

NAVAL RESERVE

STAY STRONG



Men and Women
Meeting the
Expanded Needs
of the
U.S. Navy



CAREER INFORMATION GUIDE

From The Commander

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
COMMANDER
NAVAL RESERVE RECRUITING COMMAND
NEW ORLEANS, LA 70146-5095

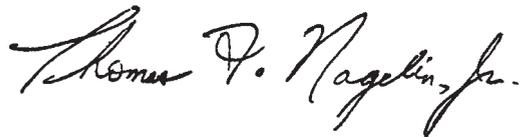
Congratulations, it is with great pleasure that I personally commend you on your interest in the United States Naval Reserve. The program affords you the opportunity to become an integral member on a team of great military professionals. These "citizen" sailors respond and perform their jobs beyond all expectations.

Naval Reservists provide support throughout the world while performing their two weeks of annual training (AT) with regular Navy forces.

Today, more than ever, Navy planners at all levels recognize the need for a combat-ready, highly motivated and professionally capable Naval Reserve. This recognition has taken the form of a special section in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV).

You may embark on an adventure of dedicated service to your country. You will undoubtedly enjoy many benefits of the Naval Reserve and the Naval Reserve will benefit from your service. As a member of the Naval Reserve you will have the opportunity to improve your skills and learn new ones. Serving at exciting worldwide Naval Reserve facilities adds to the diversity, excitement and prestige of your military career. Your experience is highly desirable and plays an important role in the support of our country.

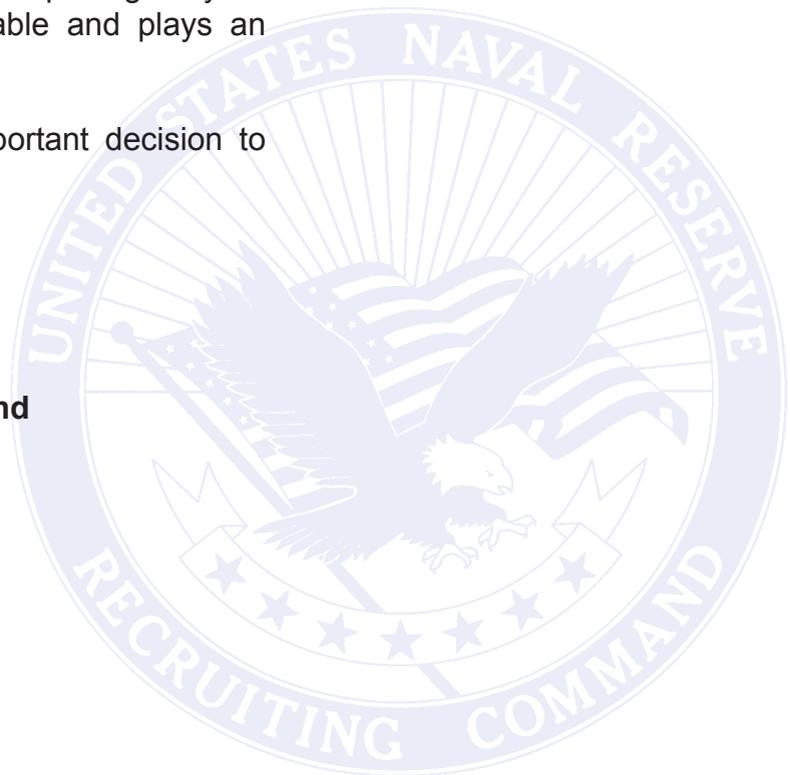
Again let me thank you on making this very important decision to consider the United States Naval Reserve.



Captain Thomas F. Nagelin, Jr.
Commander, Naval Reserve Recruiting Command



**NAVAL
RESERVE**
STAY STRONG



Mission Statement

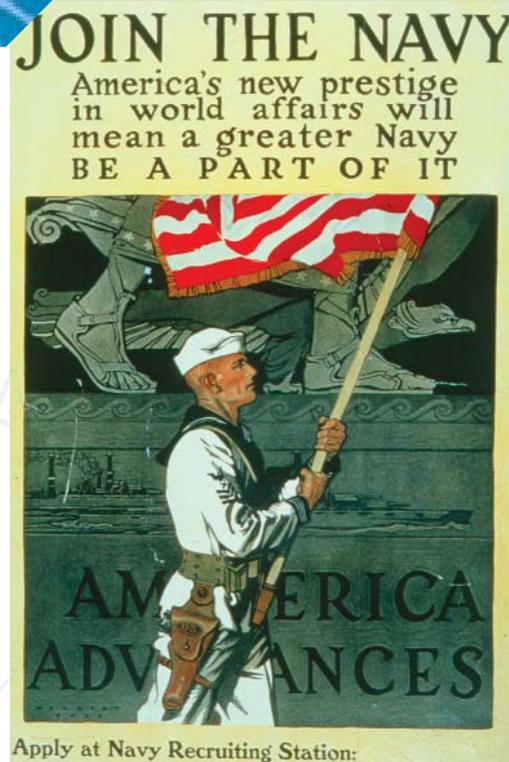
The mission of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force is to provide mission-capable units and individuals to the Navy, Marine Corps Team throughout the full range of operations from peace to war.

In today's environment this new mandate takes on added meaning and responsibilities as the Naval Reserve Force is called on to play an increasingly active role in the day to day planning and operational requirements of the active Navy. The Naval Reserve represents 20% of the Navy's total assets and is a significant force multiplier the fleet must have to meet its growing global commitments.

Operations "Desert Shield" and "Desert Storm" (1990-91) gave dramatic evidence that the Naval Reserve Force is a thoroughly effective and vital part of the general operational capabilities of the Navy in an emergency scenario. Over 20,000 Naval Reservists were recalled for active duty, running the gamut from medical personnel to fleet intelligence support. These "civilian" sailors responded and accomplished their jobs beyond all expectations.

