



COAST GUARD RESERVIST

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THE ADMIRAL'S CORNER

Directing the Reserve program for the Coast Guard from my position as Chief of the Office of Reserve, leaves me with a sensation much like conning a ship in open seas with a long and heavy tow behind. You put the rudder over, and then wait for the long, slow response of the towed ship. Winds, whales and the good Lord willing, you go where you plan you should go.

In the October Reservist, you were given information on how the rudder has been shifted. Now we watch for responses. It is gratifying to report that we are moving as hoped for, thanks to a lot of hard work by Reservists across the country, by District Chiefs of Reserve Divisions, and particularly through direct efforts on the part of the District Commanders who have enthusiastically embraced our "new directions."

It has been decided to discontinue the term "Operational Augmentation Training" and the acronym "OAT". The Reserve will continue to supplement the Regular Service within the guidelines previously established. Additionally, there is a continuing need for innovative ideas for programs in which the Reserve can assist the Regular forces.

Many of you have written in, both through the chain of command and to me directly, expressing your ideas on the Reserve program, offering suggestions and constructive criticisms. These inputs are welcome and useful; they keep us alive to your views of the Reserve from the unit or field level.

We are well into preparing an instructional package on "What Every Reservist Ought to Know About Oil Pollution." The difficulty here is

to scale down an every-growing body of knowledge and new concepts to a workable 5 or 6 hour instruction package, develop aids, find movies and slides, etc. It will be a few months before the finished product is in your hands, but it promises to be a good teaching program.

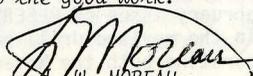
Recruiting is good in most areas. Our obligors are seeing the new direction in which we are headed, and the reenlistment rate is rising slowly. Enlistment of veteran petty officers is improving, but we all must increase our efforts in this field of procurement. The veteran petty officer is already trained in his speciality and skilled in the ways of the Service. He has talents we can use—and we now can offer him a productive and rewarding career in the Reserve.

Actual supplementation of the Regular forces is the most exciting aspect of the Coast Guard Reserve today. Inputs from all over show tremendous ingenuity and interest—and acceptance by the Regular Coast Guard!! Some guidelines are being developed which will shape the program towards the future. Comprehensive lists of various activities are being prepared as a source of ideas for new supplementation and augmentation projects.

On a broader scale, those involved with all the Reserve components of the Armed Forces are actively exploring new incentives and ways to make the Reserve programs even more attractive. We think the Coast Guard Reserve has an edge, with our humanitarian emphasis in the Coast Guard's mission, now dramatized by our assistance to the operating units of the Regular Service.

I want to thank each of you for supporting the Coast Guard Reserve, and ask your patience as we swing, perhaps slowly, toward our new course. Our efforts at Headquarters will not suffice; we need the enthusiasm and understanding of every Reservist.

Keep up the good work.


R. W. MOREAU



RADM MOREAU has instituted a policy of visiting at least one Reserve unit each month. He is shown listening to comments about the program from members of ORTUPS 05-82355, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Change In UNIMAK Cruise Schedule

The January and June CGC UNIMAK cruises scheduled for ports of call at St. Petersburg and Quebec respectively have been changed. They will embark reservists at the same location on the same dates but will be assigned to Lobster Fisheries Patrols off the coast of New England. Amendment 6 to the Active Duty for Training Catalogue, CG-392, reflecting this change is in the field.

Phase III At New Bedford

Reservists participating in Phase III training aboard CGC COURIER in New Bedford, Mass., conducted a harbor facilities survey of the Acushnet River. During the course of the survey, the reservists located 123 sewer outfalls for the local authorities. Although the Coast Guard has no responsibility in this type of pollution, the reservists of ORTUPS 01-82045, 01-82014, and 01-82052 were congratulated by Mayor Rogers of New Bedford and by the Regional Administrator for the Environmental Protection Agency for their efforts in compiling the data.

What Every Reservist Should Know About Oil Pollution

As the Coast Guard's involvement in oil pollution control expands, and as the Coast Guard Reserve continues to expand its on-the-job training with the regular portion of the Coast Guard, more and more reservists will become involved in the field of oil pollution control.

To provide the vital background information to reservists, the Commandant is now preparing a brief special course - "What Every Reservist Should Know About Oil Pollution."

