

The Reservist

July-August 1984

U.S. Department
of Transportation
United States
Coast Guard



New award

Commandant Instruction 1650.28 of 13 February 1984 announced the establishment of the "Outstanding Enlisted Coast Guard Reservist Award" and the procedures for issuing the award. The award was established by the Naval Enlisted Reserve Association (NERA) and will be given to the enlisted Coast Guardsman, in pay grades E-4 through E-6, who exemplifies outstanding traits in the following areas:

1. Performance and accomplishments on active duty, inactive duty, and active duty for training;
2. Exemplary military appearance;
3. Civic accomplishments, including offices held and actively pursued;
4. Demonstrated leadership ability; and
5. Has made notable contributions to the Coast Guard and/or Coast Guard Reserve, particularly in the areas of mobilization readiness, recruiting, and retention.

Nominations must be submitted by the Reserve Group Commander and sent to the Naval Reserve Association, 6703 Farragut Ave., Falls Church, VA 22042 before 1 August of each year. Refer to COMDTINST 1650.28 for more information regarding the submission of nomination packages.

On the cover-USCGC RARITAN (WYTM-93)

Reunion

For all those crew members who served aboard the USCGC WACHUSETT (WHEC-44) during Viet Nam deployment, there is a 1985 reunion in the planning stages. For more information please contact:

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THE COAST GUARD RESERVIST is published bi-monthly by the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard.

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This material is printed as information only and is not authority for action.

Members of the Coast Guard Reserve are invited to submit articles, photographs and artwork to the editor for possible publication. By-lines will be given.

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CG-288

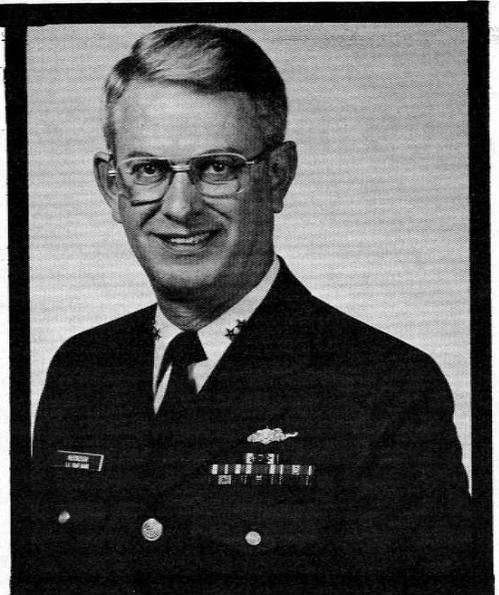
Commissary test

The Department of Defense has begun a test program to determine the impact of limited year-round use of commissaries by Selected Reservists. Under the terms of the test program, reservists in a drill-pay status and their authorized dependents can use the commissary throughout the year for as many days as they perform annual active duty for training, up to a maximum of 14 days. In effect, a reservist can "bank" the commissary privilege days earned on ADT for use throughout the year, much like IDT exchange privileges.

The limited, year-round commissary use program is being tested in three areas of the country: New England (less Vermont), San Antonio, Texas, and the Los Angeles basin. The program, now in its seventh month, will continue through the end of December. Coast Guard Selected Reservists are participating in the program in each of these areas.

Upon completion, the Department of Defense will be reporting back to Congress with the results of the program. Action to extend this privilege to all Selected Reservists will be considered by Congress at then.

ADMIRAL'S CORNER



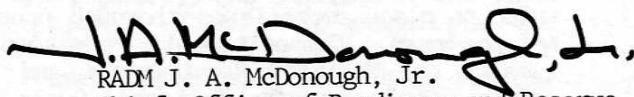
I am pleased to have received this assignment and look forward to a very exciting tour for a number of reasons. First, I have inherited a healthy and dynamic organization from RADM Jim Irwin. Through his leadership the Coast Guard Reserve has grown in strength and in stature. I am dedicated to continuing his fine work.

Second, I look forward to the challenge of leading the new Office of Readiness and Reserve. It promises to be a tremendous enhancement to both the Readiness and Reserve programs. We all know the Reserve program is a vital part of the Coast Guard mission. The new Maritime Defense Zone concept is a most important one that will have significant impact on our Coast Guard Reserve force employment.

It is the Commandant's intention to emphasize efforts across the broad range of readiness and Reserve issues and capitalize on the commonalities of each...to draw both closer together and to assess our ability to do the things we do today, as well as our preparedness to do the things we may be called upon to do in the future. He has stressed, that in today's "come as you are" scenario; we must be sure we are today what we want to be like, when called upon in the future. My job is to advise him on "how we are today" as well as on "what we should do to be ready for the future".

These should prove to be exciting and active times, requiring dedicated effort on all sides. I will do my best and charge you to do the same. Although we are a small force, our contribution to the Coast Guard's day-to-day operations and to the nation's security is critical. That is apparent to me...as a relative stranger to the program. I can assure you of the high priority at which the Commandant places the Reserve program. I have no doubt about your ability. You have an excellent reputation for dedication, purpose, and accomplishments.

I intend to travel as much as possible and am looking forward to meeting as many of you as I can. One of the Coast Guard Reserve's greatest strengths is its excellent communications, both through this magazine and the chain of command. Please feel free to communicate; let your concerns be known. Together we will continue to work to make the Coast Guard Reserve the best that it can be.


RADM J. A. McDonough, Jr.
Chief, Office of Readiness and Reserve

P.S. The May/June issue identified me as a "life member" of the ROA. I wish I were...although I feel like I've been a member "all my life"; it's only been since 1965...but I am paid-up 'til next year.

BRIEF COMMENTS

Old reemployment guidelines resurrected

Labor Department personnel who handle reemployment claims filed by military reservists have been told to go back to the use of a traditional interpretation of the Federal statute that deals with reservists' reemployment entitlements.

The statute (Section 2024(d) of Title 38 of the United States Code) states that an employer must grant the employee a military leave of absence to cover periods of military training (either ADT or IDT) if the employee has so requested. The law further states that the returning employee is entitled to seniority, status, pay, and vacation as if the military leave of absence had not been taken.

