



JUNE 2014

# TNR

THE NAVY RESERVIST

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◀ Front cover photo:  
Reserve Sailor Lt. Glen Latona,  
who drills out of NAS North Island  
in Coronado, Calif., is currently  
serving as an individual augmentee  
assigned to the Deputy Chief of Staff  
for Communications, HQ International  
Security Assistance Force in Kabul as  
the executive officer. (DoD photo by  
Staff Sgt. David Zheng, USAF)



# TNR

THE NAVY RESERVIST

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Commander, Navy Reserve Force

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Commander, Navy Reserve Forces Command

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The Navy Reservist, COMNAVRESFOR (N00P),  
1915 Forrestal Drive, Norfolk, VA, 23551-4615  
or by email to [cnrfc1@gmail.com](mailto:cnrfc1@gmail.com).

The Navy Reservist is always looking for good action photos of Navy Reserve Sailors (minimum 300 dpi) that tell a story of Reserve training or support to the fleet. Please provide full identification of all individuals in the photograph, including their respective rating, rank and command. Photos should also include a visual information record identification number or VIRIN. Information about VIRINs is available online at [www.navy.mil/photo\\_submit.asp](http://www.navy.mil/photo_submit.asp). Submissions should be received eight weeks prior to publication month (i.e. October 1st for the December issue). Material will not be returned.

**NEWS ONLINE:** The Navy Reservist current and past issues can be accessed online at [www.navyreserve.navy.mil](http://www.navyreserve.navy.mil). Navy Reserve News Stand, a website featuring Navy Reserve news and photos, plus links to Navy fleet pages, can be viewed at: <http://www.navy.mil/local/nrf/>

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS:** Selected Reserve Sailors with address changes need to provide updates to NSIPS (Navy Standard Integrated Personnel System) via their NOSC Personnel Office.



▲ **U.S. Navy Sailors** with Coastal Riverine Squadron 1 (CRS-1) assemble a modular ramp before offloading a pair of 34-foot patrol boats from a U.S. Air Force C-5 Galaxy cargo aircraft. (U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Eric Dietrich)



## FOCUS ON THE FORCE

### Vice Adm. Robin R. Braun

Chief of Navy Reserve Vice Adm. Robin R. Braun, Navy Operational Support Center (NOSC) Pittsburgh Commanding Officer Lt. Cmdr. Craig S. Frangente, NOSC Pittsburgh staff and Reserve Sailors in front of their new facilities at the 911th Airlift Wing. (U.S. Navy photo by Personnel Specialist 2nd Class Melly Ramirez)



### Shipmates,

As members of the Navy Reserve, we must always focus on being “Ready”. The Navy depends on its Reserve Component to provide trained and ready Sailors to support the Navy, Marine Corps and Joint Force when needed. It is up to each of us to ensure that we are “Ready” to deploy should the Navy need us — anytime and anywhere.

For those who are preparing to mobilize, I strongly encourage you to schedule the one-day Deployment Readiness Training or “DRT”. DRT is a mandatory requirement that must be completed within 12 months of your mobilization. It will provide important information on all phases of deployment including medical and dental coverage, benefits, and family support programs. Attending a DRT will provide helpful contacts and help answer any questions you or your family may have prior to deployment.

Recently, as a Continuum of Service initiative, the Secretary of the Navy announced that effective January 1, 2014, Navy Reserve Sailors are eligible for the Navy Good Conduct Medal (NGCM). The Naval Reserve Meritorious Service Medal will no longer be awarded. The change was announced in ALNAV 025/14 which states that the medal is awarded “to recognize the all-around Navy enlisted person, well qualified in all phases of conduct and performance.” Now, under certain circumstances, qualifying active duty years may be combined with reserve years to earn the NGCM as long as the member is under continuous service throughout the three year period. Take a look at the qualifications in ALNAV 025/14 or talk to your Career Counselor to see if you qualify.

This month we’re adding a new series to recognize “Citizen Patriots” and a new section entitled “Faces of the Force” which highlights a Sailor from each Reserve Component Command. We have so many incredibly talented and dedicated men and women who serve in the Navy Reserve. We look forward to featuring these Sailors, not only for their Navy contributions, but for their civilian accomplishments as well. Your Shipmates are making a difference in their communities every day!

Finally, this week I attended the ribbon cutting for our new NOSC in Pittsburgh, Pa. Commanded by LCDR Craig Frangente, the NOSC is the home to 12 FTS, 2 civilian staff, and 260 SELRES. Both the ceremony and the Sailors who will call this new facility home were quite impressive. I was also struck by the incredible number of former NOSC Pittsburgh Sailors who came out to celebrate and wish their shipmates well. Many Retired Chiefs, Warrant Officers, and Officers attended the event, showing their continued support for today’s generation of Sailors. It was truly moving to meet these members of our Reserve family who continue to support Sailors through CPO 365 Phase 2 events, and Navy and Veterans Service organizations. Their leadership, advocacy, and experience are key enablers in their community.

As we begin the summer months, I want to thank you for your service and dedication to our Navy. I look forward to seeing you in the Fleet!

Vice Admiral Robin R. Braun,  
Chief of Navy Reserve



## Force Master Chief (AW/SW) CJ Mitchell

From left to right, Reserve Force Master Chief CJ Mitchell, Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON) Mike Stevens, Master Chief Information Systems Technician James L. Leuci and Chief of Navy Reserve Vice Adm. Robin Braun, pose for a photo after Leuci reenlisted with 40 years of Navy service. (U.S. Navy photo)



## Shipmates,

As we roll into the “100 Days of Summer,” I want to share some advice and infractions in areas that are often times overlooked when planning road trips or vacationing at your ideal destination.

According to Navy Safety Center statistics, last year 16 Sailors and 10 Marines lost their lives during the months of May–September. After reading through the various reasons leading up to the fatalities, five were alcohol-related and varied from private motor vehicles, home and pool safety. That left 26 families without loved ones, and in our line of work, one fatality is one too many for any on or off-duty activity.

So, how do we eliminate this?

This year’s summer safety theme is “Live to play, play to live.” Several areas where we can all exhibit better judgment are defensive driving, use of the buddy system, and always planning for the worst-case scenario. If you plan on traveling, ensure you are well-rested and take time to login and complete a Travel Risk Planning System (TRiPS) survey before hitting the highway. TRiPS is a very helpful tool to recognize and reduce travel risks.

The top five injury-producing activities for summer 2013 were basketball, bicycling, baseball/softball, jogging/running, and football. Please make sure your shipmates and family take precautionary measures with protective equipment, and maintain hydration levels during recreational events.

Utilizing safe practices is everyone’s responsibility. I have been impressed by the teamwork and professional camaraderie of Sailors during my recent visits to NOSCs Fort Dix, Columbus, Toledo, Avoca, Pa. and New York City. By working, living and socializing together as shipmates, we ensure safety and a high state of readiness.

In this edition of TNR, you will read about joint warfare and the various moving parts which make these missions successful, like the Reserve Coastal Riverine Force Sailors who are assuming some of the Navy’s important High Value Units (HVU) Missions.

You will also read about the Reserve Sailors serving in AFRICOM, CENTCOM, NATO, U.S. Forces Japan and the Joint Combat Assessment Team (JCAT). JCAT has forward deployed assets in Iraq and Afghanistan since 2003. On call 24/7, JCAT is available to respond immediately to any battle damage event.

Enjoy this edition. I thank you for your service. Continue to prepare yourself for the next level, and be *Always Ready* to answer the nation’s call.

FORCM,15  


FORCM CJ Mitchell

FOCUS ON THE FORCE

In 1947, Vice Adm. L. E. Denfeld, Chief of the Bureau of Personnel administers the oath of enlistment to the first Navy Reserve non-prior service Sailors, T. W. Bygate, 37 and David A. Depue, 17. (U.S. Navy photo)



# Navy Reserve: Post World War II

By Master Chief Information Systems Technician James L. Leuci, Naval History and Heritage Command

**R**ecruiting posters on display in separation centers after World War II encouraged demobilizing Sailors to enlist in the Navy Reserve before returning home. For many the idea of joining the Reserves to continue serving in the Navy seemed like a good idea — the possibility of another war seemed remote. Knowing there was no requirement to drill or go on active duty without consent helped with recruiting.

Another enticement for joining the Reserves after World War II involved being exempt from the Selected Service. Veterans who separated from the Navy after World War II were required to report to their local draft boards within ten days of discharge. A member of the Navy Reserve avoided that requirement.

The post-World War II Navy Reserve manpower requirements exceeded one-million Sailors. The majority of them would serve, in a non-pay status, in the Volunteer Reserve — similar to the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) of today. Reserve Sailors in pay status drilled in the Organized Reserve — equivalent to the Selected Reserve (SELRES). All naval officers separated after the war reverted to inactive status and transferred to the Volunteer Reserve.

Reserve Sailors in those days drilled two hours a week at local Naval Armories. Drill pay was 1/30th of their monthly pay for each drill performed. Members of the Organized Reserve and the Volunteer Reserve were eligible to request two-weeks of active duty. Reserve Sailors who completed a two-week training period received full pay and allowances. Only prior-service veterans could enroll in the immediate post-WWII Navy Reserve. All Reserve Sailors initially enlisted in the Volunteer Reserve — men in the V-6 program and women in the V-10 program.

Volunteer Reserve Sailors could request transfer to the Organized Reserve in a pay status. The basic structure of the Organized Reserve consisted of a division of 200 enlisted and 10 officers. Divisions concentrated on training Sailors based on “rating groups.” A typical Division contained four to eight surface or submarine enlisted ratings.

The Naval Air Reserve training program provided 100 hours

of annual flying hours for pilots in the Organized Reserve and 50 hours for those in the Volunteer Reserve. Enlisted air crewmen also received flight training. Other Air Reserve Sailors received training in their various ratings at Naval Reserve Air Stations across the country.

The Navy Reserve quickly evolved over the immediate post-war years. In 1947, Reserve Sailors became eligible for limited

use of facilities on Navy installations and were issued blue identification cards. That same year, non-prior service civilians became eligible for Navy Reserve enrollment. Women Reserve Sailors, who initially did not have any authorization to perform two-week annual active duty, became eligible. In 1948, Reserve retirement with pay at age sixty was authorized. By the end of the year, enrollment in the Navy Reserve reached one-million Sailors.

On June 26, 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea and the recruiting caveat from 1945 “active duty only with your consent, except in a national emergency” went into effect. Over the next three years, over 100,000 Navy Reserve Sailors returned to active duty for service in the fleet. Many of the WWII Sailors who separated after the war, and who didn’t enroll in the Reserves, found themselves in the draft. Many ended up in the Army, wishing they had joined the Navy Reserve.



U.S. Naval Reserve identification card—1945. (U.S. Navy photo)



U.S. Naval Reserve recruiting poster used in the immediate post-WWII period. (U.S. Navy photo)





**We have many talented people in our Navy Reserve.** Each month we highlight our stellar Sailors and some of the unique careers, skills and services they provide to the fleet.



## **Captain Craig Petersen**

Hometown:  
Virginia Beach, Va.  
NOSC: Norfolk, Va.

Unit: NATO Allied Command  
Transformation HQ

**Brief description of your Navy job:** Acts as second in command to NATO ACT HQ Chief of Staff, overseeing more than 1000 staff members.

**Brief description of your civilian job:** Military model and simulation war gaming for a private contractor serving DoD clients.

**What has been your greatest Navy achievement?** 30 years of Naval service have given me many wonderful life experiences, but the personal results are the best. My Dad, an aviator, and Mom, a civil service worker, both worked for the Navy. I met my wife, also a Naval aviator, during my active duty time. Now I am able to see my son Austin be promoted to Lt. j.g., flying helicopters, and my daughter Audrey, a new Ensign, is heading to flight school. The Navy has been extremely good to my family.

**Who has been your biggest influence since joining the Navy?** Army Colonel Todd Ebel, my boss at the Standing Joint Force HQ. He was an outstanding example of balance between mission and compassion for people.

**What do you enjoy most about the Navy?** There are two things that stand out. First would be the people I have met. Even now, at ACT, there are 28 different cultures represented within the Alliance. Second, is how amazed I have been seeing what an 18 year old can do with the right leadership, encouragement and resources. The Navy is full of so many amazing people.

**Most interesting place visited since joining the Navy:** There are so many, but most recently, Latvia. During the Cold War, as an aviator, we planned missions to go in there and now, within my career, they are partners with us. The world changes so fast.

**Current hobbies:** Wood working. I enjoy making custom hand crafted pens.



## **Engineman 1st Class John Matthew Dunham, Jr.**

Hometown:  
Rochester, N.Y.  
NOSC: Rochester, N.Y.

Unit: NR Operational Support  
Unit 0682

**Brief description of your Navy job:** I am a Leading Petty Officer, Chief Engineer, Coxswain, Instructor and Mentor.

**Brief description of your civilian job:** I am currently a full-time student graduating with my associates degree. Once complete, I will be continuing on to achieve my Bachelors of Science in Kinesiology. I am also a volunteer Peace Officer where my duties include traffic control and infraction response, patrolling parks, and special events.

**What has been your greatest Navy achievement?** Seeing my protege evolve from a young HT3 to HT1 and earn the title of "LPO" for ACU-2. Personally, getting Active Duty Senior Sailor of the Quarter as a Reserve Sailor while serving as LPO for Port Operations at NSA Souda Bay, Crete on ADSW orders.

