

# The NAVY RESERVIST

SUPPORT TO THE FLEET...READY AND FULLY INTEGRATED

Vol. 30, No. 9  
September 2004

Navy Reservist  
GO FOR THE  
**GOLD**



## LEST WE FORGET

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 MRS. VICKI L. YANCEY  
 IT2 KEVIN W. YOKUM  
 ITC DONALD M. YOUNG



September 11, 2001

## 9/11

Unveiled during  
 a dedication  
 ceremony held  
 on the first  
 anniversary of the  
 September 11th,  
 2001, terrorist  
 attacks, a memorial  
 wall located near  
 the Navy's newly  
 reconstructed  
 Navy Operations  
 Center, honors  
 those Department  
 of Navy personnel  
 who perished  
 when the hijacked  
 American Airlines  
 flight 77 crashed  
 into the Pentagon.



Photo by PHC Philomena Gorenflo

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YN3 Kelsey Nakanelua represents American Samoa in the 2004 Olympic games. Photo illustration by Tasheka Arceneaux.

## The NAVY RESERVIST

SUPPORT TO THE FLEET...READY AND FULLY INTEGRATED

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The Navy Reservist seeks action photos of Navy Reservists (minimum 300 dpi digital slides or negatives) that tell a story of Reserve training or support to the fleet. Please provide full identification of all individuals in the photograph to include their respective rate, rank and command. Photos should also include a visual information record identification number or VIRIN. Information about VIRINs is available online at [www.mediacen.navy.mil/vi/virin.htm](http://www.mediacen.navy.mil/vi/virin.htm). Submissions should be received three weeks prior to publication month (i.e., September 10 for the October issue). Material will not be returned.

### NEWS ONLINE

The Navy Reservist and the Navy Reserve News Service [electronic wire service] current and past issues can be accessed online at <http://navalreserve.navy.mil>. Navy Reserve NewsStand, a Web site featuring Navy Reserve news and photos, plus links to Navy fleet pages, can be viewed at [www.news.navy.mil/local/nrf](http://www.news.navy.mil/local/nrf).

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Selected Reservists with address changes need to provide updates to their database diary entry (via their unit commanding officer) to Full Time Support personnel at local Naval Reserve Activities. Individuals who are not Selected Reservists and need to change their address should mail their request, along with a copy of their mailing label, to The Navy Reservist.

## commander's view



VADM John G. Cotton

Our great force is continuing to align with the Navy, becoming more effective and efficient, and most importantly, your operational support is being recognized and appreciated by all of DoD. As we travel and talk to Sailors and Commanders, we've heard some remarkable testimonials of how our Reservists are making contributions across every component and capability. We can all take great pride in our daily accomplishments, and everyone's continuing commitment to making a difference.

Many of you are calling in and e-mailing good questions, and the answers are crucial to our understanding of how we contribute to the success of our Navy's mission. Here are some points to consider as we end a busy summer of change and incredible levels of operational support:

- The cost of the Global War on Terrorisms is over a billion dollars a week. We must remain steadfast in our dedication to win this "away" game to avoid it becoming another "home" game like we witnessed on 9-11. We will continue to find innovative ways to provide more value to our supported commands and to be more cost-effective while accomplishing our missions. Our nation's taxpayers demand it and expect us to manage our resources wisely.
- Many of our DoD capabilities have been structured for the cold war threat. This is no longer a valid threat model as our enemy has changed, as has the way they wage war. We need to analyze and organize to defeat our modern enemies, and develop networks, sensors, weapons and platforms that support new tactics and leverage emergent technologies.
- CNO's vision is to create one fully-integrated Navy team, and everything we are currently doing is in support of that goal. Active and Reserve Navy need to continuously align our processes and capabilities to increase warfighting wholeness. We will operate together and "train like we will fight."
- Embedding our Reserve Component (RC) into the Active Component (AC) will enable us to function as one organization and help the Navy to realize many efficiencies and cost savings. In some cases, where we have an abundance of personnel in particular designators/rates, people will be offered the opportunity to change professions and continue to serve; transfer to another service; move to the IRR, or retire. We are at war and we need to ensure that every dollar spent is invested wisely. The savings will help us to recapitalize the Navy, with the average age of ships at 17 years and aircraft even older at 19 years. We will upgrade our existing weapons systems and acquire transformational systems to dominate the new threats.
- One of the most important steps in integrating is developing a manpower plan (human capital strategy), that answers "what capabilities do we need to fulfill Navy requirements, and what talent do we need to support those capabilities?" How often do we have to perform these missions, just sometime or all the time? We've addressed these requirements through the Zero Base Review (ZBR), marrying up mission requirements with the appropriate capabilities

and necessary billets. In doing so, the Navy Reserve will transfer some force structure to AC, and grow new RC capabilities. Naval Coastal Warfare is a good example of this change as this capability is needed more full-time than in the past. The Navy Reserve is ideal for periodic and predictable missions such as joint command support and flyaway security teams, both growth areas for the future. The first round of the ZBR, which only accounts for Navy requirements, should be approved by CNO later this year. Fleet Forces Command will next look at joint requirements, followed by homeland security/defense requirements as directed by DoD and NORTHCOM.

- As part of the human capital strategy, your answers to the Civilian Skills Online and Civilian Employer Information (CEI) surveys will be crucial in shaping our force during these next few years.

In the past month we contacted many enthusiastic Sailors and it's obvious that the Navy Reserve vision and mission is being well communicated by command leadership.

SELRES SK1 Everett Welch, from NRC San Antonio who was selected for advancement to chief petty officer, is excited about Chief's initiation and credits his mentor of six years, ITCS Dave Fallin with helping him to be a better Sailor. He says his training unit is the best in the Navy and he fondly remembers cruising in the Caribbean while serving on active duty in the late '70s.

FTS HA Samuel Planas, from NAR Whidbey Island, Wash., has served for one year and looks forward to a rewarding Navy career. His favorite memory is the first day of check-in at his first command and enjoys being mentored by HM3 Rachel Oglesbey.

BM2 Harley Bodden has served in the Navy for five years, has enjoyed the travel and deployments aboard USS Stephen W. Groves (FFG-29), and is taking courses to get a criminal justice degree. He serves at the New Orleans boat unit and credits his mentor, BMCS Raymond Hamrick, with showing him what it takes to succeed.

A very motivated FTS, EN1 Peter Skoutas, serves at NRC Providence, R.I., and says the best thing about being in the Navy is the people! He remembers his first deployment, CARAT 99, and drydock of his ship. His goal is to be an engineering LDO and his mentor is ENCS Anthony Larangeira.

At MIUWU 212, in Gulfport, Miss., STG1 Dallas Brown says he just wants to provide value to the fleet and looks forward to making Chief. He has served for nine years and remembers the pride he always feels when pulling into port after deployment. He also says that his mentor, STGC Rodney Thayer, has taught him a lot.

At REDCOM NE in Newport, R.I., FTS YNCS Teresa Stevenson, drove us from the Senior Enlisted Academy to the airport while talking about her fulfilling career. She greatly enjoys the camaraderie and the expeditionary nature of always moving on to another challenging assignment. Her current mentor is CMDCM Pat Flavin, but says many good leaders have helped her during her 20 years of service in the greatest Navy ever. Each and every Sailor, AC, FTS and SELRES, all knew our vision of "ready and fully-integrated support to the Fleet," and was excited about the change from "us vs. them" to one Navy!

We've had an amazing summer with over 25 percent of the Force on some type of operational support orders every week. Keep up the great work! The fleet appreciates your military and civilian skills and their best endorsement is to ask for more. Please remember to thank your families and employers for their continuing support.