You are no doubt aware that the subject of law enforcement in relation to pollution control is quite complex. Are you thoroughly familiar with the provisions of the Refuse Act of 1899? How about the Oil Pollution Act of 1961? How did the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act? These are just a few of the items of information which will be contained in the new course. The course will thoroughly cover the circumstances under which the spiller is required to reimburse the government for clean-up costs and under which conditions the spiller is liable for prosecution.

The course will contain information regarding the National and Regional Oil and Hazardous Substance Contingency Plans which contain descriptions of agency responsibilities and functions, resource availability, overall techniques, etc.

Additionally, the course will contain details about technical aspects of mechanical and chemical means of containment, dispersal, and clean-up.

This course is expected to be available in approximately six months.

TANAGER

As part of the Coast Guard's implementation of President Nixon's 5% cut in government spending, the CGC TANAGER, used for Reserve Training on the West Coast will soon be decommissioned. Additional information will be contained in the February Reservist.

Officer In Charge Insignia

Enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard and Coast Guard Reserve are eligible for the Coast Guard Officer in Charge Insignia providing they:

- a. Are currently assigned by

proper authority as the regular OIC of a floating unit with an OPFAC number, or

- b. Are certified by proper authority as having satisfactorily served as the regular OIC of a floating unit with an OPFAC number for a minimum period of 6 months.

OIC's who meet the above requirements and are currently assigned pursuant to orders issued by proper authority (Commandant; district, section or group commanders) are authorized to wear the insignia.

Upon permanent detachment from the OIC duty, the command having custody of the service record will, in appropriate cases, grant authority to wear the insignia for the completion of successful assignment of at least 6 months. This shall be done by an appropriate entry on page 7 of the service record stating the service on which entitlement is based. The entry must include dates of assignment, unit, OPFAC number and location.

Enlisted personnel on active duty who are not currently serving as OIC, but have met the eligibility requirements as outlined herein on the current enlistment, may submit requests to the command having custody of their service record for appropriate page 7 entry and authorization.

Enlisted personnel on active duty who are not currently serving as OIC's, but have met the eligibility requirements as outlined herein on a prior enlistment may submit requests via chain of command to Commandant (PE) setting forth their qualifications.

Retired enlisted personnel and inactive enlisted Reserve personnel who believe they meet the eligibility requirements may submit requests directly to Commandant (PS).

This Insignia is worn in the same manner as prescribed for the Coast Guard Command at Sea Insignia. Only one size OIC Insignia is authorized for wear on all occasions. As this insignia is specifically intended to recognize enlisted personnel, it is not worn by commissioned officers or warrant officers.

For details, consult COMDTNOTE 1220 of 10 November 1971.

Drill Pay

The February issue of RESERVIST will contain the revised drill pay rates incorporating both the November 1971 and January 1972 pay raises.

Coxswain Training

This summer, the Coast Guard Reserve will conduct twelve two-week courses for boat coxswain qualification. These courses, compatible with Small Boat (SAR) Training Manual (CG-313), will be conducted at RTC, Yorktown, Training and Supply Center, Alameda, and on board COURIER. Each period at Yorktown and Alameda will accommodate 20 reservists, while COURIER's will accommodate 40.

For details, consult COMDTINST 1430.7.

In addition, a package which will contain curriculum, lesson plans, and operational guidelines for the Coxswain Qualification Program is being prepared at Yorktown. This package will soon be available from COMDT (RT-1).

Unit News Letters

From time to time, the RESERVIST receives copies of unit newsletters. Some are obviously professionally done - either by a member of the unit, or through a unit member's civilian employer. Others are merely mimeographed or "Dittoed" on plain paper. Still, all these unit newsletters perform an important function of getting the "word" out to the unit members. When your unit is distributing its newsletter, be sure to send a copy to the RESERVIST. If you don't, your unit may have an OAT activity or a training idea that we will otherwise never hear of.

CG-296

For the past few weeks, and for the next few months, Reserve units ordering new Administrative Manuals for Coast Guard Reserve, CG-296, have not been and will not be receiving Amendment 19, which contains Chapter Six.

