia (SSN 774)
- USS Texas (SSN 775)
- USS Hawaii (SSN 776)
- USS North Carolina (SSN 777)
- USS New Hampshire (SSN 778)
- USS New Mexico (SSN 779)
- USS Missouri (SSN 780)
- USS California (SSN 781)
- USS Mississippi (SSN 782)
- USS Minnesota (SSN 783)
- USS North Dakota (SSN 784)
- USS John Warner (SSN 785)
- USS Illinois (SSN 786)
- USS Washington (SSN 787)
- USS Colorado (SSN 788)
- USS Indiana (SSN 789)
- USS South Dakota (SSN 790)
- USS Delaware (SSN 791)
- USS Vermont (SSN 792)
- USS Oregon (SSN 793)**
- USS Montana (SSN 794)**
- Hyman G. Rickover (SSN 795)**
- New Jersey (SSN 796)**
- Iowa (SSN 797)**
- Massachusetts (SSN 798)**
- Idaho (SSN 799)**
- Arkansas (SSN 800)**
- Utah (SSN 801)**
- Oklahoma (SSN 802)**
- Arizona (SSN 803)**
- Barb (SSN 804)**
- Tang (SSN 805)**
- Wahoo (SSN 806)**
- Silversides (807)**
- Unnamed (808)**
- Unnamed (809)**
- Unnamed (810)**
- Unnamed (810)**

**Under construction or under contract

OAST GUARD

Ballistic-Missile Submarines

Strategic deterrence has been the sole mission of the fleet ballistic-missile submarine (SSBN) since its inception in 1960. The SSBN provides the nation's most survivable and enduring nuclear strike capability.

Ohio-class SSBNs have the capability to carry up to 24 Trident II (D5) submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) with multiple independently-targeted warheads.

The Navy's Columbia class ballistic missile submarine (SSBN) program is a program to design and build a class of 12 new SSBNs to replace the Navy's current force of 14 aging Ohio-class SSBNs.The Columbia-class design, like the Ohio-class design before it, will be the largest submarine ever built by the United States.

Ohio-Class

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

Columbia-Class

- District of Columbia (SSBN 826)**
- Wisconsin (SSBN 827)**

**Under construction or under contract

Guided-Missile Submarines

The 1994 Nuclear Posture Review determined that the United States needed only 14 SSBNs to meet the nation's strategic force needs. The decision was made to transform four Ohio-class submarines into conventional land attack and special operations forces (SOF) platforms.

This allowed the Navy to leverage existing submarine technology while expanding capability to meet the current and future needs of U.S. combatant commanders.

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

Ohio-Class

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

Submarine Rescue Diving and Recompression System

The Submarine Rescue Diving and Recompression System (SRDRS) is a rapidly deployable rescue asset that can be delivered by air or ground, installed on pre-screened military or commercial vessels of opportunity (VOO) via a ship interface template, and mated to a distressed submarine within 72 hours of first notification. SRDRS' rescue module - Falcon - can conduct rescue operations to a depth of 2,000 feet, can mate to a disabled submarine at a list and trim of up to 45 degrees, and can transfer up to 16 personnel at a time.

Large Scale Vehicle 2 (LSV 2)

LSV 2 Cutthroat, the world's largest unmanned autonomous submarine, offers the capability to conduct a wide variety of studies, dramatically improving the acoustic and operational performance of future submarines. Cutthroat, a 205-ton, large-scale submarine test vehicle, is used to affordably explore and test emerging technologies and to conduct physics—based experiments.

Specific emphasis is on stealth, hydrodynamics, hydro-acoustics and propulsion designs to permit technology insertion into current and future submarines.

- Cutthroat (LSV 2)

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

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

Ten ships of the Nimitz-class make up the Navy's fleet of commissioned aircraft carriers and will be replaced by the Gerald R. Ford-class. The namesake of the class was delivered in 2017. These commissioned carriers, and Gerald R. Ford-class are each designed for a service life of approximately 50 years with one mid-life refueling.

There are plans for at least two more ships in the class: Enterprise (CVN 80) and Doris Miller (CVN 81).

Nimitz-Class (CVN)

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

Gerald R. Ford-Class (CVN)

- USS Gerald R. Ford (CVN 78)
- John F. Kennedy (CVN 79)**
- Enterprise (CVN 80)**
- Doris Miller (CVN 81)**

**Under construction or under contract

AIRCRAFT

C-2A Greyhound

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

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

C-2A Greyhound

- VRC-30 Providers
- VRC-40 Rawhides

C-40A Clipper

- VR-51 Windjammers
- VR-56 (Reserve) Globemasters
- VR-57 Conquistadors
- VR-58 Sunseekers
- VR-59 Lone Star Express
- VR-61 Islanders

K/C-130T

- VR-53 Capital Express
- VR-54 Revelers
- VR-55 Minutemen
- VR-62 Nomads
- VR-64 Condors

E-2C/D Hawkeye

The E-2 Hawkeye is the Navy's all-weather, carrier-based tactical battle management airborne early warning, command and control aircraft.
The Hawkeye provides all-weather airborne early warning, airborne battle management and command and

control functions for the carrier strike group and joint force commander.