**Who has been your biggest influence since joining the Navy?** Chief Electrician's Mate John Gerard was my LCPO at my third command, ACU-2. I saw and wanted to emulate how EMC invested time in his Sailors above and beyond. He taught me how to be a great mentor, teacher, and lost Sailors compass, and how to create a motivating atmosphere which resulted in me striving to be the best Sailor I can be. EMC Gerard is the one I think of when I hear the word "CHIEF".

**What do you enjoy most about the Navy?** I love the work, the challenge and the adventures of deployments and being at sea. I love when I make a difference and impact Sailors lives and careers in a positive way. I don't consider the Navy a job, I consider it a way of life — My life!

**Most interesting place visited since joining the Navy:** The most interesting place I've visited was Dubrovnik, Croatia.

**Current hobbies:** Drumming, backpacking, skiing and herb gardening.

To nominate a Sailor, send an email to [cnrfc1@gmail.com](mailto:cnrfc1@gmail.com) for a submission form. Please include a high-resolution (300 dpi) 5" x 7" digital photo of the candidate.





# Correcting Your Navy Record: Board for Correction of Naval Records

## Mission

The Board for Correction of Naval Records (BCNR) was created by Congress in 1946 to provide a method for correction of errors or removal of injustices from current and former Navy and Marine Corps member's records without the necessity for private legislation.

The "Board" is composed of senior level employees of the Department of the Navy, appointed by the Secretary's designee for BCNR matters, the Assistant Secretary for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. The Board consists of a Chairman and approximately 45 members.

BCNR reviews all re-enlistment codes, all general courts-martial discharges, all physical or medical disability discharges, administrative discharges over 15 years old and Summary and Special Courts-Martial discharges over 15 years old. Requests for

a change of a Navy reenlistment code must be submitted first to the Bureau of Naval Personnel (PERS-254).

## When to apply:

The BCNR's statute of limitations requires that applications be submitted within three years after the error or injustice is discovered. BCNR can waive the three year time limit for filing if it would be in the interest of justice to do so. Consequently applicants should explain the delay in submitting their applications and request a waiver of the time limit. Additionally, if there are other administrative remedies available by which the applicant can obtain the relief he/she seeks, the applicant must pursue all such remedies before applying to BCNR.

## Who may apply to BCNR?

Any current or former member of the Navy or Marine Corps. A service member's spouse, parent, heir or legal representative may also apply if the service member is deceased, incapacitated or his/her whereabouts is unknown. In cases involving deceased, incapacitated or missing service members, the applicant must show that he/she is entitled to apply on behalf of the service member by submitting proper documentation (e.g. marriage license, death certificate, court order or decree).

## To see how to apply and how the BCNR process works go to:

<http://www.donhq.navy.mil/bcncr/bcncr.htm>

## How to Contact:

Hours of Operation: 6:30 A.M. – 3:00 P.M. EST  
Phone: 703-604-6884 or 703-604-6885  
BCNR's DSN: 94-664-6884 or 94-664-6885  
BCNR's Fax number: 703-604-3437 or  
DSN: 94-664-3437

## Mailing Address:

Board for Correction of Naval Records  
701 S. Courthouse Road  
Bldg 12, Suite 1001  
Arlington, VA 22204-2490







# Shaping Policy: Navy Reserve Policy Board

By Cmdr. Eric R. Johnson and Lt. Cmdr. Haney D. Hong

**D**o you want to help shape Navy Reserve policies that support today's needs and anticipate tomorrow's? Do you have a passion to make sure our Sailors' voices are heard? If so, then the Secretary of the Navy and the Commander, Navy Reserve Force, want you on the Navy Reserve Policy Boards!

By law and regulation, the Navy Reserve has two advisory boards. The Secretary of the Navy sponsors the National Navy Reserve Policy Board (NNRPB) that reviews Navy or Department of Defense policy change recommendations. Chief of Navy Reserve Vice Adm. Robin Braun sponsors the Navy Reserve Policy Board (CNRF NRPB) that reviews Navy Reserve policy change requests. Both boards exist to advocate for Sailors' needs while balancing the needs of the service. They enable a stronger and more integrated Reserve Force by considering great ideas for improvements offered by any Reserve Sailor.

To be effective at providing advice, both boards need sharp, seasoned, experienced officers and enlisted personnel, FTS and SELRES alike. They need people who want to solve problems, think big, and dive deeply into researching the tough issues.

Contemplating policy changes is more challenging than it might sound. Board members need to roll up their sleeves and research issues, attend meetings, both in person and over the telephone. They begin by interviewing Reserve Sailors who submit policy change recommendations. Then after researching the issues, formally present the recommendations to fellow board members, so they can vote on how to proceed.

## Navy Reserve Policy Advisory Boards

- NNRPB: National Navy Reserve Policy Board
- NRPB: Navy Reserve Policy Board
- Applications accepted through July 31, 2014
- ALNAVRESFOR 14/011: NOMINATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP ON THE NATIONAL NAVY RESERVE POLICY BOARD (NNRPB) AND NAVY RESERVE POLICY BOARD (NRPB)

### For more information contact:

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CAPT Robert Clark at [robert.t.clark@navy.mil](mailto:robert.t.clark@navy.mil)

Navy Reserve Homeport (Private):  
<https://private.navyreserve.navy.mil/support/policyboard/SitePages/Home.aspx>

**"It has been an honor to serve on the Navy Reserve Policy Board as a member and work with an exceptional team. This has given me an opportunity to affect policy, improve the entire Reserve Component, and to contribute to the future direction of the Navy Reserve force."**

**— Master Chief Personnel Specialist Allen Eberhart,  
FTS Senior Enlisted Member, CNRF NRPB.**



# JOINT ENABLING

By Capt. Patricia A. Enright, Joint Public Affairs Support Element

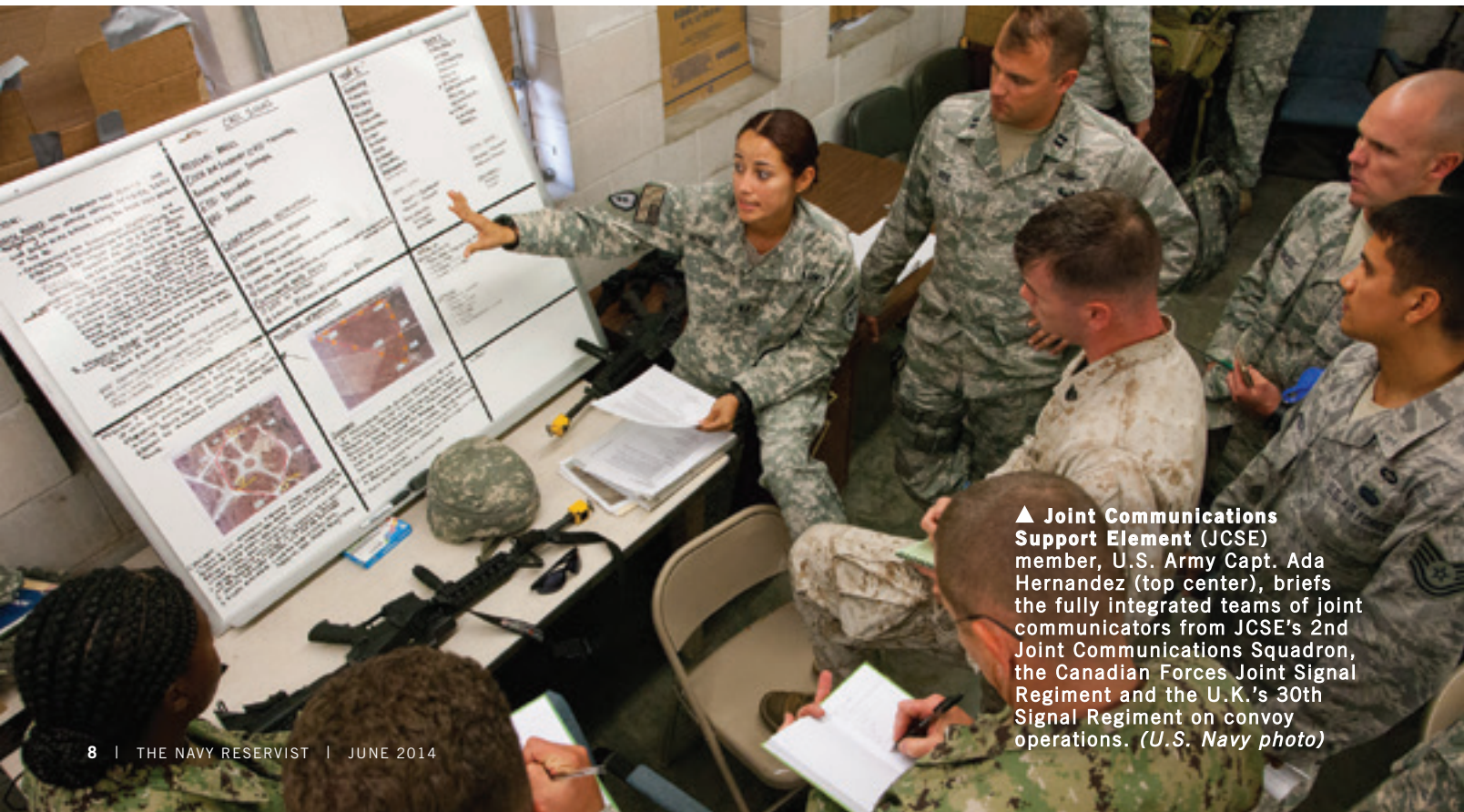
**June 6, 2013:** After getting the phone call several days ago to deploy, I have just arrived at United States Air Force Europe (USAFE), Ramstein Air Force Base with nine fellow military professionals from Joint Enabling Capability Command (JECC). Our mission is to be U.S. Air Forces, Africa's Joint Task Force (JTF) to oversee the President of the United States' (POTUS) travel throughout the continent of Africa. Enthused to be executing a real world POTUS level mission, we hit the ground running. Within 24-hours, we are in secured video teleconferences with the White House Military Liaison Office, U.S. Africa Command, Secret Service Liaison Officers and various embassy staffs coordinating the complex requirements and execution of this mission. Within days, we are operational. We have assets in place and are executing the plan.

Reports flow into the USAFE Watch. Former South African President Nelson Mandela's health is deteriorating and the outlook is dire. An Executive Warning Order comes into the Watch. Be prepared to support potential U.S. dignitaries' travel to South Africa in response to President Mandela's declining health situation. My fellow "JECCsters" and I take on additional planning with the same stakeholders to prepare another complex critical mission not on U.S. turf. The hours are long but the energy is high because we are all in the middle making a difference. All is going well, but as we all know, surprises sometimes come in groups.

July 3, 2013: New series of reports flow into the USAFE Watch that anti-President Morsi protests in Egypt have erupted into violent conflicts. Africa JTF and USAFE staffs are laser focused on Egypt to prepare for a potential additional Executive Order tasking. Africa JTF team is now "spinning multiple plates," planning not one mission, but two additional missions. Egypt continues to deteriorate, Mandela's health status changes daily. Will President Obama still travel? Will Vice President Biden travel in his place? How long will we be here ready to execute?

The JECC has supported every major military operation since 9/11—from contingency missions in Iraq and Afghanistan to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief in Haiti, Pakistan and the Philippines (Operation Dayaman). Additional operations include:

- Operation Juniper Micron (2013) synchronizing Department of Defense efforts supporting French operations in Mali
- U.S. Pacific Command: (2011) Operation Tomadachi/Pacific Passage
- U.S. Africa Command: (2011) Odyssey Dawn supporting



▲ **Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE)** member, U.S. Army Capt. Ada Hernandez (top center), briefs the fully integrated teams of joint communicators from JCSE's 2nd Joint Communications Squadron, the Canadian Forces Joint Signal Regiment and the U.K.'s 30th Signal Regiment on convoy operations. (U.S. Navy photo)



# CAPABILITIES COMMAND

international support in Libya

- U.S. Southern Command: (2011) Operation Continuing Promise zHumanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief mission in Central and South America.

The JECC is a unique skill pool and critical component of the Global Response Force Executive Order which is ready to deploy joint, high-demand, low-density mission-tailored packages anywhere in the world within hours of notification. Our mission is to help a joint force establish the ability to command and control emerging operations while providing field training to staffs in operational-level planning and design. The JECC is a product of a 'proof of concept' to answer previous challenges of lag-time in receiving augmentation, inconsistent planning or operational

"green" to deploy. Each member signs up for a 90 day "alert window" per calendar year to be part of a Ready JECC package that will deploy to assigned global missions upon notification.

The JECC is currently organized with three subordinate joint commands, Joint Planning Support Element (JPSE), Joint Public Affairs Support Element (JPASE) and Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE), each offering a unique capability to the joint force commander.

JPSE, headquartered in Norfolk, Va., is a flexible employment package of experienced joint planners who possess expertise in the planning and execution of the full range of joint military operations. JPSE consists of readily deployable and experienced joint planners with expertise in operations, plans, knowledge

**"The JECC has supported every major military operation since 9/11- from contingency missions in Iraq and Afghanistan to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief in Haiti, Pakistan and the Philippines."**

experiences, and deployment readiness issues in response to critical crisis and contingency missions.