**John G. Cotton, Vice Admiral**  
**Navy Reserve Force**

## sailors matter



**FORCM(AW/NAC)**  
**Thomas W. Mobley**

Physical readiness is an integral function of the Navy's readiness. It represents who we are, what we stand for and is a vital part of our ability to get the job done regardless of the task at hand. Each of us is tasked with setting a positive example for others to emulate. Physical fitness has a positive impact on command readiness, personal health and well-being. Physical readiness is more than exercising our bodies, it empowers our minds with clarity of thought and helps us handle stressful situations more effectively. In short good physical readiness helps us

perform better at everything.

OPNAVINST 6110.1G provides guidance for the Navy's physical readiness program. The program poses many leadership challenges, one example is too often we stress physical fitness, but we stand by as it becomes the sacrificial lamb for mission requirements. There must be a balance between the two. As leaders we must be physically, mentally and emotionally ready and ensure that our subordinates meet the same standards and are ready for any challenge.

We need to ensure that our Sailors are living a healthy lifestyle. The emphasis of the Navy's fitness program is changing and every Sailor needs to meet OPNAV standards, or Sailors could find themselves not qualified for career enhancing programs or even administratively separated. Physically fit is expected of our future leaders. What ever your career path, look for leaders that set the example for others. Lead by example.

Being physically ready requires time and commitment, but there are countless attributes to being physically fit: We have more energy; we cope with stress better; we have less occurrences of injury to our muscles and joints during physical activity; we are stronger; we have enhanced thinking capabilities; we are less likely to develop heart disease or diabetes and high blood pressure, and most of all, we look and feel great.

Each day we must make time to ensure we are doing our part to be physically ready for whatever mission we are called upon to do. Embracing what it is to be a Sailor is not just emulating core values and the Sailor's creed, it is also being fit, ready, and engaged. Meeting the criteria for physical readiness reflects on us as individuals, a units and as a service. Are you ready?

**Thomas W. Mobley, FORCM**  
**Navy Reserve Force Master Chief**

CM2 William Fortner takes his turn on the Point Mugu shooting range. Fortner and the other members of Naval Construction Force Support Unit (NCFSU) Two, Port Hueneme, Calif., participated in the annual weapons qualification.



## family focus



**Yonna Diggs**  
Force Ombudsman

Assisting Reserve families in preparing for mobilization or deployment should be an ongoing process for the ombudsman. These families basically live civilian lives, so helping them understand the military process, is a very crucial task.

Helping the families to achieve this goal can be done through your newsletters. Developing a regular column that deals with some aspect of deployment, will enlighten the families about what to expect and how to plan for this phase of their life.

Deployment briefings or workshops are also a way you can get the word out to families. This can be done at your local Reserve Center, or any other location that would be convenient and easily accessible for families. Keep in mind many of the Reserve Centers have Video Teleconferencing (VTC) capabilities. Families could be invited to attend via VTC from their local area and receive the same information as those that are in attendance onsite.

The deployment briefing will increase the family's awareness of the different types of military separations and what to expect during the absence of the military member.

### The primary focus should be on helping the family to:

- Plan and prepare personal documents
- Assess the family's financial situation and how mobilization or deployment impacts their financial status
- Create wills and powers of attorney
- Evaluate insurance coverage (both medical and life)
- Understand the Soldiers and Sailor Relief Act (1991)
- Ensure all eligible family members have ID Cards and are entered into the DEERS system
- Establish care for pets
- Family Care Plans which should include –
  - a. Required forms
  - b. Instructions for care
  - c. Legal authorizations
  - d. Name, addresses and phone numbers of schools, doctors, relatives and close friends

Now is the time to start launching your pre-deployment training. There is a great predeployment checklist that can be found at <http://www.defenslink.mil/ra/mobil>. Ombudsman should work with the commanding officer and command family support team to identify the personnel required to make your deployment training a success.

If you would like additional information about the Reserve Ombudsman Program, contact me at [Yonna.Diggs@navy.mil](mailto:Yonna.Diggs@navy.mil) or visit Lifelines at: <http://www.lifelines.navy.mil>.

## families of reservists

Army Military Welfare and Recreation (MWR)

**[www.offduty.com](http://www.offduty.com)** Not just for the Army. This site, developed by the U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center exclusively for authorized MWR patrons, has links to Internet fare finders and travel providers (air, cruise, rail, car) as well as tips on how to get the best fare by searching the web or being flexible about travel dates.

United Service Organizations (USO)

**[www.USO.com](http://www.USO.com)** The USO is chartered by Congress as a nonprofit, charitable corporation. The USO mission is to provide morale, welfare and recreation-type services to uniformed military personnel and their families. The original intent of Congress—and enduring style of USO delivery—is to represent the American people by extending a touch of home to the military. Thus, although some USO programs/services are similar to those provided by other agencies, the hallmark of the USO has been and will continue to be—as much as—services are provided. The USO currently operates 121 centers around the world, with 68 located in the continental United States, three in the Caribbean and 45 overseas (Germany, Italy, France, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Iceland, Bosnia, Japan, Korea, Kuwait). Service members and their families visit USO centers more than 5 million times each year.

Childproofing the home

**<http://peekaboobabyproofing.com/parent.htm>**

Each year, more than 4.5 million children ages 14 and under are treated in hospital emergency rooms for injuries incurred in the home. Nearly two-thirds of all injuries among children under age 3 requiring emergency room visits occur in the home. A majority of these could be prevented. And, while almost every parent will tell you that they never take their eyes off their children, distractions occur all too easily. There are also those times when a babysitter, grandma and grandpa or aunts and uncles are watching your child and might not be as vigilant. They are called accidents for a reason! This site offers easy ways to assure little loved ones stay safe.



U.S. Marine Corps Lance Cpl. Evan Guerrero (native of Santa Marta, Calif.) drives a Rigid Raider Craft along the Amazon River with Lance Cpl. Joel Prosser (native of Long Beach, Calif.). Marine Forces UNITAS provided support of riverine operations for UNITAS 45-04. Eleven partner nations from the United States and Latin America came together for the largest multilateral exercise in the Southern Hemisphere. Held since 1959, UNITAS aims to unite military forces throughout the Americas with bilateral and multilateral shipboard, amphibious, riverine, and in-port exercises and operations. UNITAS improves operational readiness and interoperability of United States and South American naval, coast guard, and marine forces while promoting friendship, professionalism and understanding among participants.

You have spoken . . . . .

## Customer Survey 2004 Results are IN!

You were asked your opinion about how things are going with the Navy Reserve, and many of you gave it. Now the results of that survey are available, and some of the information will probably surprise you! So take a few minutes to see what your shipmates think is working and what needs fixing.

Visit the Navy Reserve Web site at <http://navalreserve.navy.mil> and log on to CNRF's private side. From there, go to the main menu navigation bar on the left, and under "What's New" select "Customer Service," and then from there look for the link "2004 Customer Survey Results."

From this link, you will have access to force-wide results on top issues affecting Navy Reservists today.

The results of the survey are used strictly as a management tool for focusing time and resources on improving customer service. Honest comments were encouraged, so naturally, there was some negative feedback. Thanks to those that participated, commanders at every level can focus their attention on "solutions" to your issues.

# a look back



**1974-** Naval Reservist VADM Pierre N. Charbonnet was welcomed as the new Chief of Naval Reserve. Also a story appeared showing the recent overhaul in flight pay for officers. Under the new system a Sailor with over six years of aviation service would receive a whopping \$245 a month.

30 years ago



Lt. Matthew Stephens, dental officer for Naval Mobile Construction Battalion Two Three (NMCB-23) prepares to fill a tooth for a fellow battalion Seabee. Stephens has been mobilized in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and is ensuring Battalion Seabees are ready for deployment. All Reservists must have a dental exam by a Navy dentist prior to deploying to another country.