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

E-2C/D Hawkeye

- VAW-113 Black Eagles (E-2D)
- VAW-115 Liberty Bells (E-2C)
- VAW-116 Sun Kings (E-2C)
- VAW-117 Wallbangers (E-2D)
- VAW-120 Greyhawks (E-2C/D/C-2A)
- VAW-121 Bluetails (E-2D)
- VAW-123 Screwtops (E-2C)
- VAW-124 Bear Aces (E2D Transition in work)
- VAW-125 Tigertails (E-2D)
- VAW-126 Seahawks (E-2D)

EA-18G Growler

A variant of the U.S. Navy F/A-18F two-crew strike fighter airframe, the EA-18G combines the combat-proven F/A-18F strike fighter platform with the Improved Capability III Airborne Electronic Attack suite developed for the EA-6B Prowler. Its mission is identical to the EA-6B and will eventually replace that airframe.

EA-18G Growler

- VAQ-129 Vikings
- VAQ-130 Zappers
- VAQ-131 Lancers
- VAQ-132 Scorpions
- VAQ-133 Wizards
- VAQ-134 Garudas
- VAQ-135 Black Ravens
- VAQ-136 Gauntlets

- VAQ-137 Rooks
- VAQ-138 Yellow Jackets
- VAQ-139 Cougars
- VAQ-140 Patriots
- VAQ-141 Shadowhawks
- VAQ-142 Gray Wolves
- VAQ-209 (Reserve) Star Warriors

F/A-18E/F Super Hornet

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

F/A-18 E/F
- VFA-2 Bounty Hunters
- VFA-11 Red Rippers
- VFC-12 (Reserve) Fighting Omars
- VFA-22 Fighting Redcocks
- VFA-32 Fighting Swordsmen
- VFA-41 Black Aces
- VFA-94 Mighty Shrikes
- VFA-103 Jolly Rodgers
- VFA-106 Gladiators
- VFA-122 Flying Eagles
- VFA-154 Black Knights
- VFA-213 Fighting Blacklions

F/A-18E
- VFA-14 Tophatters
- VFA-25 Fist of the Fleet
- VFA-31 Tomcatters
- VFA-34 Blue Blasters
- VFA-37 Ragin' Bulls
- VFA-81 Sunliners
- VFA-83 Rampagers
- VFA-86 Sidewinder
- VFA-87 Golden Warriors
- VFA-105 Gunslingers
- VFA-113 Stingers
- VFA-131 Wildcats
- VFA-136 Knighthawks
- VFA-137 Kestrels
- VFA-143 Pukin Dogs
- VFA-146 Blue Diamonds
- VFA-151 Vigilantes
- VFA-192 World Famous Golden Dragons
- VFA-211 Checkmates

F-35C
- VFA-97 Warhawks
- VFA-147 Argonauts
- VFA-125 Rough Riders

F-5N Tiger II
- VFC-111 Sun Downers
- VFC-204 River Rattlers

F-16
- VFC-13 Fighting Saints

E-6B Mercury
- VQ-3 Ironmen
- VQ-4 Shadows
- VQ-7 Roughnecks

P-3C Orion

As the Navy's land-based, long-range, anti-submarine warfare patrol aircraft, the P-3C has advanced submarine detection sensors such as directional frequency and ranging sonobuoys and magnetic anomaly detection equipment, and can carry a mixed payload of weapons internally and on wing pylons.

P-3C Orion
- VP-69 (Reserve) Totems
- VP-62 (Reserve) Broadarrows

EP-3E Aries II

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

The MQ-4C Triton is an autonomously operated system that provides a persistent maritime ISR capability using multiple maritime sensors. The MQ-4C Triton air vehicle is based upon the United States Air Force (USAF) RQ-4B Global Hawk.

The P-8A Poseidon (P-8A) is the U.S. Navy's multi-mission maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft. The P-8A efficiently conducts anti-submarine warfare, anti-surface warfare, intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and humanitarian response.

