

The Coast Guard
Reservist

February 1997

Happy Birthday, CGR!
Feb. 19, 1941 — Feb. 19, 1997



*The
Guard
&
Reserve
Components
Family*



*Learning More About Our
Six "Sibling" Components*



The Coast Guard Reservist is published monthly by the Commandant, Director of Reserve & Training, U.S. Coast Guard.

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On the Cover

The logos of all the Armed Forces Guard and Reserve components are shown, to symbolically salute each one for its service to our nation. A one-page feature on each component begins on Page 5. Logos courtesy of Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs.

CG Auxiliary great asset during TWA ops

I concur with the December 1996 cover story on the Coast Guard Auxiliary being a vital part of Team Coast Guard. In fact, the Auxiliary was a great help to the CG and CGR following the TWA Flight 800 disaster. I especially want to point out the hard work and dedication of the auxiliaries of Flotilla Division 1 who helped augment Station Fire Island, N.Y. during recovery operations. In addition to providing members to stand comms watches, they maintained a ready boat 24 hours a day at the station with rotating shifts. And if that wasn't enough, through it all, they even found time to assist with training station personnel, myself included. They are a great example of Coastie-civilians that care and work as a team. They are an invaluable asset.

— **MK3 Jason Wennet, USCGR**
Station Fire Island
Babylon, N.Y.

CG Auxiliary article

I enjoyed the article on the CG Auxiliary and thought it was excellent. The Auxiliary should reprint it for Auxiliary recruiting purposes as it really tells the Auxiliary story better than anything else I have ever seen.

— **Craig J. Lewis, USCGA**
Fargo, N.D.

TWA 800 story omission

The October 1996 issue of *The Reservist* had a story on the TWA Flight 800 disaster and the units involved with names of personnel. Missing from that story was the fact that at Station Eatons Neck, N.Y., both Active and Reserve personnel, participated in this operation. The active duty personnel trailered their 21-foot RHI across Long Island that terrible night and were available at Station Moriches by approximately 0200. The reservists who contacted our station were assigned beginning July 20 and served along with the active duty boat crews until Aug. 4. I am surprised that our station was overlooked considering we had a PA onboard when we were tasked with taking a VIP on a tour of the op area.

— **BM2 William Luyster, USCGR**
West Sayville, N.Y.

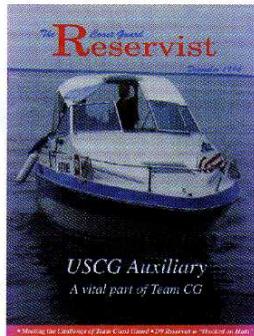


SWE twice per year?

As a drilling reservist at MSO San Juan, I have two questions that arose at a recent drill. Because many members of the unit know I am connected by internet to you, they told me to ask you. First, now that we are integrated with the active duty, can we take the Servicewide Exam (SWE) in May or in November just like active-duty personnel? Second, if I take the Military Requirements Senior Petty Officer (MRNSPO) course for second class, do I have to take it again for first class? Thanks!

— **PS3 Jose R. Baltar, USCGR**
Toa Baja, P.R.

Ed's note: According to YNCS Dick Jones of Pay & Personnel Center (Reserve Advancement Section), active-duty E7-E9s take the SWE annually in May. E-5 and E-6 active-duty personnel take the SWE twice a year, in May and November, because of the high turnover of personnel on active duty at these rates. The idea of aligning the annual October Reserve SWE with the active duty SWE schedule is under consideration now by PPC but this is still in the think-tank stage. Despite integration, as it stands, there is presently not a need for two Reserve SWEs per year because there is not high enough



turnover. Questions regarding SWEs may be referred to YNCS Jones via e-mail at scpo_r.jones/ppc10 on SWS II.

*According to YNC David McIntire of the Coast Guard Institute, you need only take and pass the End-of-Course Test for MRN-SPO (E-5 and E-6) once. This is also the same for the Military Requirements Petty Officer (MRNPO) course for E-3 and E-4. Both of these are required for advancement if you have not already **taken and passed** the old MRN E-3, MRN-E-4, MRN-E-5 and MRN-E-6 courses. If you haven't passed the old courses, you are required to take the new MRNPO and MRNSPO. Questions may be directed to YNC McIntire at (405) 954-4265.*

Continually impressed

I am continually impressed with the quality and content of your magazine. From the other Reserve Component magazines and newsletters that I've seen, yours does the best job at disseminating the information that reservists need to your readers. Congratulations and thanks.

— **Col. Jim Brown, USAR (Ret.)**
Fredricksburg, Va.

Back issues of *The Reservist* on Internet

I recently found *The Reservist* Magazine on the Internet. How long do you plan on keeping back issues on the Internet? In other words, once an issue gets put on, will it be there forever, or will it be deleted at some point? Also, any plans for putting issues before April 1996 on the Internet? I'm in the process of throwing out old magazines and was wondering if your project of putting these issues on the Internet might allow me not to worry about missing an article here or there if I can look it up later on the Internet.

—LT Mark Skolnicki, USCGR Alexandria, Va.

Ed's note: Our CGR Webmaster, LCDR Bill Edgar of Commandant (G-WTR-1), says he would like to keep the back issues on the Internet permanently. We'll keep you posted on these developments. As for issues before April 1996, we're working on posting January through March 1996 now as time permits. Anything prior to 1996 is a guessing game at this point. But, as technology improves, we'll be looking for a less time intensive way to post back issues and create a Reservist archive/library, ideally back to the first issue in November 1953. By the way, the January 1997 issue is the first issue on the Internet to have both text and photos. The 1996 issues have only text with a photo of the cover. What follows are several letters that came in to various members of the HQ Reserve & Training staff from reservists who have been helped by having access to CGR information on the Internet.

Coasties grateful for Internet

Rest assured that all of you who are working diligently to make the resources (Reserve Personnel Manual etc.) available over the 'net are performing a valuable service. The amount of information that I must carry in my personal vehicle to and from the drill site is staggering already and to have to add several manuals — that are difficult, at best, to obtain

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For more information, questions, or comments: bedgar@mailstorm.dot.gov

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Reserve-related message traffic can now be found on the CG Reserve Home Page on the Internet at <http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/hq/reserve/reshmpg.html>

anyway — would overwhelm most of us. Just the information concerning RRMIP, RRDC programs and now messages being available on the Internet saved me a **lot** of time and effort.

—YN1 Jim Knapp, USCGR PSU 311 Ventura, Calif.

I cannot tell you how grateful I am to get information like general messages from the Internet. Because they are rather short staffed where I drill here at D1(ole), things like ALDISTs and ALCOASTs are not kept up-to-date, or I am too busy myself to look up this information.

So, having messages available on the Internet is a great service to all of us Selected Reservists out here who work 40-50 hours per week in civilian jobs and try to keep up with the USCGR when we can. Now I can better keep up with what is going on any time. —LCDR Tom Willis, USCGR Rochester, N.H.

The people in my unit that have e-mail are really thrilled that I have the ability to receive the traffic and pass it on to them. Also, I was a hero where I work when you (Mr. Paul Redmond of the Office of Reserve & Training) sent

me the Reserve O-4 Board results first thing in the morning and I was able to get them to our new LCDR Selectee before 0900, less than four hours after the original message was sent. In contrast, our unit's latest O-5 selectee did not find out for three days after the list was released because she does not have e-mail and did not get the message passed on to her until after a weekend.

I also know that everybody especially enjoys receiving the TEMAC messages in time to actually respond to them. Also, I think they like having a connection to the Coast Guard on a daily, or almost daily basis, instead of just the monthly drill.

Right now, I have about one quarter of the Group Cape May reservists on my distribution list (home or work addresses). They are mostly officers or senior enlisted so far. That number is expected to grow as word spreads by mouth and through the newsletter.

—ENS Bob Morrison, USCGR Group Cape May, N.J.

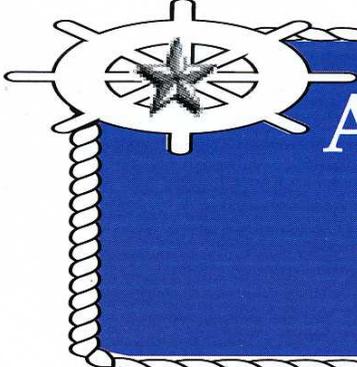
Thanks for responding

Thanks to all of the Coast Guardsmen who responded to my letter, "Cheering up a sick Coastie," published in the October 1996 *Reservist*. Before FIC Fran Messer's passing, I talked with him and you have no idea how happy he sounded. He said he was getting letters from people he never met. I actually started crying when I spoke to him. Knowing the chief the way I do, I know that the best thing that happened to him in the last couple months of his life was to receive those letters. Thanks again.

—PSC Johannes (Hans) Verhaeg USCGR Norfolk, Va.

Ed's note: FIC Messer's wife Rosemary says that he received approximately 30 cards and letters before his passing on Dec. 21, 1996. Taps for him are published on Page 19.

For more letters, see "Integration Roundtable" on Page 14



A View From the Bridge

Rear Admiral Richard M. Larrabee, USCG

Director of Reserve & Training (G-WT)



This month's *Reservist* highlights the National Guard and Reserve components from our four sister services. Although each component operates independently, we have a great deal in common. Many of the laws that govern reserve management are the same. Our missions parallel our active duty counterparts, but many issues concerning the role and management of the Guard and Reserve such as training requirements, pay and allowances, advancement, etc., are very similar. Thus, there is a close working relationship among these components.

This month, I am focusing on the interaction among the Reserve components and also will touch on the Coast Guard Reserve's relationship with other organizations with whom we work or receive support. Within the

Department of Defense, Secretary William Perry has been one of the strongest advocates of the greater use of the Reserve forces. Organizationally, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, the Honorable Deborah Lee, is most directly responsible for policy development, oversight, and advocacy for all the Guard and Reserve Components. Secretary Lee has been a very strong supporter of the Coast Guard Reserve. I attend meetings

of the Guard and Reserve, sit on various committees and interact with all of Secretary Lee's staff. Currently, CAPT Gerald Fleming, USCGR, serves on that staff, acting not only as a liaison but also as an action officer. He is Secretary Lee's primary point of contact for the new Ready Reserve Mobilization Income Insurance Program (RRMIIP).

Another very important group that supports the Coast Guard is the Secretary of Defense's Reserve Forces Policy Board (RFPB). Chartered by Congress, Chaired by Mr. Terrence O'Connell, and composed of all the Guard and Reserve Components, the RFPB serves as a direct council to the Secretary of Defense on Reserve issues. It is another group that has given us great support and high level exposure over the past few years.

I could not talk about organizations that help us without mentioning the National Committee for the Employer

Support of the Guard and Reserve. Ms. Cheryl Bowen, her staff and the hundreds of volunteer members of this organization have helped create the positive relations between you and your civilian employers.

During the month of February, the members of the Reserve Officers Association will gather in Washington to hold their 1997 Mid-Winter Conference. The ROA, FRA, NERA and the other member organizations of the Military Coalition, provide valuable services to their membership by keeping them informed of activities within the administration as well as the Congress. They support the services and, in turn, the Reserve components as well as the individual reservists. I have numerous opportunities to interact with the staffs of all of these organizations and have found them to be professionals in all cases. We may not always agree on the solution to a problem, but we all have a common goal to

make the Reserve components as strong and as valuable as we can.

Team Coast Guard and the integration of the Active and Reserve components have created a more productive relationship. I believe that we are creating a model for the other services to emulate. However, integration comes at a price. With the elimination of our reserve units, much of the reserve specific information that flowed naturally has had to find new channels. Mentoring by a senior reservist is more difficult now because we simply don't see each other as often. Yet, keeping up with the things that affect you

as a reservist has never been more important. As a member of organizations of this type, and by interacting with members of other Guard and Reserve Components, you increase your opportunity to stay plugged in. I encourage this interaction. By staying informed about the issues that affect you as a Coast Guard Reservist, you will be more valuable to the service and better able to make good decisions about your own career.

Finally, it is important that we see ourselves as vital members of the Armed Forces of the United States. It is just as important for members of our sister services to have the same view. Your interaction with the other services, through the organizations I've mentioned as well as through normal operations, will help build a bond and strengthen the Coast Guard's role as the fifth armed force. When the opportunity arises to interact with other Reserve component members, make the most of it.

"This month's Reservist highlights the National Guard and Reserve components from our four sister services. Although each component operates independently, we have a great deal in common."





The Guard & Reserve Components Family



Learning More About Our Six "Sibling" Components

Before the Revolutionary War, the militia provided America's sole source of defense. Later, during the Revolution, militiamen fought in every battle, providing support to the Continental Army. Motivated primarily by a strong sense of patriotism, these early National Guardsmen began the tradition of military service that reflected a basic attitude of all free people.

Since the colonial era, citizen-soldiers / sailors / airmen have made significant contributions to the national defense and have served in every major conflict involving the United States. This tradition has served the nation well. In peacetime, Americans have historically been unwilling to finance a large standing active military force. Major conflicts have been fought by an Active force nucleus substantially augmented by trained and experienced individuals and units from mobilized Reserve forces, around which volunteers and conscripts could be formed into effective military members.

Over the years, the organized militia — the National Guard — and the federal Reserve components became an integral part of community life. The militia meeting halls and Reserve centers of many towns became the center of not only military, but also civic and social activities. Following World War II, leaders in American business began encouraging employees to participate in National Guard and Reserve activities as citizen-soldiers. Employer support has grown substantially during this century and it continues today.