# NMCB 23

## ON CUTTING EDGE OF SEABEE TRAINING EVOLUTION



Photo by JO2 Leslie A. Shively

NMCB 23 staff members clean 9mm pistols following a qualifications course at Port Hueneme, Calif., NMCB 23 has been mobilized in support of *Operation Iraqi Freedom* and are currently training for deployment. NMCB 23's overall mission is to maintain military readiness, while performing construction tasking for the First Naval Construction Division.

**JO2 Leslie A. Shively**

PORT HUENEME, Calif.—It began with lessons learned.

Seabees are now fighting the war on terrorism with a more aggressive military posture, and paving the way with training for their changing roles is Naval Mobile Construction Battalion (NMCB) 23, recently mobilized in support of *Operation Iraqi Freedom* (OIF).

"We're receiving lessons learned all the time from over there," explained CMC Ron Hartle. "Our lessons learned started from the time NMCB 14 mobilized in Gulfport all the way until now." NMCB 23 will be relieving NMCB 14 and the battalion is undergoing major changes with the tactical side of its mission during this deployment, utilizing a new entity called the Tactical Movement Team or TMT that combines strategies from the Seabee Engineering Reconnaissance Team (SERT), Military Operations in Urban Terrain or MOUT, a term borrowed from the Marine Corps and the REACT teams - a Reactionary Force from within the battalion.

Hartle said TMT was created as a result of NMCB 14's experiences in theater. "It's something we never thought about or trained for until recently. We used to dig a foxhole and stay in place. Now we move around communities and travel, so we've had to become more of an offensive group."

Historically, Seabees built stationary camps in rural areas to support Marine detachments. The Marines were tasked with threat aggression and Seabees used force only as a last resort to defend their positions. Their locations in Iraq (near towns and cities) require Seabees to learn different skill sets.

"Before we just returned fire, tried to move and called in support," explained GMC(SCW/DV) Barry Budd, who was recently selected to chief warrant officer, NMCB 23's military training chief. "It has not been our mission in the past to move through buildings. We are planning for not only moving in and around buildings and structures, but we are also taking on the responsibility of being able to clear buildings."

Convoy operations and security needs are also tremendously important for OIF, and TMTs have been tasked with those jobs. "It's a lot more refined, detailed and structured than what we've done in the past. Everybody gets general convoy operation training through Basic Combat Skills I and II classes, but TMT is even more detailed and completely different," Budd said, explaining that units are so heavily tasked in theater, getting a security element for protection would be impossible. Trained to engage certain threats and certain scenarios, NMCB 23 will be able to maintain security and keep the convoys moving. "We should be able to go over there and take care of ourselves. There are so many convoys, we'd really have to have a Marine battalion just to follow us around," Budd said.

Dignitary protection is another skill Seabees are learning. "If our commanding officer has to move, obviously that would be in a convoy, and we would take a full complement. If there were other personnel that would need a security element then we would surround them with the TMT," Budd said.

Personnel Qualifications Standards (PQS) for TMT training do not exist, so Budd and his team members are writing them as they train researching, publications, battalion assets and resources from other military and civilian organizations.

He said TMT could be a rate or maybe a Navy Enlisted Classification



Photo by PH2 Jim Watson

What was once a glittering symbol of the financial center of the world now stands blanketed in ash and soot. The World Trade Center was destroyed during a September 11, 2001 terrorist attack.

(NEC) or PQS book. "We're laying down a directive and making our own training platform. We build little bytes and then go out and do it," said Budd. "You try things and add them together. It's not built into our typical Seabee profile yet."

His forward thinking is that all of the training steps and platforms could be stored on a compact disk and shared as other battalions mobilized. All members would go through all stages of the same thing - continuity of training is absolutely imperative Budd emphasizes. "If everybody's on the same page with this it makes a big difference." Training on TMT has been held after normal class hours adding an extra three or four hours to the working day and only volunteers are participating at present. "There's a lot of motivation in these guys. I am proud to work with them," Budd said. The biggest challenge during NMCB 23's deployment and TMT training is licensing drivers for Humvees and the new Medium Tactical Vehicle Replacement (MTVR) trucks used in convoys to carry personnel and equipment.

"The unfortunate side of the reserve part of this is that we don't have our own Humvees and MTVRs, the seven-and-half-ton truck that hauls people, carries equipment and cargo," Budd said. "We have nine who are licensed on the MTVRs," said EOCS Joseph Ott, NMCB 23's alpha company chief, who stressed that although vehicles are not physically available, a lot of familiarization is accomplished through training aids.

One of alpha company's primary tasks on deployment will be to operate and maintain vehicles on a daily basis in the convoys, so training must occur. Ott organized classes after normal working hours using the driving course at Port Hueneme, Calif., where the battalion is mobilizing.

"Originally it was lack of funding to have enough equipment to go around but lately everything is changing where we're going to a lot of new equipment - new trucks, the MTVRs are all brand new," explained Hartle. He said students also must test on an MTVR simulator and that only six or seven are available in the U.S. "It takes awhile to get everybody through that process. We're going to train people here, so at least when we go forward we'll have people that know how to run the equipment."

A lot of communications equipment has also changed in the last couple of years, although the basic in-the-foxhole equipment is staying the same, said Hartle, but the equipment used in office spaces to communicate with headquarters is changing. "All of us, even the officers and chiefs are brand new to it and have to learn that all over again." New tactics, new equipment and as NMCB 23's training is evolving to meet its tasking. ♦

## Deploying NMCB 23 Reservist witnessed WTC devastation

JO2 Leslie A. Shively

PORT HUENEME, Calif.—At first he thought it was a replay of the 1993 blast that occurred in the public parking garage, or an accident. But the effect of the purposeful, directed act of violence hit him full force as he stood on the roof of another building and watched the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center explode then collapse into dust.

Mobilized in support of *Operation Iraqi Freedom* (OIF) and currently training for deployment in Port Hueneme, Calif., LTJG Todd McNamara remembered his first brush with terrorism and the devastation he witnessed in the wake of the attack on the tallest buildings in New York City.

The civil engineer was preparing for a meeting on a building he had just finished constructing in mid-town Manhattan when a colleague told him the World Trade Center was bombed. He scrambled to the roof of the building he was in, unprepared for what would unfold in front of his eyes.

"I could see a plane coming down the Hudson River and turn, over the Statue of Liberty, then slam into the second tower. I could see it ... I don't know ... I couldn't hear it though and I don't know if it was because I was focused on the visual, but I didn't hear anything, I just remember seeing it."

He went downstairs to the 21<sup>st</sup> floor and called his parents in Virginia. While he was on the phone the Pentagon was hit.

The next day a call went out for engineers willing to help the FBI locate people trapped in the rubble of the Swiss Bank vault and McNamara volunteered. "My job was to find a route for the fire fighters to get to the people. They found them, but they were dead."

His most eerie memory is of the aftermath of the attack. "It was pretty crazy. I remember walking up Eighth Avenue the next day. There were no cars and before, during a regular day right by Penn Station, it would be packed."

One thing that stuck with McNamara was the smell. "Everything was covered in a fine layer of grey dust. It reminded me of the way a construction site smells, with the dust, dirt and a garbage site. It was very odd."

Seeing the wreckage of a building that previously dominated the cityscape due to a terrorist attack terrorism wrought so close to his home hit hard. "It was the first thing you'd look at to figure out where you're going and where you are when you got on the subway. When that came down, I thought, 'Wow, we're really under attack.' It made me realize that I really want to do this, make a difference and not just sit back and watch things go by," said McNamara.