The Naval Reserve Force consists of the Ready Reserve, the Standby Reserve and the Retired Reserve, numbering over 690,000 men and women. The "Ready Reserve" is made up of "Selected Reserve" personnel and "Individual Ready Reserve" (IRR) personnel. The Selected Reserve, or SELRES, is the Navy's primary source of immediate mobilization manpower and represents those Reservists which are paid, either as weekend drillers, or who serve in full-time support (TAR) on active duty status in the training and administration of the Naval Reserve Force program. Other reserve categories include the Standby Reserve and the Retired Reserve.

Navy recruiting posters, circa 1942



The Naval Reserve Force is commanded by a Vice Admiral, Commander Naval Reserve Force, with headquarters in New Orleans, LA. The commander is supported by two flag officers who manage the Naval Surface Reserve Force, and the Naval Air Reserve Force, respectively. The Commander Naval Reserve Force also functions as the Director of Naval Reserve on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations in Washington, D.C., and as Chief of Naval Reserve in matters before Congress.



Table of Contents



NAVAL RESERVE

Naval Reserve Mission Statement	1
Active Duty (ACDU)	5
Active Duty for Special Work (ADSW)	5
Annual Training (AT)	5
Anniversary Year	5
Canvasser Recruiter	5
Component	5
Drill Status	5
Inactive Duty Training	5
Non-participating Reservist	5
One-Year Recall (OYR)	6
Participating Reservist	6
Qualifying Service	6
Retirement Points	6
Volunteer Training Unit (VTU)	6
Ready Reserve (USNR-R)	7
Selected Reserve (SELRES)	7
Individual Ready Reserve (IRR)	7
Standby Reserve	7
Retired Reserve (USNR-Retired)	7
Training Forces	8
TAR (Training and Administration of the Reserve) Program	8
Naval Reserve Recruiting and the Career Information Teams	8
Organizational Chart	8
Officer Programs	9
Navy Veteran (NAVET)	9
Other Service Veteran (OSVET)	9
Recruiting Selective Conversion Reenlistment - Reserve (RESCORE-R)	9
Advanced Paygrade Program (APG)	9
Accelerated Initial Accession Program (AIA)	9
Medical Programs	10
Overseas Opportunities	11
Pay	12
Exchange/Commissary Privileges	12
Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance	12
Retirement	12
Educational Benefits	12

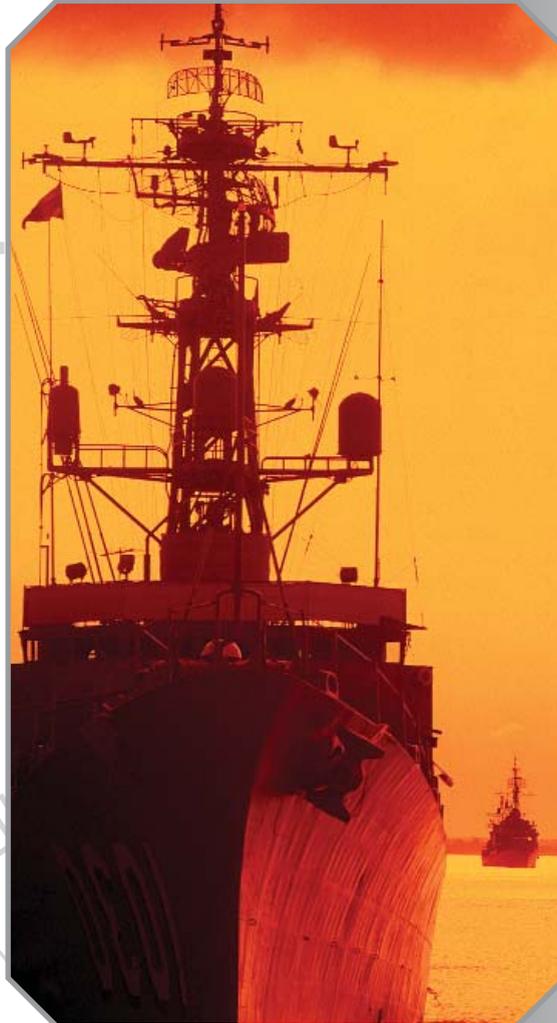
Table of Contents

Medical Care	12
Travel	12
Income Insurance	12
Home-Loan Program	12
Income Tax Deductions	12
Uniforms	12
Employment Assistance	13
Re-employment	13
Obligation	13
Participation	13
Fulfillment of Obligation	14
Officer Promotions	14
Enlisted Advancements	15
General Mobilization Policy	15
Types Of Mobilization	15
Selected Reserve Mobilization Policy	16
Selected Reservist Mobilization Preparation	16
Selected Reserve Recall	16
Exemption	16
Naval Reserve Personnel Center (NAVRESPERCEN)	16
Standby Reserve Procedures	16
Canvasser Recruiter Program	17
TAR (Training and Administration of the Reserve) Program	17
Officer	17
Enlisted	17
Satisfactory Service	18
Retirement Pay	18
Computation	18
Alternatives After Attaining Retirement Eligibility	18
Officer Retention	19
Benefits and Privileges of Reservists Retired Without Pay	19
Benefits and Privileges of Reservists Retired With Pay	20
Naval Reserve Centers in the United States	21
Naval Reserve Centers in the United States & Naval Reserve Readiness Commands	22
Naval Reserve Overseas Locations	23
Naval Air Reserve Locations	23
For More Information	24

The Naval Reserve



Mission:
Provide Individuals and Capable Units To The Navy-Marine Corps Team Throughout The Full Range Of Operations From Peace To War!



Serving in the Naval Reserve gives you career flexibility and great benefits.

Navy Terminology

The following definitions of Naval Reserve terms ensure uniformity in their interpretations and usage throughout the Navy and Naval Reserve.

Active Duty (ACDU)

Full-time active duty other than active duty for training or temporary active duty.