Traditional interpretation of Section 2024(d) holds that a reservist has job protection if the reservist:

1. Possessed official training orders before leaving the employer for the training;
2. Requested a leave of absence for military training purposes prior to the departure; and
3. Reported back at the start of the employer's next regularly scheduled work period upon expiration of the last calendar day necessary for return travel from the ADT and sufficient rest.

Since the reemployment statute is itself both broad and general, the interpretation re-established by Labor Department memo directive to claims processing personnel is intended to provide flexibility for determining what is equitable and reasonable behavior for both employer and employee while fulfilling the needs of the Reserve and minimizing the disruption to the employer's operations.

The employee must give the employer advance notification of the training duty. This can be accomplished as early as when the employee has initiated a Form CG-3453, Request for Active Duty for Training, and confirmed with the employer when the official training orders are received. If the employee delays too long in notifying the employer, this may be ruled as unreasonable behavior and could jeopardize the employee's case.

The memo directive addressed tours of ADT, not tours to temporary or extended active duty that absent the reservist from civilian employment. However, Section 2024(b)(1) states that in such cases, the reservist is entitled to full reemployment rights and benefits provided the service was Honorable and the total of any such service accumulated after 1 August 1961 did not exceed four years.

Servicewide exam: come prepared

In the September/October issue, we explained changes made to the reserve enlisted advancement pyramid, the method of computing advancement vacancies, and the servicewide exam itself. Those of you who took the servicewide exam in April 1983, October 1983 or April 1984 are aware of the change particularly in the type exam you took over exams you may have taken prior to the April 1983 cycle.

To reiterate, the new pass/fail exam is tougher. It requires that you be able to show minimum levels of rate knowledge (the pass/fail portion of the exam); otherwise, you will not be allowed to advance within the competitive advancement process.

In the October 1982 exam, 974 reservists participated. The cycle's pass rate was 98.87% and the advance rate was 34.8%. Comparatively, there were 1059 participants in the October 1983 exam with a pass rate of 53.54% and an advance rate of 28.71%.

The significant drop in the passing rate was due to the difference in the type of exams

between the two cycles. Also, the October 1983 reservists' pass/fail scores were derived from comparisons with active service scores on comparable exams.

The numbers advanced are directly related to the numbers of advancement vacancies that exist. Personnel needs (actual rate shortages) diminished because of increased retention and growth through recruiting.

In summary, reservists who plan to participate in the upcoming exam cycle and in cycles beyond, need to place emphasis on thorough preparation of the exam. Competition is very keen. Make use of the Military Requirements and Professional Quals in the Enlisted Quals Manual (COMDTINST M1414.8) as a reference guide. You should plan ahead to obtain the publications referred to in the Quals Manual that may not be readily available at some reserve units. Remember, the Institute constructs servicewide the exams directly from the quals listed for your rating, up to and including the rate you are seeking.

Flood relief exercise

Story and photo by LCDR C. H. Bell

Do you know what the following duties relate to?

1. Saving lives (TOP PRIORITY)
2. Rescuing persons in grave danger
3. Evacuating persons when personal health is threatened or high water is imminent
4. Assisting in controlling and preventing panic and hysteria and
5. Transporting medical personnel in the event the capacity to treat medical cases by normal means is reduced

Of course you do; they are just a few of the many duties of the Coast Guard during flood relief.

In preparation for this duty, which is hoped never to be needed, the Coast Guard must be prepared. On 10 March 1984, members of CGRU Louisville, along with members of MSO Louisville, MSD Evansville, CG Recruiting Office Louisville, and four Coast Guard Auxiliary flotillas from the Louisville area participated in a joint major flood relief exercise. The exercise started with a classroom training session conducted by LT(jg) Jim Tunstall, USCG which delved into each area of activity, who has what responsibilities and duties, how they are to be carried out, and what is expected of each division.



At the conclusion of the classroom portion of the exercise, all personnel were briefed in the type, quality, and handling of the flood relief equipment. Crews were established and each boat was launched. Everyone from the CO to the Seaman Apprentice, including administrative personnel and recruiters, participated as crewmembers. Strict operating procedures and safety equipment were in place at all times as each person was instructed on the use and handling of the boats. The entire exercise went smoothly, was well received, and the experience well prepared the Coast Guard in the Louisville area should the need arise for assistance. SEMPER PARATUS!

Insurance

SGLI/VGLI Double Trouble

Under the law, an individual may not have any combination of SGLI and VGLI coverage that exceeds \$35,000. Although not legal, many (over 14,000) individuals have paid premiums for such "double coverage" that exceeds the \$35,000 maximum. The problem has arisen because of separated service members applying and getting VGLI and then while the VGLI is still in effect, joins a Ready Reserve unit, thereby automatically becoming insured under SGLI. 85% of those found to have "double coverage" were National Guard or Reserve members.

Those individuals having coverage exceeding \$35,000 should contact the Military Finance Center or:

Office of SGLI
213 Washington Street
Newark, NJ 07102

A refund may be in order or one may convert the VGLI policy to an individual commercial policy. Either way one will have to decline either SGLI or VGLI.

Premium Reduction

On 1 July 1984 the monthly SGLI premium dropped from \$4.06 to \$2.80 for full-time Active Duty members and Ready Reservists having coverage of \$35,000. For those with coverage of less than \$35,000, premiums will be adjusted accordingly. The following scale shows the reduction in premiums for lesser coverages.

<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Cost/Month</u>
\$30,000	\$2.40
25,000	2.00
20,000	1.60
15,000	1.20
10,000	.80
5,000	.40

This lowering of premiums will affect about three million Active Duty personnel and many reservists.

In addition, the Veterans Affairs Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate are studying legislation to increase the maximum protection to \$50,000 for Active Duty personnel and eligible reservists.



TRAINING

ADT courses: What are they?

Prepared by the Training Development Branch

This is the third in a series of articles detailing various ADT courses. The March/April issue included REBI, PMIS, and YN Basic and the May/June issue detailed SBC and SBX.

Port Safety and Security(Officer & CPO and Enlisted)/(PSSO and PSSE)

If you are one of the following this course may be for you:

- a. A reservist who is striking for Port Securityman or a direct petty officer in the rating;
- b. A reserve officer or enlisted person who has been assigned to a port safety/security mobilization billet for the first time.