He'd always wanted to be in the Army Corps of Engineers, but a stint in the Army ROTC that kept him with the infantry was not enough. After college and a couple of years behind a desk designing bridges, McNamara was still not satisfied and wanted something more so he applied for a direct commission with the Navy.

That first application was denied. He planned to reapply but was told that he had to wait until he was 26, but after the WTC attack McNamara resubmitted his package several months early and was accepted.

A feeling of disbelief still lingers today as he prepares to deploy and although they weren't married at the time, his wife, Jennifer, who was working in the Pentagon when it was hit, is very supportive of his commitment to the Seabees while he mobilizes.

"I guess I was in both locations in a way," said McNamara. ♦

# NAVY RESERVIST VIES FOR



JO3 Raymund Flores,  
Honolulu Reserve Public Affairs  
Team

HONOLULU, Hawaii -  
- YN3 Kelsey Nakanelua,  
a Sailor stationed at  
Naval Reserve Center  
Honolulu, competed in  
the Olympics in Athens  
on Aug. 21, representing  
American Samoa, a  
territory of the United  
States.

This is his second  
Olympic appearance.  
He also competed in the  
2000 Sydney Olympics.

Nakanelua, a 38-year-old single father, holds the State of Hawaii record in the 100-meter dash at 10.59 seconds. He is also a 5-time Hawaii's Fastest Man, from 1995-1998 and again in 2001.

Nakanelua joined the Naval Reserves in December 2003, primarily for educational assistance in pursuing his master's degree. Nakanelua said he also wanted to contribute something and make a difference, especially after 9/11.

"With the war going on, I think it's a way to show patriotism and I'm inspired to do something," he said. "I've had ROTC training at Kamehameha Schools, it's something that I've been involved with back through high school, and with the war going on it just seems like it's the right thing to do."

Nakanelua said the Naval Reserves didn't slow his race to the Olympics one bit.

"I really didn't say anything coming in (about being an Olympic athlete)," he said. "Once they found out they were very, very supportive. I've met with my unit commanding officer and the chiefs and they've all said, 'What can we do? We want to make sure you're okay.'"

"I've got my commitment here with the Naval Reserve, but they understand it's something I want to do and so far the support has been excellent," said Nakanelua. "The 2004 Hawaii's Fastest Man happened to fall on a drill weekend, and I needed time off to compete. Everyone has been extremely supportive -- Petty Officer Pavao and Chief Smith were definitely helpful."

"I'm very proud," said LT Carmen Ehret, Honolulu Reserve Center executive officer. "I think it's a wonderful influence for our Non-Prior Service Sailors having someone

of Nakanelua's ability, because his athletic background emphasizes physical readiness, one of the very important aspects of the military."

Nakanelua started running track when he was 13 years old. He first competed in the 8th grade and continues to run this day. In 2000, he won the Polynesian Championships held in Western Samoa, where he also set a record at 10.78 in the 100 meters and won the 400 meters in 49.56 seconds.

"My grandfather is from Western Samoa," Nakanelua said. His mother's second husband, from American Samoa, legally adopted him at age 10.

"Kels," as his friends call him, is a Kamehameha Schools graduate, and holds a bachelor's in Economics and Speech. He has been accepted in the Masters in Communication program at the University of Hawaii at Manoa.

"I'm looking forward to getting into Communications," he said.

And in the Navy, Nakanelua has similar aspirations. "Actually I'm looking forward to becoming a Navy Journalist," he said. "That's what I'd like to do in my military career. I'd like to go into public affairs."

As a civilian, and single father of an 11-year old, Nakanelua works as a career developer for a non-profit organization where he "helps people find employment and develop their career and continue their education."

Nakanelua also coaches running part-time and puts on running clinics at Kamehameha Schools, Punahou and Word of Life Academy, although he took some time off this past year to train for the Olympics.

This "striving" parent, athlete, coach and educator finds time to train, too. "I do full sprints two or three times a week, conditioning workouts and weights...pretty intense before and after work," he said.

When asked what inspired him to compete again at this stage in life, Nakanelua said, "it's an honor and privilege to represent the Navy, my culture, my family and Kamehameha Schools."

At 38, he said, "this was my last Olympics." He is looking forward to mentoring and training someone locally "to take my place and hopefully compete in the international level of competition."

"I wouldn't mind running for the Navy in some capacity either," he said.

His wish will come true to some extent, as Nakanelua is scheduled to attend boot camp Sept. 13 at Recruit Training Command in Great Lakes, Ill. As a Non-prior Service Member (NPS), he is completing his third of four Naval Reserve indoctrination phases. ♦

# OLYMPIC GOLD

YN3 Kelsey Nakanelua, a Sailor with Naval Reserve Center Honolulu, exercised with his fellow Reservists during drill weekend, one day before flying to Greece to participate in the Olympics. Nakanelua, representing American Samoa, a territory of the U.S. This is his second Olympic appearance. He also competed in the 2000 Sydney Olympics. Nakanelua, a 38-year-old single father, holds the State of Hawaii's record in the 100-meter at 10.59 seconds. He is also a 5-time Hawaii's Fastest Man, from 1995-1998 and again in 2001. He joined the Naval Reserve in December, 2003, "to contribute something and make a difference, especially after 9/11," he said. Photos by PH3 Sara Coates.



# HSL 60 Det 1 Raises Bar in Counter Drug Operations

LT Ross H. Mackenzie,  
HSL 60

MAYPORT, Fla.—The “Jaguars” of Helicopter Antisubmarine Light Squadron (HSL) 60 Detachment 1, of Mayport, Fla., returned July 19 from their first extended deployment since the squadron’s inception a mere three years ago.

The Jaguars and their accompanying cruiser USS Ticonderoga (CG 47) set new records for both drug confiscation and prisoner apprehension during a single deployment.

The deployment paired the Jaguars’ first extended underway with the Ticonderoga’s last.

“We’re thrilled with the way the deployment went. Our hard work certainly paid off,” said LCDR Scott Gootee, Detachment 1’s officer-in-charge. “We are the U.S. Navy’s only Light Airborne Multipurpose System (LAMPS) MK III Seahawk helo Reserve squadron, and we’ve set the bar incredibly high for future counter-drug deployments.”

In only six months, the Jaguar-Ticonderoga team enacted 15 stops of suspected and illegal smugglers, which yielded over 10 tons of uncut cocaine and heroin, and the apprehension of 29 narco-terrorists. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration estimated the street value of the seized drugs at well over \$1 billion.

The mere presence of the Jaguar-Ticonderoga team interrupted countless proposed smuggling operations carrying drugs and fuel, while helping to secure U.S. borders. As a result, the team’s attentive vigilance contributed to the safety and well being of America’s citizens.

Many are aware the Navy has been sending counter-drug deployments to the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific for years. However, this was the first time a Navy Reserve LAMPS MK III squadron stood at the helm of the air department—those men and women responsible for the initial detection, identification, and prosecution of narcotics smugglers.

The detachment met logistical challenges to successfully ferry both people and mechanical parts to and from the ship on a regular basis.

Crews remained fresh, invigorated, and alert, always eager to launch to detect another drug smuggler.

“Achieving full integration between Reserve and active duty forces is a priority in our theater of operations,” said RADM Vinson E. Smith, commander U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command. “HSL 60’s great performance will serve as model for future deployments.”

During their deployment the Jaguars flew over 400 hours in support of Ticonderoga and Joint Interagency Task Force South.