At this time, Amendment 28 to CG-296 is in the routing process in Headquarters and contains a complete revision of the enlisted part of Chapter 6, making the Chapter 6 of Amendment 19 out of date. In addition, Amendment 19 is now out of print, and will not be reprinted, since it will soon be superceded. Aside from Amendment 19, amendments 16 through 27 (dated 23 August 1971) are available in adequate numbers. Make sure your unit's publications are up to date.

Is Your Retirement Point Statement Correct?

In this modern day and age can a computer be your enemy? Take a look at your last Annual Retirement Point Statement (CG Form 4175). Are your "Anniversary Year Ending Date" and the number of "Years and Months Satisfactory Federal Service Beginning of Period" correct? If not, notify COMDT(RA) via your district and the matter will get attention. If you have completed 19 plus years of satisfactory service the accuracy of the aforementioned data must be correct so that timely issuance of your 20 year retirement letter may be made. A look at your statement today will save many hours of re-search and possible delay of full retirement benefits in the future.

Big Brother Is Helping

In their "civilian time" the members of ORTUPS 02-82102, sponsored a community action program that enabled some 18 fatherless boys ages 5 thru 14 to participate in sports field day. The program was initiated by Lieutenant William C. CARR with the approval of the commanding officer, Lieutenant Commander Bruce R. CONDON, to strengthen the Coast Guard Reserve's involvement in community affairs. The unit worked in conjunction with Big Brothers of America, Inc., a national charitable organization concerned with the development of fatherless boys. The sports picnic consisted of numerous sporting events, including football, volleyball, baseball, etc. Demonstrations of the various rate training programs and equipment were also held. "The impact of the program on both the boys and the men of the unit" says Lieutenant Commander CONDON, "serves greatly to lift the morale of the men and the image of the Coast Guard in general."

Correspondence Course Catalog

The Correspondence Course Catalog for Coast Guard Reserve Personnel on Inactive Duty, CG-391 is being cancelled by a new Commandant Notice. Information presently included will be available in the Coast Guard Institute's Correspondence Course Manual. Each Reserve unit has a copy of the Correspondence Course Manual and should follow procedures listed therein for obtaining correspondence courses.

Two Rocks



Two Rocks Station ???? - sounds like an isolated light station 1000 miles from nowhere. In reality it was the U. S. Army's name for what is now the Coast Guard Training Center, Petaluma, California.

The base, occupied by the Army for the past 29 years, is the new location for Commissaryman, Storekeeper and Radioman Schools. This will help to alleviate the crowded conditions at the Governors Island Training Center in New York.

Commissaryman and Storekeeper Schools are now in operation with Radioman School scheduled to move in shortly after 1 January 1972. The complex radio training equipment which must be installed, has caused the delay in opening that school.

Present plans call for the training center to have 380 students at any given time and the schools should train well over 1,000 men annually.

The permanent detail will have a complement of 19 officers and 103 enlisted men and 84 civilian employees.

Ninety-nine units of military housing are on the sprawling base, plus a commissary, exchange, medical dispensary, auditorium, clubs, and gymnasium.

Two Rocks also has some very desirable extras. At one corner of the base is a trap and skeet range, along with an indoor pistol range; a lake, used for boating and fishing; and a scout camp.

The new Training Center is eight miles west of Petaluma, "The Poultry Center of the West," and about 50 miles north of San Francisco. Dairy farms dot the rolling hills, which also produce grain and feed crops. Some of the station itself is leased to local farmers for growing hay.

Two Rocks Ranch Station was estab-

lished by the War Department in August 1942. The post was founded as a Signal Security Agency Installation, with a mission to provide communications operators for the war in the Pacific.

At war's end, a program of permanent construction was started with the building of a modern, all-purpose operations building, consolidated mess hall and five permanent troop barracks. Steady improvements have been made since that time, allowing the Coast Guard to inherit a post that few of its first inhabitants would recognize.

Commander W. B. CLARK, USCG is presently assigned as Executive Officer and Acting Commanding Officer. The first commanding officer has not yet been selected.

Curriculum Planning

The primary objective of the training program of the Coast Guard Reserve is to supply a professional, capable force of men in the event of emergency. Much guidance in planning such a training program can be obtained from the Enlisted Ratings Qualifications Manual, CG-311.