EP-3E Aries II
- VQ-1 World Watchers

MQ-4C Triton
- VUP-19 Big Red

P-8A Poseidon
- VP-1 Screaming Eagles
- VP-4 Skinny Dragons
- VP-5 Mad Foxes
- VP-8 Fighting Tigers
- VP-9 Golden Eagles
- VP-10 Red Lancers
- VP-16 War Eagles
- VP-26 Tridents
- VP-40 Fighting Marlins
- VP-45 Pelicans
- VP-46 Grey Knights
- VP-47 Golden Swordsmen
- VP-62 (Reserve) Broadarrows
- VP-69 (Reserve) Totems

Test and Evaluation (TE) Squadrons

TE squadrons thoroughly test new and modified fixed-wing, rotary and unmanned aircraft headed to the fleet. Avionics, weapons, flying qualities, software, and ergonomics are just a few out of the long list of aircraft aspects tested. Successful completion of TE is normally required for full-rate acquisition approval.

Test and Evaluation (TE) Squadrons
- VX-1 Pioneers
- VX-9 Vampires
- VX-20 Force
- VX-23 Salty Dogs (Growlers)
- VX-30 Bloodhounds
- VX-31 Dust Devils
- HX-21 Blackjack

Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
- MQ-8B/C Fire Scout
- MQ-4C Triton

Helicopters

MH-60R/SH-60B Sea Hawk

The MH-60R continues the legacy of the SH-60B mission by conducting ASW and ASUW from the decks of cruisers, destroyers, and frigates and also deploys as a carrier-based squadron. The MH-60R adds a dipping sonar, multimode inverse synthetic aperture Radar, enhanced electronic support measures, selfdefense suite, digital torpedoes, and air-toground weapons. Additional missions include search and rescue, medical evacuation, vertical replenishment, naval surface fire support, and communications relay.

MH-60R/SH-60B Sea Hawk

- HSM-35 Magicians
- HSM-37 Easyriders
- HSM-40 Airwolves (FRS)
- HSM-41 Seahawks
- HSM-46 Grandmasters
- HSM-48 Vipers (EXP)
- HSM-49 Scorpions
- HSM-50 Valkyries
- HSM-51 Warlords
- HSM-60 (Reserve) Jaguars (EXP)
- HSM-70 Spartans
- HSM-71 Raptors
- HSM-72 Proud Warriors
- HSM-73 Battle Cats
- HSM-74 Swamp Foxes
- HSM-75 Wolf Pack
- HSM-77 Saberhawks
- HSM-78 Bluehawks
- HSM-79 Griffins

MH-60S Sea Hawk

The MH-60S is a twin-engine helicopter used for anti-surface warfare, naval special warfare support, special operations support, combat search and rescue, search and rescue, logistics, drug interdiction, anti-piracy operations, humanitarian relief operations, and airborne mine countermeasures.

The MH-60S has recently received upgraded weapons systems which allow it to deploy as a gunship in support of the anti-surface warfare mission area.

MH-60S Sea Hawk

- HSC-2 Fleet Angels
- HSC-3 Merlins
- HSC-4 Black Knights
- HSC-5 Nightdippers
- HSC-6 Indians
- HSC-7 Dusty Dogs
- HSC-8 Eightballers
- HSC-9 Tridents
- HSC-11 Dragonslayers
- HSC-12 Golden Dragons
- HSC-14 Chargers
- HSC-21 Blackjacks
- HSC-22 Sea Knights
- HSC-23 Wildcards
- HSC-25 Island Knights
- HSC-26 Chargers
- HSC-28 Dragon Whales
- HSC-85 (Reserve) Firehawks

VH-60N Night Hawk

The VH-60N is a twin engine, all-weather helicopter flown by Marine Helicopter Squadron 1 and supports the executive transport mission for the president of the United States. The VH-60N is an executive transport helicopter derived from both the U.S. Army's UH-60 Black Hawk and the U.S. Navy's SH-60 Sea Hawk aircraft.

The H-60 family of helicopters is widely used throughout DoD for anti-submarine warfare, search and rescue, drug interdiction, anti-ship warfare, cargo lift and special operations.

The VH-60N was first delivered to HMX-1 in 1989 as a replacement for the VH-1N.

VH-60N Night Hawk

- HMX-1 The Nighthawks

MH-53E Sea Dragon

The MH-53E, a mine countermeasures derivative of the CH-53E Super Stallion, is heavier and has a greater fuel capacity than the Super Stallion.

Capable of transporting up to 55 troops, the MH-53E can carry a 16-ton payload 50 nautical miles, or a 10-ton payload 500 nautical miles. In its primary mission of airborne mine countermeasures, the MH-53E is capable of towing a variety of mine countermeasures systems.