“Throughout the cruise, we all worked tirelessly to maintain high mission completion and fully mission capable rates,” said HSL 60’s Commanding Officer CDR Jamie Pierce. “In the end, our efforts paid off in record-setting numbers and recognition to match. We are proof positive the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) mandate for Active Reserve Integration (ARI) is alive and well. Everyone in the Jaguar-Ticonderoga team has made me extremely proud to be a member of the Reserve Navy. This is an example of what serving one’s country is all about.” ✦



Photo by PH2 Michael Sandberg

A pilot assigned to the “Proud Warriors” of Helicopter Anti-submarine Squadron Light Four Two (HSL-42), Detachment Eight, approaches an SH-60B Seahawk helicopter on the flight deck of the guided missile cruiser USS Vicksburg (CG 69). Vicksburg is assigned to the John F. Kennedy Carrier Strike Group (CSG), currently participating in a Combined Joint Task Force Exercise (CJTTFEX). Kennedy is one of seven aircraft carriers involved in the Summer Pulse 2004 Exercise. Summer Pulse 2004 is the simultaneous deployment of seven aircraft strike groups (CSGs), demonstrating the ability of the Navy to provide credible combat across the globe, in five theaters with other U.S., allied, and coalition military forces. Summer Pulse is the Navy’s first deployment under its new Fleet Response Plan (FRP) U.S.



A narco-terrorist’s “go-fast” boat, off the coast of Costa Rica, is chased by Helicopter Anti-submarine Squadron Light (HSL) 60 Det One. The smugglers were eventually captured and turned over to Costa Rican authorities. HSL 60 accompanied USS Ticonderoga (CG 47) during her final and most successful deployment, which netted over one billion dollars worth of cocaine.

Photo by AW2(AW) Ryan S. Grant

## Navy Reservist wears many hats...Officer...Marine... Sailor...Buddhist Chaplain

JO1(SW/AW) Rob Kerns

WASHINGTON-- A simple ceremony marked a huge occasion as the U.S. Armed Forces commissioned their first Buddhist Chaplain.

For Chaplain (LTJG) Jeanette G. Shin this marks the end of one journey that began in 1988, when she enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, and starts another serving both the service members of the United States and Buddha.

Shin joined the Marines after graduating from Moore High School in Moore, Okla., in 1988. After completing boot camp in Paris Island, S.C., she attended the Marine Corps' Telecommunication School in Twenty Nine Palms, Calif., learning to work as a telecommunications operator.

"After school I was stationed at Henderson Hall in the Navy Annex," said Shin. "I really enjoyed the work I did there. I was in the know about what was going on in our country."

According to Shin, the work brought challenges she never expected to have in her life.

"Working shift work is challenging at first, but I grew to enjoy the different hours and the challenges that come with being a Marine."

The Marine lifestyle seemed to suit Shin and she began to look into reenlisting at the end of her enlistment. Military cutbacks during the early 90s forced her to change job fields if she wanted to stay in.

Shin decided to leave the military and use the GI Bill to go to college.

While attending Northern Virginia Community College, Shin worked in a number of jobs to help pay her way through school.

"Looking back I really worked quite a few jobs," said Shin. "I worked for a temp agency for a while then I was a security guard, I worked in retail, and then I was fortunate to land a job as a correspondence analyst at the U.S. Justice Department."

While working various jobs, Shin continued her education, completing a bachelor's of arts degree in Philosophy and Religious Studies from George Mason University in 2000 and graduating cum laude with a master's degree in Buddhist Studies from the Institute of Buddhist Studies at Berkley University 2004.

"When I entered seminary school in 2000 I knew I wanted to work in a temple and do the work of the Buddhist ministry. It wasn't until the 9/11 attacks that I began to reconsider coming back into the military," said Shin.

Shin, like many people, felt compelled to do as much as she could for her country after the attacks, and so she spoke to a recruiter for the Navy Reserve.

She knew there were obstacles ahead of her. There had already been two failed attempts to create a Buddhist chaplain position in the military, first in 1944 and then again in 1987.

"I was surprised at the ease of the application process," said Shin. "Everyone was very supportive of my application and desire to reenter the service as a Reservist."

In a ceremony taking place in a restored area of the Pentagon, Shin was commissioned by Chief of Navy Reserve, VADM John G. Cotton.

Before the ceremony began, Cotton remarked how special it was to have the ceremony in an area of the Pentagon that had been destroyed in the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks.

"In this area that was once destroyed, we are celebrating a great first in our armed services," said Cotton. "Lieutenant Shin is amazingly



Photo by JOCS Bob Hansen

LtJG Jeanette Shin (right) explains the significance of her religious garments to fellow chaplain, Captain Washington Johnson. Shin, the first Buddhist Chaplain in the U.S. Military, and Johnson are assigned to Reserve Units at Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center, Alameda, Calif.

qualified to do this remarkable job and serve our Sailors in these changing times."

After taking her oath of service, Shin expressed her gratitude to her peers, and said she looks forward to making a difference in the fleet.

"I am very grateful to have the opportunities to serve the sea services – regardless of their religious faith," said Shin. "I will do my best to help all Sailors and Marines in any way I can."

Shin's commissioning is an important moment for the Navy's Chaplain Corps, as it continues to improve its diversity to serve Sailors and Marines from a variety of religious backgrounds. Shin was praised for her tremendous accomplishment and welcomed to the Corps by her peers.

"This is another historical moment for the Chaplain's Corps of the United States Navy, as we reach out to provide for the religious needs of our people," said Chief of Navy Chaplains, Chaplain (RADM) Louis V. Iasiello. "You are most welcome to our ranks as a chaplain, and we look forward to working with you in the future."

"This really is your statement of care and love and concern for us," said CAPT Harold L. Robinson, Special Assistant Reserve Manpower Chief of Naval Chaplains Office, who was recently promoted to rear admiral. "It's a call of the Chaplain Corps to serve every human being we encounter, and that's what we are saying. We are very blessed to have you among us."

Shin's first assignment in the Reserve is at Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Alameda, Calif., and she will attend the Navy's chaplain school in October.

According to Shin, she looks forward to serving at Alameda, but she is already looking forward to getting back to her roots one day.

"There's an old saying 'Once a Marine, always a Marine,' and I will always be most comfortable in camys. I hope one day to be stationed back with a Marine detachment," said Shin. ♦





# RIMPAC 2004

of the Pacific

A UH-3H Sea King helicopter assigned to the "Golden Gators" of Helicopter (HC-85), a Navy Reserve squadron, takes off from the flight deck of the amphibious assault ship USS Tarawa (LHA 1). Tarawa is one of many U.S. ships participating in Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) 2004. RIMPAC is the largest international maritime exercise in the waters around the Hawaiian Islands. This year's exercise includes seven participating nations; Australia, Canada, Chile, Japan, South Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States. RIMPAC is intended to enhance the tactical proficiency of participating units in a wide array of combined operations at sea, while enhancing stability in the Pacific Rim region.

# RESERVE SAILORS GO TO SEA FOR THEIR FIRST TIME DURING RIMPAC 2004

Rim of the Pacific

CS2 Donald Moore from Fresno, Calif., attached to Cargo Afloat Rig Team F 501 sends off a pallet of produce to be loaded aboard SS Cape Girardeau (T-AK 2039) bound for USS Howard (DDG 83). Cape Girardeau is supplying U.S. Naval vessels during RIMPAC 2004.



Photo by PH2 Ron Trevino

JO1 Douglas Mappin

RIMPAC 2004 Combined Information Bureau

Pearl Harbor – After 10 days at sea, weary Reserve Sailors manned the rails aboard SS Cape Girardeau (T-AK 2039) as she sailed into Pearl Harbor.

The crew of Cape Girardeau provided a hands-on training platform for Reserve Sailors during RIMPAC 2004, a multinational exercise involving seven nations, for USS John C. Stennis (CVN 74) Carrier Strike Group.