The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 brought together many of the existing laws related to the Reserve components, and it established in greater detail the composition, responsibilities and regulation of the Reserve forces. It also provided that each of the seven Reserve components would have a Ready Reserve, a Standby Reserve and a Retired Reserve.

Although the manpower of the Ready Reserve now comprises over one-third (35 percent) of the total military force of the United States, Reserve forces, with their high percentage of part-time manning and lower peacetime operating tempo, are relatively less expensive than Active forces and only represent approximately eight percent of the total budget.

Since the early 1970s, there has been a dramatic increase in the nation's reliance on Reserve component forces to fill peacetime and combat operational responsibilities. In fact, by the end of the Persian Gulf War, nearly 250,000 reservists had been called to active duty. As a vital partner of the Total Force, reservists are a reflection of society, centered on enduring values and core competencies. Reservists willingly sacrifice to perform service on their Nation's behalf. As in the past, they form the vital link between the government, the Armed Forces and the people. The citizen-soldier / sailor / airman is, in the final analysis, the glue that holds the nation together in time of crisis.





Air Force Reserve

As a result of the Air Force attaining separate status in September 1947, the U.S. Air Force Reserve (USAFR) was created on April 14, 1948. Two years earlier, in 1946, 430,000 veterans accepted appointment or enlistment into the Army Air Forces Reserve. They received no pay or benefits.

The Air Force Reserve supports the Air Force mission to defend the United States through control and exploitation of air and space by providing Global Reach and Global Power to America. The Air Force Reserve, though it plays an integral role in the day-to-day mission of the Air Force, is also one held in reserve for possible war or contingency operations. Equipped with the same aircraft as the Active force and trained to the same standards, Air Force Reserve units can respond anywhere in the world in 72 hours, fully trained and combat ready.

More than 60,000 unit-assigned reservists are assigned to 62 flying squadrons and more than 620 support units. More than 12,000 individual mobilization augmenters support mobility augmentation requirements at active duty units around the world. The USAFR is equipped with nearly 500 modern, mission-ready aircraft including several models of the C-130, and C-141s, C-5s, KC-10s, KC-135s, HH-60s, A/OA-10s, F-16s and B-52s.

Nearly all Air Force Reservists have prior military service and bring a wealth of valuable experience and training to their units. These highly motivated, patriotic citizen-airmen are volunteers who feel strongly about their nation. Experienced flight crews fly the same aircraft and missions as the Active Air Force and can operate effectively as a unit or be integrated seamlessly into active duty units.

In addition to the Reserve flying mission, more than 620 mission-support units provide a wide range of services including medical and aeromedical evacuation, aerial port operations, civil engineering, security police, intelligence, communication, mobility

support, logistics, transportation support and a number of others.

The Air Force Reserve Associate Program is unique. The associate program pairs a Reserve unit with an Active Air Force unit to share active duty aircraft and equipment. It currently provides trained aircrews and maintenance personnel for

some 300 active-duty aircraft and a space operations unit in Colorado. The result is a more cost-effective way to meet increasing mission requirements. Associate crews fly and maintain C-5 Galaxies, C-17 Globemaster IIIs, C-141 Starlifters, C-9 Nightingales, KC-10 Extenders, and KC-135 Stratotankers.

Some 12,000 individual mobilization augmentees are assigned to active duty units in specific wartime positions and train on an individual basis. Their mission is to augment active duty manning by filling wartime surge requirements.

About 75,000 Air Force Reservists are part of the Individual Ready Reserve. Another 11,500 reservists serve in the Standby Reserve. They are reservists whose civilian jobs are considered key to national defense, or who have a temporary disability or personal hardship. They do not participate and are not paid.

The Air Force Reserve is structured the same as the Air Force. It is made up of a Headquarters USAF element, two field operating agencies (Headquarters Air Force Reserve and the Air Reserve Personnel Center), and three numbered air forces (4th, 10th, and 22nd Air Forces).

Within the last five years, USAFR has assumed sole responsibility for the weather reconnaissance mission and space shuttle launch support, activated two C-17 squadrons, a space operations squadron, a B-52 squadron, and a KC-135 associate unit.

And the future for the USAFR looks even busier. Consider, for example, that between 1953 and 1990, the USAFR participated in 10 contingency operations. But between 1991 and 1995, the Reserve supported 30 contingency or humanitarian support missions.

USAFR's Early Origins

The National Defense Act of 1916 authorized 296 officers and 2,000 enlisted men to serve in the Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps. During World War I, the First Aero Reserve Squadron was formed in New York State. It was mobilized in 1917 and sent overseas to France. After World War I, there were two decades of austere budgets and manning limitations. During this time, the Army Air Corps used reservists not charged against manpower ceiling to "keep 'em flying." At the start of World War II, about 1,500 Reserve pilots helped the Army Air Corps during the critical days following Pearl Harbor.

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Air National Guard



The National Guard's involvement in aviation began in August 1908 when members of the First Company, Signal Corps, New York National Guard organized an aeronautical corps to learn ballooning. It was not until 1915, however, that the 1st Aero Company of New York became the first real National Guard aviation unit. A year later, the First Aero Company, along with the rest of the National Guard was ordered to active duty. It trained in New York while the rest of the Guard patrolled the Mexican border.

The 120th Fighter Squadron of Colorado was the first ANG unit to receive Federal recognition on June 30, 1946. Shortly thereafter, coincident with the establishment of the Department of the Air Force, the Air National Guard (ANG) was officially established on Sept. 18, 1947.

Since its establishment, the ANG has been involved in almost every U.S. war and contingency. During the Persian Gulf War, over 12,000 ANG members served. ANG units in peacetime are commanded by their state/territorial Governors. When on Federal active duty, the units are assigned to gaining Air Force Commands. Upon mobilization, they are immediately deployable to support Air Force requirements.

The ANG's federal mission is to maintain properly trained and equipped units to be available for prompt mobilization for war, national emergency or as otherwise needed. In accordance with the National Military Strategy of the United States, the Air National Guard will continue to serve this country as an integral part of the first line of defense. The state mission is to provide trained and disciplined forces for domestic emergencies or as otherwise directed by state law.

The ANG constitutes a significant percentage of the Air Force structure with approximately 112,500 members and 1,234 aircraft organized into 88 wing headquarters, 100 flying squadrons and 1,614 mission support units. The ANG is organized in accordance with the Air Force objective wing concept. This structure

allows the ANG to train the way the Air Force fights and incorporates wartime structure during contingencies. The ANG plays an equally significant role in support of the Active Air Force, providing about 34 percent of its total force structure.

The ANG now maintains almost half of the Air Force capability in tactical airlift, combat communications, aeromedical evacuation and aerial refueling. The entire U.S. air defense interceptor mission is flown by the ANG. During 1994 and 1995, the ANG also initiated operations in strategic bombers, intelligence and space support.

As a by-product of its primary mission of training for mobilization, the ANG performs peacetime missions compatible with training and mobilization readiness requirements. The Air Force increasingly relies on the ANG for support during peacetime contingency operations. During 1994 and 1995, volunteers from units around the nation augmented active duty units in Bosnia, Somalia, Iraq, Turkey and South America.

Since 1988, almost all ANG units have experienced some form of equipment upgrade or conversion. The ANG has completed its conversion from older, almost obsolete aircraft such as the A-7, F-

4C/D/E, and OA37 to the much more capable F-16, F-15 and A-10 aircraft. Other initiatives include the ANG's new role in the strategic bomber mission with conventionally equipped B-1s and a Combat Communications unit conversion to a Space Support role in mobile ground systems operations.

As the information age continues to advance, the ability to communicate effectively and rapidly across great distances becomes an even greater military requirement. With a program called CyberGuard, the ANG hopes to lead the way in military communications in the 21st century. All ANG locations are being fitted with fiber-optic cabling, and with base-wide/Guard-wide networking capabilities. This will allow the

ANG to take full advantage of Air Force and Department of Defense distance-learning initiatives, communications upgrades and other enhancements.



Members of the 38th Aviation Brigade, Indiana Air National Guard pause at CG Air Station Savannah, Ga. during the 1996 Summer Olympics. Behind them is an OH-58, used by ANG during the Olympics for air security.

Photo by PA1 E.J. Krauska, USCGR

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Army National Guard

Today's dual state-Federal National Guard has its origins in explicit provisions of the U.S. Constitution, including the Bill of Rights.

Throughout our nation's history, the Guard has been an integral component of the defense and domestic emergency-response networks of the states and the United States.

By virtue of their intertwined constitutional, statutory, and military responsibilities, the National Guard and the Active Army are closely linked; yet the Army National Guard (ARNG) remains partly independent as well. The Guard's unique status is exemplified by the fact that Guard members, unlike their counterparts in the Active Army or Army Reserve, take an oath both to the United States Constitution and to their state constitution.

During the Persian Gulf War, 62,411 Army Guard personnel, in 398 units, were mobilized. Equally important, however, is the Guard's role in domestic affairs under the command of the Governors. Because the Guard is the only military force immediately available to a Governor, it plays a vital role in responding to natural disasters, civil disorders and other emergencies.

The Guard can also be called into federal service when necessary to ensure protection to citizens under the laws of the United States. The National Guard Bureau (NGB) administers the federal functions of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard. The NGB is a joint bureau of the Departments of the Army and Air Force, functioning both in a staff and operating capacity for each component. The NGB develops, coordinates and administers the National Guard's federal policies, plans and programs.

By Fiscal Year 1998, the ARNG is expected to have 405,000 force structure spaces and 367,000 soldiers, downsized from early in the 1990s. By 1999, the ARNG will stabilize its balanced land force of combat, combat support and combat service support units. The Guard will have the capability to perform

its federal mission across a wide spectrum extending from early deployment during major regional contingencies, to peace enforcement, peace keeping and humanitarian assistance.

The current force structure plan includes 186 early deploying Force Support Package units, 15 early deploying "enhanced readiness" combat brigades (including one armored cavalry regiment), two Special Forces Groups, and eight fully structured combat divisions, two separate brigades and a scout group, in Alaska, in strategic reserve, as well as other support forces and a mobilization/training base.

The ARNG continues to modernize, which includes the Army's Aviation Restructure Initiative and the ARNG's ground forces. ARNG's inventory includes over 1,707 M1 tanks, 1,210 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, and 141 Multiple Launch Rocket Systems. Army Guard units have also received additional M-198 howitzers, Avenger air defense system, Heavy Expandable Mobility Tactical Trucks and Commercial Utility Cargo Vehicles.

The Army National Guard operates over 3,300 owned and 141 leased armories in 2,700 communities throughout the 50 states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the District of Columbia. In addition, the ARNG supports the operation and maintenance of over 15,000 federal training, aviation, and logistical facilities located through-

out the nation. These facilities support the administration and training of troops and shelter assigned equipment, aircraft, and maintenance personnel.

The National Guard is ideally equipped to assist civil authorities in a wide variety of missions such as disaster assistance, environmental assistance, law enforcement support and community assistance. Major disasters to which the National Guard provided emergency assistance recently include Hurricanes Erin and Marilyn, floods in Missouri and California, and the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

Meanwhile, the federal role of the National Guard supports U.S. military objectives by providing a trained and equipped force prepared for immediate mobilization.

National Guard's Origins

The National Guard predates the founding of our nation and a national military by almost a century and a half. America's first permanent militia regiments, among the oldest continuing units in history, were organized by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636. Since that time, the Guard has participated in every U.S. conflict from the Pequot War of 1637 to Operation Desert Storm in 1991. The term "National Guard" was first used by a militia unit to honor the Marquis de Lafayette on his visit to New York in 1824. President George Washington holds the distinction of being the first of 18 former members of the militia or National Guard to later become President of the United States. National Guard became the official name with the passage of the National Defense Act of 1916.

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Army Reserve



The modern U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) began with 364 officers when the Medical Reserve Corps was established on April 23, 1908. From 1908 through World War I, the USAR primarily consisted of individual officers. After World War I, the USAR consisted of 26 divisions, all lacking personnel and equipment. As a result, call ups in the early stages of World War II were of individual reservists and not units. The U.S. Army ended World War II with a total of 89 combat divisions on active duty. By 1946, the force structure had been reduced to 63 divisions: 10 Active, 27 National Guard and 26 Army Reserve. Since 1917, large numbers of Army Reservists have been involved in major conflicts including WWI, 160,000; WWII over 200,000; Korean War, 244,000; Berlin Crisis, 40,000; Vietnam War, 5,181 mobilized, 3,500 deployed; Persian Gulf War, 85,276.

Today's Army Reserve provides trained units and qualified individuals who are available for active duty in the Army in time of war or national emergency and at such other times as the national security requires. Although only 20 percent of the total Army structure, the USAR provides 43 percent of the Army's total CS/CSS support. This comprises 30 percent of the Combat Support and 45 percent of the Combat Service Support. During Fiscal Year 1997 the USAR end strength was expected to be around 215,000.

There are three main elements to the U.S. Army Reserve: The Office of the Chief, Army Reserve (OCAR), located at the Pentagon; the United States Army Reserve Command (USARC), established in 1991 and located in Atlanta, Ga.; and a field operating agency, the Army Reserve Personnel Center, located in St. Louis, Mo.

Training is the highest priority for the USAR. The training focus of the USAR is to support future wars by mobilizing and deploying cohesive, intact units, trained to a "One Army" standard, in a timely manner.

The USAR "first to fight" units have been reshaped from the Contingency Force

Pool program to the Force Support Package (FSP). The FSP provides CG/CSS units for early deployment. Overseas Deployment Training continues to be a valuable training tool for the USAR. Annually, thousands of USAR troops are deployed worldwide to conduct mission training, while simultaneously playing a crucial role in nation assistance.