MH-53E Sea Dragon

- HM-12 Sea Dragon
- HM-14 Vanguard
- HM-15 Blackhawks

Trainers

T-6 Texan II T

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

The joint program, which is in the process of replacing Navy T-34C aircraft, uses commercial off-the-shelf subsystems to the maximum extent possible.

The Navy aircraft and ground-based training systems will be completely supported and maintained by commercial vendors with intermediate maintenance provided for selected systems at the operating site.

Naval Flight Officer Training Squadrons

- VT-2 Doerbirds
- VT-3 Red Knights
- VT-4 Warbucks
- VT-6 Shooters
- VT-10 Wildcats
- VT-27 Boomers
- VT-28 Rangers
- VT-86 Sabrehawks

T-34C Turbomentor

The T-34C is used to provide primary flight training for student pilots in VT-28. The aircraft is currently in the process of being replaced by the T-6 Texan II; with one squadron preparing to transition after all the existing T-34C students finish their training in the next couple of months. As a secondary mission, the aircraft provides pilot proficiency and other aircraft support services to Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet; and Naval Air Systems Command's "satellite sites" operated throughout CONUS. The T-34C was procured as a commercial derivative aircraft certified under an FAA-type certificate.

Throughout its life, the aircraft has been operated and commercially supported by the Navy using FAA processes, procedures and certifications.

Primary Training Squadron

- VT-28 Rangers

T-44C Pegasus

The T-44C are used to train Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard pilots to fly multi-engine aircraft such as the P-3, P-8, E-6, E-2/C-2, HC-144, and C-130. The T-44C Pegasus is pressurized, twin-engine, fixed-wing aircraft used to conduct multi-engine aircraft training. The T-44C will become the single multi-engine training platform for naval aviation.

Advanced Multi-Engine Training Squadrons

- VT-31 Wise Owls
- VT-35 Stingrays

T-45 Goshawk

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

The T-45 includes an integrated training system that includes the aircraft, operations and instrument fighter simulators, academics and training integration system. There are two versions of T-45 aircraft currently in operational use at this time, the T-45A and T-45C derivatives.

The T-45A, which became operational in 1991, contains an analog design cockpit while the new T-45C (delivery began in 1997) is built around a new digital (glass cockpit) design.

All T-45A cockpits will be digitized through the required avionics modernization program, which consists of a glass cockpit upgrade with two multi-function displays, mission display processor, recorder, and cockpit controls. The virtual mission training system program will integrate a virtual multi-mode radar capability into the T-45C to enable basic tactical skills training that will prepare students for the advanced tactical jet aircraft of the future.

All T-45A aircraft currently in operational use are upgraded to T-45C standard. The T-45 is to remain in service until 2035 or later.

Advanced Jet Training Squadrons

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

TH-57 Sea Ranger

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

The TH-57 sundown will begin in fiscal year 2022 and conclude in the fiscal year 2024 timeframe. Its replacement is the TH-73 Advanced Helicopter Training System.

Advanced Rotary Squadrons

- HT-8 Eightballers
- HT-18 Vigilant Eagles
- HT-28 Hellions

CMV-22B Osprey

CMV-22B Osprey squadrons, established to begin the Navy's transition from the C-2A Greyhound as the aircraft for providing logistics support to aircraft carriers.

The CMV-22B is the Navy version of the V-22 Osprey, a multi-engine, dual-piloted, self-deployable, medium lift, vertical takeoff and landing (VTOL) tilt-rotor aircraft, which has an increased operational range, faster cargo loading/unloading, increased survivability and enhanced beyond-line-of-sight communications compared to the C-2A.

CMV-22B Osprey

- VRM-30 Titans
- VRM-50 SunHawks

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WEAPONS SYSTEMS

AEGIS Weapon System

The AEGIS Weapon System (AWS) is a centralized, automated, command-and-control (C2) and weapons control system that was designed as a total weapon system, from detection to kill.

AGM-154 Joint Standoff Weapon (JSOW)

The AGM-154 Joint Standoff Weapon (JSOW) precision strike weapon, manufactured by Raytheon Company, is a 1,000-pound class air-to-surface missile that can carry several different lethal packages.

Air and Missile Defense Radar (AMDR)

The AN/SPY-6(V)1 Air and Missile Defense Radar (AMDR) is the Navy's next generation radar system that will address Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) and Air Defense (AD) capability gaps identified in the Maritime Air and Missile Defense of Joint Forces (MAMDJF) Initial Capabilities Document (ICD).

ALQ-99 Tactical Jamming System

An external carriage Airborne Electronic Attack capability for the EA-18G Growler aircraft, ALQ-99 Tactical Jamming System is used against radar and communications targets for the suppression of enemy integrated air defenses.