Who can attend:

PSSO: E-7s and above augmenting or holding a mobilization billet in the PSS program and who have completed the PS3 or the previous Port Security Basic correspondence course.

PSSE: Seamen who desire to advance to the PS rating, or an E-4 to E-6 augmenting in a mobilization billet in the PSS program and who have completed the PS3 correspondence course.

Those graduates of MES I and MES II resident ADT, Port Security Basic and Advanced resident ADT, Port Security Class A School after July 1980, and PSSE graduates may not attend PSSO.

What you can expect: The PSSO and the PSSE two-week resident training courses are intended to meet entry level training needs for officer and enlisted personnel who have mobilization billets in the port safety and security program.

The entire port security tasking of the Coast Guard is currently under review. Until the tasking is clarified or an interim position is established, the courses will not focus on physical security, ie: control of waterfront disturbances; performing surveillance and intelligence duties and unconventional warfare swimmer/ sabotage. ADT courses or some form of nonresident training will be developed in the future to cover these and other subjects as the needs are identified.

Course content: Both courses focus on regulations concerning hazardous cargo packaging, bulk liquid cargo transfer, limited access zones, hazardous cargo facilities,

procedures for identifying the physical properties and hazards of chemicals, and pre-loading and supervisory requirements for military explosives.

The PSSO course additionally covers marine safety missions, navigation safety requirements, proper vessel boarding procedures, and vessel traffic control.

The PSSE course additionally covers arrest procedures (authority under 14 USC 89), tank vessel design and tank vessel equipment. By passing the course the following Port Securityman practical factors will be completed:

- Sect. a. 1.402, 1.403, 1.404, 1.405, 1.406;
- Sect. b. 1.401;
- Sect. c. 1.402, 1.403, 1.404, 1.405, 1.601, 1.602;
- Sect. d. 1.402, 1.405, 1.603, 1.604, 1.702;
- Sect. f. 1.501 and;
- Sect. h. 1.501.

References: Enclosure 4-2 of the Reserve Training Manual (COMDINST M1500.12).

The bottom line: This course is just a start in the port safety/security, and marine environmental protection mission areas of the Coast Guard. Further formal training and hands-on experience during your weekend drills will allow you to better perform your assigned mobilization billets.

Small Boat Engineering (SBE)

Who can attend: If you are a second class petty officer or below in the DC, EM, or MK ratings, you are eligible to attend Small Boat Engineering.

What you can expect: Heavy emphasis during Small Boat Engineering is placed upon the duties and responsibilities of a Boat Engineer. There is also intensive instruction regarding operating procedures of various systems, especially alarm systems. Of course, the ever-present logs and records are thoroughly covered; along with instruction in procurement of parts through the Combined Allowance List Management System (CALMS).

The method of instruction varies with the specific topic. Students can expect some lecture, along with plenty of hands-on training. (The hands-on portion uses actual equipment or

Further your education

sophisticated simulators, such as the relatively new testing and troubleshooting simulators for diesel, distributor, carburator, and charging systems.)

Course content: The Reserve Training Manual contains a general description of the SBE course content. In addition to this and the areas of emphasis mentioned above, the course covers a wealth of information. More specifically, this includes, but is not limited to: Morse control systems on small boats; test and maintenance procedures for the P-140, P-250, PE-250, P-60, and CGP1 pumps; the Motorola alternator system; and tune-up of the 903 diesel engine.

In addition, some of the tasks from Volume IV of the Boat Crew Qualification and Certification Manual which will be covered are: Task # 6, 8, 14 - 17, 20 - 22, and 24 - 27.

How to prepare: As far as advance preparation goes, the instructors just expect you to show up willing to learn. They will provide the opportunities for a good learning experience, and you supply the motivation.

References: The Reserve Training Manual, COMDTINST M1500.12, has official information on course eligibility requirements, course descriptions, and class convening dates. See also Volume IV of the Boat Crew Qualification and Certification Manual.

The bottom line: "Sailors may come, Sailors may go; 'Tis the engineers beneath that make the ship go." Engineers have probably run across variations of this motto before. Pride in the job is a watchword at SBE. The Small Boat Engineering course is for people with this type of pride, who want to increase their skills in the areas just discussed.

Two additional courses have received college credit recommendations from the American Council of Education (ACE). The Equal Opportunity Management Institute Resident (DD-1512-0001)/Non-resident (DD-1512-002) courses have been evaluated for the following credits:

Upper Division Baccalaureate

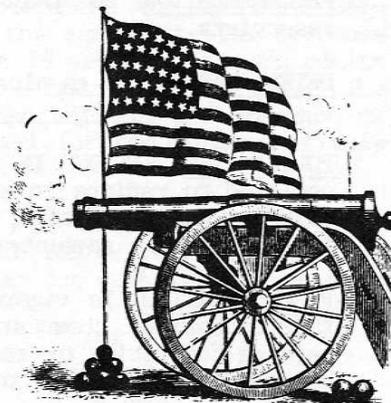
3 semester hours in Sociology of Women, 3 in Interethnic and Interracial Relations, 3 in Culture and Society, 3 in Instructional Methodology and 3 in Interpersonal Communications.

Graduate

3 semester hours in Organizational Effectiveness, 3 in Organizational Communication, 3 in Interpersonal Relations and Conflict Resolution.

College credit has been approved for resident courses that began after January 1983 and for the Resident/Non-resident courses from 1 June 1979. ACE credit is recommended for a specific edition of a course. The edition number is the last number in the course code.

Other Coast Guard resident courses and correspondence courses that have been evaluated for college credit are listed in the Guide to the Evaluation of the Educational Experience in the Armed Forces (Vol. 3) and in Appendix D of the Coast Guard Institute Correspondence Course Manual. Your unit training officer or district reserve training officer can assist you in reviewing your Coast Guard training record for possible college credits. IT IS TO YOUR BENEFIT - USE IT!



RESERVE POLICY

The following are brief summaries of items discussed during the convening of The Coast Guard Reserve Policy Board FY 1984. Determinations, as they appear below, are actually the Commandant's actions regarding the Policy Board items.

POLICY ITEM: EXPANDED USE OF COMMISSARY; currently there are no commissary privileges available to reservists after the completion of ADT (Active Duty for Training).