The USAR has assumed an additional share of the Army's sustainment and training mission in the continental U.S. The new Total Army School System relies on the USAR for teaching

Officer Education, Combat Support and Combat Service Support and Health Service programs. The USAR Division's Institutional Training (DIVIT) program has assumed a greater role in supporting Initial Entry Training, offsetting Active component infrastructure. DIVIT is also providing support to the U.S. Military Academy and Reserve Officer Training Corps.

The USAR continues to provide a substantial portion of the combat support and combat service support to enable the Army to respond to two nearly simultaneous major regional contingencies. The USAR will also assume an additional share of the Army's sustainment and training

missions in the continental U.S.

The USAR's capability in its primary support role is further enhanced by soldiers possessing the experience and unique skills not found in the other components. These Ready Reserve soldiers serve in a number of categories: Troops Program Units, Individual Mobilization Augmentees, Individual Ready Reservists and Retired Reservists.

As the Army is reshaped, so is the USAR. The foundation that supports the Army Reserve has been clearly articulated by the Army's senior leadership. This foundation is comprised of six imperatives that, when properly resourced and balanced, coalesce to provide a trained and ready force. These imperatives are: quality soldiers, competent leaders, training, modern equipment,

force mix (heavy, light and special operations forces), and doctrine (forward-looking to accommodate joint, coalition operations taking full advantage of high-technology capabilities).



A joint military color guard welcomes home Persian Gulf War POWs at Andrews AFB March 10, 1991. The Army flag is always first behind the American flag as the Army was the first organized American military component in 1775.

Photo by PA1 E.J. Kruska, USCGR

**Chief, Army Reserve
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Marine Corps Reserve

Today, the Marine Corps Selected Reserve numbers around 41,000 and contributes 26 percent of the force structure and 36 percent of the trained manpower in the Total Force Marine Corps.

The mission of the Marine Corps Reserve is to augment and reinforce the active force seamlessly by providing qualified units and individuals in time of war or other national emergency. In the augmentation role, the Marine Corps Reserve provides trained and equipped units, detachments or individuals to active commands to bring their force structure to the level required for war or other national emergency. In the reinforcing role, the Marine Corps Reserve provides similar assets to provide depth, replacements or capabilities not readily available in the Active force.

In Marine Corps boot camp, recruit platoons are comprised of both Active and Reserve component recruits and each must meet the same high standards. Throughout their careers, both regular and Selected Reservists must maintain the same high level of proficiency in both individual Marine and military occupational skills. Virtually all Selected Reserve officers have at least three years of active duty experience.

Marines of all ranks participate in formal military schools lasting from two weeks to nine months, correspondence courses, unit military education programs, group discussions and self study. Fundamental training objectives are based upon the Marine Corps Combat Readiness Evaluation System which evaluates certain tasks. Reservists train to the same standards.

In preparation for warfighting, the Marine Corps Reserve participates in numerous training exercises. As part of the Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF), some units participate in the two Reserve Combined Arms Exercises (CAX) held annually at the Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center in Twentynine Palms, Calif. Reserve units also participate in amphibious training at Camp Pendleton, Calif. and Camp Lejeune, N.C., jungle

training at Fort Sherman in Panama, and mountain warfare/cold weather training at the Marine Corps Mountain Training Center in Bridgeport, Calif.

The majority of the Selected Marine Corps Reserve is resi-

dent in the warfighting units of Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES), headquartered in New Orleans, La. Major Subordinate Commands (MSC) of MARFORRES are the 4th Marine Division, 4th Marine Aircraft Wing and 4th Force Service Support Group. The MCR Support Command, though not a warfighting command, is also a MARFORRES MSC. MARFORRES warfighting assets, based in the U.S., include one communications battalion, two force reconnaissance companies, three air-naval gunfire liaison companies, two civil affairs groups, and various intelligence collection analysis units.

The Marine Corps Reserve Support Command in Kansas City, Mo. administers and prepares Marine Corps manpower for mobilization. There are two Marine Expeditionary Force Augmentation Command Elements, one at Camp Pendleton, the other at Camp Lejeune.

Selected Marine Corps Reserve units of the MARFORRES are equipped to the same level as active force units.

Equipping the Active and Reserve forces

equally is an additional important element in achieving seamless integration.

The principal advisor to the Commandant of the Marine Corps concerning Reserve matters is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. Overseeing the daily activities of the Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (HQAMC), Reserve Affairs Division, is the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower and Reserve Affairs for Reserve Affairs.

On July 1, 1995, the Commandant of the Marine Corps published planning guidance providing a common vision to take the Total Force Marine Corps into the 21st century. The goal is to prepare Marine Corps operating forces, along with Navy fleets, to project power from the sea and be ready to fight and win in any situation.

USMCR History

The Marine Corps Reserve has served our nation since 1916. Activated in 1917 for World War I, the Marine Corps Reserve consisted of three officers and 32 enlisted men. After World War I, this component was slated for disestablishment but survived due to the forward-looking efforts of a few. During World War II, the USMCR participated in every campaign from Wake Island to Okinawa. Over 85,000 Marine Corps Reservists served on active duty during the Korean War. Though many individual Marine Reservists volunteered for active duty and served in Vietnam, no mobilization of the Marine Reserve occurred during the Vietnam War. For the Persian Gulf War, about 31,000 Marine Reservists were mobilized.

**Deputy Chief of Staff for
Manpower & Reserve Affairs
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Naval Reserve



Thomas Jefferson suggested creation of a national naval militia as early as 1805. At about the same time, various states established their own Naval Militias or similar "citizen-sailor" organizations. Some of these units augmented the Navy during the Civil War. In May 1888, Massachusetts established a naval battalion within the state militia and 16 other states followed suit by 1897. These proved valuable during the Spanish-American War as the militia furnished 4,216 men to the Navy. However, it was not until March 1915 that Congress formally established a "Federal Naval Reserve," the forerunner of today's Naval Reserve.

The mission of the U.S. Naval Reserve (USNR) is to provide trained units and qualified personnel available for active duty in time of war or national emergency and at such other times as the national security requires. Today, the Naval Reserve, in cooperation with Fleet Commanders, participates in many peacetime duties including forward presence operations.

Contributions of the USNR in conflicts during this century have been significant. Four out of five persons who served in the Navy in World War II were reservists, including former President George Bush, who was a Naval Reserve pilot.

As of Sept. 30, 1995, with the recent force draw down nearly complete, there were 483,557 members of the Naval Reserve, including 100,710 in the Selected Reserve.

Members of the SELRES serve in either commissioned units or augmentation units.

As of Oct. 1, 1995, commissioned units of the Naval Reserve included 20 vessels, 90 units/battalions under the Shore and Support Forces, and aircraft squadrons. The remaining 70 percent of

the Selected Reserve includes over 1,822 augmentation units. These units consist of professionals in more than 30 fields, including intelligence, medicine and law and providing personnel for virtually every type of Active Navy organization. Naval Reservists accounted for 100 percent of four types of units when examining USNR contributions to the Total Navy. These four types included: Adversary Squadrons (U.S. based), Naval Embarked Advisory Team (NEAT), Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare Units and Intra theater Airlift (U.S. based).

The Naval Reserve command structure is headed by a rear admiral, either Active or Reserve, who serves as Director of Naval Reserve and Commander, Naval Reserve Force.

This officer also holds the title of Chief of Naval Reserve. Based in Washington, D.C., this officer also serves as principal advisor to the Chief of Naval Operations on matters of policy, plans, programming and budgeting for the USNR.

Commander, Naval Reserve Force, is a field command headquartered in New Orleans, La. This command is responsible for the operations, training, administration, and readiness of Naval reservists. Two subordinate commands are also located

in New Orleans. The Commander, Naval Surface Reserve Force and the Commander, Naval Air Reserve Force are commanded by Full-time Support (FTS) Reserve flag officers.

The goal of the Navy's Total Force policy is complete integration of the Active, Reserve, and civilian components into an effective fighting force capable of responding across the spectrum of conflict. The Navy is reshaping and fine tuning the force structure and functions of the Naval Reserve through on-going force studies and threat assessments.



Photo by PA1 E.J. Kruska, USCGR

Naval Reservists with Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare Unit 211 from Charlotte, N.C. perform shore watch on the beach at Tybee Island, Ga. during the 1996 Summer Olympics.

**Director, Naval Reserve
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Washington, D.C. 20350-2000
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Team Coast Guard and the Reserve Program

Seventh in a Series

By Individual Rating Force Managers
COAST GUARD HEADQUARTERS

Enlisted Rating Reviews:
MK, DC, TC

We continue with our year-long series and also with the enlisted rating reviews.

This month focuses on the MK, DC and TC ratings.

Machinery Technician (MK)

First let me introduce myself. I am CWO4 Taylor and I have been at the position for less than a year. Therefore, I have had little or no contact with most of you. I hope this will change after you read this article.

There is a lot happening in the MK world these days. Production delivery has started on the 47-foot MLB. WLB's and WLM's are coming on-line. The contract has been awarded for the new 87-foot Coastal Patrol Boat and do not forget the CGC Healy. Along with these new cutters come new equipment and technology that we, as MKs, will be challenged to maintain. To keep these cutters "mission ready" will be a challenge for all, from the cutter EO/EPO all the way down to deck-plate level. Training is the key word for making this happen.

It is our job here at Headquarters to make this training available. This is accomplished through either RTC Yorktown (tew) or through the use of factory schools. We are currently working with the 47-foot WLB contractor in the evaluation of training that will be provided to delivery crews while training requirements for other new cutter systems are being evaluated.

Another area of training that I am sure concerns everyone is the MK Performance Qualifications for Advancement. Yes, you're

right; we did just have Change 9 published in August of 1995. Why another change? After review of the proposed curriculum for the MK "A" course, we felt we really did not know what the average MK did. So, at our request, RTC Yorktown Performance Technology Center held another rating review. MKs from different units were personally interviewed to find out what they did for a living.

From this review we found that many of the present performance qualifications were either never done or done so few times that training was not necessary. The result is a more streamlined performance qualification. RTC Yorktown (tew) has been tasked to develop a new MK "A" course using the new performance qualifications.

As you may know, advancements have been so active this past year that predicting the cut off has been next to

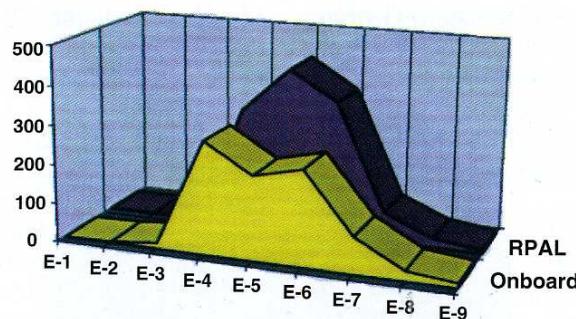
impossible. We expect this trend to hold at least through FY97. Advancements for reservists should be faster than average up through MK1. In fact, E-4 through E-6 are wide open! Unfortunately, not nearly enough people took the exam...so get out there and get qualified, take the SWE, and get advanced!

Please feel free to call me at any time. I am here to discuss any issue that concerns you. My office hours are from 0630-1600.

— CW04 Charles W. Taylor
Commandant (G-SRF)
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E-mail: ctaylor@comdt.uscg.mil

MK Onboard vs. RPAL Billets

| Rank | E1 | E-2 | E-3 | E-4 | E-5 | E-6 | E-7 | E-8 | E-9 | Total |
|---------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Onboard | 0 | 2 | 14 | 287 | 214 | 243 | 93 | 25 | 12 | 890 |
| RPAL | — | — | — | 308 | 423 | 349 | 76 | 24 | 8 | 1,188 |



Figures current as of press time
Source: Commandant (G-WTR-1)

Damage Controlman (DC)

Although I've been in the Coast Guard a little over 20 years, I'm still fairly new as the DC Rating Manager, and am still learning what I can do for reservists. I believe in the Reserve Program and I think we have some of the best people in it. In fact, reservists helped me survive my last unit so now I'd like to return the favor and support you folks.

So what's happening in the DC rating? If you haven't taken a third-class correspondence course recently, then you should do so immediately. Check your course edition with your yeoman to see if you have the current edition. The course was updated in the early part of 1995 and contains much more information than previous editions. The DC1 and DC2 courses are in need of updating and work is underway on those two courses now.

One important DC item is that the DC NAVEDTRA publications are being eliminated as reference materials for the DC rating for the May 1998 active duty SWE and the October 1998 Reserve SWE. A review of these publications indicated very little information useful for Coast Guard DCs, and they were becoming extremely difficult to procure from the Navy. Two new commercial references have replaced the old and are listed below. Units are authorized to purchase these books. Make sure they know it is a government purchase for tax exemption:

■ *Carpentry and Building Construction* (ISBN number 002-838-699X), McGraw Hill Glenco Div., P.O. Box 543, Blacklack, OH 43004. 1-800-334-7344. Price \$39.99 each.

■ *Modern Welding* (Text number 330-1), Goodheart-Wilcox Co., 18604 W. Creek Drive, Tinley Park, IL 60477, 1-800-323-0440. Price \$34.35 each.

I plan on taking a good look at the DC Reserve manpower structure, so if you have any input, now is an ideal time to step forward and let your concerns be known. From past experiences, I know that you folks have no problem speaking your mind! Hope you all have a good career and keep those hammers pounding!