Active Duty for Special Work (ADSW)

Active duty for periods of normally 179 days or less. The Navy and Naval Reserve have numerous requirements for people in most rates or ratings on a one-time, short-term basis. Additional periods of ADSW may be available. A member serving on ADSW orders is entitled to full pay and allowances as well as privileges available to full-time active duty members.

Annual Training (AT)

Full-time duty with a component of the regular Navy as a Naval Reservist or Naval Reserve unit for training purposes, most commonly called annual training (AT) and generally lasts two weeks. Annual training may be performed with or without pay and allowances.

Anniversary Year

The date used to determine the anniversary year is established as the date the member entered into active service or into active status in a Reserve component. The start date (month and day) for each successive anniversary year will not be adjusted unless the member has a break in service. A break in service occurs only when a member transfers to an inactive status, the temporary disability retired list, the Retired Reserve, or is discharged for a period greater than 24 hours. There will be no break in service if the member transfers directly to another regular or Reserve component.

When a member with a break in service returns to an active duty Reserve status or to active service, the revised anniversary year start date shall be the date of return or re-entry.

Canvasser Recruiter

Enlisted and officer personnel recalled for Reserve component recruiting purposes are normally given one-year active duty contracts and are called Naval Reserve canvasser recruiters. These contracts are renewable up to six years subject to individual performance and the needs of the Naval Reserve.

Component

The Naval Reserve is the Reserve component of the regular Navy. Similarly, the Marine Corps Reserve and Coast Guard Reserve are the Reserve components of those services. The Reserve components of the Army and Air Force include both services, Reserve and National Guard elements.

Drill Status

The term applied to reservists assigned under inactive duty training orders in either payor non-pay status while participating in Naval Reserve programs. Drill Pay Status (DP). The term applied to reservists drilling with pay, regardless of the type of participation or duties performed. One day of basic pay is earned for each regularly scheduled four-hour training period satisfactorily completed during weekend drills. Two training periods are usually scheduled each day. Thus, a reservist receives four days of pay for two days of weekend training.

Non-pay Status (NP). The term applied to reservists drilling without pay.

Inactive Duty Training

Any training, drills, instruction or duty periods performed by reservists on inactive duty.

Non-participating Reservist

Reservists not affiliated with a Reserve unit whose records are maintained by the Commanding Officer, Naval Reserve Personnel Center, New Orleans, LA 70149- 7800. Members of the IRR who have questions concerning their records/status may contact NRPC enlisted and officer counselors at 1-800-535-2699.

Navy Terminology



One-Year Recall (OYR)

Active duty for periods of one-year increments with a continuing option to renew for one year provided the unique requirement for the person is validated. A member serving on OYR orders is entitled to full pay and allowances as well as privileges available to full-time active duty members.

Participating Reservist

Reservists affiliated in a Reserve unit with or without pay and eligible for advancement or promotion, various benefits and retirement point credit.

Qualifying Service

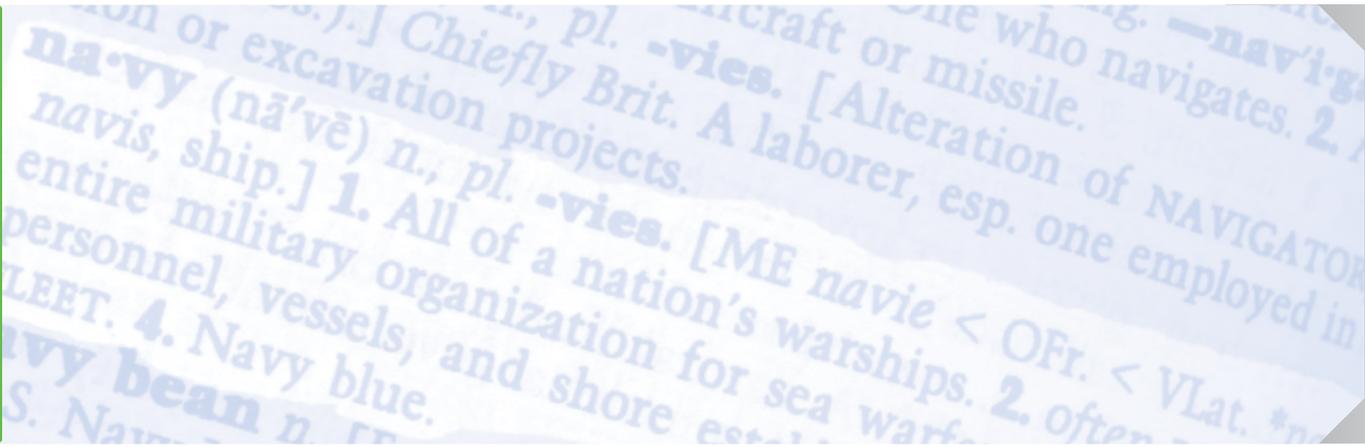
A qualifying year of service for non-regular retired pay is a full year during which a regular or Reserve member is credited with a minimum of 50 retirement points. Except as otherwise provided by law, an accumulation of 20 such years is one requirement necessary to qualify for non-regular retired pay.

Retirement Points

Points are earned by participation (drills, correspondence courses and AT) and credited to reservists for determining eligibility to remain in an active Reserve status, determining years of service qualifying for retirement, and computing retired pay. (For detailed retirement information, see pages 18 and 19.)

Volunteer Training Unit (VTU)

VTU members perform scheduled drills, correspondence courses and optional annual training to attain retirement points. This is a non-pay unit.



Naval Reserve Categories

Naval Reservists are placed in one of three categories: Ready (active), Standby (inactive) or Retired Reserve.

Ready Reserve (USNR-R)

All Naval Reservists are assigned to the Ready Reserve upon original appointment or enlistment, and upon being released from active duty, other than temporary active duty or annual training. They remain ready reservists until transferred to another category or until discharged.

Ready reservists can be recalled to active duty in time or war or national emergency declared by Congress or proclaimed by the president, or when otherwise authorized by law. To participate in the Ready Reserve, officers must be serving under a current Ready Reserve agreement. Officers participate for an indefinite period, subject to age and grade limitations. Enlisted personnel sign an agreement for the period of an enlistment contract.