RECOMMENDATION: Support any DOD or Congressional proposal, initiative, or legislation concerning the extension of commissary privileges to periods outside of actual ADT or SADT. The Board also recommends an endorsement on ADT or SADT orders in excess of seventy-two hours that authorizes one day's use of commissary stores any time within a one-week period following release from ADT.

DETERMINATION: A test program on limited use of commissary stores by members of the Selected Reserve. In this test, a member of the Selected Reserve shall be given a period of one year, from the date on which the member performs ADT, to use a day of eligibility for using commissary stores. Second recommendation passed to DOD's Reserve Forces Policy Board for consideration.

POLICY ITEM: BENEFITS FOR RESERVE RETIREES PRIOR TO AGE 60; currently there are no military benefits given to retired reservists who have 20 or more years of satisfactory service and who have yet to reach age 60.

RECOMMENDATION: Grant one exchange entitlement per month to commence with the date of their retirement.

DETERMINATION: To go to DOD's Reserve Forces Policy Board for consideration.

POLICY ITEM: RETIREMENT POINTS AND BENEFITS FOR DISABLED RESERVISTS; currently reservists who are temporarily disabled on IDT (Inactive Duty for Training) do not receive points toward retirement and those permanently disabled due to non-service related causes who do not have 20 or more years of satisfactory service receive no retirement benefits.

RECOMMENDATION: No change to present disability retirement program for reservists.

DETERMINATION: To go along with the Board's recommendation.

POLICY ITEM: RATIONS IN KIND; currently enlisted members of the Reserve are entitled to rations in kind when performing IDT of at least eight hours in a calendar day. Officers, unlike enlisted members, are not entitled to rations in kind or cash payments for meals (Title 37 USC 402).

RECOMMENDATION: To vigorously pursue a proposed amendment (DOT Bill 98-211) that authorizes commutation to only enlisted members of the Reserve when messing facilities or rations are not available as is so often the case. No change in entitlements to officers.

DETERMINATION: The Coast Guard has initiated a legislative proposal that "will grant discretionary authority to the Secretary of the Department in

BOARD IN REVIEW

which the Coast Guard is operating to commute the rations now authorized for enlisted members of the Coast Guard Reserve during inactive duty periods totalling at least eight hours in a calender day." In essence, this would provide monetary reimbursements when rations in kind are not available.

POLICY ITEM: FLAG RANK RESERVE PROGRAM ADMINISTRATOR (RPA); currently RPAs are ineligible for promotion to Flag Rank or assignment as Chief, Office of Reserve.

RECOMMENDATION: The Board recommends no change to current policy.

DETERMINATION: To go along with the Board's recommendation. Any RPA desiring to compete for Flag Rank has ample opportunity to integrate below the grade of Captain.

POLICY ITEM: COMPULSORY RETIREMENT AGE; currently COMDTINST M1001.26 mandates discharge at age 60 for all reservists unless retained to complete 20 years of satisfactory service for retirement.

RECOMMENDATION: No change in present policy.

DETERMINATION: To go along with the Board's recommendation. DOD is drafting new Reserve officer legislation that would mandate retirement at age 60 for all Reserve components.

POLICY ITEM: SINGLE PARENT RECRUITMENT POLICY; currently Single Parents are ineligible to join the Coast Guard Reserves. Also, is it discriminatory or an abuse of constitutional rights?

RECOMMENDATION: No change in present policy.

DETERMINATION: New policy: Any single parent who has custodial or guardianship responsibilities for another individual is not eligible for enlistment. Should single members gain such responsibilities for another individual within the first year of their initial enlistment in the Coast Guard, they will be discharged. After the first year, gaining of such responsibilities would subject the single member to signing a statement of Dependent Care Certification annually. Failure to comply with the agreement will be cause for discharge. Dependents include children under 18 years of age and adults unable to care for themselves without the member's help and attention. The need for financial support, which can be provided without the presence of the service member, does not constitute dependency for the purpose of this policy.

POLICY ITEM: RESERVE PAY ALLOTMENT FOR U.S. SAVINGS BONDS; currently Title 37 USC 703 prohibits voluntary allotments from IDT pay for such items as Savings Bonds.

RECOMMENDATION: No change in present policy.

DETERMINATION: To go along with the Board's recommendation. The changing of Title 37 USC 703 would far outweigh the actual benefits to the reservists.

ADVANCEMENT ELIGIBILITY FOR COAST GUARD

REQUIREMENTS TO BE MET IN LOWER PAY GRADE	FOR		
	E-3	E-4	E-5
CONDUCT	NO MINIMUM REQUIREMENT. COMMANDERS DETERMINE WHETHER THE CANDIDATE IS DESERVING OF RECOMMENDATION FOR ADVANCEMENT.		
MONTHS IN PAY GRADE*	6	6	6
MONTHS IN SELECTED RESERVE, VTU, TRA/PAY CAT E*	6	6	6
DAYS OF ADT as of date of recommendation	N/A	12	12
CORRESPONDENCE COURSES* as of date of recommendation	SN or FN AND MRN-E3	E-4 RATING AND MRN-E4	E-5 RATING AND MRN-E5
PRACTICAL FACTORS and PERFORMANCE TESTS as of date of recommendation	RATING AND MERIT		
PERFORMANCE	MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS. FOR THE LAST EVALUATION MAY BE GIVEN TO QUALIFY FOR ADVANCEMENT.		
C.O. RECOMMENDATION	C.O. ADVANCES	C.O. SIGNATURE	
PASS SERVICEWIDE EXAM	N/A	MUST PASS	
EVALUATION LETTER* as of date of recommendation	N/A		
TOTAL SERVICE YEARS*	N/A		
TRAINING AGREEMENT	N/A		

* ENCLOSURE (7-5) OF COMDTINST M1001.26 CONTAINS AMPLIFYING INFORMATION ON THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS, CLEARANCES, HEARING AND COLOR PERCEPTION REQUIREMENTS, WAIVERS, AND DISQUALIFYING CONDITIONS.