During the exercise, Reservist Cargo Afloat Rigging Teams (CARTs) conducted off-loading procedures known as vertical replenishments (VERTREP) and connected replenishments (CONREP).

For most of the CARTs, offloading supplies is second nature.

"Our CART teams came aboard to work. They had one day of turnover to prepare," said CAPT Eugene Dawydiak, commanding officer from Naval Reserve Military Sealift Command San Francisco Bay 132. "The Reservists all came from five different CART units and built a whole new crew in the space of two days."

Dawydiak, who was aboard as an observer, was impressed by the teams' ability to adapt so quickly.

After loading supplies pier side, Cape Girardeau pulled out of port

with her crew of 78. The exercise provided the Reservists a rare out-to-sea training exercise. Their first phase out to sea involved vertical replenishment (VERTREP), during which supply pallets were moved via helicopter.

For SK3 Shannon Duncan, CART F-501, Lemoore, Calif., the exercise was far from routine.

Duncan joined the Navy Reserves two years ago, so she could have a worthwhile job, while remaining at home to care for her three sons.

"I worked on the VERTREP team and the camaraderie was phenomenal," said Duncan. "We made sure everything was done safely so no one would get hurt. It was a lot of work and long hours."

"Our CART teams are squared away. They want to look good," said Dawydiak. "That's the point. They came here well-trained, well-prepped and ready to prove themselves."

The crew took pride in its 'we deliver' mission. The ship has often been referred to as a "floating grocery store." Its crew delivered countless pallets of food and supplies to five Navy ships participating in the joint RIMPAC exercise. The crew members worked as a team, ensuring safe delivery of their cargo.

"During the course of the four days, we all did many things," said Duncan. "We worked on the loading team and the firefighting teams."

# “The Reservists all came from five different CART units and built a whole new crew in the space of two days”

We removed debris from the deck after a pallet of rice spilled on deck. We had to remove the debris before the helicopter came over.”

In such cases, a foreign object debris (FOD) walk is necessary because any debris left on deck can damage equipment such as the helicopter, and more importantly, it can pose a danger to the deck crew.

Cape Girardeau also conducted another type of replenishment known as connected replenishment (CONREP), which required the Girardeau to pull alongside another vessel. The crews of both ships ferry supplies across a wire line. Using pulleys and powered winches, Sailors deliver small packages and supplies such as postal mail to the other ship.

Duncan felt her classroom training was beneficial to this learning experience. She also agreed that at-sea training provides Reservists a better, real world experience that their classes cannot match.

“I worked hard on this trip and I learned a lot,” Duncan said. “Tomorrow we leave to do CONREPs. I am ready to go back out again.”

Cape Girardeau, a 605-foot long, 32,000-ton vessel, is one of two cargo replenishment ships the Navy has utilized for cargo transport since 1988. Cape Girardeau can transport nearly 18,000 tons of cargo, and is managed by the Maritime Administration. ❖



Photo by PH2 Anthony R. Hayes

A1 and A-Kilauea after conducting underway replenishment operations with other ships participating in the exercise Rim of the Pacific 2004 (RIMPAC 2004). RIMPAC 2004 consists of more than 18,000 participating Sailors from multiple countries conducting exercises that work to ensure effective communications and cooperation in joint operations throughout the Pacific Rim.



MM3 Antonio Gutierrez of Cargo Afloat Rig Team F 501 runs to safety after connecting a hook underneath a SH-60 Seahawk during vertical replenishment (VERTREP) from SS Cape Girardeau (T-AK 2039), to USNR Rainier (T-AOE 7) during RIMPAC 2004.

Photo by PH2 Ron Trevino



AG3 Keith Phillips from San Antonio, Texas, prepares to launch a weather balloon. Weather balloons rise to a height of 20,000 feet and provide important weather data for the Kitty Hawk battle group. USS Kitty Hawk (CV 63) is providing a forward presence in the Asia/Pacific region, conducting training and exercises with regional allies. Kitty Hawk is the Navy's only permanently forward deployed aircraft carrier and is homeported in Yokosuka, Japan.

Photo by PHAN Lindsay K. / MWR

## METEOROLOGICAL OCEANOGRAPHY IS IN THE NAVY'S FORECAST

JO1 Douglas Mappin  
NAVCOMRESFOR Public Affairs

**P**EARL HARBOR, Hawaii – During RIMPAC, few naval organizations played as an important role to the 40 ships and 18,000 Sailors as did the Meteorological and Oceanographic Center (METOC).

Planes, ships, submarines and land-based exercises alike all had a stake in the information they received. With the navies of seven allied nations participating in the exercises, receiving accurate weather forecasts were a necessity. For both METOC's active duty and Reserve Sailors, the stakes were justifiably significant.

For three Reservists, from Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth, Texas, RIMPAC 2004 has provided an ideal opportunity to test their weather forecasting skills. Over the course of the

month long exercise, they worked at the METOC headquarters. They pored over programs, watching time looped satellite photography and communicated with weather observers, all with one goal in mind: analyzing weather patterns before they (and their active duty counterparts) disseminated the information to ships and planes of the fleet.

"The information we provide goes beyond just weather forecasting," said AGC John Brothman. "It is also tactical; if the seas are too rough, amphibious missions are subject to change, cloud cover affects our patrol and recon flights and although most people do not realize it, weather even affects our submarines."

"It is imperative that we provide on scene-timely weather predictions and updates for the Third Fleet," said AGCS David

Trevino.

Trevino, a Reserve Sailor from Dallas, participated in the RIMPAC exercises, in part, to supervise junior Reservists. "While here, we have worked with active duty Sailors daily. We're all responsible for giving the fleet as much accurate information as possible."

Tucked away in a remote corner of Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT), far from other offices, is the weather detection facilities. Outside stands a satellite dish aimed skyward. The facilities modern look gives hint to the importance to the work performed inside.

Upon entering the nerve center of METOC, an observer might feel like they had just stepped into NASA's Space Control Center in Houston. Lining the large room 50-inch plasma screen monitors

# RIMPAC 2004

Rim of the Pacific

hang from ceiling mounts, each displaying weather maps of various regions of the world.

For METOC's staff, focusing on the Pacific Ocean, especially the waters surrounding Hawaii was the business of the day.

"We are on the watch bill and we have been working closely with active duty Sailors," said Trevino. "Once we arrived here for RIMPAC we immediately began to file our Sailors into positions working the various shifts. While we worked separately from active duty, we received the same information; we performed the same kind of tasks."

One aspect of their job that remains unchanged is the need for accurate weather forecasts. State of the art equipment provides the staff and personnel with immediate access to weather data, thus making it possible to forecast adverse weather conditions more quickly.

"Weather affects everything," said AG2 David Hunter, a Reservist from Krum, Texas. "We monitor everything knowing that the safety of any fleet operation may depend upon our forecasts."

The long hours of RIMPAC provided the Reservists unique training opportunities they wouldn't have had at their reserve centers.

"Training exercises like this keep us current," said Brotherman. "With all the changes I have seen through the years, we are much quicker, we have more data models to use. Old time satellite pictures could take us an hour to study before making any forecasts."

"We worked on various simulations and made our own predictions," said Brotherman. "When we arrived at our own conclusions, we compared notes with the other AG's. If our predictions matched, we were permitted to present our information to the fleet."

Like its counterpart the National Weather Bureau, METOC operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Some people take the weather for granted, however, for Navy operations that is not an option. With weather always affecting sea states, ships operations must adapt quickly.

"In essence, our primary focus is safety," Trevino said. "The information we forecast can determine the safety of our ships, planes and our Sailors."