To answer those challenges, the JECC's focus is on providing scalable, deployable and employable personnel to ensure that the joint force commander will receive a team tailored to the mission on short notice. The JECC uses a 'total force' construct, in which active duty and Reserve members train and deploy side-by-side, to strengthen the knowledge base of its force and meet mission requirements. Reserve forces provide the JECC a flexible, cost effective force structure in an increasingly resource-constrained environment.

All JECC military personnel must go through stringent deployability training and theater-entry requirements which include weapons qualifications, medical immunizations, and standard paperwork such as wills and powers of attorney. Each JECC member is assigned a Readiness Officer, who supports the member in tracking and fulfilling deployability and training requirements. In addition, JECC members go through professional training courses and events to obtain a high professional standard in operational planning and design. Members attend the JECC Planners Course, which provides baseline training in the Joint Operational Planning Process followed by a three-day Joint Expeditionary Training Event that includes a practical exercise in the application of joint planning to potential JECC missions. The final training event is for each JECC member to participate in a combatant commander level exercise/training event to allow members the opportunity to use their skills in a simulated environment and interact with mission partners. After readiness and training requirements are complete, the JECC member is

management, intelligence and logistics.

JPASE, also headquartered in Norfolk, Va., provides the joint force commander with a trained, equipped, scalable and expeditionary joint public affairs capability. JPASE creates expeditionary teams to provide a ready, turn-key joint public affairs unit that can develop and carry out the Commander's communication strategy. They also serve as the public affairs functional lead for all Joint Staff supported combatant command exercises.

JCSE, headquartered at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Fla., rapidly delivers secure, reliable and scalable command, control, communications, and computer (C4) capabilities to geographic combatant commanders, U.S. Special Operations Command and other agencies. JSCE provides essential C4 support, ranging from small mobile teams to full-sized JTF headquarters deployments to immediately establish and then expand the communications capability of a JTF headquarters.

The JECC subordinate commands have been utilized during both Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff exercises and real-world deployments. The continuous demand for JECC teams has spoken volumes to the exceptional professional skill and demonstrated capability of the JECC concept.

After my JECC deployments, I am not surprised by the broad range of support requests that flood the JECC every week. As a Reserve Sailor, one hopes that you can reflect upon a career where you contributed to something larger than yourself. As I approach the end of my Navy career, I can honestly say that my work in the JECC has allowed me another opportunity to do just that. I was in a position to respond to the needs of my President, my country and shape the events around us. ○



# COMBINED JOINT TASK FORCE HORN OF AFRICA: CJTF-HOA

By Lt. Michael Sheehan, Combined Joint Task Force Horn of Africa Public Affairs

**A**s US military involvement in Afghanistan winds down, one area remains consistently engaged in Operation Enduring Freedom, the Horn of Africa.

Combined Joint Task Force – Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA) exists, in part, to conduct cooperative theater security activities in order to help regional actors neutralize violent extremist organizations. In short, CJTF-HOA is here to help African nations solve African problems with assistance from the experience and professionalism of U.S. armed service personnel. And as in almost every recent U.S. military effort, a great deal of that experience and professionalism is coming from the Navy Reserve.

Both Selected and Full-Time Support Reserve Sailors are integrated throughout CJTF-HOA's headquarters staff, working in all aspects of the task force's range of operations. Navy Reserve Sailors make up 85 percent of the nearly 180 Navy personnel on the CJTF-HOA staff, and represent approximately 35 percent of the overall force.

"We greatly appreciate the contributions of the Navy Reservists on our staff," said U.S. Army Brig. Gen. Wayne W. Grigsby, commander, CJTF-HOA. "They embody the Africa spirit of 'ubuntu — I am because we are' — and are truly up to the task across all pay-grades. From the junior-most Sailor through our very own Chief of Staff, Navy Reservists are playing a key role in providing us the flexibility and expertise needed to execute our mission on the African continent."

Reserve Sailors staff key leadership positions such as the commanding general's chief of staff, as well as directors, deputy directors and senior enlisted leaders of the personnel, logistics, comptroller, judge advocate, chaplain and surgeon's cell departments. Intelligence, planning, operations, training and communications directorates also benefit from mobilized Reserve Sailors.

As usual, the strength of the Navy Reserve reveals itself through its members' multi-dimensional backgrounds. Reserve





Sailors bring their diverse perspectives and corporate knowledge to CJTF-HOA just as they would any other mobilization.

“In a complex environment like East Africa,” said CJTF-HOA Chief of Staff Navy Capt. Shawn Duane, a Reserve Sailor who drills out of Norfolk, Va., “the maturity, diversity and prior joint experience of Navy Reservists proves extremely valuable when outside the box thinking is required.”

Lt. Cmdrs. Rick McVoy and Dustin Burton both work in CJTF-HOA's future operations department. McVoy, a Reserve Sailor from Astoria, N.Y., works on the regional engagement team while Burton, a Reserve Sailor from San Diego, Calif. works on the theater operations team. Both positions are central to CJTF-HOA's mission to enable regional partners to fight violent extremism, and the future operations department is central to many of the joint, and even international, CJTF-HOA operations.

“We're ‘AFRICOM forward’ here in East Africa, and no one component possesses all the requisite skill sets to meet all requests for training from the African Union contributing nations,” McVoy commented. “In the fleet, at least at the junior and midgrade officer levels, the entire world revolves around the ship or the strike group. But here, ashore, it is a very dynamic intermixing and melding of the activities and actions of many other parties: the Army, Air Force, Marines, other governmental agencies such as the State Department, and most importantly our partner nations.”

“The interaction of services within the staff is non-stop,” Burton explained. “We can't get the job done without each other.

I think that teamwork and dealing with the different services' idiosyncrasies has provided a lot of opportunity. I'm in an office where I work for a British Lt. Col. and have a French Liaison Officer as a teammate. Additionally, we all interact with the local populace daily as we take care of daily things like laundry, eating and recreation.”

Senior Chief Personnel Specialist Julia Rae, a Reserve Sailor who drills out of San Diego and lives in Austin, Texas, is serving her first joint mobilization working as the senior enlisted leader of CJTF-HOA's administration office. In that role, Rae is working with not only personnel from each branch of DoD, but also a myriad of different regulations from each. Still, she describes the joint experience as very positive.

“I like working with the other services because it gives Sailors a chance to see how they get things done,” Rae stated. “I've been in the Navy for so long that it sometimes looks like there is only one way to do things, and that's just not true. It's like a leadership factory here, being exposed to the other branches let's you take the best practices and try to apply them in your role.”

“As a Navy Reservist,” McVoy said, “I think we are well suited to being able to view problems and solutions from two aspects: the military aspect of getting something done effectively, and the civilian aspect of getting something done efficiently in order to maximize the return on investment. Whether it's looking at man-hours devoted to a task, physical assets, or what have you... we tend to be uniquely suited to melding these two metrics into innovative solutions.” ○

▼ **Students with the Joint Noncommissioned Officers Course** at Camp Lemonnier, Djibouti, recite the newly created joint NCO creed at the conclusion of their graduation ceremony on Feb. 17, 2014. (U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Eric Dietrich)





# EXERCISE KEY RESOLVE

By Cmdr. Cheol Kang, Naval Special Warfare Group Eleven Public Affairs

## THE WARTIME STATUS MONITOR READ “DEFCON 1.”

Enemy military forces recently initiated unprovoked combat action against military installations throughout the South Korean peninsula. The United States and its longtime ally, the Republic of Korea (ROK), were engaged in combat operations against this common enemy. U.S. Navy SEALs began preparations for a special operations mission to neutralize a high-risk threat. Naval Special Warfare (NSW) operations and support personnel monitored the mission status in real-time at the Joint Operations Center (JOC). At each checkpoint, the SEAL squad radioed their position and status into the JOC. Upon neutralization of the threat, the SEAL squad signaled “mission complete” and safely began their extraction back to home base.

The scenario was theoretical and there was no actual enemy provocation prompting an all-out war. The United States military, in partnership with the ROK and United Nations Combined Forces, were conducting notional exercises in defense of the Korean peninsula. Exercise Key Resolve, a two-week long annual training event, was designed to ensure readiness to defend the ROK and sustain the capabilities that strengthen the ROK–U.S. alliance. This command post exercise involved more than 2,100 U.S. personnel in addition to ROK military forces. Key Resolve revolved around computer based and computer assisted war game scenarios that exercise command authority.

Active duty Navy personnel from NSW Group 1 and Reserve Sailors from SEAL Team 17 arrived at Daegu Air Base, ROK to participate in Key Resolve. Along with Army and Air Force Special Forces, they manned the Joint Special Operations Task Force (JSOTF) Joint Operations Center where they closely coordinated and monitored the planning stages, mission execution, and post-mission assessments 24-hours a day.

“We need to have a big picture view of what is going on so that we can coordinate all of our mission requirements,” said Lt. Cmdr. Deborah Kieszek, JSOTF JOC director. The purpose of the JOC is to ensure proper and timely information flow and battle space de-confliction.”

Upon first glimpse, the JOC resembled an oversized IMAX movie theater with portions of the screen displaying mission trackers, communications portals, and other items aiding the JOC staff in tracking and relaying information throughout the virtual battlefield. Numerous computers, phones, and personnel in their respective departments coordinated

with other military units to ensure maximum support and coordination for the participants.

Cmdr. Bart Randall, JSOTF commander, explained how critical it is to synchronize the command and control function of numerous maneuver elements in the battlefield. Asset management, fire support, battlefield de-confliction, and resupply are but a few of the tasks a JOC staff manages. According to Randall, an effective JOC battle staff allows the tactical elements to remain focused on their mission, and not be overwhelmed by the complexity of their scenario.

According to Randall, the JOC battle staff arrived from multiple active and Reserve commands and he was impressed with how efficiently the JOC staff integrated into the exercise.

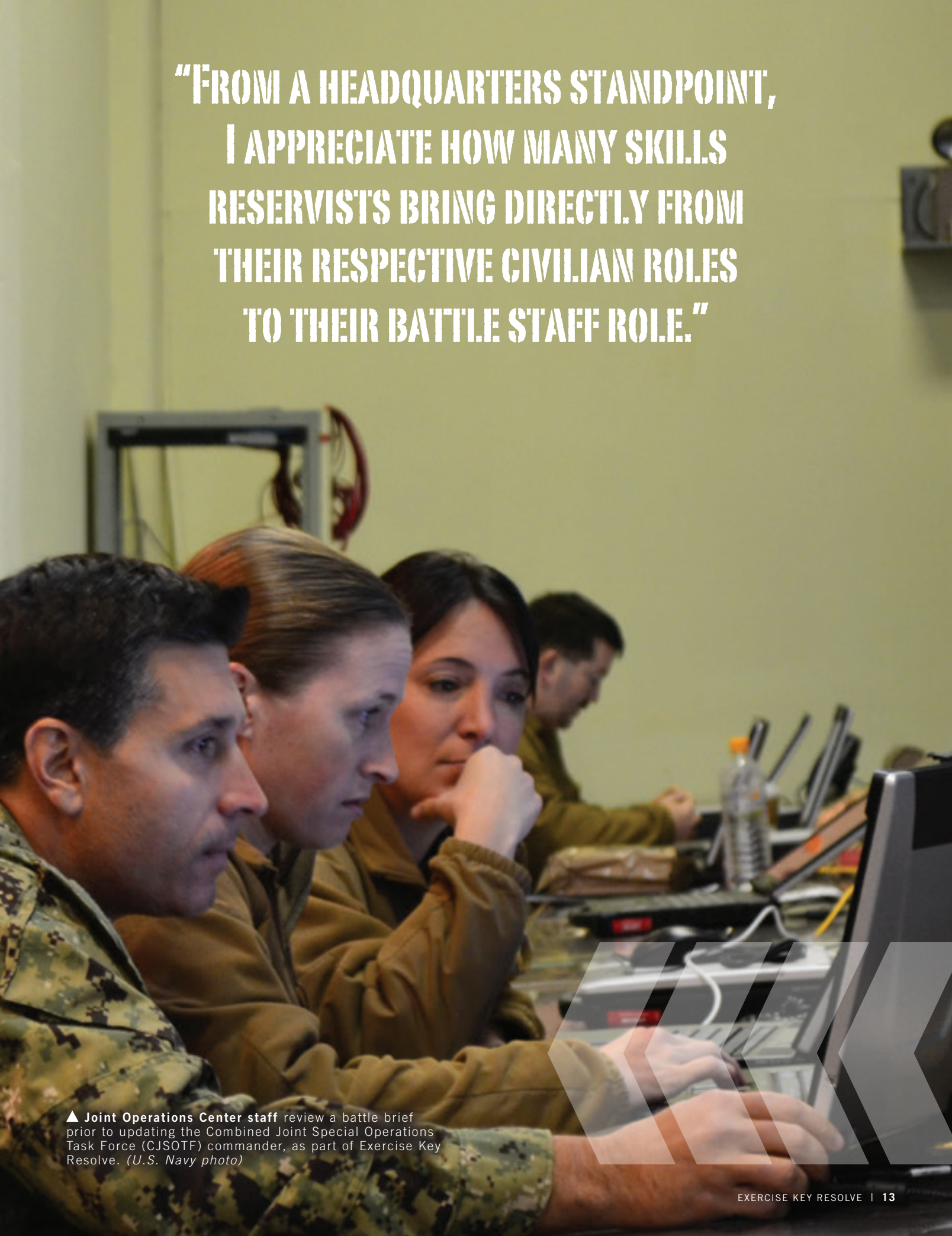
“They integrated seamlessly into one cohesive team and I wasn’t able to tell who was from which unit,” said Randall. He also expressed appreciation for the support the Reserve battle staff members provide. “From a headquarters standpoint, I appreciate how many skills Reservists bring directly from their respective civilian roles to their battle staff role.”