ABILITY REQUIREMENTS SELECTED RESERVE

ADVANCEMENT TO PAY GRADE

E-5	E-6	E-7	E-8	E-9
RECOMMENDING OFFICERS MUST EVALUATE CANDIDATE'S CONDUCT IS SUFFICIENT FOR ADVANCEMENT.		FOR THE TWO-YEAR PERIOD IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING RECOMMENDATION, NO COURT-MARTIAL CONVICTION, NO NON-JUDICIAL PUNISHMENT, NO MARK IN CONDUCT LESS THAN 4.0 THROUGH 30 JUNE 1983 , AND NO MARK LESS THAN 4 IN CONDUCT FOR ANY SUBSEQUENT PERIOD.		
6	12	24	36	24
6	12	24	48	72
2	12	24	36	24
RATING AND -E5	E-6 RATING AND MRN-E6	E-6 AND E-7 RATINGS	UCMJ NAVEDTRA COURSE	LEADERSHIP: NAVY CORRESP COURSE OR CG ADT SCHOOL

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR SWE PAY GRADE

AT EVALUATION, THE AVERAGE OF ALL MARKS WITHIN EACH FACTOR MUST BE NO LESS THAN 3.0. A SPECIAL
 EVALUATION IS REQUIRED FOR A CANDIDATE FOR COMPETITION.

NATURE ON FORM CG-4716 IS RECOMMENDATION

OBTAIN PASSING SCORE ON PASS/FAIL PORTION OF EXAM

ACTIVE DUTY COMMAND MUST EVALUATE PERFORMANCE IN RATING RELATED BILLET	
10	12

MUST AGREE TO SERVE TWO YEARS IN READY RESERVE AFTER ADVANCEMENT AND
 BE ABLE TO COMPLETE THEM PRIOR TO MANDATORY RETIREMENT DATE.

REQUIREMENTS AND ALSO ADDRESSES CORRESPONDENCE COURSE REQUIREMENTS, SECURITY
 CONCERNING CIRCUMSTANCES.

RESERVIST'S MEDICAL BENEFITS:

Do you know what to do if you are injured or contract an illness or disease, in the line of duty, while performing your Reserve duty? Do you know what benefits you are entitled to and how to get them? All too many reservists do not know the answer to these and other similar questions concerning their medical benefits.

The answer to the first question depends on several variables; what type of duty you were on, how long the orders were for and whether you were injured or contracted an illness or disease. The table below summarizes your entitlements based on these variables. (NOTE: Illnesses include diseases)

Type of Duty	Injury	Illness	Entitlements
Reservists on Active Duty (not for training).	X		Member is retained on Active Duty until problem is resolved and receives same pension, compensation, death gratuity, medical benefits, pay and allowances as an Active Duty member. Processed through the Physical Disability Evaluation System COMDTINST M1850.2.
Reservists on Active Duty (not for training) for 30 days or more duration.		X	
Reservists on ADT (including SADT, TEMAC and IADT) for any period of time.	X		If the member is not physically qualified for full military duty at the normal termination date of orders, the orders will be terminated and Disability Orders and Notice of Eligibility for Disability Benefits (NOE), (CG-4671), will be issued with full pay and allowances and medical benefits. The NOE is for a maximum period of ten weeks. The NOE is terminated before ten weeks if the member is found fit for full duty. If the member is not found fit for full duty at the end of ten weeks under the NOE or, at some time before ten weeks, it is determined that the condition is permanent, an Initial Medical Board will be convened.
Reservists on ADT of 30 days or more duration. Except involuntary duty under 10 USC 270(b). This includes SADT, IADT and TEMAC.		X	
			Note: (1) The NOE may be extended beyond ten weeks with Commandant approval if it is determined by medical authority that the member will be fit for full duty in the near future. Requests for extension are evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Note: (2) There is no limited duty status under the NOE.

WHAT DO I DO?

by LCDR Bob McElmoyle

Type of Duty	Injury	Illness	Entitlements
Reservists on IDT of any length.	X		continued from prior page
Reservists traveling directly to and from place of authorized IDT.	X		
Reservists on Active Duty (not for training) of less than 30 days including TEMAC.		X	<p>If a member is not physically qualified for full military duty at the normal termination date of his/her orders, the orders will be terminated and Disability Orders and Notice of Eligibility for Disability Benefits (NOE), (CG-4671), will be issued <u>WITHOUT</u> pay and allowances but for <u>MEDICAL BENEFITS ONLY</u>. The NOE is for a <u>maximum period of 10 weeks</u>. The NOE is terminated before 10 weeks if the member is found fit for full duty. If the member is not found fit for full duty at the end of 10 weeks, it is determined that the condition is permanent, an Initial Medical Board will be convened.</p> <p>NOTE: (1) The NOE may be extended beyond 10 weeks with Commandant approval if it is determined by medical authority that member will be fit for full duty in the near future. Requests for extension are evaluated on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Note: (2) There is no limited duty status under an NOE.</p>
Reservists on ADT for less than 30 days including SADT and IADT.		X	
Reservists on IDT of any length.		X	

Now that we have identified the benefits a reservist is entitled to, let's talk about how one gets them. There are several players, all of whom have to do their part in order for one to get benefits. The most important player is the reservist. If something is wrong, the reservist should contact the unit's XO or CO immediately or if augmenting, the one in charge at your training command. If medical treatment is needed, treatment should be gotten at a Uniformed Medical Treatment Facility (UMTF), or a local Coast Guard contract doctor. Only emergency treatment is authorized at a private facility and if further inpatient treatment is needed, the patient must be moved as soon as practicable to a UMTF. If treatment is obtained from a private doctor or private medical facility (except for initial emergency treatment), the Coast Guard is not liable for any of the costs.

The next player is the reserve unit or training command. If reservists are on IDT, ADT, SADT, or IADT they must notify the CO or appropriate authority at the command where they are performing duty as soon as possible (no later than the same day) that they have a medical problem. The unit or training command must then complete the following steps:

cont'd

1. Notify district commander (r) of the situation giving information on estimated not fit for full duty time and an estimate of whether one was or will be fit for full duty at the normal termination date of orders.
2. Complete an Injury Report (CG-3822) or Report of Illness of Reservist (CG-4614), whichever is appropriate. This is a must!
3. Conduct a Line-of-Duty Investigation, if appropriate, based on the circumstances of the incident.