There are two Reserve categories within the Ready Reserve: **Selected Reserve** and **Individual Ready Reserve**.

Selected Reserve (SELRES) Individual

Qualified members of the Ready Reserve are eligible for Selected Reserve participation in a drill pay status. Members of the SELRES are eligible to receive monthly drill pay and allowances for authorized AT, and will be considered for selection for promotion and advancement, and are eligible for many of the benefits listed on page 12.

Ready Reserve (IRR)

This category is made up of those ready reservists who are not affiliated with a drilling unit. Longevity continues and qualifying service may be accumulated, but enlisted personnel are not eligible to compete for advancement unless they affiliate in the Selected Reserve. Officers may be considered for promotion. Members participate by completing approved correspondence courses, optional AT and other program-sponsored approved activities.

Standby Reserve

The Standby Reserve also has two categories: (1) Active (S-1) and (2) Inactive (S-2). The Standby Reserve-Active consists of individuals who possess mobilization skills and retain a Reserve affiliation, but are not required to maintain the same level of mobilization readiness as members of the IRR. Personnel in key federal jobs or reservists with severe personal hardships are examples of S-1 Standby reservists. The Standby Reserve-Inactive is composed of personnel who are not eligible to actively participate in the Naval Reserve or be assigned to any unit. Personnel may be transferred to S-2 status for failure to execute a Ready Reserve agreement. They may remain in this status for a maximum period of three years, at which time they will be screened and given the option of (1) transferring to the Ready Reserve if eligible, (2) retiring if eligible, (3) being discharged or (4) being retained in the Standby Reserve if considered a critical mobilization asset.

Retired Reserve (USNR-Retired)

Retired reservists may still be recalled to active duty in time or war or national emergency as declared by Congress or when otherwise authorized by law. This includes reservists retired without pay. These reservists receive no retirement point credit for the performance of any duty, except extended active duty.

Naval Reserve Structure



Training Forces

Naval Reserve programs are established under the Commander, Naval Reserve Force, New Orleans, La.

The training organization of the Naval Reserve consists of the following forces (programs): air, amphibious, cargo handling, construction, Marine Corps support, mine warfare, mobile logistic support, special warfare, submarine and surface combatant.

It also consists of these special and general support programs: air systems, comptroller, cryptology, electronics, facilities engineering, intelligence, law, medical, oceanography, ordnance, personnel, public affairs, ship systems, supply, telecommunications, training, weather, base and station support.

TAR (Training and Administration of the Reserve) Program

The TAR Program was established for the administration, recruiting, instructing and training of Naval Reserve personnel serving on inactive duty. It provides career opportunities for certain Naval Reserve personnel to serve on full-time active duty in support of the Naval Reserve.

Naval Reserve Recruiting and the Career Information Teams

Recruiting for the Naval Reserve is the function of Commander, Naval Reserve Recruiting Command. Its mission is to recruit prior service and non-prior service men and women for enlisted and officer status in the Reserve component to the level prescribed by the Chief of Naval Operations.

To assist in meeting manpower goals, two Naval Reserve Career Information Teams were established. These teams ensure every person released from active duty is made aware of the benefits of affiliating with the Naval Reserve through regularly scheduled pre-separation presentations.

Organizational Chart of the Naval Reserve



Naval Reserve Programs

Officer Programs



The Navy and Naval Reserve rely heavily upon their officers at every level of operations and management. These men and women provide the professional, scientific and technical skills required by the wide variety of occupations found at sea and ashore. The majority of officer billets in the Naval Reserve are manned by veteran Navy officers. Veteran officers join the Naval Reserve through a process called affiliation.

Shortfalls in manning are accommodated by offering qualified college-educated professionals a Naval Reserve commission. The Naval Reserve Direct Appointment program offers candidates chosen to become officers the opportunity to achieve personal and professional satisfaction in their specialized fields by serving as officers in the Naval Reserve.

Information on current openings and basic qualifications is contained in the Naval Reserve Officer Direct Appointment brochure.

The Naval Reserve also has opportunities for medical professionals. Direct commission of medical professionals is covered under the medical programs section below and in a separate booklet titled "Health Care Opportunities and Incentives." If you would like a copy of either of these booklets, contact your Naval Reserve officer recruiter or call 1-800-USA-USNR.

Navy Veteran (NAVET)

This program provides for affiliation of officers and the enlistment or re-enlistment in the Naval Reserve of personnel who have had prior active or inactive service in the Navy or Naval Reserve.

Other Service Veteran (OSVET)

Men and women with prior active or inactive service with, or who presently serve in Reserve components of the U.S. armed services other than the Navy or Naval Reserve may enlist in the Naval Reserve through this program.

Recruiting Selective Conversion Reenlistment-Reserve (RESCORE-R)

This program allows recently separated/discharged NAVETS and IRR personnel who are in closed ratings and would otherwise be ineligible for enlistment/ affiliation to access into open ratings via a change of rating. See your local Naval Reserve recruiter for more details.

Advanced Paygrade Program (APG)

This program provides for the enlistment in the Naval Reserve, at an advanced paygrade, of men and women with or without prior service who are employed in a civilian-occupation that corresponds to an under-manned Navy rating. The APG Program lessens manning shortages in ratings where veteran participation has been insufficient.

Accelerated Initial Accession Program (AIA)

The Naval Reserve Accelerated Initial Accession (AIA) program allows men and women without prior service to enlist in the Naval Reserve to fill non-designated Firemen (FN), Seaman (SN) and Airman (AN) positions. This enlistment option enables men and women to eventually qualify for one of several Navy ratings (skill specialties) through on-the-job apprenticeship training.



Naval Reserve Programs

Medical Programs

The Naval Reserve Medical Program offers qualified college and professional school graduates status as commissioned officers in the Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Nurse Corps and Medical Service Corps of the Naval Reserve.