Randall said he views Key Resolve as an operative command staff exercise where battle staff members are able to learn more about their roles in a JSOTF. “Through the exercise, our personnel have had the chance to develop leadership and management skill sets, enhancing their professional knowledge which carries over to their regular jobs,” he said.

Joint training exercises like Key Resolve highlight the longstanding military partnership, commitment and enduring friendship between the two nations, help to ensure peace and security on the Korean peninsula, and reaffirm the U.S. commitment to the Northeast Asia region. ○



**"FROM A HEADQUARTERS STANDPOINT,  
I APPRECIATE HOW MANY SKILLS  
RESERVISTS BRING DIRECTLY FROM  
THEIR RESPECTIVE CIVILIAN ROLES  
TO THEIR BATTLE STAFF ROLE."**

A photograph showing four military personnel in a control room. In the foreground, a man in a camouflage uniform is looking at a computer monitor. Behind him, three other people (two women and one man) are also looking at their respective monitors. They are all wearing olive green jackets. The room has a professional, operational feel with multiple computer workstations.

▲ **Joint Operations Center staff** review a battle brief prior to updating the Combined Joint Special Operations Task Force (CJSOTF) commander, as part of Exercise Key Resolve. (U.S. Navy photo)





# Reserve Support U.S. Central Command

By Cmdr. T. Scot Cregan, Navy Public Affairs Support Element East

**H**ave you ever wondered how you can directly contribute to the warfighting effort, when you don't have the time to commit yourself to a mobilization? U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) in Tampa, Fla. is a place where Reserve Sailors do just that. Whether on a full or part-time basis, CENTCOM enables Reserve Sailors to make a difference as a drilling Selected Reservist, or mobilized Sailor, and an essential part of today's combatant command.

With national and international partners, CENTCOM promotes cooperation among nations, responds to crises, deters and defeats state and non-state aggression, supports development and, when necessary, reconstruction in order to establish the conditions for regional security, stability, and prosperity in 20 countries in the Middle East.

Currently, there are 324 drilling Reserve Sailors assigned to CENTCOM headquarters, including 33 serving on longer active duty MOB/ADSW/ADT orders. Reserve Sailors also provide support to U.S. Naval Forces Central Command (USNAVCENT), headquartered at Naval Support Activity Bahrain, Kingdom of Bahrain and the sub-unified command Special Operations Command Central (USSOCCENT).

Most Reserve Sailors support CENTCOM headquarters via specific units or Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) billets hosted by NOSC Tampa, on MacDill AFB. Other CENTCOM units are supported by NOSCs throughout the country. Typically, Reserve Sailors will alternate their drills between CENTCOM HQ and their NOSC during mandatory stand-downs, where they will complete their Physical Fitness Assessment (PFA).

▼ **Reserve Sailor Lt. Glen Latona**, who drills out of NAS North Island in Coronado, Calif., looks at a map with U.S. Army Lt. Col. Chris Belcher, chief of press desk, ISAF Public Affairs. Latona is currently serving as an individual augmentee assigned to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Communications, HQ International Security Assistance Force in Kabul as the Executive Officer. *(DoD photo by Staff Sgt. David Zheng, USAF)*





“Our Reservists are truly integrated with the staff and an integral part of day to day operations, critical to long term planning for CENTCOM HQ,” said Cmdr. Chan Shin, Reserve Operational Support Officer (OSO), “We have Sailors providing a full range of operational support to CENTCOM from COCOM exercises, to real world operations including OEF, and contingency planning for regional crisis in complex joint and coalition environments.”

Not only is CENTCOM multiservice, it is also multinational with dedicated facilities that host representatives from approximately 30 partner nations.

“Working with international partners provides unique challenges and opportunities you can’t experience anywhere else,” said Lt. Cmdr. Anthony Dill who has worked in the Coalition Village for three years. “I am responsible for coordinating U.S. logistical support for troops and equipment, KIAs (Fallen Heroes) and retrograde for approximately 30 partner nations”. As a member of CENTCOM’s CCJ5–CCC (Coalition Coordination Center) Air Ops, Dill leverages both his civilian job as an American Airlines pilot and Navy experience as a C-130 pilot for VR-62.

Much of the work Reserve Sailors do is secret and in direct support to the CENTCOM commander and national command authority. CENTCOM Reserve Sailors operate the Joint Operations Center (JOC) for the Commander [U.S. Army Gen. Lloyd J. Austin], executing real world intelligence missions and analysis, planning and executing the retrograde mission in Afghanistan, leading coordination with our coalition partners, and providing essential staff support.

“Joint Intelligence Center Central (JICCENT) 0174 members provide direct and substantive support to the warfighter. Their outstanding dedication and focus on tasking is amazing,” said JICCENT 0174 Commanding Officer Capt. Dave Hagen.

Another example of top-level support is Reserve Sailor Lt. Claudia Rivas, an Information Warfare Officer assigned to the CCJ3-Information Operations Division as Deputy Branch Chief of Plans and Operations. Lt. Rivas, who works as a systems analyst in the Windows Enterprise Architecture department at International Paper in Memphis, Tenn., manages operations for a division of 187 personnel to include U.S./U.K. military, civilian, and contractors.

“It’s a unique experience working at a warfighting command. As an Information Operations (IO) planner, I put theory into practice. I oversee the development and approval of IO plans that support

## Interested in a CENTCOM tour?

Reserve Sailors interested in joining a CENTCOM unit or IMA billet should possess the following traits to be considered for selection:

- TS/SCI Clearance required — must be able to obtain within first quarter of affiliation
- Previous AOR deployment a plus
- Available for drills Monday thru Friday vice, Saturday-Sunday only
- Flexibility to rapidly deploy in support of real world operations
- Willing and able to work telephonically and thru email during the week
- Possess a thirst for international affairs
- Squared-away military bearing

operations, actions, and activities spanning across four on-going conflicts, evolving crises, and revolving terrorist threat streams. It is a challenging but rewarding tour of duty,” said Rivas.

Although a combatant command headquarters has many senior officer billets, there are numerous opportunities for enlisted ratings. Chief Yeoman (IDW) Patricia Kamadia, USCENTCOM/CCCC-Commander’s Action Group, provides administrative support, leadership, and professional development guidance to her enlisted team.























“Our Reserve Sailors bring their civilian expertise along with their military skills to provide top-notch service. Many come to CENTCOM from the fleet or other Navy-specific command, so it takes them some adjustment to work in a Joint environment. However, once they’re onboard the sky is the limit. My Sailors enjoy the flexibility of being able to drill part-time, or volunteer to be mobilized to a location of their choice,” Kamadia said.

CENTCOM Reserve Sailors are called upon to assist with major exercises and often tapped for contingency operations. They are the essential personnel that keep the tip of the spear sharp and our nation safe. ○

**“Our Reserve members are truly integrated with the staff, part of day to day operations, and critical to long term planning for CENTCOM HQ.”**

# BACK TO BASICS

## Armed Forces Ranks

	Air Force   Army   Marine Corps	Navy & Coast Guard
0-10	 General of the Air Force/Army (reserved for wartime)	 Fleet Admiral (reserved for wartime)
0-9	 General	 Admiral   Commandant of the Coast Guard
0-8	 Lieutenant General	 Vice Admiral
0-7	 Major General	 Rear Admiral
0-6	 Brigadier General	 Rear Admiral (lower half)
0-5	 Colonel	 Captain
0-4	 Lieutenant Colonel	 Commander
0-3	 Major	 Lieutenant Commander
0-2	 Captain	 Lieutenant
0-1	 First Lieutenant	 Lieutenant Junior Grade
0-1	 Second Lieutenant	 Ensign



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

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



# THE FINAL TOUR

By Construction Mechanic 1st Class Dean A. Likiardopoulos,  
Naval Mobile Construction Battalion Two Eight Public Affairs

# S

ince its creation during World War II, Naval Mobile Construction Battalion Two Eight (NMCB 28) has been an integral part of Navy and Seabee history.

From the harbor of Harve, France during the last months of World War II to the sands of Iraq and mountains of Afghanistan, NMCB 28 has seen it all. Nicknamed the “Old Pros,” the

proud members that have served with NMCB 28 will continue to hold their heads high and bid farewell and following seas as the unit decommissions in September 2014.

In 2013, The “Old Pros” were called upon for one final tour to support Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. NMCB 28

mobilized more than 687 Reserve Sailors from 42 states and over 80 Navy Operational Support Commands (NOSC) across the country. It was “the largest battalion deployed since World War II,” said Cmdr. Curtis L. Smith, commanding officer, NMCB 28.

Prior to leaving, NMCB 28 conducted training at Naval Base Ventura County, where Seabees learned how to counter Improvised Explosive Devices (IED’s), Chemical, Biological and Radiological (CBR) threats, and conduct small arms and crew served weapons training. They also conducted specialized construction training like crane operations, water well drilling, pin and panel bridge building, and advanced builder skills. This training, known as the pre-deployment training phase, is required

of all Seabee’s, prior to participation in a field exercise where they are tested on all the skills they have acquired.

Before being cleared to deploy to a combat zone, NMCB 28 had to complete one last hurdle; a Field Exercise (FTX), the end of the pre-mobilization phase. NMCB 28 loaded up all the troops, gear and supplies on to their assigned Civil Engineering Support Equipment (CESE) that was needed in the field to sustain themselves for 23 days as they were tested on their recently learned skills. The FTX simulated the most extreme scenarios that Seabees might encounter in a real-life combat zone, from sniper and indirect fire, to intruders in the camp, to test how well they come together as a team and work their way through challenges.

After successfully completing the FTX, and within days of leaving the field, NMCB 28 boarded a plane headed to Afghanistan. The mission included retrograding all construction equipment and closing down camps at Kandahar Air Field and Camp Leatherneck. They were also tasked with training and advising the Afghan National Engineering Brigade on construction operations.

“The men and women of NMCB-28 made a difference in Afghanistan. Everyone gave 100% and I am extremely proud of the effort and results delivered over the course of our deployment. The Seabees gave it their all providing general engineering support to Special Forces, constructing and retrograding two Seabee camps, and standing up the newly formed Afghan National Army (ANA) Engineering Brigade. Afghanistan has a better chance of lasting peace and security

## “The men and women of NMCB-28 made a difference in Afghanistan.”



# OF THE "OLD PROS"

as a direct result of the contributions made by the 'Old Pros' of NMCB-28," said Smith.

"The Seabees were a great help to the Afghan Army, my troops are learning a lot and they are very satisfied with the training. I see very good progress," said Haji Rozi, command sergeant major, ANA National Engineering Brigade.

Wrapping up a successful mission, NMCB 28 turned the mission over to NMCB 25 and headed back home. When the plane landed in Norfolk, Va. hundreds of family members waited

eagerly as their loved ones filed off the plane. Family members held up signs and they could hear the cheer of 'Welcome Home' as they once again reunited with their families.

Even though NMCB 28's mission had come to an end, they were left with one final task, to finally retire Naval Mobile Construction Battalions Two Eights colors and decommission the unit on May 17th, 2014. At that time, 70-years of "Old Pros" history, from past, present and future, gathered together for one final 'Fair Winds and Following Seas.' ○



► **Vice Adm. Robin Braun, Chief of Navy Reserve**, speaks to Seabees attached to Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 28 (U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class John Banfield/Released).



# JOINT COMBAT ASSESSMENT TEAM: AIRCRAFT BATTLE DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS

By Cmdr. Victor Chen, Naval Air Systems Command Reserve Program Public Affairs

**N**ews of an aircraft shot down by enemy fire is always unsettling. Casualties are common, rumors are many, and facts are few.

However, one thing is clear: Everyone involved wants to know “What happened?” Enter the Joint Combat Assessment Team (JCAT).

Only two words long, “What happened?” can be a difficult question to answer. Since 2003, the Navy has relied upon the Naval Air Systems Command Reserve Program’s (NRP) JCAT team to answer this complex question.

JCAT assessors have been forward deployed in Iraq and Afghanistan since 2003. On call 24/7, JCAT is available to respond immediately to any battle damage event. JCAT efforts provide critical information to operational commanders by identifying the enemy threat, their tactics and procedures.

The JCAT’s work also supports the aircraft survivability community by capturing and archiving aircraft damage effects. The former provides for the safety of the mission now, the latter provides feedback on how to make aircraft systems more survivable in the future.

Before deploying, JCAT hopefuls receive hands-on field training at the JCAT Phase Two course taught at Naval Air Warfare


Center Weapons Division (NAWCWD), performing assessments on actual weapons-damaged aircraft in a fenced-in compound.

Returning from the field, however, course graduates wanted better options for future JCAT assessors.

In March 2014, one of the NRP’s units — In Service Engineering and Logistics Detachment Bravo (ISEL Det B) — took a big step in ensuring JCAT assessors are ready to answer the call with creation of a new battle damage training facility at NAWCWD in China Lake, Calif.