Based on this information, district commander (r) will notify district commander (pk) and together will evaluate the case and determine if Disability Orders and Notice of Eligibility Orders (NOE), (CG-4671), should be issued to the reservist and what type of NOE benefits shall be authorized. This is based on the type of duty performed and whether you are injured or contracted an illness or disease (see entitlement table). With the NOE the district will also send you copies of the Certificate of Non-Receipt of Compensation, Certificate of Physical Condition by Medical Authority, and if necessary, additional copies of your orders. These will be the documents used to get your pay and allowances (if entitled) and medical benefits. They will be sent to you with instructions on how to complete them and where you are to go for medical treatment. Your condition must be evaluated at least every 15 days by qualified medical personnel. Treatment should be scheduled so a copy of the NOE orders, plus the completed copy of each certificate can be sent to the district commander (r) to arrive prior to the 15th and 30th of each month. This schedule will, of course, also depend on how long you are on the NOE. These documents are then used as authorization for your pay allowances (if entitled) and any travel connected with your medical treatment.

The NOE will remain in effect until you are found fit for full duty or a Medical Board has made a final determination in your case. Normally, the Medical Board will be convened when you have been on the NOE for a period of 10 weeks or as such time before 10 weeks that a medical determination is made that your condition is permanent. There is also a provision for district commander (r) to request, from Commandant, the authority to delay the convening of the Medical Board beyond 10 weeks if a medical authority has determined that you will be fit for full duty in the near future. Requests for extensions are evaluated on a case by case basis.

The NOE process is not really a complicated process although it is often misunderstood and mishandled. If you ensure that you notify your CO immediately so the incident can be documented and the district notified, most if not all of the administrative problems we have experienced in the past with NOE will disappear. Cases where we have had problems are those where we find out about the incident weeks or months after the fact and cannot tie the injury to the duty performed. Also troublesome is when a reservist has gone to a private hospital or private doctor on their own instead of a UMF or Coast Guard contract doctor for treatment. The procedures are there, but you have to use them properly.

PSB course to be phased out

by LT Mike Miles

Personnel who plan to participate in servicewide competition for PS3 after the April 1985 cycle must enroll in and complete the Port Securityman Third Class (PS3) Correspondence Course (Institute Course Code 0365); otherwise they will be ineligible.

The Port Securityman Basic (PSB) Correspondence Course, long the required course for non-Class A school advancement to PS3, will no longer be accepted beyond the April 1985 competitive cycle. It will remain the available course for competitive advancement to PS2 until the Institute comes out with a PS2 course. An old correspondence course becomes obsolete six months after a new edition course is first made available by the Institute. To receive credit for the old course you must

take its end of course test before the obsolete date. The Institute publishes a listing of revised and new courses with obsolete dates of the courses they replace in its bimonthly CORRESPONDER.

Under the currency of course completion rules:

(1) A PSB Correspondence Course completed before 1 August 1981 will not be acceptable for personnel participating in the PS3 servicewide exam in the October 1984 cycle. They must complete the PS3 course prior to their commanding officer's recommendation for advancement participation; otherwise they are ineligible.

(2) A PSB Correspondence Course completed before 1 February 1982 will not be acceptable for personnel participat-

ing in the PS3 servicewide exam in the April 1985 cycle. They must complete the PS3 course prior to their commanding officer's recommendation for advancement participation; otherwise they are ineligible.

No waivers of the currency rule are allowed by the Commandant (G-RT). New advancement correspondence courses (as well as revised editions) come about because of technical changes within the rating. It is very important that reservists stay up with their ratings. Because on-the-job training is limited to 48 drills and twelve days ADT per year, it is difficult for reservists to maintain rating currency. By imposing the course completion currency rule, the Coast Guard Reserve is assured of rating knowledgeable personnel.

LCDR promotions

A selection board was convened on 7 MAY 1984 to recommend Inactive duty Reserve officers for promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Commander. The following are those officers recommended for promotion:

Charles J. Adams	Brian H. Loher
Eric D. Bries	George R. Long
William H. Clontz	Michael S. Matthews
Robert L. Cockrel	Robert E. McDaniel
Mark Cohen	Edward A. McKenzie
Larry E. Dugger	John P. Miceli
Paul C. Edmiston	Jon W. Minor
Thomas J. Falvey	Thomas P. Orndorf, Jr.
Harvey B. Firestone	David F. Patella
Paul M. Fisher	James A. Peltzer
Franklin N. Floyd	Steven D. Poole
Robert C. Grant	John A. Rafferty
Donald L. Hale	Fred F. Rogers, III
Dolphin D. Hamilton	Robert R. Rydbeck
Dale H. Hower	Tino R. Serrano
Michael M. Jackson	Steven P. Suttle
Steven D. Jorgenson	David W. Tiffany
Collin Lau	Joe C. West
John L. Locke	Woodrow W. Wilson, Jr.

Members of the board were CAPT D.W. Proudfoot, USCGR; CDR T.W. Watkins III, USCG; CDR A.E. Fullgrabe, USCGR; CDR R.P. O'Conner, USCGR; and LCDR J.O. Hughes, USCGR.

New CPO evaluation letter

In December 1983, the Commandant (G-RT) issued a requirement that letter reports on reserve personnel receiving ADT or IDT CPO evaluations must follow the format provided in enclosure (7-14) of the Reserve Administration Manual.