AN/AES-1 Airborne Laser Mine Detection System (ALMDS)

The AN/AES-1 Airborne Laser Mine Detection System (ALMDS) detects, classifies and localizes near-surface, moored sea mines, utilizing Streak Tube Imaging Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR).

AN/ASQ-235 Airborne Mine Neutralization System (AMNS)

The U.S. Navy established a requirement for rapid neutralization of bottom and moored sea mines to support operations in littoral zones, confined straits, choke points and the amphibious objective area. The AMNS will satisfy this need.

AN/BPS-15/16 Radar

The AN/BPS-15/16 series radars are submarine Class A X-Band systems providing a radar navigation capability in addition to performing routine surface detection.

AN/DVS-1 Coastal Battlefield Reconnaissance and Analysis - (COBRA)

The COBRA Block I system is comprised of two airborne payloads, the post mission analysis station and the Tactical Control System segment for the MQ-8B Fire Scout mission control system.

AN/SPQ-9B Radar Set

The AN/SPQ-9B is an X-Band, pulse Doppler, frequency agile radar which was designed specifically for the littoral environment.

AN/SPS-48G

The AN/SPS-48E variant of the radar was originally developed as part of the New Threat Upgrade

(NTU) Program onboard destroyers to support the SM-2 Launch On Search capability by providing accurate and precise position data, allowing mid-course guidance of missiles fired from own ship or (under some circumstances) fired from other ships.

AN/SPS-49(V) Radar Set

The AN/SPS-49(V) Radar system is a Platform Information Technology (PIT) designated system and not configured for network use. The system does not utilize routers, switches or other IT products. The system does not process or connect to other systems that process IT or business data.

AN/SPS-67(V) Radar Set

The AN/SPS-67(V) is a search and surveillance radar is designed primarily for use on surface vessels.

AN/SPS-73(V)12 Radar Set

The AN/SPS-73(V) Surface Search Radar is a navigation and surveillance system which can be configured for ship or land-based applications. Integrated data from own ship sensors provides the AN/SPS-73(V) operators with a comprehensive view of the maritime environment.

AN/SPS-74(V) Radar Set

The AN/SPS-74(V) Periscope Detection Radar (PDR) provides high resolution and fast scan capability, enabling detection of low Doppler, small cross section submarine periscopes presenting limited exposure opportunities for radar detection.

AN/SQQ-34 Aircraft Carrier Tactical Support System (CV-TSC)

The CV-TSC system provides increased situational awareness to the Carrier Strike Group (CSG) in support of shipboard self-defense, primarily in the area of Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) and Surface Warfare (SUW) on the Aircraft Carrier.

AN/SQQ-89(V) Undersea Warfare / Anti-Submarine Warfare Combat System

The AN/SQQ-89(V) Surface Ship Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) Combat System provides integrated Undersea Warfare (USW) combat management, fire control, command and control, and onboard training to enable surface combatants to support engagement of USW targets in both open ocean and littoral environments.

AN/USQ-T46 Battle Force Tactical Training (BFTT)

The BFTT family of systems (BFTT, BFTT Electronic Warfare Trainer (BEWT), Training Communications Sub-System (TCSS) and the Trainer Simulator Stimulator System (TSSS)) provides coordinated stimulation/ simulation of shipboard combat systems to facilitate combat systems team training providing the capability to conduct realistic joint warfare training across the spectrum of armed conflict and conduct realistic

unit level team training in all primary warfare areas.

AN/UYQ-100 Undersea Warfare Decision Support System (USW-DSS)

USW-DSS interfaces the Global Command and Control System-Maritime (GCCS-M), Link-11/16, the Surface Ship ASW Combat System (AN/SQQ-89), and on aircraft carriers, the CVN Tactical Support System (CV-TSC).

CEC - Cooperative Engagement Capability

Cooperative Engagement Capability (CEC) is a real-time sensor netting system that enables high quality situational awareness and integrated fire control capability.

CMS - Countermine System

The Countermine System (GBU-61) is an air delivered weapon with the same form, fit and mass of a BLU-109 2,000-pound bomb. The GBU-61 warhead will contain a payload of packaged darts that function as penetrating neutralizers, designed to pierce the mine casing to affect the kill.

Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM)

JDAM is a guidance kit that converts existing unguided bombs into precision-guided smart munitions. JDAM improves the accuracy of unguided bombs in any weather condition and is fully integrated on Navy fighter-attack aircraft, such as the AV-8B, F/A-18 and F-35.

Mine Countermeasures Unmanned Surface Vehicle (MCM USV)

Designated on Oct. 8, 2018 as an ACAT II Program of Record, the Mine Countermeasures Unmanned Surface Vehicle (MCM USV) is a long endurance, semi-autonomous, diesel-powered, all-aluminum surface craft that supports the employment of various MCM payloads.