“The more realistic the training site, the better the training experience is for the JCAT assessor,” said Cmdr. David Storr, who had the vision for a new site while serving as officer-in-charge of ISEL Det B. “This range will enhance the realism and complexity of the training experience and improve the readiness of the NAVAIR Reservists about to deploy.”

Storr said ISEL Det B, working with several elements of NAWCWD, asked for and received permission to construct a new site on 340 acres, large enough to allow staging of realistic, full-size crash sites as well as the topography to allow staging of notional enemy firing positions. The first Phase Two class to use the new JCAT Training Range convened in March. U.S. Air Force Maj. Michael Hough was one of the first students to receive



▲ **Ens. Mark Buffum**, a Reserve Sailor with In Service Engineering and Logistics Detachment Bravo (ISEL Det B), inspects a battle-damaged UH-1N *Iroquois* helicopter at a new Joint Combat Assessment Team (JCAT) Training Range at Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division at China Lake, Calif. (U.S. Navy photo)





▲ A battle-damaged UH-1N *Iroquois* helicopter in transport to a new Joint Combat Assessment Team (JCAT) Training Range at Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division at China Lake, Calif. (U.S. Navy photo)

## “THE MORE REALISTIC THE TRAINING SITE, THE BETTER THE TRAINING EXPERIENCE IS FOR THE JCAT ASSESSOR.”

training using the new facility.

“Before participating in the exercise, I had some confidence in my assessment abilities based on my previous JCAT training at Ft. Rucker,” Hough said. “However, those assessments and discussions were during the day, with maximum light available and the ability to disregard environmental concerns. The night time mission at the new test range drastically changed my point of view.”

Even during optimal conditions, thorough assessments can be a daunting task due to the variety, severity and complexity of a battle damage event. Often, the crash site wreckage leaves little to work with and weapons effects can be subtle. Eyewitness accounts, if available, are often inaccurate.

“Catastrophic events are the most challenging events a JCAT assessor has to deal with,” said Rear Adm. Kirby Miller, director of the NAVAIR Reserve Program. “Assessing a crash site is difficult, to say the least. Assessing a crash site in a combat situation is even more difficult, and the stresses of the battlefield complicate an already difficult task.”

In addition to requiring the students to perform assessments at night, instructors from ISEL Det B also added realism and battlefield stress by requiring students to limit the use of light sources.

“The change to night time assessing elevated the stress level, because you knew you were missing details,” Hough said. “Conserving flashes elevated the stress to formerly unknown regions. You had to know your camera prior to getting to the field. There was no time to learn as you go, and realizing we could injure others with our attempts to gather information dramatically altered our thought process.”

### BUILD IT AND THEY WILL COME

“This took a lot of coordination, and I couldn’t have asked for more cooperation from the NAWCWD Weapons Survivability Laboratory,” Storr said. “Particularly, Jay Kovar and Al Bermudez. They have been 100 percent supportive from the start and were instrumental in the creation of this training facility.”

The principal Reserve Sailor on the ground working the details of the new JCAT Training Range is ISEL Det B member Ensign Mark Buffum, who is also a civilian NAWCWD employee.

“Ensign Buffum did an outstanding job,” said Capt. Cliff Burnette, the current ISEL commanding officer. “The weapons-damaged aircraft we used in the past have served us well, but the opportunities created with the JCAT Training Range provide a phenomenal opportunity to re-qualify assessors or train new ones.”

Buffum also coordinated closely with the Range Sustainability Office to meet environmental concerns.

Co-location with NAWCWD also offers additional benefits from “all the live-fire test events at NAWCWD, which can provide a steady stream of test assets to help us build out our range in the future,” Burnette said.

“JCAT is a critical mission,” said Miller. “Our Navy’s capability resides only within the NAVAIR Reserve Program, and we need to maintain the team’s currency whether deployed or not. This range will enhance the complexity of the training experience and improve the readiness of our Reservists about to deploy now or in a future conflict.”

JCAT has assessed more than 1,200 rotary and fixed-wing aircraft battle damage incidents since 2003. ○



# NATO

## North Atlantic Treaty Organization

By Lt. Cmdr. James McLeod, Seal Team 18 Public Affairs

**T**he Navy Reserve has played an instrumental role in many joint environments. Few places is that more evident than the role they play in Norfolk, Va. at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Allied Command Transformation (ACT). Nearly 60 Reserve Sailors from all over the country are critical in supporting the mission of the 28 nations and U.S. services which are represented at the Headquarters.

It is hard to find a military member that is not familiar, to some extent, with NATO. However, Sailors located in Norfolk at NATO ACT's newly expanded building may struggle a bit more to explain what role they play and how the Reserve contributes to that success.

In 2003, NATO formed ACT to foresee threats and prepare the Alliance to meet them.

ACT's mission is to contribute to preserving the peace, security and territorial integrity of NATO members by leading NATO's transformation toward the future and improving the military effectiveness of the Alliance. In essence, ACT supports operations, leads military transformation, and builds partnerships to ensure NATO stays ahead of the threat.

Senior Chief Logistics Specialist Rick Duncan, ACT's senior reserve enlisted leader, was looking for a challenging position about two years ago when he found ACT. He found that challenge when he joined the Reserve unit supporting NATO.

Reserve Sailors at NATO are the "go to" people augmenting the active duty Navy support staff at the headquarters. Their jobs vary and could entail working in the graphics and print shop, public affairs, conference support in any of the member nations,

IT support, administrative tasks and anything else where a need may arise.

"One thing that makes the Reserve side so unique is that we use people for the skills they have," said Duncan. "We match the people to the task at hand, putting the right person in the right job regardless of their rate. ACT is a great environment for that type of flexible and fluid support work in a very joint and multicultural environment."

When it comes to finding a variety of tasking, ACT's wide ranging requirements provide many opportunities. This has given ACT Reserve Sailors a chance to shine while contributing to the vital threefold mission of ACT, preparing the Alliance to meet future challenges.

The three prongs of ACT's metaphorical trident represent its mission enabling activities.

1. Strategic thinking
2. Capability development
3. Education and training

Given the constant and emerging threats, the metaphorical trident provides the means to meet challenges head on.

1. Strategic thinking is used to identify emerging threats and issues. Experienced subject matter experts are supported by think tanks, defense experts and academia to help establish a collective vision of NATO's future operating environment in 2030 and beyond.
2. Capability development is focused on cultivating new and improved capabilities. As an example, ACT is heavily involved in information management. Through

**"Reserve Sailors are the 'go to' people augmenting the active duty Navy support staff at the headquarters."**



▲ Naval Striking and Support Forces NATO Commander Vice Adm. Philip Davidson gives a brief to media representatives onboard USS Mount Whitney during Exercise Trident Jaguar 14. (U.S. Navy photo)





▲ Exercise participants give a brief during one of the sessions at Exercise Trident Jaguar 14. (U.S. Navy photo)

## “We match the people to the task at hand, putting the right person in the right job regardless of their rate.”

the development of common doctrine, standards, and training, a network of government, industry, academic, and other interested parties are brought to the table to create solutions.

3. Education and training ensure NATO forces are fully interoperable, and capable of exploiting new equipment and abilities. Truly interoperable forces, for example, require a full consideration of the diverse cultures, languages and technologies that NATO nations offer. This results in connecting deployed forces as one cohesive unit whenever required.

Reserve Sailors deploy regularly in support of ACT activities as individual augmentees. “Recently, one of our Chiefs went to Germany for nine months working with Wounded Warriors during their transition back home,” said Duncan. “As a yeoman, she did fantastic work using her civilian skill sets, making a difference

in Sailors’ and soldiers’ lives. If we can make one life a little bit better, then we have done our job well.”

The unit also works hard to be a good neighbor by being involved in the community and giving back whenever possible. They recently supported the Habitat for Humanity store in Norfolk, Va., by clearing out old products to make room for new. Later this year they will assist them in building a house for a deserving family in the area.

The NATO festival is another major ACT community relations event. Reserve Sailors play a major role by providing much of the administrative and logistic workload the event requires.

The Navy Reserve is playing a strong, supportive role as ACT helps protect our security and freedom by directly supporting what matters most, the peace and security of our family, friends and loved ones. To help keep NATO ready, ACT is working together to forge the future by leading NATO’s military transformation. ○



# U.S. Southern Command

By Cmdr. Michael Cody, U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command/  
Commander, U.S. 4th Fleet Public Affairs

**T**wice a week, members of the U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command/U.S. 4th Fleet staff gather to brief their commander on maritime security operations, cooperative security activities and contingency operations in the U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) area of responsibility.

A briefing typically starts with forecasts of the weather and sea states in the eastern Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea, where Navy and Coast Guard vessels, aircraft from U.S. federal law enforcement agencies, and military and law enforcement units from various nations are participating in Operation Martillo, the interdiction operation run by Joint

Interagency Task Force South and supported by U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command. It includes a report on personnel, including personnel at Cooperative Security Location (CSL) Comalapa, El Salvador, where patrol squadrons involved in Operation Martillo are based; updates on intelligence, operations and plans; and sometimes a few words from the deputy commander.

In its participants and its contents, the briefing illustrates the key roles that Reserve Sailors play throughout SOUTHCOM, providing necessary skill sets and filling gapped billets.

The enlisted weather briefer is a Reserve Sailor. So are the

leaders of the team preparing intelligence products, the director of current operations, and many of the Sailors at CSL Comalapa. Reserve Sailors can even be found on the ships that are seeking out drug smugglers.

“Active-Reserve integration is seamless at this command,” said Greg Parker, CSL’s director of personnel and administration. Active and Reserve Sailors are indistinguishable from one

another, he added.

Reserve Sailors constitute the entire information technology department at CSL Comalapa and are essential to administration and supply. “Of 31 Navy billets at CSL Comalapa, 17 are filled by Reserve Sailors,” said Cmdr. Odin Klug, CSL Comalapa’s commanding

officer. “Fourteen of 21 members of the security force are Reserve Sailors.”

Some Reserve Sailors hold civilian jobs that are similar to their billets at Comalapa. Others learn new skills there.

“Reservists come from a wide variety of backgrounds, and each Reservist brings a different aspect to CSL Comalapa,” said Klug. “Even with such diversity, the command as a whole runs smoothly because Reservists come to complete their deployments to the best of their abilities.”

Among these Reserve Sailors are Chief Yeoman Joel De Los

**“The challenging part of this job  
is also a learning experience.  
This will help me think on my feet  
in my civilian job.”**





# Reserve Sailors play key roles at U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command/U.S. 4th Fleet

Santos, a campus technology officer for the Weslaco Independent School District in Texas, who is preparing the command for an information security inspection, and Information Systems Technician 2nd Class Miguel Rivera, a systems engineering technician from Bayamon, Puerto Rico, who is the leading petty officer of a six-person IT department at Comalapa, facilitating customer service for 100 network users.

According to Rivera, every day he gets a better sense of what it takes to be a professional in his field — and every day, he finds satisfaction in supporting U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command, the Navy and his family.

Master-at-Arms 1st Class Henry Ridgeway, a federal air marshal, serves as the command training officer and command career counselor, developing his leadership and teaching skills for the Navy and his civilian job. Ridgeway was Comalapa's Sailor of the Quarter and represented the command on a video conference with Secretary of the Navy Ray Mabus in April.

Master-at-Arms 2nd Class Ian Harris, a law enforcement officer, serves as a watch commander, leading patrols of the base and its flight line, and conducting inspections of vehicles that enter CSL Comalapa. He's also the command-managed equal opportunity officer and command financial specialist.

Although sometimes challenging, Harris feels the experience has been good for him.

"The challenging part of this job is also a learning experience," said Harris. "This will help me think on my feet in my civilian job."

In May, as Patrol Squadron 8 carried out a crew realignment at Comalapa, Reserve Sailors from Patrol Squadron 62 (VP-62) were dispatched to El Salvador. Aviation Structural Mechanic 1st Class Rudy Salman, a police officer from Douglasville, Ga., said he

was most proud that the squadron accomplished 100 percent of assigned missions during his tour. "We demonstrated that VP-62, a Reserve squadron, can fill the gap of an active squadron while continually achieving all requirements and flights," Salman said.

USS Vandegrift (FFG 48) and USS McClusky (FFG 41), both of which are supporting Operation Martillo, have Reserve Sailors aboard for their deployments.

Boatswain's Mate 1st Class Henry Dalagan joined the crew of Vandegrift as the ship prepared for its Board of Inspection and Survey inspection. He contributed to Vandegrift's above-average score and remained with the ship as it moved into the U.S. Southern Command area of responsibility.

"BM1 Dalagan's contributions to Vandegrift have been significant and long-lasting," said Cmdr. Luis Alva, Vandegrift's commanding officer. "The time that he has spent with the junior Sailors, mentoring and leading them, will assist them well into the future."

Reserve Sailors provide significant support to SOUTHCOM and U.S. 4th Fleet's annual multinational exercises.

In August, more than 100 Reserve Sailors will participate in PANAMAX, which focuses on protecting the Panama Canal. "Filling operational planning team, support and other roles, they are "an integral part of the success of the exercise," said Reserve Sailor Lt. Monica Iannacone, the command's operational support officer.