— DCCM Paul E. Wanex
Commandant (G-SRF)

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Telecommunications Specialist (TC)

The Telecommunications Specialist (TC) rating has seen some major changes occur in the last five years. Since my tour in Headquarters began in 1991, I am proud to say that I have been involved in the evolution of our world of work from punching out code on a keyer (Morse code) to maintaining workstations for the telecommunications systems.

Even with the progress we have made, there is still a lot to do. Technology keeps outpacing our efforts. When we began the reengineering of the rating in 1992, we attempted to capture our tasking as communicators. For the most part, we did just that. As you know, on Oct. 1, 1994, the old RM (Radioman) rating became TC to more accurately reflect the job of the rating (the rating symbol did not change, however).

However initiatives such as COMMSYS 2000 and the upcoming Defense Message System (DMS) project are two examples of changes in the systems that do not require the hands-on process for which we TCs were once needed. So we have to look at other avenues to pursue that relates to our world of work. I believe this means we have to cross the boundaries that we stated in our scope of work ensuring communications from keyboard to keyboard and becoming active in the networking and cabling of the systems.

I am planning to conduct a performance qualifications review sometime this summer. As I did in 1993, I intend to invite a reservist to be part of the group and will be soliciting for members when more details have been worked out. I anticipate a revision to the quals will be completed late this year or early 1998. This would mean the next change would affect servicewide exams no sooner than 1999, so don't panic.

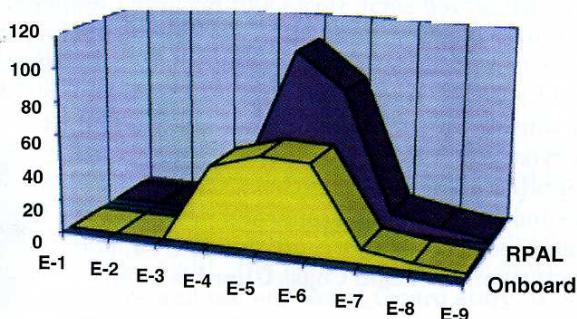
I look forward to working with TC reservists across the nation. If you have ideas, suggestions or comments, please feel free to contact me at the numbers listed below.

— TCCM Tom Hanly
Commandant (G-SRF)

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DC Onboard vs. RPAL Billets

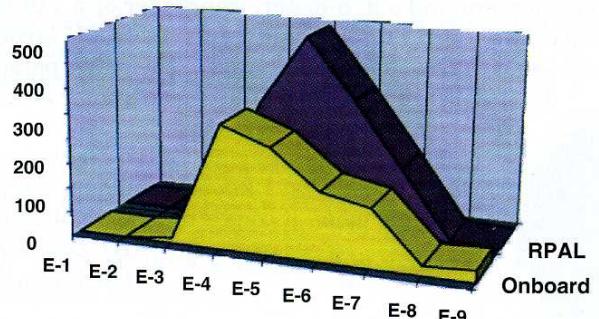
| Rank | E1 | E-2 | E-3 | E-4 | E-5 | E-6 | E-7 | E-8 | E-9 | Total |
|---------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Onboard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 57 | 56 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 178 |
| RPAL | — | — | — | 35 | 106 | 84 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 244 |



Figures current as of press time
Source: Commandant (G-WTR-1)

TC Onboard vs. RPAL Billets

| Rank | E1 | E-2 | E-3 | E-4 | E-5 | E-6 | E-7 | E-8 | E-9 | Total |
|---------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Onboard | 0 | 0 | 2 | 50 | 43 | 28 | 24 | 4 | 5 | 154 |
| RPAL | — | — | — | 49 | 78 | 54 | 28 | 1 | 0 | 210 |



Figures current as of press time
Source: Commandant (G-WTR-1)

Integration Roundtable is a new section in *The Reservist* this month. It will serve as a forum for various issues that have arisen since integration in either letter-response or point-counterpoint type format. We begin with a letter from LT Dave Teska, concerned about opportunities for career development and command opportunities for reserve officers since *Integration*. The response is by CAPT Doug Clapp, who authored an article on senior reservists' career development in the November issue. Some of the letters that will appear here have been pulled from our normal letters section so that a longer, more detailed response can be given.

This is in regard to CAPT Clapp's article, *Team Coast Guard and the Reserve Program* (Part IV) that addressed career paths for senior reservists (November 1996 *Reservist*). I was glad to see this topic finally addressed.

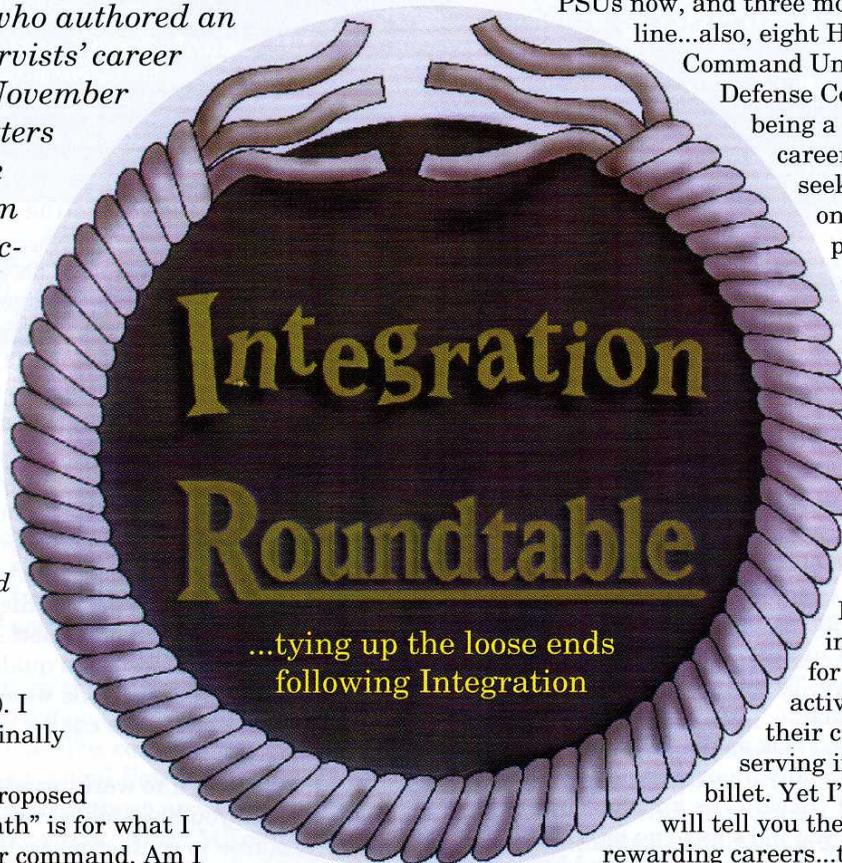
My concern about the proposed "Reserve Officer Career Path" is for what I don't see — opportunity for command. Am I missing something besides command of PSUs? It seems that the type of person drawn to the military and specifically, the officer corps, does so for a variety of personal motivational reasons: decision making, center of the action, ability to influence events and leadership. I can only compare this to my experience in the Army where I spent over five years. I left before I had command but the opportunity was always there down the road.

I believe command and leadership are big reasons why people enter the Coast Guard (Active or Reserve). The chance to command a 378-footer, icebreaker or a 110-footer, Group or MSO is pretty enticing. In its Team CG structure, I don't see how this is going to happen. Speaking personally, it appears that opportunities for junior officers are especially dismal.

Nevertheless, I am glad CAPT Clapp wrote the article. At least I know someone is thinking long-range when it comes to reserve officers.

—LT David Teska
Lawrence, Kan.

LT Dave Teska



Thanks for writing & articulating so well the issue of reduced IDPL officer command opportunity. I know your concern is shared by many and that there remains a feeling of disappointment at the loss of so many Reserve unit command slots.

Let me offer a few thoughts to consider, which might not reduce your sense of loss, but will hopefully help to put this change into perspective as you consider your career options in the Coast Guard Reserve.

■ **First:** Meaningful, challenging command opportunities remain available to IDPL officers. There are three PSUs now, and three more are coming on line...also, eight Harbor Defense Command Units and two Harbor Defense Command Groups. If being a commanding officer is a career priority, I recommend seeking early assignment to one of these units, with periodic return to related defense mission jobs at PSUs/HDCUs over your career. Building a record of experience and excellence in these units (with some general service rotation tours) will make you competitive for future command.

■ **Second:** The IDPL is not alone in facing limited opportunities for command. A majority of active duty officers complete their careers without ever serving in a commanding officer billet. Yet I'll wager most of them will tell you they still had highly rewarding careers...that's why they stayed in the Coast Guard. Command is perhaps the ideal embodiment of the concept of leadership, but leadership opportunities abound wherever the Coast Guard is performing its missions...in every job, at every level of the organization. In fact, I believe the officer assignment options under Team Coast Guard offer more, not less, challenge and opportunity to develop & exercise leadership skills than we had with the former Reserve Unit administrative command structure.

■ **Third:** While our former Reserve organizational structure served some very valid Reserve Component needs over our first half century of existence, the public simply can no longer afford the parallel command structure of a Coast Guard force "in reserve," training and waiting for the call. We must all (active duty, reservist, civilian, auxiliaryist) contribute as an integrated team to deliver Coast Guard services today, while also preparing for future surge needs. The single command and support structure under Team Coast Guard is a far

CAPT Doug Clapp



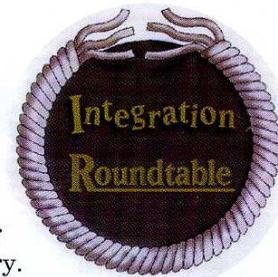
more efficient way of meeting the realities of today's return-on-investment-driven budget environment. That's a fact we may regret for one reason or another, but one we must live with.

Again, thanks for taking time to write about your Reserve Officer career path concerns...we're trying to do what's best for the Coast Guard, and the taxpayer, while trying to look out for our Reserve members as well. Balancing all those interests is not always easy. The chart that ran with my article in November is but a starting

point in a long process of evolution. With constructive dialog from concerned Reserve officers like you as well as from our active unit "customers" as well, I believe we'll be able to fashion challenging, rewarding, valuable career paths for the Reserve of the next century.

— CAPT Douglas A. Clapp

Chief, Reserve Policy & Programs Division (G-WTR-1)



Reservists have come of age

By QMC Thomas Rau, USCGR

CGC ACACIA, CHARLEVOIX, MICH. (GROUP GRAND HAVEN, MICH.)

Can regulars exist without reservists? Not long ago, I would have said, absolutely yes! But times are changing and, at last, attitudes. Once considered steerage by some, reservists are now on the bridge sharing the helm.

Take BM1 Todd Reed, a reserve MLB coxswain at Station Ludington, Mich. The Command shipped the regular duty section coxswain off to the Law Enforcement school for five weeks this past October. That left a huge operational hole for the XPO and OinC to fill. Without Reed (who, by the way was the 1988 NERA CG Outstanding Enlisted Reservist), station management faced serving two masters: running the station and standing duty. On top of those loads, family responsibilities loomed. How many masters can one serve?

And why would Reed — a college-level professor and professional photographer — step up to the plate and juggle his own hectic world with Station Ludington? Because, number one, he is qualified, and number two, he's committed. I believe commitment is the driving force that makes weekend warriors conquistadors. And only conquistadors will survive government downsizing.

In this age of fiscal frugality, reservists can at last consider themselves a front-line defense, not the refuse of a Cold War melt down; especially now that the Active and Reserve components have been integrated. What could be more satisfying than to stand up to the plate as a pinch hitter and knock the ball out?

With the Coast Guard's reality-packed agenda, the opportunity has never been greater. And reservists should not be abashed but immensely proud and challenged by their front-line role. I sure am.

Several years ago, while attending the Officer-in-Charge school at Petaluma, Calif., the instructor requested we introduce ourselves and tell our Coast Guard story. In a

class of 35, there were three reservists. Of course, my first reaction was defensive. What am I going to tell this class full of regulars?

Try the truth.

And so, I stood and told the class that I'm a reservist who: qualified as an underway OOD aboard an 82-foot WPB; qualified as a boarding officer; qualified as a 41-foot UTB coxswain; and qualified as a 378 QMOW. Then, I asked if they were familiar with the Group and Stations *Communication Watchstander Qualification Guide*, COMDTINST 16120.7, used Coast Guard wide to qualify radio watchstanders. Heads nodded. I co-wrote it with one of their warrant officers.

I further told them my sole purpose as a reservist was to support their full-time efforts. After class, several regulars told me how much they appreciated where I was coming from, and how much they appreciated the reservists that augmented their units. And, of course, from others I heard the coffee and donuts, T.V. couch-potato lost weekend

stories which made my ears burn. If I heard those same stories today, I would be flabbergasted. For the opportunities for reservists to contribute have never been greater nor more demanding, nor more satisfying.

There is one absolute thing I've learned over 22 years in the Coast Guard Reserve that holds more true now than ever: despite what attitude regulars or whomever might suggest, if reservists go to work and put their shoulder to the wheel, regulars can't wait to see them again. For certain, the age of being a reservist is over, but at last, reservists have come of age.

“For certain, the age of being a reservist is over, but at last, reservists have come of age.”

Last summer, QMC Rau was presented with a Letter of Commendation by the Commandant at the CG Festival for his column, "Boat Smart." His columns are published regularly in 9th District newspapers.