METOC provided all weather

information for the RIMPAC exercise.

However, during sea operations, a ship would not rely totally on land-based forecasts alone. Ship-stationed aviation aerographers provide timely weather information, to the larger ships of the fleet, especially those of a carrier strike group.

"We are regularly stationed aboard ships, we also lend out our personnel to CAOCs. We can make a significant impact on aviation operations," said Brotherman. "We report information that goes up the chain of command that helps make command decisions."

As RIMPAC proceeded towards its conclusion, the active duty and Reserve Sailors shared thousands of pieces of weather-related information to all of the ships, including the other participating nations. When the combat teams assaulted the beach at Bellows Air Force Station, the combat commanders knew far in advance what weather conditions to expect. Such information may prove vital to the success of any exercise.

"It was a good exercise for us," said Trevino. "We integrated well with the active duty Sailors. The accuracy of our forecasts can only come from experiences such as these (RIMPAC)."



AG3 Steve Hatchett, of Haltom City, Texas, measures the wind speed and direction, on the signal bridge aboard USS George Washington (CVN 73). The Norfolk, Va., based nuclear powered aircraft carrier is on a regularly scheduled deployment in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Photo by PHAN Janice Kreischer

# RIMPAC 2004

Rim of the Pacific

## TODAY'S CAOC, ITS HISTORY AND THE RESERVES

JO1 Douglas Mappin  
NAVMCOMRESFOR Public Affairs

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii—At a remote fenced-in containment area near Hospital Point at Naval Station Pearl Harbor lie a cluster of tents surrounded by air conditioning units, power generators and cable feeds strewn on the ground leading to various antennae and satellite-linked dishes.

The tents house the nerve center of Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) 2004 Command Air Operations Center (CAOC).

Approximately 60 Naval Reservists worked at the CAOC.

Service members from the U.S. and seven nations gathered in Hawaii for Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) 2004 move in and out of the tent with a sense of urgency.

CAOC's mission is to coordinate air assaults during multinational exercises such as RIMPAC. Relatively few people are aware of the CAOC's existence. CAOCs were first used during World War II. The Navy, Army Air Corps and the Marine Corps quickly learned that separate air commands needed to coordinate their attacks lest they contradict, or worse, minimize the effectiveness of an attack.

Today's CAOC have the same mission, but rely heavily upon Reservists in the pre-planning, implementation and operations of daily procedures.

"After World War II, we moved away from this (CAOC) concept," said CAPT Stu Hinrichs, executive officer, NR AADC Pacific in support of Third Fleet. "Not until Desert Storm was the first Combined Command used again. Over time we realized it would be more efficient if the Allied Forces worked together. When CAOCs were reinvented in the early 1990s, Reservists have played a part in CAOC's development."

CAOC's layout is similar to an airport's air traffic control center. While both are responsible for projecting a plane's flight path during operations, the similarities end there. CAOC coordinates attack flight trajectories, project ordnance needs, scramble in-flight refueling squadrons and alert medical and rescue teams.

"Most people do not realize the logistics required to put a plane into the air," said IT1 Norman Harward. "AWACS and refueling planes are needed, ordnance movements must be planned, air and ground support must be alerted, and medics must be notified, in the event if needed."

"Desert Storm was the crucible, it became apparent to us that air operations work better combined, not separate. The coalition forces began to analyze the CAOC model," said Hinrichs. "Military leaders realized the importance of coordinating various countries' forces." It was also the birth of future Reserve involvement in the CAOC.

"CAOC became the standard of how we operate air commands today," he explained. "When active-duty officers who worked in CAOCs during Desert Storm transitioned to the Reserves, they called attention to the concept to Reserve leadership."

Today's model relies on the efforts of many Reserve Sailors. "The CAOC is responsible for all battle flight plans," said Harward. "Refueling planes—assuring that planes receive refueling during flight; we help coordinate supply allocation and we work with all branches of the military during an operation. No flight or air combat mission can go in the air without the assistance of CAOC."

Harward, an 18-year veteran of the Navy, is attached to Command Third Fleet Joint Forces Air Component Command (JFACC) Det 170, Ft. Worth, Texas. He has been deployed with RIMPAC since June 20, 2004.

"My job is to make sure the CAOC's equipment is up and running efficiently," said Harward. "In many ways we run just like an office. One of the main components I am responsible for is the Theater Battle Management Combat System (TBMCS)."





Photo by PH2 Anthony R. Hayes

Reservists who previously had worked CAOC during Desert Storm brought their interests and expertise; they then began drawing upon other Reservists in subsequent exercises. For RIMPAC 2004, teams from both active duty and Reserves began pre-planning six months before the exercise even began.

These teams met six months, three months and one month before the commencement of the exercise to determine the right manning mix. Those involved in the planning identified the billets to be filled and the personnel to man them.

To prepare for RIMPAC 2004, the Navy, Air Force, United States Marine Corps and officers from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Japan, South Korea and Chile all worked together to work out the final details of the operation.

Typically, yeomen, information specialist technicians, and operations specialists staff the workstations in CAOCs. These personnel gather information that is passed on to the commanding officers. From that point, air-ground combat decisions are based on the intelligence gathered up this point. The Air Force's CAOC model was studied for its advantages and implemented during Operation Desert Shield. It was decided with such a large coalition present, the need for coordinated information was a necessity.

"In the past, as now, we make every attempt to man each wave with experienced Reservists," said Hinrich. "In addition, we imbed new personnel, both Reservists and active duty, so everyone receives training from those who already know how things work. This diminishes the learning curve and increases the effectiveness of our CAOC operations."

The current CAOC model is based upon an Air Force model. The Navy joined later after recognizing its effectiveness. Every CAOC exercise has increased the efficiency. Reservists have played a large measure of that success. Most Reservists receiving training for this assignment attend courses at the USAF's Hurlburt Field in Florida.

"This was significant during the past year-and-a-half, our Reservists contributed greatly to Operation *Iraqi Freedom*," said Hinrichs. "During the period of April to October 2003, Reservists were the backbone of some command centers."

Each time we've been involved, we gain more experience," he said. "Many Air Force personnel have complimented us on how well we operate. We were gratified they recognized us not as Reservists, but as an integral part of the team."

One advantage of the CAO model is their flexibility. CAOCs operate both in the field as well as on an aircraft carrier. During training simulations, CAOCs alternate between land and ship. By doing so, a greater variety of scenarios can be played out. For RIMPAC 2004, the CAOC command center was land-based at Pearl Harbor.

"We Reservists are enhancing the Navy's ability to operate more efficiently," said Hinrich. "We are presenting the right people with the right expertise for the Navy's operational needs. We have forged together a seasoned team with the Active Duty fleet. Our reputation amongst the fleet has grown immensely since the inception of CAOCs. We are becoming a community known for our skill and expertise. Our interests and expertise have caused the Navy to rely on us more and more."

"I've been very lucky this year. I have worked for the Navy for over 80 days this year; working at RIMPAC has been a good experience for me," said Harward. "With a new combat system coming to replace the TBMCS, I will need to learn more. I have been given a lot of opportunities in the past two years. I really appreciate the chance to work for the Navy."

"Our personnel take great pride in knowing we contribute to our country's defense. Reservists saw this as a mission worth doing," said Hinrich. "As our training increases our skills, our goal is to better support the fleet. This allows the Navy to capitalize upon Reservists' expertise."

Both Hinrich and Harward feel gratified that they have been able to contribute to the Navy's mission, both at RIMPAC and *Iraqi Freedom*. ♦

AD3 James Marsh of Helicopter Support Squadron (HC) 85 conducts a pre-flight inspection on a UH-3H Sea King helicopter. HC-85, known as "The Golden Gators," operates the oldest active aircraft in the Navy and maintained over 98 percent aircraft availability supporting of RIMPAC 2004.