CG-311 outlines the minimum standards of knowledge and skills each Coast Guardsman must acquire for advancement to the next higher pay grade. Using the qualifications contained in CG-311 as a check off list, reservists planning a unit training curriculum can readily determine if all of the requirements for advancement in particular rates and ratings are adequately covered in the curriculum being developed. Considering this from another aspect, since many ratings have similar requirements, it may often be possible to arrange training sessions which may satisfy related requirements of different rates and ratings, such as damage control, signaling, administration, etc.

The net result of this approach to curriculum planning is that the unit personnel become better prepared for advancement, and the same personnel are better able to be the "trained force" which emergencies require.

AMVER

The long title of the AMVER System has been changed. The old name Automatic Merchant Vessel Reporting System-described only the initial step of the system (position reporting). The new name-Automated Mutual-assistance Vessel Rescue System indicates the primary use of the system (mutual assistance). This new name better describes the system as a Search and Rescue tool.

Retired Reserve

A number of officers and enlisted personnel have inquired about the benefits and obligations accruing once they have been separated from an active status and are less than 62 years of age. The following information is applicable:

Officers: Who are less than 60 years old may request transfer to the Standby Reserve (Inactive Status), called the ISL, or to the Retired Reserve without pay. Records for the Retired Reserve are sent to the National Personnel Records Center at St. Louis for safekeeping. It takes Headquarters approximately 3-4 weeks to retrieve a record. No records are maintained at the district for the Retired Reservists. ISL records are stored at Suitland, Maryland and approximately 5 working days elapse between the time a record is requested and it is delivered to Headquarters. ISL records are maintained at the district.

For all intents and purposes, the ISL and Retired Reserve without pay are the same as far as the officer is concerned. In either category he continues to accrue longevity until his 60th birthday. Provided he earned at least 20 years of satisfactory service prior to being placed in the Retired Reserve without pay or on the ISL, he may request retirement with pay effective on his birthday or the first day of any month subsequent to his birthday. At age 62 if he has not already requested retirement with pay, he must be discharged.

An officer in the ISL with less

than 20 years of service satisfactory for retirement with pay, if not sooner transferred to the Retired Reserve without pay, must be discharged upon reaching his 62nd birthday.

Enlisted Personnel: Having 20 years of satisfactory service and who are less than 60 years of age may request transfer to the Retired Reserve without pay. Longevity will accrue until the Reservist is 60 years of age. Unless he requests transfer to the Retired Reserve with pay effective on his 60th birthday or the first of any subsequent month, he will be discharged at age 62.

An enlisted man qualifying for and requesting transfer to the Retired Reserve without pay who has less than 20 years of satisfactory service will be retained in the Retired Reserve without pay.

There is no ISL for enlisted members of the Coast Guard Reserve. It is therefore extremely important that those in an active status with over 20 years of satisfactory service do not let their enlistment expire without immediately extending, reenlisting or requesting retirement. Otherwise discharge is mandatory and many retired benefits are lost to the member.

Of special note is that to be placed in the Retired Reserve, with or without pay, the reservist must initiate the request for such transfer.

Reservists in all categories must keep the Coast Guard advised of their current address and must answer all official correspondence. As a member of the ISL or Retired Reserve, a reservist is still eligible for invol-

untary call to active duty, but only after the Secretary of Transportation has certified that his services are needed and the Secretary of Defense has approved the recall.

However, although longevity accrues up to age 60, a member of the ISL or Retired Reserve without pay cannot be considered for promotion, and cannot be promoted nor advanced.

Under current laws a reservist qualifying for retirement with pay at age 60 will have his pension computed on the pay scale for his grade and longevity in effect at the time he is 60 years of age.

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The Coast Guard RESERVIST

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ADMIRAL C. R. BENDER
Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard

RADM J. W. MOREAU
Chief, Office of Reserve

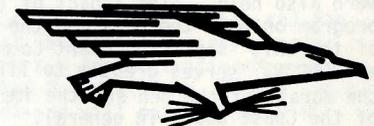
LTJG R. C. BROWN
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Editors

All photographs are official Coast Guard material unless otherwise designated.

Members of the Coast Guard Reserve are invited to submit articles of interest to the Editor of RESERVIST for possible publication.

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