Retirement Po

New statements summarize your career, easy to read

By LT David L. Teska, USCGR
COAST GUARD PAY & PERSONNEL CENTER

There's an old saying in the military — whatever you do, don't ever mess with somebody's pay. For reservists, that axiom means the total number of retirement points earned after 20 good years of service and translates into a pension at age 60.

Pay and Personnel Center (PPC)* in Topeka, Kan. established a five-person Reserve Point Process (RPP) team in April 1996. The RPP team assumed responsibility from Headquarters for verifying and updating the point statements of approximately 15,000 reservists. CWO2 Rich Bure, RPP team leader, said their mission is a simple one — to make sure all reservists receive credit for their time in the service. As its first project, the team corrected the points totals for 1,200 reservists mobilized for Operation Desert Storm.

Bure said RPP has been sending out a new Retirement Point Statement (see reduced sample below), developed in concert with Headquarters, to every reservist three months after their anniversary year date and asked that they verify the following information: anniversary date, total points for each year, total years of satisfactory service and total points earned. The member must reply back to RPP with documentation to support any discrepancies found. RPP then researches the member's claim and, if appropriate, will update the member's record and reissue a new statement. To receive a pension at age 60, a reservist must complete 20 years of service. For a year of service to count toward retirement, the member must have a minimum of 50 points.

From April to December 1996, Bure said RPP sent out approximately 4,200 point statements; a mass mailing of the remaining statements started in January and should be completed by March. So far, Bure said the RPP team has received about 10 percent back for correction. Because many reservists' careers reflect active duty, reserve and time

in other branches of the service, his team relies heavily on members verifying the data on their statement and providing appropriate documentation if they find an error.

YN2 Jan Fults, a reservist with MSO St. Louis, has been with RPP since the beginning and is one of four in RPP that researches point statements. She said a common problem the team sees is incomplete supporting documents such as unsigned and unendorsed ADT/SADT orders and a basic misunderstanding of the regulations that dictate how periods of active duty are applied to a member's

Sample of CG-4175A Annual Retirement Point Statement

U. S. COAST GUARD RESERVE RETIREMENT POINT STATEMENT

01/09/1997

ANNUAL STATEMENT

MEMBER'S SSN: 000-00-0000
RANK: PS1
DISTRICT-OFFAC: 00-00000

BIRTH DATE: 00/00/0000
PAY BASE DATE: 00/00/0000
ANNIVERSARY DATE: 00/00

SEMP R. PARATUS
1790 COAST GUARD DRIVE
COASTTIEVILLE, USA 00000-0000

RECORD OF DUTY PERFORMED FROM 09/22/1995 THRU 09/21/1996

| | | PTS | DUTY | PAY | | | PTS | DUTY | PAY |
|------------|--------------|-----|------|-----|------------|--------------|-----|------|-----|
| 09/08/1996 | - 09/08/1996 | 2 | IDT | YES | 02/04/1996 | - 02/04/1996 | 2 | IDT | YES |
| 09/07/1996 | - 09/07/1996 | 2 | IDT | YES | 02/03/1996 | - 02/03/1996 | 2 | IDT | YES |
| 08/21/1996 | - 08/21/1996 | 2 | IDT | YES | 01/07/1996 | - 01/07/1996 | 2 | IDT | YES |
| 07/13/1996 | - 07/13/1996 | 2 | IDT | YES | 01/06/1996 | - 01/06/1996 | 2 | IDT | YES |
| 06/02/1996 | - 06/02/1996 | 2 | IDT | YES | 12/03/1995 | - 12/03/1995 | 2 | IDT | YES |
| 06/01/1996 | - 06/01/1996 | 2 | IDT | YES | 12/02/1995 | - 12/02/1995 | 2 | IDT | YES |
| 05/05/1996 | - 05/05/1996 | 2 | IDT | YES | 11/05/1995 | - 11/05/1995 | 2 | IDT | YES |
| 05/04/1996 | - 05/04/1996 | 2 | IDT | YES | 11/04/1995 | - 11/04/1995 | 2 | IDT | YES |
| 04/14/1996 | - 04/14/1996 | 2 | IDT | YES | 10/15/1995 | - 10/15/1995 | 2 | IDT | YES |
| 04/13/1996 | - 04/13/1996 | 2 | IDT | YES | 10/14/1995 | - 10/14/1995 | 2 | IDT | YES |
| 03/11/1996 | - 03/22/1996 | 12 | ADT | YES | 09/24/1995 | - 09/24/1995 | 2 | IDT | YES |
| 03/03/1996 | - 03/03/1996 | 2 | IDT | YES | 09/23/1995 | - 09/23/1995 | 2 | IDT | YES |
| 03/02/1996 | - 03/02/1996 | 2 | IDT | YES | | | | | |

DRILL POINTS: ADT = 12 IDT = 48

NO CORRESPONDENCE COURSES COMPLETED FROM 09/22/1995 THRU 09/21/1996

POINTS EARNED FROM 09/22/1995 THRU 09/21/1996

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|----|
| DRILL POINTS: | 48 | INACTIVE DUTY ADJUSTED POINTS: | 60 |
| CORRESPONDENCE COURSE POINTS: | 0 | ACTIVE DUTY POINTS: | 12 |
| MEMBERSHIP POINTS: | 15 | | |
| INACTIVE DUTY POINTS: | 63 | TOTAL POINTS THIS PERIOD: | 72 |

Actual Size is 8 1/2 x 11

000-00-0000

PAGE 1

int Statements

anniversary year. Fults said incomplete records make it difficult, if not impossible, to correct point statements. The best thing a reservist can do to help RPP is provide copies of all the documents they have that support a correction to their point statement, she said.

For RPP, the end is almost in sight. After all reservists have received a correct point statement, Bure said RPP will disperse its functions among various business lines at PPC, sometime around late spring. At that time, an updated address will be published in *The Reservist*.

Age 60 can seem like years and years in the future for most reservists. After having served the Coast Guard Reserve and their country loyally, the staff of RPP wants to make sure that when they do become eligible for a retirement pension, reservists receive everything they've earned.

Editor's note: A Retirement Points Valuation chart along with information on correcting point statements and retirement point rules is published on Page 18.

Retirement "Pointers"

Annual Point Statement Issuance Schedule

| Anniversary Month | Month Statement Mailed |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| October | January 1997 |
| November | February 1997 |
| December | March 1997 |
| January | April 1997 |
| February | May 1997 |
| March | June 1997 |
| April | July 1997 |
| May | August 1997 |
| June | September 1997 |
| July | October 1997 |
| August | November 1997 |
| September | December 1997 |

What Reserve Point Process team can use to verify a reservist's total points:

- Signed Computation of Retirement Points Credit (CG 4973A)
- Copies of signed and endorsed orders
- Copies of Unit Attendance Reports (UAR)
- Leave and Earning Statements (LES)
- Annual Retirement Points Statement (CG 4175)
- Completed Drill Cards
- Letter of Completion for correspondence courses
- DD-214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty)
- Statement of creditable service from other services or Reserve components

What a reservist can do to ensure his/her record is complete:

- Have orders for all periods of active duty signed and endorsed.
- Keep copies of all paperwork in a safe place (firebox or safety deposit box) including: LES, orders, DD 214, etc.
- Provide RPP with a current address and phone number when corresponding.

Estimating Reserve retirement (formula)

$$\frac{\text{Base Pay for active duty with same pay grade and years of service} \times \text{Total Retirement Points}}{360} \times .025 = \text{pension}$$

So, a reserve BM1 with 2,305 points after 20 years will (using current active duty pay scale) receive \$327.67/mo.

IDT Annual Points Increased to 75

The Department of Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (P.L. 104-201) was signed by the President on Sept. 23, 1996. This law amended Section 12733(3) of Title 10, United States Code. **The amendment increased the limit of annual inactive duty training (IDT) points credited toward reserve retirement from 60 IDT points to 75 IDT points per year. Members whose anniversary year ended on or after Sept. 23, 1996 are authorized up to 75 IDT points for their anniversary year.** The total number of IDT drills for pay purposes remains at 48 per year. The retirement points statements (CG4175A) currently being sent out will reflect the increase. Any member whose anniversary year ended on or after Sept. 23, 1996, will receive a statement reflecting this change. ALDIST 005/97 (DTG 091721Z JAN 97) formally established Coast Guard policy. A copy may be obtained from your command or the Web as Reserve-related messages are now on the Internet (<http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/hq/reserve/msg.htm>). For additional information send inquiries to: rcollins@comdt.uscg.mil.

For more retirement information, contact:

**Commanding Officer (RPP)
Pay & Personnel Center
444 SE Quincy Street
Topeka, KS 66683-3591
(913) 357-3674**

See Retirement Corrections/ Rules/
Point Valuation charts on Page 18 →

Sample of CG-4175A Annual Retirement Point Statement

***** SUMMARY OF POINTS *****

| | CORR COURSES | DRILL/ DUTY | MEMBER SHIP | SUB TOTAL | ADJ TOTAL | ACDU/ ACDUTRA | TOTAL |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| COAST GUARD RESERVE | | | | | | | |
| 09/22/1995 - 09/21/1996 | 0 | 48 | 15 | 63 | 60 | 12 | 72 |
| 09/22/1994 - 09/21/1995 | 0 | 26 | 15 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 82 |
| 09/22/1993 - 09/21/1994 | 0 | 48 | 15 | 63 | 60 | 12 | 72 |
| 09/22/1992 - 09/21/1993 | 0 | 49 | 15 | 64 | 60 | 15 | 75 |
| 09/22/1991 - 09/21/1992 | 0 | 42 | 15 | 57 | 57 | 12 | 69 |
| 09/22/1990 - 09/21/1991 | 0 | 32 | 15 | 47 | 47 | 148 | 195 |
| 09/22/1989 - 09/21/1990 | 0 | 54 | 15 | 69 | 60 | 13 | 73 |
| 09/22/1988 - 09/21/1989 | 0 | 40 | 15 | 55 | 55 | 12 | 67 |
| 09/22/1987 - 09/21/1988 | 0 | 36 | 15 | 51 | 51 | 0 | 51 |
| 12/26/1981 - 12/25/1982 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| 12/26/1980 - 12/25/1981 | 0 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 33 |
| U.S. COAST GUARD | | | | | | | |
| 04/26/1976 - 12/25/1980 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,705 | 1,705 |
| U.S. NAVY RESERVE | | | | | | | |
| 04/02/1976 - 04/25/1976 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| U.S. NAVY | | | | | | | |
| 04/06/1972 - 04/01/1976 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,457 | 1,457 |
| TOTAL SATISFACTORY SERVICE: 17 YEARS, 07 MONTHS, 26 DAYS. 3,967 POINTS. | | | | | | | |

THIS IS YOUR RESERVE POINT STATEMENT REFLECTING ALL RESERVE RETIREMENT POINTS EARNED DURING YOUR CAREER.

PLEASE VERIFY EACH ENTRY ON THIS STATEMENT. IF YOU BELIEVE THIS STATEMENT IS INCORRECT, PLEASE HIGHLIGHT ANY DISCREPANCIES AND PROVIDE SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION (E.G., IDT/ADT ORDERS FOR MISSING DUTY, CORRESPONDENCE COURSE COMPLETION LETTERS, ETC.) ALONG WITH A WRITTEN EXPLANATION OF THE DISCREPANCY, WITHIN 30 DAYS, TO:

COMMANDING OFFICER (RPP)
COAST GUARD PAY & PERSONNEL CENTER
444 S.E. QUINCY STREET
TOPEKA, KS 66683-3591

IF YOU EARNED FEWER THAN 50 TOTAL POINTS IN ANY ANNIVERSARY YEAR, THAT ANNIVERSARY YEAR IS NOT SATISFACTORY SERVICE FOR RETIREMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997 INCREASED THE NUMBER OF POINTS THAT MAY BE CREDITED FOR COMPUTING RETIRED PAY. FOR ANY ANNIVERSARY YEAR ENDING ON OR AFTER 23 SEPT 1996, THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF IDT POINTS THAT CAN BE CREDITED FOR COMPUTING RETIRED PAY IS 75 POINTS. FOR ANY ANNIVERSARY YEAR ENDING PRIOR TO 23 SEPT 1996, THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF IDT POINTS THAT CAN BE CREDITED FOR COMPUTING RETIRED PAY IS 60 POINTS.