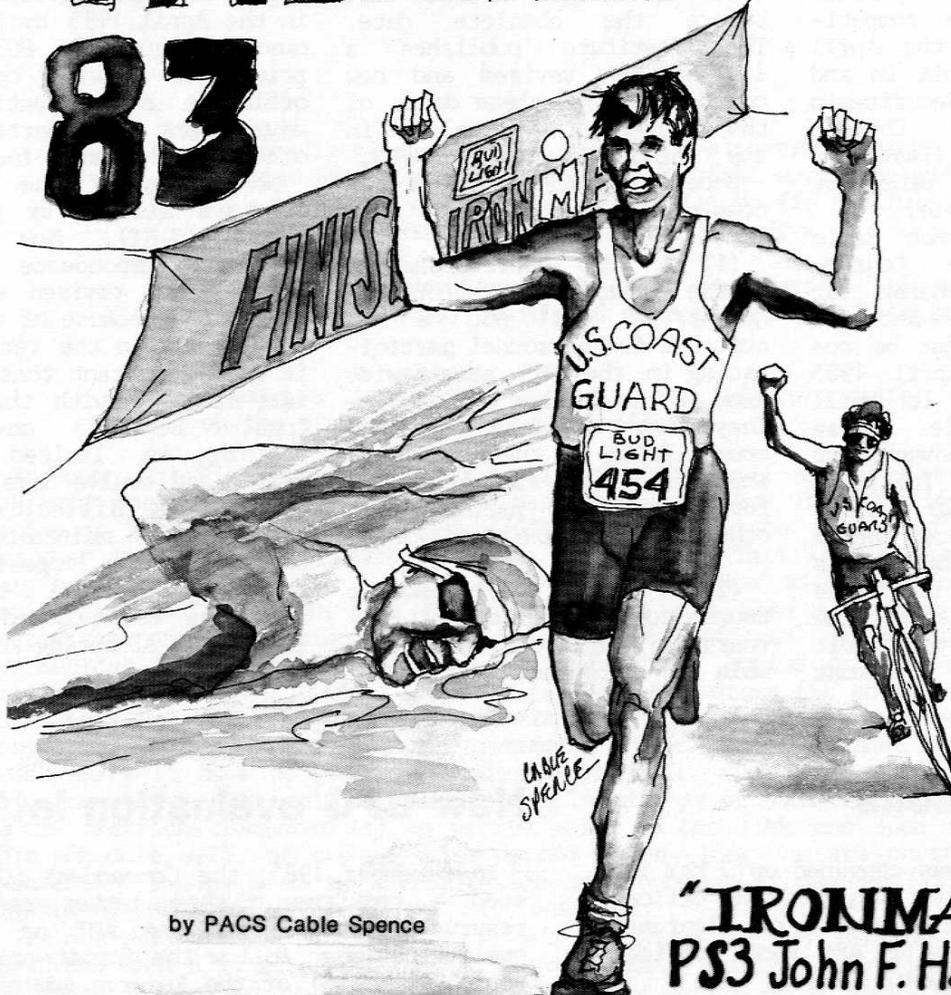
CPO evaluation letter reports written after 1 January 1984 by commanding officers of active service evaluation sites must follow this new format.

CPO candidates who have non-standard letters dated prior to this date are not required to have formatted evaluation reports until the must go for a new evaluation under the three-year currency rule.

Any evaluation letter dated after 1 January 1984 that does not follow the format will not be allowed by the Headquarters CPO candidate screening panel. No waivers will be given for this requirement. Should a candidate submit a letter evaluation in unauthorized form, the candidate will be invalidated for advancement purposes.

Triathlon

83



by PACS Cable Spence

"IRONMAN" PS3 John F. Hamill

The warm Hawaiian winds blew across his face as he looked out across the Kailua-Kona pier. In just a few minutes he would be joining the hundred or more competitors in Kailua Bay for the 2.4 mile rough water ocean swim, the first of three back to back events which include a 112 mile bike race and concludes with a 26.2 mile marathon run. The event is called the Triathlon, and those who complete the 140.6 mile event are called "Ironmen." PS3 John Hamill of Schiller Park, Illinois, a full time fireman at the Bensenville Fire Department and a Coast Guard Reservist attached to the CGRU Chicago, was soon to join the elite group of men and women, seeking the title of "Ironman."

Hamill is a tall, slender, muscular man of 25, with closely cropped red hair and a contagious smile that betrays his Irish roots. He is soft spoken and displays an uncanny ability to balance good humored charm with steel willed dedication. These qualities combined with the conviction of a superior athlete are what pushed, cajoled and powered him to the shores of Kailua Bay in Hawaii on October 22, 1983 to compete in the 7th International Ironman Triathlon.

The Triathlon is only 7 years old, making it quite young as athletic events go. It is a combination of swimming in open water, usually ocean, bicycling and running. The first "gruelathon" as it was called took place in February of 1978 and consisted of 14 men. The following year the competition grew to 15 men and one woman. The third year the fever had gotten a firm hold with 108 triathletes and began to attract media attention. Starting in Hawaii, the triathlon in less than 5 years had spread around the globe. By 1982 the number of triathletes had grown to more than 850 and included men and women from 45 states and 10 foreign countries. In total, less than 1700 and women in the world can claim the title of "Ironman".

The 2.4 mile open water swim is brutal. The water is usually cold, you must cover your body with grease as a rule to prevent hypothermia and combat waves that average one to two feet. It is considered by many to be the most difficult of the three events and for some it is the only one they manage to finish. The bicycle race is the second event. Once underway, after emerging from the icy water, it is a test of endurance that lasts for 112 miles in temperatures often in the 100 degree range with gusting headwinds of up to 25 miles an hour. The last of the three events is the 26.2 mile run, better known as the marathon. This final foot race turns many a good knee to rubber -- since few finish. Triathlon rules state that one must complete the swim and bicycle events within a given time before beginning the run. That rule eliminates a good number of competitors. For those who manage to survive the marathon begins by running up hill. Most of those who finish, which is usually 12 to 16 hours later, do so in the moonlight having started at 7:00 a.m. in the morning. PS3 John Hamill knew all this before he sent in his application. Getting accepted by the race organizers was only the first step in the competition for the title of "Ironman".

Hamill had been training for nearly a year in preparation for entering the triathlon. He bicycled and ran hundreds of miles in all kinds of weather. He entered races to meet the requirements for competition results. He swam in Lake Michigan behind a boat to experience the thrashing of waves in rough water swimming. Upon hearing that he was to be a competitor the next hurdle was how to get to Hawaii. A dedicated and accomplished Port Securityman, Hamill requested his two week ADT in Hawaii. His orders came through and PS3 John Hamill was off to the Kona Coast of Hawaii to compete in the Triathlon and ADT at USCG Marine Safety Office, Honolulu.

PS3 John F. Hamill crossed the finish line in 15 1/2 hours and 50 seconds. He had survived the 68 degree ocean water, the broiling 100 degree sun, the rubber knees and wobbly ankles, and somehow avoided the disabling flat tires that wiped out many, due to nails that had been spread on the road, (not part of the triathlon, but the work of vandals). He had punished his finely tuned body for nearly two thirds of a day, nourishing it with only bananas and water. For 15-plus hours his concentration held and his body stayed glued together -- he finished the Triathlon.