Opportunities are also available for qualified men and women to enlist as hospital corpsmen or dental technicians in the Naval Reserve.

Medical Corps. Physicians in the Naval Reserve Medical Corps may become involved in unique types of health care such as aviation, field medicine with the Marine Corps, fleet hospitals and hospital ships. Specialty areas most needed are all surgical specialties, anesthesiology and primary care.

Dental Corps. Dentists in the Naval Reserve Dental Corps may serve in well-equipped shore facilities or aboard large ships at sea. They may receive training in emergency care and/or transportation of sick and wounded to support the Marine Corps and mobile construction battalions (Seabees).

Nurse Corps. Assignments in the Naval Reserve Nurse Corps span the complete range of nursing practice including general nursing, clinical areas such as medical, surgical, cardiac, operating room and patient care management. Specialty areas most needed are anesthesia, operating room, medical/surgical and critical care nursing.

Medical Service Corps. These professionals include clinical, scientific and administrative specialists in health care fields other than medicine, dentistry and nursing. Naval Reserve Medical Service Corps specialists work in research, management, direct patient care, environmental support services and administration.

Hospital Corpsmen. Naval Reserve trained personnel also provide high-level care to service personnel and their families under the supervision of Naval Reserve physicians and nurses. They may work in clinical, medical, surgical or specialty areas and medical administration in medical facilities. Hospital Corpsmen also serve with the Marine Corps, with mobile fleet hospitals or mobile construction battalions (Seabees).

Dental Technicians. Naval Reserve trained personnel provide assistance to the dental officer in such duties as dental hygiene, dental X-ray and administration. Dental technicians work in locations similar to hospital corpsmen.

NAVAL RESERVE



Naval Reserve Programs

Overseas Opportunities

Reservists residing or contemplating residence in certain areas outside of the 50 states are under the jurisdiction of an area commander. Those who want to participate in Naval Reserve training may receive information from one of the below listed Naval Reserve Activities. All other reservists are under the jurisdiction of Commanding Officer, Naval Reserve Personnel Center, New Orleans, LA 70149-7800.

Location

London, England
Stuttgart, Germany
Rota, Spain
Naples, Italy
Yokosuka, Japan
Seoul, Korea
Naval Station Guam

Unit

(CINCUSNAVEUR D-130, NAVACTS 230, VTU 3001)
(USCINCEUR D-0130)
(VTU 3009)
(VTU 3004)
(VTU 3005)
(VTU 3101)
(NAVSTA GUAM D-120 VTU 3006)

Reserve Activity

CINCUSNAVEUR (N13)*
CINCUSNAVEUR (N13)*
CINCUSNAVEUR (N13)*
CINCUSNAVEUR (N13)*
NAVRESREDCOM REG-22
NAVRESREDCOM REG-22
NAVRESREDCOM REG-22

*Address for CINCUSNAVEUR: Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe (N-13), PSC 802 Box 4, FPO AE 09499

Overseas AT ashore is authorized only in countries where the United States is permitted to maintain active military troops other than military assistance advisory groups or attache personnel, within the boundaries of the country concerned. Reservists authorized to perform AT are trained in billets that they could be expected to fill in the event of mobilization. Requests for overseas AT ashore should be forwarded to the appropriate unit commander, via the appropriate NRA.

The overseas Peacetime (Contributory) Support program may also be available to reservists residing overseas. Participation in this program is based on the need for Reserve support at overseas active duty Navy commands and their ability to administratively support reservists. Participants of this program are authorized 48 drills per year and 12 days of annual training at the overseas activity. Information on this program may be obtained from Commander, Naval Reserve Force, New Orleans, LA 70149.



STAY STRONG

Benefits/Advantages



NAVAL RESERVE

Pay

A drilling reservist receives four days of pay for two days of weekend training. Full pay and allowances are earned, except for variable housing allowance, during AT performed in pay status. Reservists under DIFOPS (duty in flying status involving operational or training flights) orders may also earn flight pay during both drill and AT periods. Reserve pay increases are the same percentage as active duty pay increases. Other pay such as hazardous duty pay may be earned during drills and AT.

Exchange/Commissary Privileges

Reservists and their family members are authorized use of military exchanges and limited use of commissaries.

Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance

Full-time, low-cost term life insurance coverage up to \$250,000 is available for a small monthly fee.

Retirement

Earn sufficient points to establish eligibility for retirement with pay (minimum of 20 qualifying years required) at age 60. (See pages 18 and 19)

Educational Benefits

Montgomery GI Bill, Selected Reserve (MGIB, SR) provides up to 36 months of educational assistance for reservists who incur a six year obligation and maintain satisfactory drill participation. Rates are paid according to status (full time, halftime, etc.) and program (college, apprenticeship, vo-tech). Maximum amount is currently about \$250 per month and increases with cost-of-living raises each year. Benefits cover both undergraduate and post graduate studies for officer and enlisted members.

Medical Care

Use of military medical facilities in the event of illness or injury during training periods.

Travel

Space available travel on government aircraft (except those operated by the Air Mobility Command (AMC) may be authorized when not in a duty status. The reservist must be in possession of both an Armed Forces Identification Card, DD Form 2N (Reserve) and Authentication of Reserve Status for Travel Eligibility (DD Form 1853).

Home-Loan Program

Department of Veterans Affairs Home-Loan Guarantee program (currently available to reservists with at least six years of honorable service).

Income Tax Deductions

Certain travel, uniform items and other expenses incurred as a direct result of performed drills or AT may be deducted per regulations published by the Internal Revenue Service.

Uniforms

Enlisted Personnel Below Paygrade E-7. Initial clothing issue must be kept during the reservist's period of obligated service. Reservists who re-enlist and affiliate with a Reserve unit more than 90 days after discharge are entitled to a new issue of clothing items, provided the prior issue is no longer serviceable.

Chief Petty Officers. A periodic uniform maintenance allowance is paid.