Photo by JO2 Brian Brannon

GM2 James Brabeck, BM2 Hector Aguirre and EM1 Steven White man the rails on a 34-foot patrol vessel at the commissioning ceremony for Naval Coastal Warfare Squadron (NCWRON) 34. The port security and harbor defense organization is comprised of Harbor Defense Command Unit 114; Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare (MIUW) Units 105, 112 and 114; and Inshore Boat Units (IBU) 14 and 16. These units will now train together, operate together and deploy together as a squadron. Their mission is to provide seaward surveillance and security forces in amphibious objective areas, harbors, coastal and inshore areas throughout the world. NCWRON 34 is made up of Sailors from the Naval Reserve and Coast Guard, with a small active-duty cadre.

## New Coastal Warfare Squadron Commissioned At Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach

JO2 Brian Brannon

Naval Media Center FSD 119

A potent new port security and harbor defense force was forged July 24 to support the ongoing Global War on Terrorism. Naval Coastal Warfare Squadron (NCWRON) 34 was commissioned in a special ceremony at its new headquarters aboard Naval Weapons Station (NAVWPNSA) Seal Beach, Calif. The organization combines proven anti-terrorism and force protection units from the Naval Reserve that have recently returned from deployments in support of Operations *Iraqi Freedom* and *Noble Eagle*.

"Every unit in this squadron has been recalled to active duty, and some twice, since September 11," said CAPT Alan C. Painter, deputy commander of Naval Coastal Warfare Group 1.

Harbor Defense Command Unit (HDCU) 114 was re-designated as NCWRON 34, its members serving as the squadron staff and C4I detachment. Other components of NCWRON 34 include Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare Unit (MIUWU) 105 and Inshore Boat Unit (IBU) 16, which are both now based at NAVWPNSA Seal Beach. The squadron also consists of MIUWU 114, located in Kansas City, Mo., as well as MIUWU 112 and IBU 14, located in St. Louis, Mo. A small active-duty cadre will serve with the squadron. The squadron staff and C4I detachments will also be staffed by Coast Guard Reservists.

"Before Operation *Iraqi Freedom*, we deployed as a collection of units that worked together as part of the anti-terrorism and force-protection package," said C4I operations officer LCDR John Garofolo,

United States Coast Guard Reserve. "We've formalized the structure in which these units will be organized and trained. Now we will be deploying as a squadron, as opposed to a collection of units."

NCWRON 34 will exercise operational control, training, readiness and administrative oversight of the units under its command. The mission of the MIUWUs and IBUs is to provide seaward surveillance and security to U.S. and allied forces in ports and waterways throughout the world.

U.S. Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (46<sup>th</sup> Congressional District) presented CAPT Mike Shatynski, commodore of NCWRON 34, with an American flag that had been flown over the United States capitol in the honor of the new squadron.

"I want to thank all of you for your service to this country in this very pivotal moment in our country's history," Rohrabacher said. "We don't take your service for granted, which is why I'm here today." Rohrabacher presented Congressional Certificates of Recognition to HDCU 114, MIUWU 105 and IBU 16 for their participation in Operations *Iraqi Freedom* and *Noble Eagle*.

Shatynski also received a Bronze Star for his recent role as force security officer at the port of Ash Shuaybah in Kuwait. Other award presentations included Navy Unit Commendations, Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medals and the Coast Guard 9/11 Ribbon.

For more information on Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, go to <http://www.sbeach.navy.mil>. For more information on NCWRON 34, go to <http://www.news.navy.mil/local/ncwron34>. ♦



Photo by UT2 Ken Irwin

SK2 Shannon Griego of NCFSU-2 Port Hueneme, Calif., waits for instructions from the range coach during her annual weapons qualification at the Point Mugu Shooting Range. Griego and other members of SU-2 participated in the July shoot involving both the M-16 rifle and 9 mm pistol.

## redcom round-up



### REDCOM Mid-Atlantic

NAVAL AIR FACILITY WASHINGTON — The Navy's only Reserve prowler squadron, Electronic Countermeasures (VAQ) 209, "Star Warriors," based out of Naval Air Facility Andrews, Md., recently took part in Exercise Clean

Hunter. Operating in a dual role, the Star Warriors were tasked by both sides of this mock war in order to make full use of the limited EA-6Bs in theater. The exercise was a tremendous training experience for the Star Warriors. The squadron moved its planes and equipment over three thousand miles and provided jamming support for over 10 NATO partners.

—LCDR Jeff Nowak, VAQ 209 Public Affairs Officer



### REDCOM Midwest

MARSHFIELD, Wis. — National Guard and Reserve employees from Marshfield Clinic received the Seven

Seals Award in July. Presented annually by the Wisconsin Committee for the Employer's Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR), the award signifies employers who go above and beyond to support Guard and Reserve troops. Marshfield Clinic is one of only a handful of employers who receive the award. The seven seals represent the reserve components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, as well as the Army and Air National Guard.

—Marshfield Clinic PAO office



### REDCOM Northwest

HELENA, Mont. — CDR Bradley Posadas, commanding officer of Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 18 (NMCB 18), recently toured Naval

Reserve Center Helena, Mont., as part of a regional effort to meet with Seabees in the Pacific Northwest. According to Posadas, these tours help improve contact between active duty and Reserve Seabees and keep everyone on the same page. During the drill weekend, Posadas,

along with detachment officer in charge, SWCS Ken Morgan, presented two Helena Seabees their Seabee Combat Warfare pins, and welcomed a newly advanced petty officer into the detachment.

—LT Mike Sullivan, NMCB 18 Public Affairs

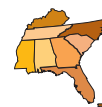


### REDCOM South

INGLESIDE, Texas — Command of coastal mine hunter USS Shrike (MHC 62) changed hands Friday, Aug. 6, when CDR Barry Bakos turned over the helm to LCDR

Brian Dulla. Dulla reports from the United States Naval Academy, where he served as an electrical engineering instructor. Bakos' will continue to serve as chief staff officer of Mine Countermeasures Squadron One at Naval Station Ingleside. Under Bakos' command, the Shrike became the first mine hunter to transit the Panama Canal.

—Fifi Kieschnik, Naval Station Ingleside Public Affairs



### REDCOM Southeast

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — REDCOM Southeast recently welcomed CAPT John J. McGarry Jr. as their new commander. McGarry from the staff of Commander, U.S.

Naval Forces Europe, London. He succeeds RADM John M. Stewart, who will continue to serve as Deputy Commander, Navy Personnel Command, with additional duties as Director, Individual Augmentation and Reserve Mobilization on the OPNAV N3/N5 staff.

—JO2 Jennifer Valdivia, Asst Public Affairs Officer REDCOM South East



### REDCOM Southwest

POINT MUGU, Calif. — AW2(NAC) Ed Baldwin, a Full Time Support Reservist for Patrol Squadron (VP) 65, graduated first in his class from the Ventura County Police and Sheriff's Reserve Academy on June 5<sup>th</sup>, 2004. Now he

is not only a proud Sailor supporting his country, he's also protecting the safety and well-being of his community.

—JO2 Auburn Hutton



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#### Navy Reserve Profile of the Month

**Name:** Scott Schropshire

**Rank:** BM1

**Rating:** Civil Engineer

"As an engineer, I don't really get my hands dirty," he says. "I'm busy designing, managing, and leading design teams to get the project completed. As a Boatswain's Mate, I'm getting my hands dirty and breaking a sweat. I really like that hands-on aspect of it. I like dragging the chains - it makes me feel like I'm doing my job."