After the ordeal he wolfed down a hamburger or two and a gallon or two of cool liquid. It was not late evening and the evening breeze felt good. Hamill thought he might go out and celebrate, but he was content to just relax and let the cool evening breezes play across his sunburned and tortured body. Now that the Triathlon was over it seemed like a dream but it was his dream -- one that had come true. It was a personal achievement against overwhelming odds that permitted him entrance into that exclusive club of those who are called "Ironman." John Hamill turned from the open window and headed for bed. In a few hours he would begin his ADT.

"Turkey Shoot" FIELDDEX

Story and photos by PA3 Spring de Haviland

"Look out, that truck is going to crash into the warehouse!" yelled a Coast Guard boatswain's mate as three of his friends scrambled from its deadly path. Upon impact, two chemical-filled drums flew off the truck's bed spilling the toxic liquid, "hydrazine". Two passengers laid motionless on the dock while the truck's driver was slumped over the steering wheel. Immediately, the boatswain's mate called the Coast Guard Marine Safety Office, Los Angeles/Long Beach to report the emergency. And, within minutes an MSO van was on the scene. A regular and reservist quickly assessed the dangerous situation, and quickly donned gas masks to assist the two unconscious individuals who were overcome by fumes resulting from the spill.

As they performed their rescue, they were evaluated by the FIELDDEX controllers and observed by RADM James Lipscomb, III, Senior Reserve Officer, PACAREA and three other Coast Guard officers. This emergency situation was one of many simulated during the FIELDDEX held from 1 November to 20 November 1983.

Nicknamed "Turkey Shoot", this Coast Guard FIELDDEX involved members of reserve, regular and auxiliary forces. "Turkey Shoot" Fieldex was held in three major areas in Southern California. The Northern sector, comprising the Channel Islands, Santa Barbara and Port Hueneme areas, was under the direction of LT Philip Dyer, Supervisor, Marine Safety Detachment IA/LB and CDR Richard Skok, Commanding Officer of USCGRESGP Channel Islands. The Central sector of Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor, Base Terminal Islands at San Pedro and the Marine Safety Office (MSO IA/LB) was under the command of CAPT Jack H. Guest, Captain of the Port and Commanding Officer MSO IA/LB and CAPT J. Don Turnbaugh, Group Commander of USCGRESGP MSO IA/LB, Long Beach. The Southern sector, which included the San Diego Air Station/Group, was under the direction of the Commanding Officer, CAPT Walter R. Glenning, and the Group Commander, CDR Robert E. Sloncen, of USCGRESGP San Diego.

"In recent history," said CAPT Turnbaugh, "this is the first combined force, full mobilization of this magnitude! Our exercises were an excellent use of these forces."

LCDR Steven Magnusen, the Eleventh District Operations Readiness Branch Chief and controller of the overall exercise, defined the three main goals of the FIELDDEX as a test of the Eleventh District's operation plans, to evaluate the integration of regular and reserve into wartime force components to accomplish assigned missions and to test the call-up, processing and assignment of Selected Reservists.

CDR Magnusen pointed out that, "This is the first time we have attempted to run a field exercise of this scale." In addition to utility boats, patrol boats, and auxiliary vessels being used, the USCGC Pt. Judith in Channel Islands was also involved. Reservists from the Reserve Unit in Phoenix, Arizona also participated in the FIELDDEX. The 82-foot vessels that were used provided direct field support by laying underwater sound detection systems and interdiction platforms against enemy divers. These divers simulated an attack on port facilities in the LA/LB harbors.



YN2 John Younkman (left) is detained by MKC Robert Allen during security check.

Security in all three sections was very stringent. Guards asked to see IDs, and inspected all vehicles, brief cases, sacks and boxes.

Prior to the third weekend, a fake bomb left by "hostile forces" was found in the recreation deck at the Channel Islands Coast Guard Station. An attached note said, "Get out of El Humidor or the next one is going to be REAL."

Playing the role of the "hostile forces", under the direction of Reserve Group Eleventh District's Commanding Officer, CAPT Larry D. Brooks, were Coast Guard members from the Volunteer Training Unit. During one of the exercises, the "hostile forces" tried to gain entrance into the Coast Guard Station at Channel Islands by dressing in civilian clothes and posing as a TV crew complete with camera gear. When the security at the gate found out that they wanted to film the exercises, he properly referred the "mock" TV crew to contact the District Public Affairs Office in Long Beach. Still persistent on getting into the station, the TV crew tried gaining access by boat. But their attempt was quickly thwarted by a Coast Guard Reserve crew on board a Coast Guard Auxiliary vessel. Refusing an order to stop their boat, the "hostile forces" fled the scene. In hot pursuit, the skipper and crew of the Auxiliary vessel overcame the fleeing vessel and a boarding party



Suspected bomber is searched by Coast Guard reservist during FIELDEX.

was organized and took the "enemy" into custody. The infiltrators were then turned over to the (simulated) FBI agents and put under armed guard.

During the interrogation, one of the infiltrators, posing as the head reporter, clutched his chest and collapsed on the dock. A crowd that had gathered and witnessed the



HS3 Bob Fogelman applies CPR to 'victim'.

emergency thought it was a real heart attack and wanted to summon help. Coast Guard medical personnel were immediately on the scene and administered oxygen to aid the stricken victim.

CAPT "Bud" Sparks, Senior Controller of the Northern sector and Coast Guard Reserve District Inspector, praised the efforts of all those involved. "The coordination, cooperation and camaraderie between the active duty, reserve and auxiliary personnel was excellent! 100% of the reservists called to report actually reported... Morale was high in spirit! People stood watches for twelve hours in very bad weather, it was cold and rainy, but there was no griping," said CAPT Sparks. CAPT Sparks also cited the active duty enlisted in weaponry as being "extremely proficient" and said the security imposed by the active duty commanders was "outstanding".

In the end, the "Turkey Shoot" FIELDEX was labeled "an outstanding success" by CAPT Guest. "Every aspect of the exercise, planning, training and execution was handled in the true sense of the one Coast Guard policy. The experience gained from this exercise gave me as Commanding Officer of MSO Los Angeles/Long Beach, the assurance that if a general mobilization should occur, we would be ready to handle any emergency in keeping with the can-do tradition of the Coast Guard."