Corrections to Retirement Point Statements*

| If you are claiming... | Then you need to provide... |
|--|---|
| Prior active service in another branch of service | DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) |
| Prior reserve service in another branch of service | Statement of service detailing IDT / ADT performed by anniversary year and any DD Form 214 issued (if applicable). |
| Coast Guard ADT, TEMAC or SADT, with or without pay, for periods less than 140 days. | Copy of front and back of order authorizing the duty. In cases of non-consecutive ADT/TEMAC/SADT, a complete listing (including endorsements) of actual days the duty was performed should be provided. |
| Inactive duty for training (IDT) | Copy of old Reserve Earning Statements, Unit Attendance Records, completed Drill Cards, or Leave & Earnings Statements. |
| Correspondence course | Letter of completion (preferably one reflecting the number of points awarded for the course). |
| <p>All requests for correction of duty performed in the Coast Guard will be verified against copies of microfilm from the old payroll system, and against historical point listings, to ensure the point credit is warranted. Send requests to: Commanding Officer (RPP), Coast Guard Pay & Personnel Center, 444 SE Quincy St., Topeka, KS 66683-3591</p> | |

Reserve Retirement Point Rules

| Point crediting rule... | In other words |
|--|---|
| Reservists may not be credited for more than one type of duty on an individual day. Inactive duty credit cannot be given for any day in which active duty (with or without pay) is performed. Correspondence course completions cannot be credited while in an active or inactive duty status. | You can't be at more than one place at a time. |
| In determining satisfactory years for retirement, duty performed in one anniversary year may not be credited to another anniversary year. | For retirement purposes, all duty performed is creditable on the actual day it is performed. |
| A reservist must earn 50 creditable points during his/her actual anniversary year in order for the anniversary year to be considered a satisfactory year for retirement. | You can be given extra time to meet your minimum drill requirements for purposes of "satisfactory participation;" however, the law does not allow extensions/waivers to the requirement that 50 points be earned during an actual "anniversary year." |
| The minimum number of retirement points that must be earned during an officer's (including warrants) anniversary year in order to remain in an active status has been increased from 27 to 50. | "Change to Annual Screening for Participation of Reserve Officers," ALDIST 004/96 announced this major and important change, effective July 1, 1996. Warrants refer to ALDIST 113/96. |

Figuring your monthly Retirement Income

The point valuation chart at right has been prepared by the Air Reserve Personnel Center Retirement Branch, but is applicable to any member of a Guard or Reserve component. It will help you estimate what your approximate gross monthly retired pay may be when you begin receiving retirement pay. The exact amount you are entitled to receive will be determined when you apply for retired pay and will be computed on base pay in effect when retired pay is granted. Service for base pay is your total years of military service (both active and reserve).

Here's how the chart at right works. For example, say you are a chief petty officer (E-7), with more than 26 years of service. Your factor from the chart would be .19408. Assuming the chief had accrued 3,250 points during the tenure of service and had attained age 60, the retired pay would be computed by multiplying 3,250 points by the point value of .19408 for \$612.43 per month. Similarly, a commander (O-5) with more than 26 years of service would use the factor of .35617. After accruing 3,000 points and attaining age 60,

Point Valuation for Retirement Benefits (1997)

| Highest Grade Held | Over 20 Years Service For Pay | | Over 22 Years Service For Pay | | Over 24 Years Service For Pay | | Over 26 Years Service For Pay | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | 1997 Base Pay | Factor |
| RADM (O-8) | 7911.60 | .54942 | 8106.60 | .56296 | 8106.60 | .56296 | 8106.60 | .56296 |
| RADM (Upper) | | | | | | | | |
| RADM (O-7) | 7154.40 | .49683 | 7154.40 | .49683 | 7154.40 | .49683 | 7154.40 | .49683 |
| RADM (Lower) | | | | | | | | |
| CAPT (O-6) | 5178.30 | .38044 | 5795.70 | .40248 | 5991.60 | .41098 | 6285.60 | .43650 |
| CDR (O-5) | 4955.70 | .34415 | 5128.80 | .35617 | 5128.80 | .35617 | 5128.80 | .35617 |
| LCDR (O-4) | 4287.90 | .29777 | 4287.90 | .29777 | 4287.90 | .29777 | 4287.90 | .29777 |
| LT* (O-3E) | 3763.50 | .26135 | 3763.50 | .26135 | 3763.50 | .26135 | 3763.50 | .26135 |
| LT (O-3) | 3708.60 | .25754 | 3708.60 | .25754 | 3708.60 | .25754 | 3708.60 | .25754 |
| LTJG* (O-2E) | 3186.30 | .22127 | 3186.30 | .22127 | 3186.30 | .22127 | 3186.30 | .22127 |
| LTJG (O-2) | 2751.60 | .19108 | 2751.60 | .19108 | 2751.60 | .19108 | 2751.60 | .19108 |
| ENS* (O-1E) | 2695.80 | .18721 | 2695.80 | .18721 | 2695.80 | .18721 | 2695.80 | .18721 |
| ENS (O-1) | 2170.80 | .15075 | 2170.80 | .15075 | 2170.80 | .15075 | 2170.80 | .15075 |
| CW5** (W-5) | 3963.60 | .27525 | 4113.60 | .28567 | 4232.70 | .29394 | 4410.90 | .30631 |
| CW04 (W-4) | 3560.70 | .24727 | 3679.80 | .25554 | 3794.40 | .26350 | 3966.60 | .27546 |
| CW03 (W-3) | 3132.30 | .21752 | 3245.40 | .22538 | 3245.40 | .22538 | 3359.40 | .23329 |
| CW02 (W-2) | 2810.40 | .19517 | 2923.80 | .20304 | 2923.80 | .20304 | 2923.80 | .20304 |
| WO (W-1) | 2608.20 | .18113 | 2608.20 | .18113 | 2608.20 | .18113 | 2608.20 | .18113 |
| MCPO (E-9) | 3011.70 | .20915 | 3169.80 | .22013 | 3293.40 | .22870 | 3478.50 | .24156 |
| SCPO (E-8) | 2639.70 | .18331 | 2794.80 | .19408 | 2919.30 | .20273 | 3106.50 | .21573 |
| CPO (E-7) | 2329.20 | .16175 | 2485.50 | .17260 | 2609.10 | .18118 | 2794.80 | .19408 |
| PO1 (E-6) | 2040.00 | .14167 | 2040.00 | .14167 | 2040.00 | .14167 | 2040.00 | .14167 |
| PO2 (E-5) | 1731.30 | .12023 | 1731.30 | .12023 | 1731.30 | .12023 | 1731.30 | .12023 |

* Prior Enlisted for minimum of four years
 ** Coast Guard does not have CW5s
 *** Base Pay listed is monthly

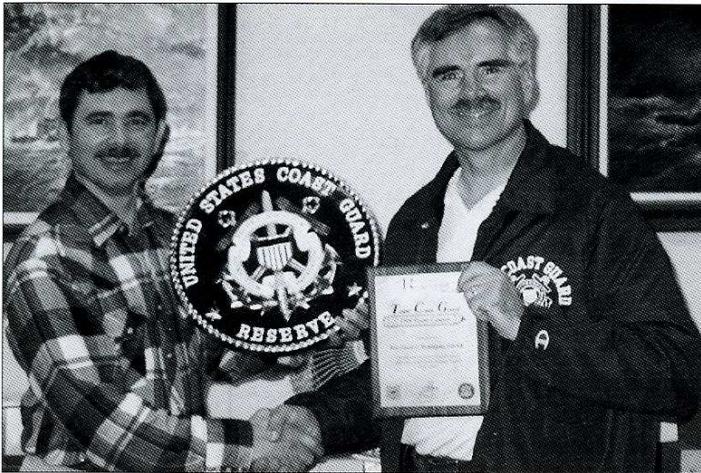
the retired pay would be computed by multiplying 3,000 points by the point credit of .35617 for \$1,068.51 per month. Eligible reservists receive retired pay for life. This benefit may be shared with survivors by electing coverage under the Reserve Component Survivor Benefit Plan (RCSBP).

Special thanks to the Air Force Reserve for providing this information. An Internet link to the Air Force Reserve & Air National Guard Retirement Benefit Calculator can be found on the Coast Guard Reserve general information pages at:
<http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/hq/reserve/general.htm>

Air Reserve Personnel Center Retirement Branch

Front & Center

Prize-winning power of pen...



PAC Ron Cabral, USCGR

CG Reservist PAC Chuck Wullenjohn, right, receives his Reservist Magazine Essay Contest first-place prizes from CWO Jerry Snyder, PACAREA Public Affairs Officer, at an informal awards presentation Nov. 24 at CG Island, Alameda, Calif. Wullenjohn also won a \$500 savings bond. Winning essays were in the August 1996 Reservist.



Katie Schaefer

VADM Roger T. Rufe, Commander, PACAREA, left, presents a Meritorious Public Service Award to Tam Fraser, center, and Susan O'Connor Fraser, right, of Tam Communications for increasing public awareness of the USCG through the "Coast Guard" television show. The award was presented Nov. 25 to the two producers at their offices in San Jose, Calif. The nationally-syndicated show is in its second season and airs weekly on 110 stations. It has also won several other awards.

■ **FIC Francis J. Messer, USCGR(Ret.),** 64, of Pittsfield, Mass., passed away at his home Dec. 21, 1996, from complications of Hodgkin's lymphoma. Born in Pittsfield Dec. 22, 1931, he joined the Naval Reserve in 1949 and served on active duty from 1951-1955 as an electrician's mate. He later enlisted in the Coast Guard Reserve and served 31 years in the Albany, N.Y. port security detachment until his retirement in December 1991. As a civilian, Chief Messer earned a degree in ornamental horticulture in 1957 from the University of Massachusetts Stockbridge School of Agriculture. He began his career



with the Department of Environmental Management, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as a seasonal employee in 1955 and was appointed forest and park supervisor in March 1958. Subsequently, he served as supervisor of insect control, and was appointed to the post of District Fire Warden in 1965, retiring in 1989. He is survived by his wife, Rosemary Marshall Messer of Pittsfield; two sons, Timothy (wife Eileen), John (wife Melissa); a daughter, Mary Frances Carney (husband

William); brother, Philip B.; and sister, Mrs. Daryl A. Wheeler; and five grandchildren, twins Bill and Tom Messer, Lauren and Jamie Messer, and Bridget Carney. Funeral services were held Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1996 at St. Mary's of the Assumption Church, Cheshire, Mass., with the participation of the Department of Environmental Management Park Police as color guard and District Fire Warden as pall bearers, representing fire districts throughout Massachusetts. Cremation followed with interment in the spring in Cheshire Cemetery. Donations may be made in Chief Messer's memory to *The Jimmy Fund* of the Dana Farber Cancer Institute, 44 Binney Street, Boston, MA 02115.

Taps

Promoted to LTJG

The following promotions to LTJG (O-2) are authorized as listed in Reserve Officer Promotion Authorization Listing (ROPAL) No. 01-97, ALCGPERSCOM 001/97 (061828Z Jan 97).

| Name | District | DOR* |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|
| Jennifer A. Rusiecki | D1 | 96 Nov 18 |
| John D. Hicks | D5 | 96 Nov 18 |
| Richard D. Garvin | D11 | 96 Nov 18 |
| Michael E. Smith | D5 | 96 Nov 18 |
| John Martin | D11 | 96 Nov 18 |
| Harland E. Rex | D8 | 96 Nov 18 |
| George E. Sheets | D11 | 96 Nov 18 |
| Robert J. Tarr | D11 | 96 Nov 18 |
| Julie L. Fritz | D11 | 96 Nov 18 |
| Kerry J. Higgins | D1 | 96 Dec 16 |
| Michael J. Callahan | D1 | 97 Jan 7 |
| Suzanne M. Roese | PAC | 97 Jan 7 |
| Lisa D. Ariola | D5 | 97 Jan 7 |
| Matthew D. Wadleigh | D11 | 97 Jan 7 |
| Sean M. Kelly | D11 | 97 Jan 7 |
| Timothy P. Holmes | D11 | 97 Jan 7 |
| Raymond A. Mach | LANT | 97 Jan 7 |
| Donald J. Mihalek | D1 | 97 Jan 7 |
| Ephraim Garcia | D1 | 97 Jan 7 |
| John R. Settle | LANT | 97 Jan 7 |
| Dana M. Caswell | PAC | 97 Jan 7 |
| Catherine G. Jones | D8 | 97 Jan 7 |
| Sergio Villaverde | D1 | 97 Jan 7 |
| Stacey A. Benfer | D11 | 97 Jan 7 |
| Richard E. Neiman | D5 | 97 Jan 7 |
| Timothy W. Decker | D9 | 97 Jan 7 |
| Michael W. Storck | D7 | 97 Jan 7 |
| Kristen M. Przyborski | D1 | 97 Jan 28 |
| Christina L. Scheer | D7 | 97 Jan 28 |
| Gerilyn L. Bosse | D1 | 97 Jan 28 |
| Mark E. Ames | D11 | 97 Jan 28 |
| Jose O. Torres | D11 | 97 Jan 28 |
| Benjamin W. Wetherill | D11 | 97 Jan 28 |
| Benjamin C. Raley | D8 | 97 Jan 28 |
| Rodney E. Evans | D8 | 97 Jan 28 |
| Maryann C. Gosling | D14 | 97 Jan 28 |
| David G. Jelin | D11 | 97 Jan 28 |
| Leon D. Dame | D11 | 97 Jan 28 |
| Felton L. Gilmore | D8 | 97 Jan 28 |
| Jimmie B. Martin | D8 | 97 Jan 28 |

* Date of Rank

Retirements

JULY 1992

MK2 Keith W. Miles, D13**

JULY 1996

ETC William R. Butler, D9**

SEPTEMBER 1996

MK1 Thomas J. Wayland, D8**

OCTOBER 1996

CW04 John R. Digman, D1*

HS1 James J. Specht, D8**

NOVEMBER 1996

CDR Joseph Dibernardo, D1**

LCDR Karen E. Walter, D13**

LT Walter H. Beckwith, D5**

TCC Daniel F. Koch, D7**

AE2 Dean R. Droz, D1**

DECEMBER 1996

CW04 John R. Smelser, D1**

CW03 David C. Fields, D9**

PSC Maxine M. Cavanaugh, D14*

PS1 Robert L. Fox, D8**

PS1 Michael J. Broderick, D1**

ET2 Larry L. Goettel, D1**

MK3 William S. Allen, D8**

JANUARY 1997

CDR George E. Kane, D8**

LT Michael B. Lentz, D8**

CW04 James O. Warren, D8**

CW04 William J. Davis, D5**

PSCS James R. Santos, D11**

PSCM Jimmie E. Abshire, D8**

YN1 Pauline Davis, D7**

BM2 James R. Gonzalez, D13**

FEBRUARY 1997

CDR Clifford R. Phelps, D5*

CW03 James D. Volke, D9**

PS2 Lawrence D. Alvarez, D7**

MARCH 1997

CAPT Paul F. Egner, D8*

CDR Leonard A. Koeth, D7*

APRIL 1997

CAPT Paul O. Larson, D8*

CAPT Wilfred W. Csapler, D1*

CDR Lynn W. Hall, D8*

CDR Howard B. Hallett, D1*

CDR Gary R. Werberger, D 11*

CDR Alfred Haro, D11*

CDR Spyridon A. Aspiotis, D9*

LCDR Carmine A. Caiazzo, D1*

LT Richard R. Rose, D13*

CW02 Donald M. Oflaherty, D1*

ENC Dennis L. Groth, D9*

YNC Donald L. Rollings, D11*

YN1 Mary T. Burg, D9**

SK1 Rudolph C. Sterback, D1*

PS1 David J. McConnell, D9**

TC2 Fritz F. Schlack, D9*

* RET-1 (Retired With Pay)

** RET-2 (Retired Without Pay)

Source: Pay & Personnel Center (RAS).