Of 124 Navy billets at U.S. 4th Fleet headquarters, 14 are currently filled by Reserve Sailors who are expected to participate in the longest-running multinational maritime exercise in the world, UNITAS, in September. According to Lt. Cmdr. Todd David Peters, director of current operations at U.S. 4th Fleet headquarters, "There is nothing Selected Reservists do not support." ○



▲ Reserve Sailor Master-at-Arms First Class Henry Ridgeway provides security for Capstone students from the National Defense University visiting CSL Comalapa, El Salvador. (U.S. Navy photo by Gunners Mate 1st Class Camille Perez)

# COASTAL RIVERINE SAILORS PROTECTING SUBMARINES

By Navy Expeditionary Combat Command Public Affairs

**F**ollowing the terrorist attacks of September 2001, the United States Coast Guard began assisting the Navy in meeting its force protection responsibilities. The Coast Guard provided maritime force protection capabilities in various ports and waterways, including Connecticut's Thames River. They enforced the Naval Vessel Protection Zone around both the base and the submarines that call the base home. Since 2008, the Navy and Coast Guard have discussed long-term solutions for transferring this function back to the Navy, as the Coast Guard is not specifically funded to escort Navy High Value Units (HVUs). The Coast Guard began transitioning that HVU mission to the Navy last year, and the Navy assigned it to the Reserve Component of the Coastal Riverine Force.

Coastal Riverine Squadron Eight's (CORIVRON 8) HVU platoon officially took over the Submarine escort mission from U.S. Coast Guard Station New London on Oct 1, 2013. Twenty-one U.S. Navy Sailors and one U.S. Coast Guard Officer from CORIVRON 8, headquartered in Newport, R.I., began training in August 2013 to assume the mission as HVU platoon in support of Submarine Group Two (SUBGRU 2), based in Groton. CORIVRON 8 HVU's mission is to provide maritime force protection for all nuclear submarine movements throughout the Thames River and surrounding littoral waters.

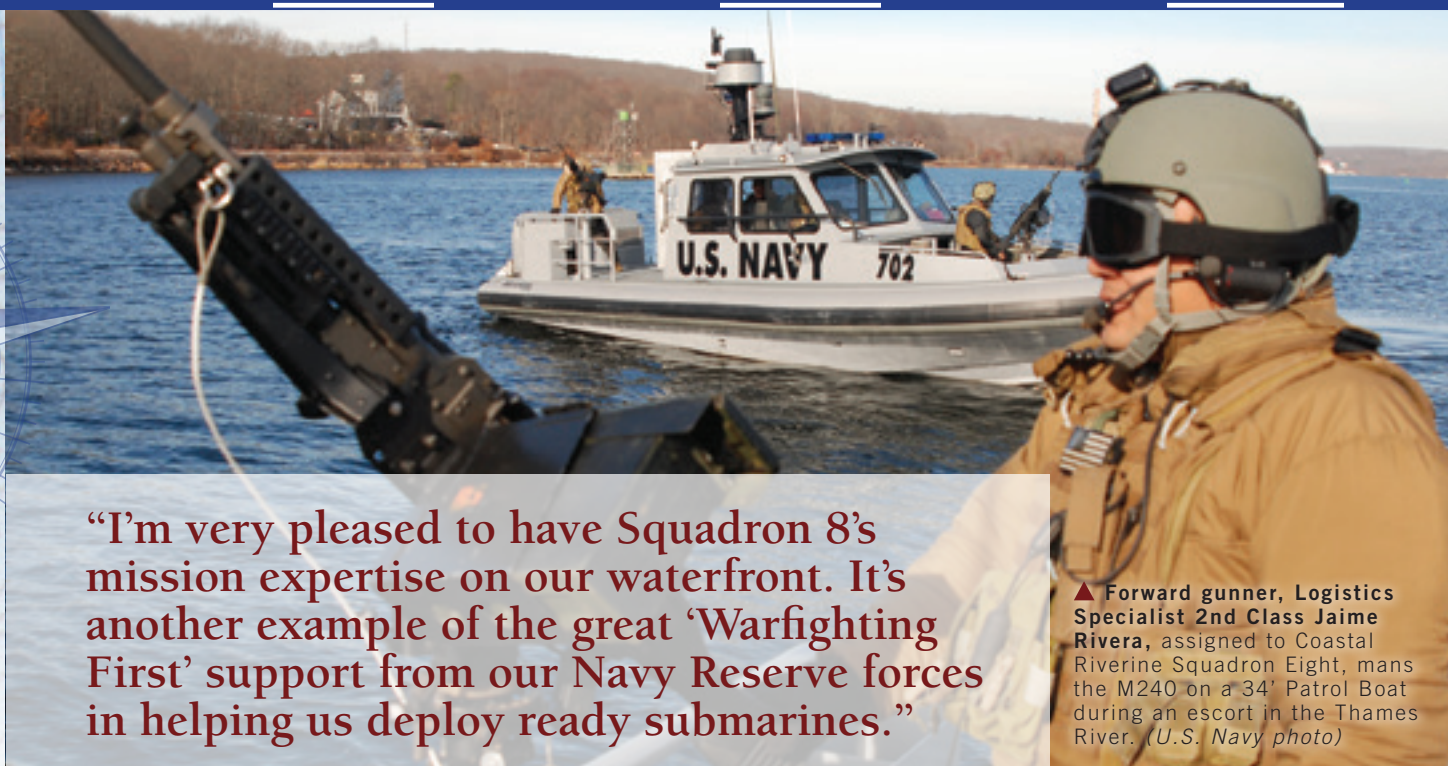
The Sailors were trained extensively by CORIVRON 8's Command Training Team and Coastal Riverine Group Two's (CRG-2) Training Evaluation Unit (TEU). Training evolutions were conducted on the water, on land, and in the classroom throughout an eight-week work-up, beginning in Rhode Island's Narragansett Bay during CORIVRON 8's annual training. CRG-2's TEU spent two weeks training HVU platoon Sailors on tactical small boat operations, advanced weapons proficiencies, operations planning and basic lifesaving. The HVU platoon then travelled to Fort Pickett in southern Virginia to conduct a week-long Category III (CAT III) small arms and crew served weapons training and qualification shoot supervised by CRG-2's

TEU. Following weapons qualification the HVU platoon went to Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek/Fort Story to conduct a week-long seaward qualification. Upon TEU certification and returning home to Newport, CORIVRON 8's HVU platoon continued to prepare and train. As a leading force providing vital security escorts CORIVRON 8 will continue to ensure the mission standard set by the U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Navy Coastal Riverine Forces.



▲ A Coastal Riverine Squadron Eight 34' Patrol Boat escorts the USS Dallas back to its homeport of Groton, Conn. (U.S. Navy photo)





**“I’m very pleased to have Squadron 8’s mission expertise on our waterfront. It’s another example of the great ‘Warfighting First’ support from our Navy Reserve forces in helping us deploy ready submarines.”**

▲ **Forward gunner, Logistics Specialist 2nd Class Jaime Rivera**, assigned to Coastal Riverine Squadron Eight, mans the M240 on a 34’ Patrol Boat during an escort in the Thames River. (U.S. Navy photo)

CORIVRON 8’s motto of “Mission First, Excellence Always,” reflects the Command’s priority to leverage the strength of the entire CORIVRON 8 family. CORIVRON 8 HVU platoon’s mission success is a direct result of their training, professionalism, and the support of their families.

“HVU missions are continental U.S. operational missions, dependent on the support and strength of our family commitments,” said Commanding Officer, Capt. Guy Vilardi. “The difference for this mission is that at the end of each long day, our shipmates head home. It is a challenge, and as expected our Navy and Coast Guard families have risen to the occasion.”

Rising to the occasion and providing excellent support is no surprise, given the caliber of the commands in the area.

“Nearly a third of the nation’s fast-attack submarines are based here in Groton, the ‘Submarine Capital of the World,’” said Rear Adm. Ken Perry, commander, SUBGRU 2. “Groton is the largest attack submarine base in CONUS and the force protection support that CORIVRON 8 provides is vital for ships headed to and returning from sea. Our submarines are in high demand around the globe, so I’m very pleased to have Squadron 8’s mission expertise on our waterfront. It’s another example of the great ‘Warfighting First’ support from our Navy Reserve forces in helping us deploy ready submarines.”

CORIVRON 8 has supported SUBGRU 2 with over 96 maritime force protection missions throughout a grueling New England winter. Regardless of the weather and the high operational tempo, CORIVRON 8 Sailor, Master-at-Arms 2nd Class Joshua Bryant from Cattaraugus, N.Y., says he wouldn’t have it any other way, “This is why I joined the Navy Reserves and why I qualified in Expeditionary Warfare, to serve my country.”

All four of the Reserve CORIVRONs will begin similar missions around the country starting later this year.

As in any mission, the development of esprit de corps is critical to success. The “Ready Now. Anytime, Anywhere.” atmosphere that exists within the platoon of 22 Sailors and Coast Guardsmen is indicative of service to something bigger than themselves. As Boatswains Mate 1st Class Kyle Rezendes, from Cranston, R.I., explained, “because of the size of the detachment, we count on everyone to step up to the plate and succeed, and the camaraderie that comes from that is what makes every day worth it that much more.”

Coastal Riverine Force (CRF) is comprised of both active and Reserve Coastal Riverine Squadrons that each total over 400 sailors. Each squadron is comprised of three or four companies. Each company has one platoon that has boats and provides seaward security, and another that provides landward security. These Sailors are trained to operate in ambiguous anti-terrorism and force protection threat environments. CRF units employ both non-lethal and lethal escalation of force measures in order to provide a layer of force protection. CRF forces may also be task-organized to provide tailored force packages to meet unique operational requirements and contingencies such as force protection, protection of vital waterways, establishment of local military superiority in an area of naval operations and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.

CORIVRON 8 is a Navy Reserve unit based at Naval Station Newport, R.I., with companies and platoons in Newport; Annapolis, Md.; and Groton, Conn. They also have platoons based in Buffalo, N.Y., Bronx, N.Y., and Columbus, Ohio. CRF Sailors conduct port and harbor security, high value asset protection, offensive combat operations and maritime security operations in rivers, harbors and coastal waterways. ○

# Joint Qualified Officer

## Background

DoD policy requires that officers be educated, trained, and experienced in joint matters to enhance the joint warfighting capability of the United States through a heightened awareness of joint requirements, including multi-Service, interagency, international, and non-governmental perspectives.

Policy also states that officers be designated as joint qualified based on their achievement and completion of education, training, and experience that develop and use knowledge, skills, and abilities relevant to the definition of joint matters. Such progressive levels of joint qualification are known as: Level II, Level III (also known as joint qualified officer (JQO)), and Level IV.

## Joint Duty Assignments (JDAs)

There are two types of joint duty assignments (JDAs): standard and experienced-based. The Navy Reserve has approximately 300 billets on the joint duty assignment list (JDAL), which have been designated as Standard Joint Duty Assignments (S-JDAs) in order to meet DoD policy and mission requirements. JDAL billets are modified annually to update duties in which officers gain significant experience in joint matters. A Full Joint Tour is obtained by meeting the time requirements in a Standard JDAL billet (S-JDA), the Experience based Self-Nomination process (E-JDA) or a combination of S-JDA and E-JDA credit.

## S-JDA for RC Officers Who Perform Duty Periodically

Reserve Officers who perform duty periodically and are assigned to a JDAL position may have time credited toward joint duty; the majority of RC officers performing duty periodically will normally follow either the 3-year or 2-year paths in Table 1 to earn the equivalent of full joint tour credit.

For officers O-6 and below, the expected initial period of assignment to a JDAL position is 3 years. To encourage tour-length stability, officers O-6 and below must serve a minimum of 2 years in an S-JDA to qualify for any of the tour credit combinations.

Officers failing to meet the minimum 2-year requirement may request their time served be accrued under the E-JDA path. (S-JDAs under this section do not translate into points for each year completed; officers must meet all requirements for S-JDA/E-JDA and annual participation requirements to receive full joint duty credit.

Minimum annual participation requirements while serving in a JDAL position are outlined in the Table 1, labeled RC Officer Paths

**Table 1. RC Officer Paths to Earn the Equivalent of Full Joint Tour Credit**

	Years in S-JDA	+ Experience Points	Minimum Annual Participation in S-JDA (days a year)
<b>0-6 and Below</b>			
6-Year S-JDA	6	0	66
3-Year S-JDA/E-JDA	3	10	36
2-Year S-JDA/E-JDA	2	18	36
<b>0-7 and Above</b>			
Full G/FO S-JDA Credit	4	0	66
G/FO S-JDA/E-JDA	2	7	36

to Earn the Equivalent of Full Joint Tour Credit; 66 days (typically 24 days of inactive duty training (e.g., 48 drill periods), 12 days of annual training, and 30 additional days of duty or any other combination of duty) or 36 days (typically 24 days of inactive duty training (e.g., 48 drill periods) and 12 days of annual training).

After completion of the S-JDA tour, officers failing to meet the 66- or 36-day annual participation requirement may request their time served (number of days divided by 30.4) be accrued under the E-JDA path. Officers have one year from the end date of their joint experience to self-nominate for E-JDA credit.

Up to one-half of the experience points required to obtain Level II or III Joint Qualifications may consist of discretionary points, as outlined in Table 2, however, Officers may not be awarded Discretionary Points for "Joint Training" or "Joint Exercises" while serving in a JDAL billet or during any period for which the officer is awarded E-JDA points. However, experience points may be requested while officers are serving in an S-JDA for those experiences outside of the S-JDA billet.