Benefits/Advantages and Military Obligation/Participation

Employment Assistance

Members of the Navy, Naval Reserve and applicants for enlistment are entitled to re-employment rights if they leave a permanent civilian occupation, either federal, public or private. While all employees are covered under Chapter 43, Part III, Title 38 of the United States Code, there may be additional protection for employees under state, county or other political subdivision laws as well. Naval Reservists are entitled to re-employment rights for service as follows:

Active Duty. Protection is extended during peacetime for not more than four years of active duty plus one additional year at the convenience of the government. This additional year must be specifically indicated in the orders. Reservists must apply for re-employment within 90 days from date of release or discharge from service.

Initial Active Duty Training for More Than 12 Weeks. Reservists must apply for re-employment within 31 days after release from satisfactory service on initial active duty training or discharge from hospitalization after active duty training not to exceed one year.

Annual Training (AT). Reservists must report for re-employment at the next regularly scheduled working period after returning from training, or within a reasonable time thereafter if delayed because of factors beyond the reservist's control.

A reservist applying for AT must request a leave of absence for military duty from the employer. A single request stating dates and times of regular drill periods is sufficient. If regular drill periods are changed, a new request must be submitted.

The reservist must have orders or other documents that show required training before leaving the civilian employment. Employers are required by law to provide leave of absence for military duty.

Re-employment

A reservist with re-employment problems should first notify the unit commander. Assistance is also available from the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve. Its toll-free number is 1-800-336-4590 (or you can call 703-696-1400). A full-time ombudsman can assist and will contact the employer for you.

Military Obligation and Participation

Obligation

Non-prior service people who enter the Naval Reserve are obligated to serve a total of eight years unless discharged earlier because of personal hardship or other qualifying reasons. Any part of such service that is not active duty or annual training shall be performed in a Ready Reserve status (participating and non-participating).

The eight-year period of obligated service begins on the date of first enlistment or appointment. This applies to people who join either the Navy or the Naval Reserve. Service members are not discharged when they separate from Initial Active Duty for Training if their required military obligation has not been fulfilled. They are transferred to the Naval Reserve.

Participation

Normally, participating reservists train during four regular drill periods a month. The minimum drill time for one paid drill period is four hours. A two-week period of training is also scheduled annually for all reservists. Drills performed by reservists for pay purposes cannot exceed two daily. Most units require four drills per month but not to exceed 48 regular drills per fiscal year.

Additional drills may be authorized for members of specified Reserve units. The primary purpose of additional drills is to provide units the opportunity to obtain training/readiness that cannot be accomplished within regularly scheduled drills.

Fullfilment of Obligation and Promotions/Advancements



Fullfilment of Obligation

Transfer to the Individual Ready Reserve. Enlisted personnel are transferred to the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) after completing their initial active duty/Selected Reserve requirement, unless they agree to remain in the Selected Reserve. Upon completion of their statutory obligation or expiration of enlistment, whichever is later, eligible members may be enlisted, re-enlisted or discharged. Individuals serving under regular Navy or TAR contracts are transferred to the IRR upon being released form active duty .

Officers who satisfactorily complete their required military obligation may voluntarily remain members of the Ready Reserve. They may do this by executing a Ready Reserve agreement for an indefinite period, or they may request transfer to the Standby Reserve (USNR-S2).

Promotions/Advancements

Officer Promotions

To be eligible for promotion consideration, Naval Reserve officers must be in an active status (Ready Reserve or Standby Reserve USNR-SI). Officers transferred from the inactive list to an active status will not be eligible for consideration for one year from the date of removal from the inactive list, even though they may be otherwise eligible for consideration by a selection board.

Selection Boards. Announcement of the convening dates of selection boards to consider Inactive Reserve officers for promotion is made each year in the "Naval Reservist News," and by NAVADMIN messages.

Professional and Physical Qualifications. Officers recommended for promotion will have been considered professionally and morally qualified by the selection board. Commands holding the service records of selectees are required to ensure the physical qualification of the officers recommended for promotion. In some cases, officers are selected for promotion while on extended active duty and are released from active duty prior to being promoted. They will not require physical qualification certification since the physical examination conducted upon release from active duty will suffice.

Appointment of Selectees. When an officer becomes eligible for appointment to the next higher grade, authority for the appointment will normally be made known to the officer's service record holder. The holder is required to determine the officer's physical qualification for promotion prior to the appointment. Appointment authority is promulgated by an appropriate Naval Personnel Command (COMNAVPERSCOM) notice. Selections for appointment to commander and above must be approved by the U .S. Senate.

Removal from an Active Status. A Naval Reserve officer who is scheduled and recommended for promotion by a selection board may not be promoted if he or she has been removed from an active status (USNR-R or USNR-SI). If returned to an active status, the officer may not be placed on a promotion list until subsequently recommended for promotion by another selection board. The officer will be treated as if never considered for promotion by the board that last considered him or her.



Promotions/Advancements and Mobilization

Enlisted Advancements

Naval Reserve personnel from E-4 through E-6 who attain the highest Final Multiple Score (FMS) on the advancement examination and a combination of knowledge (standard score), performance and seniority may be advanced. Candidates who achieve a passing score are placed in competition with their contemporaries for advancement to the authorized vacancies within the Reserve community.

Advancement after release from active duty may be authorized only for reservists affiliated with SELRES units. They must have attained selectee status from their latest active duty advancement examination and have a FMS that meets the minimum for the Inactive Reserve advancement cycle.

Candidates for E-7, E-8 or E-9 will be considered by selection board process. The Naval Reserve Selection Board will review the records of all eligible E-6, E-7 and E-8 candidates recommended by their commanding officers.