MK 110 57 mm Gun

The 57mm MK 110 Gun Mount is a multi-purpose, medium caliber gun. The MK 110 Gun Mount can fire salvos at up to 220 rounds per minutes, and has a range of nine miles.

MK 15 - Phalanx Close-In Weapon System (CIWS)

MK 15 Phalanx CIWS provides ships of the U.S. Navy with an inner layer point defense capability against anti-ship missiles (ASM), aircraft and littoral warfare threats that have penetrated other fleet defenses. Phalanx automatically detects, evaluates, tracks, engages and performs kill assessment against ASM and high speed aircraft threats.

MK 38 - 25 mm Machine Gun System

The MK 38 MOD 0 25 mm MGS replaced the MK 16 20 mm gun system and was then upgraded to a MK 38 MOD 1 MGS. A total of 387 MK 38 MOD 1 MGSs were procured and deployed in the U.S. Navy and U.S. Coast Guard. In 2003, the CNO directed the Navy to pursue a simple, stabilized, remote controlled, low cost solution for outfitting near-term deployers to counter small boat threats. In response, the Navy began fielding the MK 38 MOD 2 MGS in 2005.

MK 41 - VLS

MK 41 has been in U.S. Navy service since 1986 with the commissioning of USS Bunker Hill (CG 52) and since that time, a total of 184 systems have been acquired in support of USN CG 47, DDG 51 and DD 963 (now decommissioned) Class ships. In addition, 54 systems have been acquired for allied navies to date.

MK 45 - 5-inch 54/62 Caliber Guns

Fully-automatic naval gun mount employed against surface (Anti-Surface Warfare - ASuW), air (Anti-Air Warfare - AAW) and land attack (Naval Surface Fire Support - NSFS) targets.

MK 46 - 30 mm Gun Weapon System

The Mark 46 GWS is a remotely

operated naval gun system that uses a 30mm high velocity cannon, a forward looking infrared sensor, a low light television camera, and a laser rangefinder for shipboard self-defense against small, high speed surface targets.

The gun can be operated locally at the gun turret or remotely at the remote operating console in the Combat Information Center (LPD-17 & DDG-1000 classes)/Mission Control Center (LCS class).

MK 46 - Torpedo

The MK 46 torpedo, first introduced in 1965, is a surface ship and aircraft-launched anti-submarine weapon.

MK 48 - Heavyweight Torpedo

The MK 48 heavyweight torpedo is used by all classes of submarines as their anti-submarine warfare (ASW) and anti-surface warfare (ASuW) weapon.

MK 50 - Torpedo

The MK 50 is designed to counter the fast, deep-diving, double-hulled nuclear submarine threat. Relative to the MK 46, the MK50 has increased range, more sophisticated counter-countermeasure logic, and greater lethality, speed, depth, and endurance.

MK 53 - Decoy Launching System (Nulka)

The MK 53 Decoy Launching System (DLS) (Nulka) is a rapid response Active Expendable Decoy (AED) System capable of providing highly effective defense for ships against modern Anti-Ship Missiles.

MK 54 - Torpedo

The MK 54 Lightweight Torpedo, previously known as the Lightweight Hybrid Torpedo (LHT), is a surface ship and aircraft-launched anti-submarine weapon.

MK 60 Griffin Missile System (GMS)

The MK-60 is a surface-to-surface missile system installed for ship self-defense to counter small boat threats.

MK 75 - 76 mm/62 Caliber Gun

Lightweight, fully automated, remote-controlled, rapid-fire, 76mm gun mount.

Next Generation Jammer Mid-Band

An external jamming pod system, Next Generation Jammer will address advanced and emerging threats alike, as well as the growing numbers of threats.

SeaRAM Close-In Weapon System (CIWS) Anti-Ship Missile Defense System

The SeaRAM CIWS is a complete combat weapon system that automatically detects, evaluates, tracks, engages, and performs kill assessment against ASM and high speed aircraft threats in an extended self-defense battle space envelope around the ship. SeaRAM can also be integrated into ship combat control systems to provide additional sensor and fire-control support to other installed ship weapon systems.

Surface Electronic Warfare Improvement Program (SEWIP)

The AN/SLQ-32 electronic warfare (EW) system, introduced in the late 1970's, performs the mission of early detection, signal analysis, threat warning and protection from anti-ship missiles. It is an integrated shipboard combat system that provides a full suite of EW capabilities that can be managed and controlled manually from a console or semi-manually/auto by the host combat management system.