## Combining S-JDA and E-JDA to Become Joint Qualified

Time served in a JDAL position that is not sufficient to earn full joint duty credit may be accrued under the E-JDA path.

## The Submission/Review Process

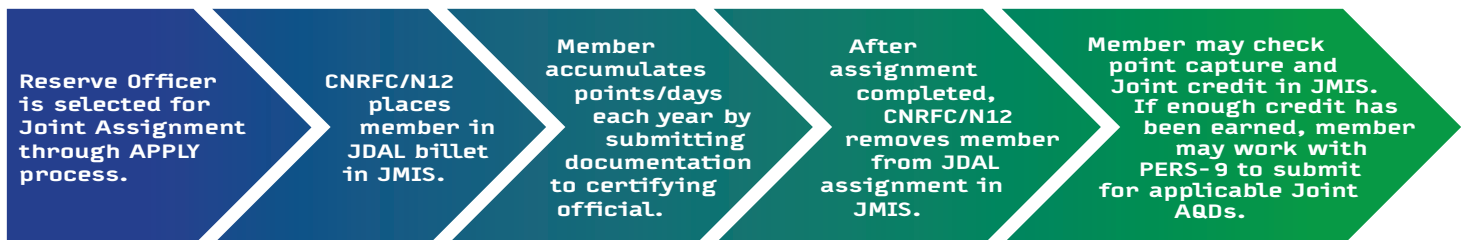
**E-JDA Self Nomination Process:** Packages are to be submitted and will be reviewed according to procedures listed in the



**Table 2. Joint Qualification Matrix**

LEVEL	CRITERIA
II	a. Awarded upon completion of JPME Phase I and accrual of 18 points and certification by the CJCS or his or her designee. b. A minimum of 12 points must come from joint experience. c. A maximum of 6 discretionary points may be derived from joint training, joint exercises, and other education. NOTE: Officers who have full joint tour credit and have completed JPME Phase I may be nominated by their Service, in accordance with procedures established by the CJCS, to be designated as Level II.
III	a. Awarded upon completion of JPME Phase II or AJPME (RC officers not on the ADL) and accrual of a minimum of 36 total points (based on Level II point requirements, normally 18 more points since Level II) or full joint duty credit, and certification by the Secretary of Defense or his or her designee. b. A minimum of 24 points must come from joint experience. c. A maximum of 12 discretionary points may be derived from joint training, joint exercises, and other education. d. Recency requirement: a minimum of 12 points must come from joint experience earned in the pay grade of O-4 or higher. e. Formal designation: JQO. f. JQO is required for appointment as an O-7 (ADL Officers Only).
IV G/FO Only	a. Awarded upon completion of Capstone and accrual of 24 joint experience points or full joint G/FO credit from an assignment after completing at least 14 months in a G/FO joint billet in OSD, the Joint Staff, CCMD headquarters (HQ), joint task force (JTF) HQ, or Defense Agencies and DoD Field Activities, hold designation as a JQO, and certification by the Secretary of Defense or his or her designee. b. Officers must be a G/FO (for pay purposes) for at least 1 day while filling the G/FO S-JDA or during the period for which joint experience points are earned.

## How the S-JDA Process Works



following link: <https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/appj/jmis/JQSEindex.jsp>. For additional information visit <http://www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/officer/Detailing/jointofficer/Pages/JQSE-JDASelfNomination.aspx> and the 'Guide on How to Submit Experience' link. Please keep in mind that due to the number of submissions and the frequency with which the panel meets, the self-nomination process may take 6 to 12 months before your experience is adjudicated.

**E-JDA Discretionary Points Process:** In order to receive discretionary points, officers are required to submit a completed "Discretionary Points Worksheet" to the Navy Reserve JQS Service Manager (Mill\_RC\_JQS\_Manager@navy.mil). The submission

should clearly state whether the officer is submitting for exercise, education or training credit. For additional information visit: <http://www.public.navy.mil/BUPERS-NPC/OFFICER/DETAILING/JOINTOFFICER/Pages/JQSE-JDADiscretionaryPoints.aspx>.

**Joint Qualification Levels:** A JQO nomination package is submitted, with inputs from the Navy Reserve JQS Service Manager, to the Joint Staff on a monthly basis. The Joint Staff validates the nominated officers' qualifications and forwards the nomination list for formal designation. This nomination to designation process normally takes 2–3 months. If officers believe they have met all the requirements for a joint qualification, they should contact the JQS Service Manager.


CERTIFYING OFFICIALS FOR S-JDA CREDIT	
COCOM/ACTIVITY	PHONE
THE JOINT STAFF	703-614-9150
USCENTCOM J1	813-529-1098
USSTRATCOM / J111	402-294-6243
USPACOM	808-477-8126
EUCOM HQ	011-49-711-680-4720
USSOCOM	813-826-3210
USSOUTHCOM	305-437-1103 305-437-1255 305-437-1100
USTRANSCOM	(618) 220-4914
USNORTHCOM/NORAD	719-554-2215
USAFRICOM	DSN 314-421-4484

AQD Code	Description
JS1	Full JPME (JS1 = JS7 + JS8)
JS2	Full Joint Tour Credit
JS4	Joint Qualification Level II
JS5	Joint Qualification Level III / Joint Qualified Officer (JQO)
JS6	Joint Qualification Level IV (Flag officers only.)
JS7	JPME Phase I graduate
JS8	JPME Phase II graduate
JS9	Designated as JQO by SECDEF based in part upon completion of a JDA terminated as a result of COS provisions
JSA	AJPME graduate
JSR	National Defense University (NDU) JDA deferral in accordance with Title 10, Section 663

## **Anne Morris**

**USO NMPS Naval Station Norfolk  
Center Director**

Ann Morris has been the Center Director for the USO at NMPS Naval Station for eight years. She manages a group of volunteers that include civilian, active duty and Reserve Sailors who have assisted over 500,000 Sailors mobilizing and demobilizing from locations all over the world.

A portrait of Anne Morris, a woman with short, curly blonde hair and black-rimmed glasses. She is wearing a red polo shirt with a USO logo on the left chest. The background is a blurred American flag.

**"The USO is a home away from home for these Sailors, no matter where they are in the world. We have a genuine level of caring here and our main goal is to lift the spirits of these troops and their families."**



# ***Faces of the Force***



## **Reserve Component Command Mid-Atlantic**

**Mineman 1st Class Corie Brice.** MN1 is the Lead petty officer of Mobile Mine Assembly Unit THREE in Earle, NJ, was selected as the Association of Mineman's 2013 Reserve Mineman of the Year. MN1 Brice successfully integrated cross-assigned personnel into unit training exercises and provided in-rate training. Through MN1 Brice's training, leadership, and mentorship he increased MOMAU THREE's operational support to Naval Munitions Command CONUS East Division Charleston by 33% during FY14.



## **Reserve Component Command Midwest**

**Hospital Corpsman 1st Class Rachel Hoskins.** HM1 is Full-Time Support staff at Navy Operational Support Center Battle Creek, volunteers her free time as a facilitator and recorder in Lakeview School District's partnership with Battle Creek area's Project 20/20 initiative to help shape the future of education in the district. HM1 Hoskins has facilitated and engaged in conversations that have brought the community together to better understand people's aspirations and goals for the district and identify opportunities to ensure that all children have the opportunity to succeed.



## **Reserve Component Command Northwest**

**Hospital Corpsman 1st Class Beatriz Schulmeister.** HM1's drive and initiation culminated in her selection as one of five finalists for the 2013 Navy Reserve Sailor of the Year. She was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal. Schulmeister has been a Wyoming State Trooper for the past eight years and is also her agency's honor guard commander and a Custody and Control Instructor.



## **Reserve Component Command Mid-Atlantic**

**Aircraft Structural Mechanic 2nd Class Andrew Kudasik.** AM2 promoted Navy Core values this month by showcasing a local Sea Cadet chapter in a display of various marching and military drills. Out of his 12 member team, one of his cadets was promoted to Sea Cadet Chief Petty Officer, allowing for the inspiration of leadership and determination to be fostered early, with the idea that good things come to those who work hard. AM2's mentorship is paving the way for the future leaders of our country and possibly in our Navy.



## **Reserve Component Command Southeast**

**Logistics Specialist 1st Class Sandy Willis.** LS1, who is currently deployed to Combined Joint Task Force, Horn of Africa, received the Joint Leadership in Action award from the Joint Senior Enlisted Council (JSEC). LS1 received the award while serving as the Leading Petty Officer of one of the largest joint units in the area of operations. She was recognized for her performance above and beyond her peers and for exemplifying the JSEC core values of integrity, service, and excellence.

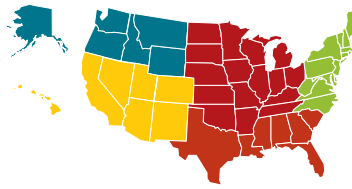


## **Reserve Component Command Southwest**

**Chief Logistics Specialist David Markos.** LSC is deployed with Joint Task Force in support of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM from August 2012 to September 2013, received the Defense Meritorious Service Medal. He received the award while serving the as Logistical Noncommissioned Officer-in-Charge. He was responsible for the ordering, safeguarding, storage, management, and distribution of Task Force communications equipment, ensuring accurate accountability of mission critical equipment as it moved throughout the theater of operations.

# RC PHONE DIRECTORY

If any information in this Navy Reserve RC Phone Directory is in error, please Email TNR at [cnrfc\\_pao@navy.mil](mailto:cnrfc_pao@navy.mil) with the correction.



Chief of Navy Reserve (703) 693-5757
Office of the Chief of Navy Reserve (703) 693-5757
Commander, Navy Reserve Forces Command (757)445-8500
Force Equal Opportunity Advisor and EO Hotline Chief Steven Sawyer 1-877-822-7629 (757) 322-5679
<b>Naval District Washington RCC (240) 857-4880</b>
<b>Region Mid-Atlantic RCC (757) 444-7295</b>
Avoca, Pa. (570) 457-8430
Baltimore, Md. (410) 752-4561
Bangor, Maine (207) 974-1301
Buffalo, N.Y. (716) 807-4769
Charlotte, N.C. (704) 598-0447
Earle, N.J. (732) 866-7288
Ebensburg, Pa. (814) 472-5083
Eleanor, W. Va. (304) 586-0326
Erie, Pa. (814) 866-3073
Fort Dix, N.J. (609) 562-1567
Greensboro, N.C. (336) 254-8671
Harrisburg, Pa. (888) 879-6649
Lehigh Valley, Pa. (610) 264-8823
Long Island, N.Y. (631) 264-2532
Manchester, N.H. (603) 537-8023
New London, Conn. (860) 625-3208
Newport, R.I. (401) 841-4550
New York City, N.Y. (718) 892-0312

Norfolk, Va. (757) 318-4500
Pittsburgh, Pa. (412) 673-0801
Plainville, Conn. (860) 747-4563
Quincy, Mass. (617) 753-4600
Raleigh, N.C. (866) 635-8393
Richmond, Va. (804) 271-6096
Roanoke, Va. (866) 527-6595
Rochester, N.Y. (585) 247-6858
Schenectady, N.Y. (518) 399-2134
Syracuse, N.Y. (315) 455-2441
White River Junction, Vt. (802) 295-0050
Wilmington, Del. (302) 998-3328
Wilmington, N.C. (910) 777-2510
<b>Region Southeast RCC (904) 542-2486 x123</b>
Amarillo, Texas (866) 804-1627
Atlanta, Ga. (678) 655-5925
Augusta, Ga. (706) 733-2249
Austin, Texas (512) 458-4154
Bessemer, Ala. (205) 497-2605
Charleston, S.C. (843) 794-2620
Columbia, S.C. (803) 751-9251
Columbus, Ga. (706) 322-4670
Corpus Christi, Texas (361) 728-5506
El Paso, Texas (915) 565-3993
Fort Worth, Texas (781) 782-1805
Greenville, S.C. (864) 277-9775
Gulfport, Miss. (866) 502-1271

Harlingen, Texas (956) 425-0404
Houston, Texas (832) 380-7400
Jacksonville, Fla. (904) 542-3320
Meridian, Miss. (601) 679-3610
Miami, Fla. (305) 628-5150
New Orleans, La. (504) 678-8205
Orlando, Fla. (407) 240-5939 x 2117
Pensacola, Fla. (850) 452-1341
Puerto Rico (787) 439-3921
San Antonio, Texas (210) 225-2997
Shreveport, La. (318) 746-9657
Tallahassee, Fla. (850) 576-6194
Tampa, Fla. (813) 828-1971
Waco, Texas (254) 776-1841
West Palm Beach, Fla. (561) 687-3960
<b>Region Midwest RCC 1-847-688-4916</b>
Akron, Ohio (330) 491-3450
Battle Creek, Mich. (269) 968-9216
Chattanooga, Tenn. (423) 698-8955
Chicago, Ill. (847) 688-3760
Cincinnati, Ohio (513) 221-0138
Columbus, Ohio (614) 492-2888
Decatur, Ill. (217) 875-1733
Des Moines, Iowa (515) 285-5581
Detroit, Mich. (586) 239-6289
Fargo, N.D. (701) 232-3689
Green Bay, Wis. (920) 336-2444