Time in Rate (TIR). A time-in-rate (TIR) date is established for each member on initial entry into the Naval Reserve, on re-entry, on advancement in rate, and on reduction in rate. The TIR date is the date from which an advancement candidate's total service in paygrade is considered to have commenced for the purpose of computing advancement qualifications for the next higher paygrade. Periods within 12 months in which a member is not a participating member of a drilling Naval Reserve unit or serving on active duty constitute continuous service and the TIR date is not changed. Periods of 12 months or more in which a member enlists, re-enlists or affiliates in a drilling Naval Reserve unit after release/discharge from active duty or transfer/discharge from a Naval Reserve drilling unit constitutes broken service, and the TIR date is established as the date of affiliation/reaffiliation with a Naval Reserve drilling unit.



Mobilization

General Mobilization Policy

The authority for mobilization of the Naval Reserve is contained in Title 10 of the United States Code (USC). In addition, Title 10 gives the president authority to call up selected reservists for 270 days with authority to extend for another 90 days.

Types of Mobilization

All categories of the Naval Reservists may be ordered to active duty under the following emergencies:

Selective Mobilization. Requires the expansion of the active duty Navy by mobilization of Naval Reserve units and/or ready reservists to satisfy an emergency requirement.

Partial Mobilization. Requires the expansion of the active duty Navy by mobilization of Naval Reserve units and/or ready reservists to meet all or part of the requirements related to hostilities or heightened tension.

Full Mobilization. Requires expansion of the active duty Navy by mobilizing all units and all required ready reservists and standby reservists to meet the existing approved Navy force structure and the material resources needed.

Total Mobilization. Requires expansion of the active duty Navy by mobilizing all required reservists including retired reservists and fleet reservists, organizing and/or activating more units beyond the existing approved Navy force structure to respond to requirements in excess of that structure.

Mobilization

Selected Reserve Mobilization Policy

The Selected Reserve supports mobilization requirements so essential to initial wartime missions as to require priority over other reservist categories. The Selected Reserve is the principal source of trained manpower, ships and aircraft to increase the active forces.

Units of the Selected Reserve are designed primarily to train and mobilize as units. However, the Secretary of the Navy may approve the mobilization of individual members of the Selected Reserve when circumstances dictate.

Selected Reservist Mobilization Preparation

When mobilization recall begins, events can proceed rapidly. Personal and legal affairs should be handled in advance to the maximum extent possible. This would include such items as wills, power of attorney and insurance.

Selected Reserve Recall

Selected Reserve units will be given the maximum time possible for notification, processing to active duty and transportation to their gaining active duty commands. However, for many units, mobilization could be a very quick process. Training in mobilization procedures is an ongoing development for selected reservists at all Naval Reserve activities.

Exemption

Reservists alerted for involuntary orders to active duty may be granted a delay in reporting based upon criteria set by the Secretary of Defense at the time mobilization is directed.

Naval Reserve Personnel Center (NAVRESPERCEN)

With the support of the Enlisted Personnel Management Center (EPMAC), the Naval Reserve Personnel Center assigns inactive duty reservists to a mobilization billet and prepares active duty orders for individual mobilization.

Standby Reserve Procedures

By law, reservists are subject to serve on active duty in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress. Members in the Standby Reserve (USNR-S2), will be recalled only after the Secretary of the Navy determines that the number of qualified Naval Reservists on active status is not enough to support requirements. The Secretary of Defense also must approve the recall of the Standby Reserve. The Naval Reserve Personnel Center will prepare and send orders to reservists to report to the appropriate Navy Mobilization Processing Site (NMPS) for processing and transfer to duty station.

NOTE: Reservists being separated from active duty and who have no drilling obligation are under the military commander in whose area they will reside. Their service records and health records will be maintained by the Naval Reserve Personnel Center. These reservists should address all inquiries and change of address notifications to: Commanding Officer, Naval Reserve Personnel Center, New Orleans LA 70149-7800.



Recall To Active Duty

Canvasser Recruiter Program

Naval Reserve officer and enlisted personnel may request to be recalled to active duty under the Naval Reserve Canvasser program. If you're interested in being recalled to active duty as a canvasser recruiter, call **1-800-USA-USNR** for details.

TAR (Training and Administration of the Reserve) Program

The TAR Program was established for the administration, recruiting, instructing and training of Naval Reserve personnel serving on inactive duty. It provides career opportunities for certain Naval Reserve personnel to serve on full-time active duty in support of the Naval Reserve.

Officer

Reserve officers on active or inactive duty in the unrestricted line and certain restricted line designators in the grades of O-2, O-3 or O-4 are eligible to apply for the TAR designation. Active duty Reserve officers may apply for consideration for TAR designation prior to completion of initial obligated service in order to maintain active duty continuity. Officers interested in applying for the TAR Program may contact a Naval Reserve recruiter, or write to Commander, Naval Personnel Command (NPC-4417), 5720 Integrity Drive, Millington, TN 38055-4417 or call (901) 874-4064. The DSN number is 882-4064.

Enlisted

Commander, Naval Reserve Force (COMNAVRESFOR) establishes manning levels and assignment priorities for and recruits to enlisted TAR billets. Approval authority for TAR recall is the Bureau of Naval Personnel (PERS 913). TARs are eligible for all benefits and privileges available to other Navy people with the exception of enlistment bonuses.

Recall. Members in paygrades E-2 through E-5 (E-6 for certain undermanned ratings) may request recall to active duty in the following ratings: AC, AD, AE, AK, AME, AMH, AMS, AO, AS, AT, AW, BM, DC, DK, EM, EN, ET, HM, HT, IC, IT, MR, MS, PN, PR, SK and YN. Before being recalled, members must agree and be eligible to serve 48 months of active obligated service before reaching high-year tenure limits for the paygrade in which recalled.

Eligibility Requirements.

To be eligible for the TAR Program a person must:

- be serving on active duty in the regular Navy or
- be serving as a drilling Naval Reservist in a critical TAR rating/NEC
- be recommended for re-enlistment
- be able to complete sufficient active service to attain eligibility for transfer to the Fleet Reserve prior to reaching age 55
- pass physical requirements
- meet dependency requirements
- if serving on active duty, must complete 24 months at current duty station prior to transfer.