Awards

CG Achievement Medal

IVCS Charles J. Wesson, D5 Law Enforc.

Military Outstanding

Volunteer Service Medal

PS1 William F. Wolff, D7

Here's How...

If you recently retired or received an award and have not seen your name published in the Front & Center section of *The Reservist*, mail or fax a hard copy of your retirement letter and/or award citation and it will be published in a future issue, provided it has not already been published in a previous issue. See Page 2 for address and fax number.

Commissary Privilege Cards

Answers to commonly asked questions

By Dale Hosman

CHIEF, MILITARY ACCOUNT SUPPORT
PAY & PERSONNEL CENTER*

The Pay & Personnel Center* (PPC) in Topeka, Kan., distributed Commissary Privilege Cards (CPCs) for calendar year 1997 to qualified reservists during October and November 1996. For drilling reservists, they were mailed to the active duty command where the reservist drills. For retirement-eligible reservists, they were mailed directly to the reservist's home address. If you did not receive a CPC, or yours has been lost or stolen, please notify the PPC at:

**Commanding Officer (MAS)
Pay & Personnel Center
444 SE Quincy St
Topeka, KS 66683-3591
Phone: (913) 357-3537**

Here are some commonly asked questions PPC has received concerning CPCs along with the answers.

Q *What is the governing directive on Commissary Privilege Cards?*

A Commandant Instruction 1001.31C, dated Feb. 29, 1996, establishes Coast Guard CPC policy. This directive is supplemented by a Department of Defense directive (DOD 1330.17-R).

| U.S. ARMED FORCES COMMISSARY PRIVILEGE CARD | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial) PARATUS, SEMP R. | |
| ISSUING UNIT 000-00-0000 | GRADE CPO (E-7) |
| ISSUING UNIT PORT SECURITY UNIT 314 | |
| PRIMARY DEPENDENT N/A | |
| ADDITIONAL DEPENDENT N/A | |
| SIGNATURE <i>Semp R. Paratus</i> | EXPIRES (YYMMDD) 97 DEC 31 |
| DD Form 2529, NOV 88 | |

Q *How many commissary visits is a CPC holder entitled to?*

A Twelve (12) discretionary visits per calendar year.

Q *Who is entitled to a Commissary Privilege Card?*

A Three categories of reservists are entitled to a CPC:

- (1) Drilling reservists who completed their last anniversary year satisfactorily, by attaining at least 50 retirement points and performing a minimum of 12 days active duty.
- (2) Reservists in a retired awaiting pay (RET-2) status.
- (3) Reservists who have completed 20 years satisfactory service and been issued a retirement eligibility letter.

Q *Are waivers to these eligibility requirements permitted?*

A Yes, with respect to drilling reservists, a waiver of the 12-day active-duty requirement can be authorized under the unique circumstances specified in Sections 4-B-1 and 4-B-2 of the *Reserve and Administration Training Manual*.

Q *Which reservists are not issued a CPC?*

A Reservists on active duty and retired-with-pay (RET-1) are not issued a CPC — they have unlimited commissary benefits via their military ID card. Also, drilling reservists whose prior anniversary year was not completed satisfactorily do not receive a CPC.

Q *Can a reservist be admitted into a commissary with a CPC alone?*

A No. A reservist must present a CPC along with a valid DD Form 2CG (Reserve) identification card.

* Effective March 1, 1997, Pay & Personnel Center becomes Human Resource Service & Information Center

Q Do reservists' spouses and eligible dependents need to be listed on the CPC in order for the spouse/dependent to gain access to the commissary?

A No, the DOD directive provides that the dependent names are not required to appear on the CPC. The dependent shall be granted commissary access by showing a Reserve Family Member ID Card (DD Form 11731) along with the reservist's CPC.

Q What should a reservist do if he/she loses his/her CPC?

A Reservists who lose or have their CPC stolen may request a replacement card by submitting a letter to the PPC. If the reservist is a drilling reservist, the letter should be sent via their commanding officer. The letter should state, "I certify that the Commissary Privilege Card previously issued to me was lost/stolen under the following circumstances: (explain here). If the original CPC is recovered, I will return it to PPC."

Q Is it permissible to laminate CPCs?

A No, CPCs must not be laminated because commissary officials date-stamp the CPC for each commissary visit.

Q Can unused visits during one calendar year be carried over to a new calendar year?

A No. CPCs expire on Dec. 31 of each calendar year, and unused visits may not be carried forward into the new calendar year.

Q If a RET-2 reservist dies before reaching age 60, will his/her surviving spouse be entitled to a CPC?

A Yes. Surviving spouses of RET-2 reservists are entitled to limited commissary privileges (12 visits per year) until the reservist's 60th birthday. Then, the surviving spouse is entitled to unlimited commissary benefits.

Q What should a reservist do if he/she or his/her dependents are denied entry to a commissary after presenting their proper ID and valid CPC?

A The reservist should immediately notify their commanding officer, who will contact the commissary installation to try to resolve the problem. Reservists who do not have a commanding officer (RET-2 and personnel in receipt of their 20-year letter) should contact the PPC.

Q Where can I get answers to other questions concerning CPCs?

A Contact the PPC at the address and phone number listed on Page 20.

Q Is there anything I can do to improve the CPC issuance process?

A Yes. Please ensure your mailing address is up-to-date. Otherwise, your CPC will be returned to the PPC where it will be held until you provide them a new address.



■ Earn Good Salary ■

■ Earn Retirement Benefits ■

■ Complete Your ADT Requirements ■

Be Part of Operation Summerstock '97

Each Coast Guard station listed at right is available from 12 May 1997 through 5 Sept. 1997. Orders are authorized for continuous periods of 30 days or more. Boat Crew qualified E-4s, who are willing to perform station work, may be assigned to SN/FN/SA billets in limited numbers. Personnel with previous Summerstock experience are particularly desired and will be placed at the Station where previously served, if possible.

Please respond as soon as possible! It is imperative that we know as early as possible that you would be willing to serve. While we prefer applicants to be fully qualified in the various specialties needed (coxswains, engineers, radio watchstanders, etc.), we will gladly consider applicants who have completed the majority of requirements leading toward full qualification. Per Diem (M&IE) will be authorized to members TAD at those units where messing is not available.

Interested personnel should submit a Request for Reserve Orders (CG-3453) via the chain of command to arrive at CGD Nine (osr) no later than March 1, 1997. Advance copies of your CG-3453 are encouraged, for planning purposes. Ensure that the following information is listed on your CG-3453: Servicing PERSRU (very important as they're the ones who cut your orders), Date of Last Physical, Pay Base Date, Qualification Codes, Marital Status, and Date of Rank.

Ninth District point of contact is LTJG J. Ward (osr) at (216) 522-3983 or YN2 P. Feeney (osr) at (216) 522-7592. E-mail: po p feeney/d9@internet.uscg.mil

SUMMERSTOCK STATIONS/BILLETS*

| NEW YORK | MICHIGAN | WISCONSIN |
|--|--|--|
| Alexandria Bay (4) BM2 (COX) BM3 (COX) MK3 (ENG) | Alpena (1) MK3 (ENG) | Washington Island (7) FS2 (COOK) BM2 (COX) BM3 (COX) MK1 (ENG) MK2 (ENG) SN (CREW/WATCH) FN (CREW/WATCH) |
| Niagara (2) BM2 (COX) MK3 (ENG) | Frankfort (8) Manistee (sub-unit) BM2 (COX) BM3 (COX) MK1 (OOD/ENG) MK2 (ENG) | Marquette (6) BM2/3 (COX) MK2/3 (ENG) SN (CREW/WATCH) |
| Sackets Harbor (1) MK3 (ENG) | Harbor Beach (3) BM2 (COX) BM3 (COX) MK2 (ENG) | Muskegon (4) BM2/3 (COX) MK2 (ENG) |
| Sodus Point (1) MK3 (ENG) | Holland (4) BM2/3 (COX) MK2 (ENG) | OHIO Cleveland (District Office) (1) YN1 |

Operation Summerstock '97 information is now on line at <http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/hq/reserve/sumstok97.htm>

Upcoming Events

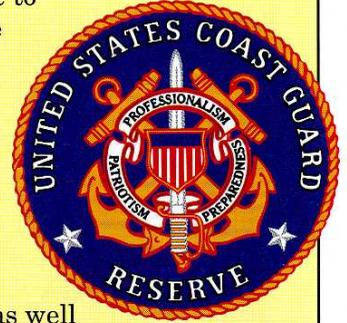
- **Association of Naval Services Officers (ANSO) Conference** — 16th annual, March 5-8, 1997, at Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Fla. Contact CDR Adolfo Ramirez at (202) 267-0109.
- **February Holidays & Observances** — February is Black History Month. Other special dates: Ground Hog's Day, Feb. 2; Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12; Valentine's Day, Feb. 14; President's Day, observed Feb. 17; Coast Guard Reserve's 56th Birthday, Feb. 19; Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.
- **Lighthouses and Keepers** — Exhibit running through April 27, 1997 depicts historical role of lighthouses and keepers. The Mariners' Museum, 100 Museum Dr., Newport News, Va. 23606-3759. (757) 596-2222. Web page address is <http://www.mariner.org>
- **National Military Powerlifting / Benchpress Championships** — March 8-9, 1997, sponsored by American Drug Free Powerlifting Association at Fort Hood, Texas. All Active Duty, Reserve, National Guard and retired military personnel eligible. Entries required by Feb. 14, 1997; entry fee \$50. Contact Johnny Graham, Attn: Military Powerlifting, 1706 Shoemaker Drive, Killeen, TX 76543. (817) 526-0779 or (817) 287-3337.
- **Reserve Officers Association Mid-Winter Conference** — Feb. 16-19, 1997, Washington Hilton, Washington, D.C. Contact ROA, 1 Constitution Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. (202) 479-2200. **The Coast Guard Reception this year is scheduled for Monday, Feb. 17, 6:30 p.m. to 9 p.m. at ROA HQ building. Please note this is a one-time change from the traditional Sunday night reception due to the President's Day holiday.**
- **Sea-Air-Space Systems & Technology Exposition** — Sponsored by Navy League of the United States, March 25-27, 1997, at Sheraton Washington Hotel, 2600 Woodley Rd. at Connecticut Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. Contact Pat Holmgard at U.S. Navy League, 2300 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22201-3308. (703) 528-1775. FAX (703) 528-2333. E-mail: MAIL@Navyleague.org

Reunions

- **CGC Campbell (W-32, W-909)** — May 14-18, 1997, at Holiday Inn Northwest, 3233 NW Loop 410, San Antonio, TX. Contact: David A. Blum, USCGC Campbell Association, 8341 Sands Point Blvd., Tamarac, FL 33321. (954) 722-8161.
- **CGC Burton Island (WAGB-283) & USS Burton Island (AGB-1)** — Operation Deep Freeze support ship, April 28-May 2, 1997, Sands Regency Hotel in Reno, Nev. WAGB-283 contact is: Greg Reel, 4900 N.E. Park Lane, Kansas City, MO 64118-5928. (816) 454-7991. AGB-1 contact is: Michael Bonner, 1034 Hemlock Ave., Imperial Beach, CA 91932-3519. (619) 575-7980.

Attention Reservists!

As the Coast Guard Reserve celebrates its 56th birthday this month (Feb. 19th), it's a good time to reflect on where we've been and where we're going as an organization, and to ask yourself a simple question: Are you satisfied with the Coast Guard? To answer this question, reservists performing IDT, SADT, and TEMAC will receive a survey during February. Different from past surveys, it will be short and focused. The survey is designed to measure pre-integration, as well as current, levels of member satisfaction. This survey is the beginning of a continuous survey process, and your input will have direct influence on Reserve component policy and direction as well as affect the content of future surveys.



After the survey data is collected and analyzed, it will be used to stimulate process improvements in our Reserve component. Summary results of the surveys will be published in a future issue of *The Reservist Magazine*.

In line with the Reserve component's continued leveraging of technology, you will have the opportunity to complete the survey at a World Wide Web (WWW) site. If you do not have access to the WWW, you may return the survey by mail.

Thank you in advance for your participation. Questions regarding this survey should be addressed, preferably by e-mail, to LT Dave Kearns, Measurement & Evaluation Team, Commandant (G-WTR-1) at dkearns@comdt.uscg.mil (Internet), dkearns@comdt.uscg.mil/mailgatehq (from SWSII), (202) 267-0553. Please use "Member Survey" as the e-mail subject line.