US Navy Mines

The mission of the Navy Mining program is develop, procure, maintain and deploy a modern family of sea mines, optimized for potential future military encounters in support of U.S. operations worldwide.

MISSILES

AGM-114B/K/M/N Hellfire Missile

Hellfire is an air-to-ground, laser guided, subsonic missile with significant antitank capacity. It can also be used as an air-to-air weapon against helicopters or slow-moving fixed-wing aircraft.

AGM-65 Maverick Guided Missile

The AGM-65 Maverick is an air-to-surface tactical missile designed for close air support, interdiction, and defense suppression. It is effective against a wide range of tactical targets, including armor, air defenses, ships, ground transportation, and fuel storage facilities.

AIM-120 Advanced Medium-Range, Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM)

The AIM-120 Advanced Medium-Range, Air-to-Air missile is a new generation air-to-air missile. It has an all-weather, beyond-visual-range capability and is scheduled to be operational beyond 2050.

AIM-9X Sidewinder Missile

The AIM-9 Sidewinder is a family of short-range air-to-air missiles carried on a wide range of modern tactical aircrafts.

Evolved Seasparrow Missile Block 1 (ESSM) (RIM 162D)

ESSM is a cooperative effort among 10 of 12 NATO SEASPARROW Consortium nations governed by a series of Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) and multinational work share arrangements. In addition to the United States, ESSM member nations include Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Turkey.

Harpoon Missile

The A/U/RGM-84 Harpoon is an all-weather, over-the-horizon, anti-ship missile system that provides the Navy with a common missile for air and ship launches.

RIM-116 Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM)

The RIM-116 RAM is designed as a high-firepower, low-cost, self-defense system against anti-ship cruise missiles and other asymmetric threats. For all versions of the missile, there is no shipboard support required (i.e., no illuminators) after missile launch.

Seasparrow Missile (RIM-7)

The SEASPARROW Missile is a radar-guided, surface-to-air missile based on the Navy and Marine Corps AIM-7 Sparrow air-to-air missile. The SEASPARROW has a cylindrical body with four mid-body wings and four tail fins.

SLAM-ER Missile

SLAM-ER roots go back to the original Harpoon anti-ship missile placed in the fleet in the late 1970s. Because of emerging operational requirements, the Standoff Land Attack Missile (SLAM) was developed as a derivative of the Harpoon.

Standard Missile

Standard Missile 2 (SM-2) is the U.S Navy's primary surface-to-air air defense weapon. It is an integral part of the AEGIS Weapon System (AWS) aboard Ticonderoga-class cruisers and Arleigh Burke-class destroyers; and is launched from the Mark 41 vertical launcher system (VLS).

Tomahawk Cruise Missile

The Tomahawk Land Attack Missile (TLAM) is an all-weather, long range, subsonic cruise missile used for deep land attack warfare, launched from U. S. Navy surface ships and U.S. Navy and United Kingdom Royal Navy submarines.

Trident II (D5) Missile

The Trident II SWS is deployed aboard Ohio-class submarines, each capable of carrying 20 D5 missiles. Under the provisions of the Polaris Sales Agreement, it is also carried aboard the United Kingdom's Vanguard-class submarines.

Vertical Launch Anti-Submarine Rocket ASROC (VLA) Missile

The Vertical Launch Anti-Submarine Rocket provides surface combatants with an all-weather, 360-degree quick-reaction, standoff anti-submarine weapon. VLAs are carried by Aegis-equipped ships (cruisers and destroyers) equipped with the MK41 Vertical Launching System (VLS) and the SQQ-89 ASW Combat System.

Save the new Veterans Crisis Line number in your phone. Dial 988 then Press 1

You never know when you or someone you care about may need it.

Veterans Crisis Line

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MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND

Military Sealift Command operates more than 130 ships in support of deployed forces around the world. Many of the ships are recognized by their unique “USNS” (United States Naval Ships) as well as their unique yellow, blue and black colors on the ships stacks

While most MSC ships are crewed by Civil Service Mariners, some are crewed by contract mariners employed by ship operating companies. MSC ships carry the prefix “T” before their hull numbers.

For more information, click here.