Indianapolis, Ind. (317) 924-6389
Kansas City, Mo. (816) 923-2341
Knoxville, Tenn. (865) 545-4720
Little Rock, Ark. (501) 771-0880
Louisville, Ky. (502) 375-3329
Madison, Wis. (608) 249-0129
Memphis, Tenn. (901) 874-5256
Milwaukee, Wis. (414) 744-9764
Minneapolis, Minn. (612) 713-4600
Nashville, Tenn. (615) 267-6345/6352
Oklahoma City, Okla. (405) 733-2674
Omaha, Neb. (402) 232-0090
Peoria, Ill. (309) 697-5755
Rock Island, Ill. (309) 782-6084
Saginaw, Mich. (989) 754-3091
Sioux Falls, S.D. (605) 336-2402
Springfield, Mo. (417) 869-5721
St. Louis, Mo. (314) 263-6490
Toledo (Perryburg), Ohio (419) 666-3444
Tulsa (Broken Arrow), Okla. (918) 279-3700
Wichita, Kan. (316) 683-3491
Youngstown, Ohio (330) 609-1900
<b>Region Southwest RCC (619) 532-1842</b>
Alameda, Calif. (510) 814-2605
Albuquerque, N.M. (505) 853-6289

Denver, Colo. (720) 847-6205
Fort Carson, Colo. (719) 526-2964
Guam (671) 339-6724
Las Vegas, Nev. (702)632-1455
Lemoore, Calif. (559) 998-3778
Los Angeles, Calif. (323) 980-7131
Moreno Valley, Calif. (951) 656-1199
North Island, Calif. (619) 545-2610
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (808) 471-0091
Phoenix, Ariz. (602) 484-7292
Ventura County, Calif. (805) 982-6106
Reno, Nev. (775) 971-6289
Sacramento, Calif. (916) 387-7100
Salt Lake City, Utah (801) 736-4200
San Diego, Calif. (858) 537-8040
San Jose, Calif. (408) 294-3070
Tucson, Ariz. (520) 228-6289

## Region Northwest RCC (425) 304-3338

Anchorage, Alaska (907) 384-6525
Billings, Mont. (406) 248-2090
Boise, Idaho (208) 422-6236
Cheyenne, Wyo. (307) 773-6500
Everett, Wash. (425) 304-4777
Helena, Mont. (406) 449-5725
Kitsap, Wash. (360) 627-2203
Portland, Ore. (503) 285-4566

Spokane, Wash. (509) 327-3346
Springfield, Ore. (541) 915-2391
Whidbey Island, Wash. (360) 257-2922
Commander, Naval Air Reserve (619)-767-7379
VP-62 (904) 542-4461
VP-69 (360) 257-696
Fleet Logistics, Support Wing (817) 825-6438
VR-1 (240) 857-3410
VR-51 (808) 257-3289
VR-53 (240) 857-9029
VR-54 (504) 678-3061
VR-55 (805) 989-8755
VR-56 (757) 433-4030
VR-57 (619) 545-6920
VR-58 (904) 542-2380 x110
VR-59 (817) 782-5411
VR-61 (360) 257-6595
VR-62 (904) 542-8557
VR-64 (609) 754-1890
ETD Pacific 808-448-9278
ETD Sigonella 011-39-095-86-5289
Tactical Support Wing (817) 782-5295
VAQ-209 (240) 857-7828
VAW-77 (504) 390-6288
VFA-204 (504) 678-3491
VFC-12 (757) 433-4919
VFC-13 (775) 426-3644
VFC-111 (305) 293-2654
HSC-85 (619) 545-7218
HSC-84 (757) 445-0861

HSL-60 (904) 270-6906
VP-30 SAU (904) 542-3060
VAQ-129 SA (360) 257-2276
VAW-120 SAU (757) 444-5072
VFA-125 SAU (559) 998-1841
HSC-3 (619) 545-8196
HS-10 (619) 545-6600
VFA-106 (757) 433-9081
VFA-122 (559-998-3482
Operational Support Offices and Reserve Force Operations Allied Command Transformation (NATO) (757) 747-4071
Expeditionary Strike Group Seven 011-81-98-954-1605
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (703) 681-9025
Center for Naval Aviation Technical Training (850) 452-9700
Comptroller of Navy (202) 685-7000
Defense Intelligence Agency (202) 231-4044
Defense Logistics Agency (866) 204-4850
Destroyer Squadron Two (757) 444-1452
Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR) (800) 336-4590
Expeditionary Strike Group Two (757) 462-7245
Expeditionary Strike Group Three (619) 556-1470
First Naval Construction Division (757) 462-8225 x 222
Fleet Activities Chinhae, Korea 011-82-55-540-2852
Fleet and Industrial Supply Center Jacksonville, Fla. (904) 542-1000 x144
Fleet and Industrial Supply Center Norfolk, Va. (757) 443-1610
Fleet and Industrial Supply Center Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (808) 473-7928
Fleet and Industrial Supply Center San Diego, Calif. (619) 556-6234
Fleet Air Mediterranean 011-39-081-568-4184
Fleet Forces Command (757) 836-3644



Fleet Intelligence  
Training Center Pacific  
(619) 524-5814

Headquarters  
US Marine Corps  
DSN: 278-9360

Joint Chiefs of Staff  
(703) 693-9753  
(703) 695-1033

Joint Transformation  
Command for Intelligence  
(757) 836-7000

Judge Advocate General  
(202) 685-5190

Logistics Group Western Pacific  
011-65-6750-2645

Marine Forces Reserve  
(504) 678-1290

Strategic Sealift  
Readiness Group  
(800) 535-2580

Military Sealift Fleet Reserve  
Support Command  
(202) 685-5155

Mine and Anti-submarine  
Warfare Command San Diego  
(619) 524-1032

Naval Air Force US Atlantic  
Fleet  
(757) 444-2928

Naval Air Forces/Naval Air  
Force US Pacific Fleet  
(619) 545-2017

Naval Construction Forces  
Command  
(757) 462-3658

Naval District Washington  
Headquarters  
(202) 369-7683

Naval Education and  
Training Command  
(850) 452-4000

Naval Facilities  
Engineering Command  
(202) 685-9499

Naval Health Care  
Newport, RI  
(401) 841-3771

Naval Hospital  
Bremerton, Wash.  
(360) 475-4000

Naval Hospital  
Camp Lejeune, N.C.  
(910) 451-3079

Naval Hospital  
Camp Pendleton, Calif.  
(760) 725-1288

Naval Health Clinic  
Charleston, S.C.  
(843) 743-7000

Naval Health Clinic  
Great Lakes, Ill.  
(847) 688-4560

Naval Hospital  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
(904) 542-7300

Naval Hospital  
Lemoore, Calif.  
(559) 998-4481

Naval Hospital Naples Italy  
011-39-081-811-6000/1

Naval Hospital  
Oak Harbor, Wash.  
(360) 257-9500

Naval Hospital Pensacola, Fla.  
(850) 505-6601

Naval Hospital  
Yokosuka, Japan  
011-81-46-816-5137

Naval Inspector General  
Hotline  
(800) 522-3451

Naval Medical Center  
Portsmouth, Va.  
(757) 953-5000

Naval Medical Center  
San Diego, Calif.  
(619) 532-6400

Navy Medicine Manpower  
Personnel Training and  
Education Command  
(301) 295-2333

Naval Meteorology  
and Oceanography Command  
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Naval Network  
Warfare Command  
(540) 653-5001

Naval Network Warfare  
Command  
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Naval Operational  
Logistics Support Center  
(717) 605-5790

Chief of Naval Operations  
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Naval Operations Office of the  
Chief of Chaplains  
(504) 678-1394

Naval Operations  
Office of Naval Intelligence  
(504) 678-1394

Naval Personal Development  
Command  
(757) 444-2996

Naval Sea Systems Command  
(202) 781-1748

Naval Training Support Center  
Great Lakes, Ill.  
(847) 688-3536

Naval Special Warfare Command  
(619) 437-2848

Naval Special Warfare  
Operational Support Group  
(619) 522-3232

Naval Station Rota Spain  
011-34-956-82-2222

Naval Supply Systems  
Command  
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Naval Support Activity, Bahrain  
011-973-39-14-6793

Naval Surface Force  
US Atlantic Fleet  
(757) 436-3057

Naval Surface Forces/Naval  
Surface Force US Pacific Fleet  
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Navy Criminal Investigation  
Service Espionage Hotline  
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Liaison Officer Program  
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Navy Expeditionary Combat  
Command  
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Navy Expeditionary  
Logistics Support Group  
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Command(NIOC) Maryland  
(301) 677-0817

NIOC Misawa, Japan  
011-81-3117-66-2834

NIOC Norfolk, Va.  
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NIOC Pensacola, Fla.  
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NIOC San Diego, Calif.  
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Group  
(240) 373-3125

Navy Installations Command  
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Navy Munitions Command  
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Navy Personnel Command  
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and Southwest Asia  
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DSN: 314-626-6777

Navy Region Guam  
(671) 355-1110

Navy Region Southeast  
(904) 542-2324

Navy Region Hawaii  
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Navy Region Japan  
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Navy Region Korea  
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Navy Region Mid-Atlantic  
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Navy Region Singapore  
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Navy Region Hawaii  
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Navy Region Midwest  
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Navy Region Northwest  
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Navy Region Southwest  
(619) 532-2925

Navy Support Activity,  
Washington, D.C.  
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Office of Naval Intelligence  
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Office of Naval Research  
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Puget Sound Naval Shipyard  
(360) 476-7683

Sealift Logistics Command  
Atlantic  
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Sealift Logistics Command  
Europe  
011-39-081-568-3568

Sealift Logistics Command  
Pacific  
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Space And Naval Warfare  
Systems Command  
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Commander Submarine Force  
US Atlantic Fleet  
(757) 836-1341

Commander Submarine Force  
US Pacific Fleet  
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Submarine Group Nine  
(360) 396-6530

Submarine Group Ten  
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Submarine Squadron Eleven  
(619) 553-8641

US Africa Command  
011-49-711-729-4484

US Central Command  
(757) 836-4180

US European Command  
011-49-711-680-113

US Fifth Fleet  
011-973-724-383

US Fleet Forces Command  
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US Joint Forces Command  
(757) 836-6555

US Naval Forces Africa  
011-39-081-568-4634

US Naval Forces Alaska  
(907) 463-2248

US Naval Forces Central  
Command  
011-973-724-383

US Naval Forces Europe  
011-39-081-568-4634

US Naval Forces Japan  
011-81-46-816-1110

US Naval Forces Korea  
011-822-7913-5795

US Naval Forces Marianas  
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US Naval Forces Southern  
Command  
(904) 270-7354 x4304

US Naval Special Warfare  
Command  
(619) 522-2825

US Northern Command  
(719) 554-5920

US Pacific Command  
(808) 477-9138  
US Pacific Fleet  
(808) 474-8415

US Second Fleet  
(757)443-9850

US Seventh Fleet  
011-81-6160-43-7440 x4090

US Sixth Fleet  
011-39-081-568-4634

US Southern Command  
(305) 437-1261

US Strategic Command  
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US Third Fleet  
(619) 767-4296

US Transportation Command  
(618) 229-8269

Information Dominance  
Corps Reserve Command

Information Dominance  
Corps Reserve Command  
Headquarters  
Fort Worth, Texas  
(817) 782-7107

Information Dominance  
Corps Reserve Command  
Region Northwest  
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Information Dominance  
Corps Reserve Command  
Region Southeast Det  
New Orleans  
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Corps Reserve Command  
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Region Southeast -  
Jacksonville  
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Region Southwest San Diego  
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Region Midwest  
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Region Midwest Det  
Minneapolis  
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Information Dominance  
Corps Reserve Command  
Region Mid-Atlantic  
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Corps Reserve Command  
Region Washington  
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Region Washington  
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Information Dominance  
Corps Reserve Command  
Region Midwest Det Millington  
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Information Dominance  
Corps Reserve Command  
Region Midwest Det Detroit  
(847) 688-6273

Navy Expeditionary Combat  
Command  
(757) 462-4316

Explosive Ordnance Disposal  
Group One  
(619) 437-3700

Explosive Ordnance Disposal  
Group Two  
(757) 462-8453

First Naval Construction  
Division  
(757) 462-3658

Naval Construction Forces  
Command  
(757) 462-3658

Maritime Expeditionary  
Security Force

Maritime Expeditionary  
Security Group One  
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Maritime Expeditionary  
Security Group Two  
(757) 396-0513

Chief of Naval Air Training

CAOSO  
(361) 961-3386

CNRF CNATRA/FRS PM  
(757) 322-6751

## SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

### PHOTO SUBMISSIONS

Due by the 5th of the month. High-resolution 300 dpi photos. Set camera on the highest setting (TIFF, FINE and/or HQ). Shoot photos of action supporting the story. Posed shots or “grip-n-grins” are the least desirable. If the story is about people receiving awards, show us what they do that garnered that award. Send us the original image. Do NOT tinker with it in Photoshop™ or other image-editing software. We will edit it to fit into our page layout requirements. Include outline information identifying the subjects and what they’re doing in the photo. Also credit the photographer.

### STORY SUBMISSIONS

Due by the 5th of the month. Feature stories: at least 800-1200 words and need supporting photos. Feature-based stories will compel the reader to read the entire story. We do not want a straight-news story written in inverted pyramid newspaper style.

### QUESTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Please contact TNR staff at [cnrfc1@gmail.com](mailto:cnrfc1@gmail.com) or call (757) 322-5652.



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