SEA PARTNERS INTERNET ADDRESS

<http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/hq/nmc/nmc/seapart.htm>

ALCOASTs / ALDISTs / COMDTINSTs

| SUBJECT | NUMBER | DATE-TIME-GROUP |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|
| Award of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal (AFRM) with "M" Device | NAVADMIN 301/96 | 311702Z DEC 96 |
| CG Enlisted Person of the Year (EPOY) Program | ALCOAST 001/97 | 061600Z JAN 97 |
| Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) Entitlement Changes | ALDIST 007/97 | 132200Z JAN 97 |
| Increase in Annual Limit on Days of Inactive Duty Training | | |
| Creditable Toward Reserve Retirement | ALDIST 005/97 | 091721Z JAN 97 |
| Procedures to Enroll in the Montgomery G.I. Bill (MGIB) for Certain Post-Vietnam Era Veterans' Educational Assistance Program (VEAP) Participants | ALDIST 001/97 | 031530Z JAN 97 |
| Auxiliary Support of the Marine Safety and Environmental Protection Program | ALDIST 282/96 | 261925Z DEC 96 |
| USCG Policy Concerning Internet Service Providers | ALDIST 268/96 | 101324Z DEC 96 |
| Coast Guard Reserve Outstanding Junior Officer (see back cover for story) | ALDIST 254/96 | 262357Z NOV 96 |
| PY97 Reserve Enlisted to Warrant Officer Selections | ALCGPERSCOM 002/97 | 071743Z JAN 97 |
| Reserve Officer Promotion Authorization Listing, ROPAL No. 01-97, (see P. 19) | ALCGPERSCOM 001/97 | 061828Z JAN 97 |
| May and August 1997 OCS Classes - Application Deadline and Procedures | ALCGPERSCOM 096/96 | 101452Z DEC 96 |
| Enlisted Reserve Advancement Announcement (ERAA) No. 01-97 | ALCGENL 081/96 | 191730Z DEC 96 |
| Annual Reserve Recall Drills | ALCOGARDEIGHT 001/97 | 131851Z JAN 97 |

RESERVE-RELATED MESSAGE TRAFFIC IS NOW ON THE INTERNET AT

<http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/hq/reserve/msg.htm>

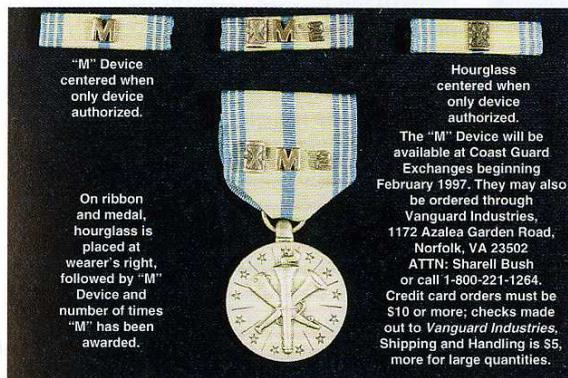
Guidance for wearing AFRM "M" Device

Here is the proper way to wear the Armed Forces Reserve Medal "M" Device as per DoD 1348.33-M, *Manual of Military Decorations and Awards*. These changes will also be incorporated into the *Coast Guard Medals and Awards Manual* (COMDTINST M1650.25).

If no "M" Device is authorized, the appropriate hourglass shall be positioned in the center of the ribbon. If no hourglass is authorized, the "M" Device shall be positioned in the center portion of the ribbon, followed by Arabic numerals indicating the number of times the device has been awarded (e.g. 2-99, no number is worn for the first award).

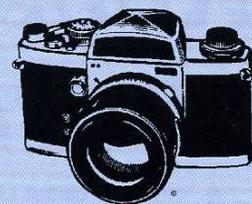
If both the hourglass and the "M" Device are awarded, the hourglass(es) shall be positioned on the ribbon (at the wearer's right), followed by the "M" Device, and the number of times the "M" Device has been awarded, as applicable, in the remaining position (at the wearer's left).

The "M" Device was discussed in detail in the October 1996 *Reservist*, Page 15 with a follow-up letter in December 1996, Page 2. ALDIST 211/96 outlines the award criteria and eligibility.



Last Call!

The Coast Guard Reservist's Winter Ops Photo Contest



THEME: Coast Guard Winter Operations
(yes, even if you live in a sunny southern climate).

PARTICIPANTS: Open to everyone in the CG family — Active, Reserve, Auxiliary, Retirees, Civilians and Dependents.

SUBMISSIONS: Should be original work, not previously published. Entries can be any size *prints* and may be black & white or color. They need not be mounted. Sorry, no slides or digital photography accepted. Limit five entries per person, and each entry should include a caption describing the action including names and unit, if appropriate. Submissions become property of the U.S. Coast Guard and cannot be returned.

AWARDS: Top three contestants will be published in *The Reservist* and will receive plaques and savings bonds.

SEND ENTRIES: **Commandant (G-WTR-2)**
U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters
2100 Second Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20593-0001
Attn: Reservist Photo Contest

DEADLINE: Must be postmarked by **March 1, 1997.**

Nationwide TEMAC/SADT/EAD

As of 1/22/97

| Place | Duration | Rate/Rank | Quals | Point of Contact/Phone/E-mail/Message |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| ■ CGHQ (G-OPL), Washington, D.C. | 180 days (6 mos.) | O-4/5; O1/3; E-6-O-2 (3 positions) | Marketing Mgr; audio/video exp; graphic design | CDR J. Frost, (202) 267-6871 E-mail: jfrost@comdt.uscg.mil |
| ■ CGHQ (G-SCT), Washington, D.C. | 89 days (Apr-Jul 97) | E7-O3 (includes CWO) | Communications or electronics background | CWO Mann, (202) 267-2221 E-mail: vmann@comdt.uscg.mil |
| ■ CGHQ (G-MOC-2), Washington, D.C. | 50 days TEMAC | YN1/2; SK1/2 | Live in local area, MSIS, Access & Excel exp | ENS Schmidt, (202) 267-0504 E-mail: ens_schmidt/g-m@mailgatehq.comdt.uscg.mil |
| ■ USCG Intelligence Coordination Center Suitland, Md. | 180 days TEMAC | E-3-E-6 | Imagery analyst for database, SCI or Secret clearance | Mr. Burns, (301) 669-4572 E-mail: burnsg@iccsr.ic.gov |
| ■ USCG Intelligence Coordination Center Suitland, Md. | 120 days TEMAC | Open to all ranks/rates | SCI clearance elig., research/writing skills, pol sci/intl affairs | LCDR Nettles, (301) 669-4564 E-mail: nettlek@iccvr.ic.gov |
| ■ DB Area of Responsibility (AOR) | 30-60 days | E-3-O-3 (including CWO) | Variety of assignments for Operation Gulf Shield | MCPO D. Johnson, (504) 942-4071 Msg. Unclasp N01320, R231750Z Dec 96 |
| ■ Seward, Alaska (opens 3/17/97) | 12 days TEMAC | O2-O4; PA, BM, QM, YN, TC | Exercise Northern Edge | YN1 Cox, (907) 463-2205 |
| ■ Perform. Tech Ctr, Yorktown, Va. | 90 days minimum | Open | Authorware computer-based training | CDR Herb Hood, (757) 898-2391 E-mail: H.Hood/HTC6@cgsmtp.uscg.mil |
| ■ CG Navigation Ctr, Alexandria, Va. | 14 days (March 97) | YN1/2/3 (2 positions) | Typing, Windows 95, Microsoft Word exp. | YN1 Ford, (703) 313-5870 E-mail: kford@smtp.navcen.uscg.mil |
| ■ CGC Gallatin, Charleston, S.C. | 70 days (starts Feb. 8) | RD2/3 | Males only | LTJG Whealton, (757) 628-4495 |
| ■ CGC Eagle, New London, Ct. | May 11-Aug. 16, 1997 | Two QM2/3; HS1-3 | Summer Cadet training cruise | LTJG Whealton, (757) 628-4495 Msg. Unclasp N01326, R 092131Z Jan 97 |
| ■ CGC Valiant, Miami, Fla. | 44 days TEMAC | DC, BM, FS, small arms inst., | Tradewinds 97 training exercise (males only) | LTJG Whealton, (757) 628-4505 E-mail: tjj_j_whealton/mlcap@internet.uscg.mil |
| ■ PSU TRADET, Camp Perry, Ohio | Monthly drills | BM1/2 | Raider Boat coxswain qualified | LT Bob Stohman, (419) 635-4137 E-mail: r.stohman/osustradeh@SWSII |
| ■ Air Station Borinquen, P.R. | 30-75 days | DC2/3; EM2/3 | RPAL billets (5) at Camp Perry with TAD potential DC with welding exp; EM2/3 underway exp. | LTJG Whealton, (757) 628-4505/4495 E-mail: tjj_j_whealton/mlcap@internet.uscg.mil |

For those advertising TEMAC/SADT/EAD openings, please contact LCDR Bill Edgar at (202) 267-6235 or e-mail to bedgar@mailstorm.dot.gov if positions are filled or changes to information are desired. For more up-to-date TEMAC listings, check the Worldwide Web at: <http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/hq/reserve/temac.html>

Coast Guard Reserve Hotline: 1-800-283-8724 (USCG)



CGR Web Site: <http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/hq/reserve/reshmpg.html>

Roberts named 1996 ROA Outstanding Junior Officer

A panel at Coast Guard Headquarters has named Fifth District nominee **LT Olen F. Roberts** as the Coast Guard Reserve's 1996 Outstanding Junior Officer. The award, sponsored by the Reserve Officers Association, will be presented at the ROA Mid-Winter Conference's CG Reception in Washington, D.C. Feb. 17. All other district and area nominees will also be recognized at this reception (see nominees below).

Roberts, 39, is assigned to Marine Safety Office in Wilmington, N.C. where he has drilled since August 1994, serving as Officer of the Day (OOD), along with his team of 10 personnel. Due to his efforts, the MSO has maintained a high level of safety in the port. Roberts has led frequent unit training sessions, including a number of cleverly devised table top exercises. He ensured supplementary training was provided for the new Notice of Violation (NOV) ticket program and had major detailed input to the unit's Quick Response Sheet (QRS) Project. As a team leader of the MSO's Sea Partners program, Roberts led a team that has been called by CGHQ "clearly the strongest Sea Partners/CG Auxiliary partnership going."

Roberts first enlisted in the Coast Guard in 1976, serving four years on active duty before reenlisting in the CGR in 1983. A BM2 and small boat coxswain during his enlisted days, Roberts' exceptional boat handling skills have been formally recognized many times in the past at various competitions.

Roberts, who received a direct commission in 1990, is employed by the Floyd & Bledsoe Construction. He has also been employed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) and holds a 1600 Ton Near Coastal Master's License, an FCC Operator's permit and operates the Dredge FRY. He recently coordinated a CG and USACOE oil spill



U.S. Coast Guard Photo

LT Olen F. Roberts, USCGR

University in 1985 and is currently enrolled in Kent College's M.B.A. program. He was a driving force behind the revitalization of ROA's Southern Coastal Chapter in Wilmington and is ROA Junior Vice President of the Sea Services Chapter of the ROA state department. He has chaired the annual Cape Fear Military Ball for the past four years.

Roberts is involved in Junior ROTC, Food Bank of Coastal Carolina, Inc. and the Jaycees. He and his wife, Patricia, are leaders of the Dorothy B. Johnson Elementary School PTA and recently co-chaired an Environmental Committee to beautify the school grounds. He is also involved in a state-sponsored Big Buddy program, where local volunteers act as role models for troubled youth, and was recognized for his involvement in this program by the Governor of North Carolina. Roberts was also recipient of a Patriotic Service Award by the Knights of Columbus for garnering ROA, Coast Guard and Coast Guard Reserve support of the 21-Day Flag Salute Program.

A father of three, the Roberts family resides in Wilmington, N.C. They were featured in September 1995 along with other CGR families in *The Reservist's* annual citizen-sailor issue.

"LT Roberts is one of the best officers, active or reserve...he is an exceptional performer," said CDR Michael Blair, Executive Officer, MSO Wilmington. "We're happy to have him here."

Roberts was selected by the HQ External Awards Panel comprised of active, reserve and civilian personnel and convened by the Director of Reserve and Training. ALDIST 254/96 (262357Z NOV 96) announced the winner.

"I'm very happy about this award," said Roberts. "I've had good superiors, peers, subordinates and a family, all who have been very supportive."

1996 OJO nominees

| District | Name/Unit |
|----------|--|
| D1 | LT Andrea Moorhouse Group/MSL Long Island Sound, N.Y. |
| D5 | LT Olen F. (Frank) Roberts MSO Wilmington, N.C. |
| D7 | LT Armin D. Cate MSO Miami, Fla. |
| D8 | LT Ralph L. Tieszen MSO Mobile, Ala. |
| D9 | LT Bruce F. Bruni MSO Buffalo, N.Y. |
| D13 | LT Steven J. Craig MSO Puget Sound, Wash. |
| D14 | LT Robert W. Ritchie Joint Rescue Coordination Center Honolulu, Hawaii |
| MLCPAC | CWO4 Bernadine A. Wilson ISC Seattle, Wash. |

response project whereby he proposed plans and implementation of USACOE platforms for installation of Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System.

Roberts earned a B.S. in Criminology from Appalachian State

Commandant (G-WTR-2)
United States Coast Guard
2100 Second Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20593-0001

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