Combat Logistics Force (CLF)

- Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ships T-AKE
- Fast Combat Support Ships T-AOE
- Fleet Replenishment Oilers T-AO

Prepositioning

- Air Force Container Ships - T-AK
- Army Container Ships - T-AK
- Expeditionary Transfer Dock (ESD)
- Expeditionary Sea Base ESB
- Large, Medium-speed, Roll-on/ Roll-off Ships T-AKR
- Maritime Prepositioning Ships - T-AK, T-AKR and T-AKE
- Off-Shore Petroleum Distribution System - T-AG

Sealift

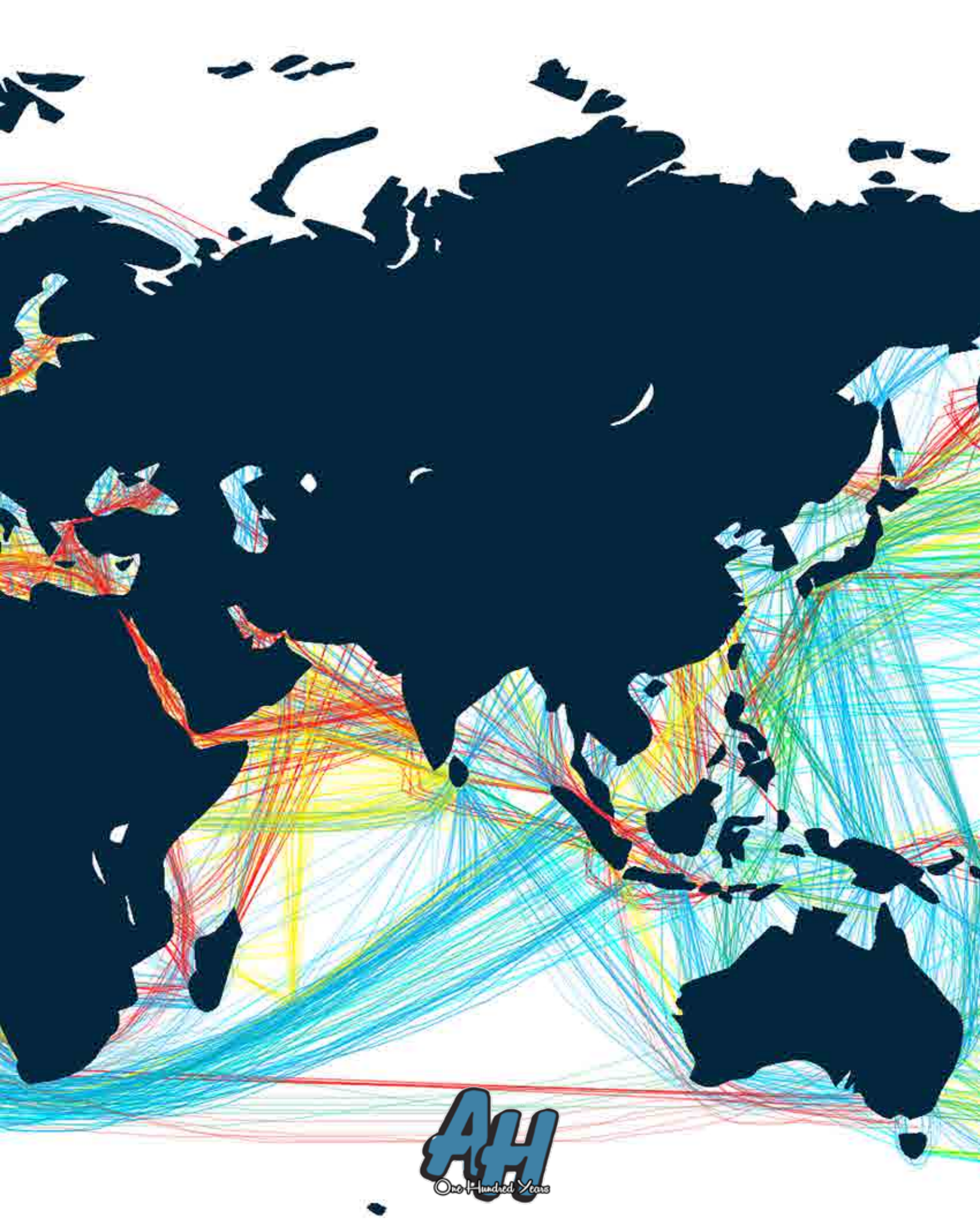
- Large, Medium-speed, Roll-on/ Roll-off Ships T-AKR
- Tankers T-AOT

Service Support

- Fleet Ocean Tugs T-ATF
- Hospital Ships T-AH
- Submarine Tenders (AS)
- Expeditionary Fast Transport T-EPF
- High-Speed Transport
- Command Ship LCC

Special Mission

- Missile Range Instrumentation Ships - T-AGM
- Navigation Test Support Ship T-AGS
- Ocean Surveillance Ships - T-AGOS
- Oceanographic Survey Ships - T-AGS
- Submarine and Special Warfare Support Ships
- Cable Laying/Repair Ship T-ARC
- Submarine Support T-AGSE


AH
One Hundred Years