People interested in applying for the TAR Program may contact a Naval Reserve recruiter, or write to Commander, Naval Personnel Command (NPC-4417), 5720 Integrity Drive, Millington, TN 38055-9130 or call (901) 874-4516. The DSN number is 882-4516.



Reserve Service Requirements to Qualify for Non-Regular Retirement. To qualify upon application, for non-regular retired pay at or after age 60, a member must have, unless otherwise provided by law, completed 20 years of qualifying service. Applications should be submitted not less than six months nor more than 18 months in advance of the desired date.

Satisfactory Service

A Naval Reservist must earn a minimum of 50 retirement points in an anniversary year to be credited with a year of satisfactory service for retirement purposes. The requirement for a qualifying year for retirement purposes should not be confused with satisfactory drill participation. Satisfactory participation consists of attendance of a minimum of 85 percent of all regularly scheduled drills and the performance of AT.

Retirement points may be earned as follows:

Active Duty/AT. One point for each day of active duty or AT (including travel time).

Drills. One point for each authorized drill attended (pay or non-pay status).

Correspondence Courses. Varying point credited for completion of approved correspondence courses.

Membership Points. Fifteen points credited for each complete year of active status membership in a Reserve component.

NOTE: No more than 90 points per anniversary year can be credited from drills, correspondence courses and membership.

Retirement Pay

Retirement pay starts at age 60, subject to the following:

Qualifying Service Requirement. The last eight years of qualifying service must be in a Reserve component. Note: From Oct. 5, 1994 through Sept. 30, 1999, the last eight-year requirement was reduced to six years. As provided in C.G. File 8-111903, there is no requirement that the last eight years of qualifying Reserve component service must be continuous. Any period of service of a regular component intervening between periods of Reserve service counted toward the eight-year requirement must be excluded in determining whether the member has the requisite 20 years of qualifying service for eligibility for non-regular retired pay. Service in a regular component during a partial year shall be treated in the same manner as one full year in this respect.

Other Pay. Must not be eligible for or receiving other retired pay for military service.

Computation

The rate of retired pay is based on a formula using the total number of retirement points accrued. Reservists should consult specialists in the retirement section of their servicing Personnel Support Detachment or their local Navy Reserve Center for assistance in determining their approximate monthly retired pay. Social Security and Civil Service retirement pay may be received along with naval retirement pay.

Alternatives After Attaining Retirement Eligibility

After completing 20 years of satisfactory service, a reservist may:

Continue Active Membership (USNR-R). Increase retired pay by accruing additional points and adding years of service (longevity) which increase basic pay. Also potential for continued advancement and promotion.

Request Transfer to Retired Reserve (USNR-Retired). No additional points or years of service may be accrued.

Resign or Be Discharged. Assumes civilian status until eligible for retired pay in the form of a pension upon reaching age 60. These members are not placed on retired list or subject to recall to active duty and are considered "former members" and are NOT entitled to a retired identification card. A dependent ID card is issued for medical privileges ONLY.

Officer Retention

Normally, Reserve officers not on a promotion list after having twice failed for selection to the next higher grade, may transfer to the Retired Reserve (if qualified) or be discharged if they have completed the following period of total commissioned service for the grades specified.

- Lieutenants junior grade and lieutenants may be discharged when they have completed six years (eight years if commissioned after 30 June 1984) of actual commissioned service if they, at that time, are considered at least twice and failed for selection to the next higher grade while on inactive duty.

In the event a lieutenant junior grade or lieutenant was originally appointed from a warrant officer or enlisted grade and wishes to be reappointed or re-enlisted in such grade, he or she may do so by request to Commander, Naval Personnel Command (NPC-911), 5720 Integrity Drive, Millington, TN 38055-9110.

- Lieutenant commanders, commanders and captains will be subject to attrition when they are two or more times failed for selection at the time they complete 20, 26 or 28 years, respectively, of total commissioned service. Officers in an active status with 18 years of satisfactory service for retirement purposes will, if otherwise eligible, normally be permitted continued service in an active status to qualify for retirement with pay.

Benefits and Privileges of Reservists Retired

Without Pay

Uniforms. Entitled to wear prescribed uniforms on appropriate occasions.

Military Title. Permitted to use military title subject to certain restrictions and exercise of good judgement.

Reserve Component Survivor Benefit Plan (RCSBP). Upon receipt of Notice of Eligibility letter, reservists are eligible to participate in the RCSPB which provides survivor benefits, based on a percentage of their future retired pay as a monthly annuity to their beneficiary. Members must make their election within 90 days of receipt of their NOE.

Veterans' Group Life Insurance (VGLI). The VGLI program provides insurance by facilitating the conversion of SGLI policies to five-year renewable term policies.

Identification Card. Entitled to a blue Armed Forces Identification Card, DD Form 2N (Reserve), which is for identification purposes only.

Travel. Members of the Retired Reserve who have not reached age 60 are eligible to travel (space available) within the continental United States (CONUS) and to certain U.S. territories by Department of Defense (DOD) owned or controlled aircraft. Must have Armed Forces Identification Card, DD Form 2N (Reserve) and a copy of Notification of Eligibility for Retired Pay at Age 60 (NRPC 1820/6 for officers; NAVPERS 1820/2 for enlisted). Wearing of the uniform is not required.

Retirement



Benefits and Privileges of Reservists Retired

With Pay

NAVAL RESERVE

Eligible for the same benefits entitled to reservists retired without pay (subject to availability), plus the following:

Health Care. Eligible to receive medical care for themselves and eligible dependents at uniformed services medical facilities on a space-available basis, and from civilian medical sources.

Travel. Worldwide transportation when space is available via Air Mobility Command (AMC) for member and eligible dependents.

Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP). If the reservist does not participate in RCSBP during the 90-day enrollment period, they must wait till age 60 and may enroll in SBP.

Base Facilities. Entitled to use commissaries, exchanges, theaters, recreational facilities, overseas dependents schools and post offices of uniformed service facilities.

Identification Cards. Eligible members will be issued a blue Armed Forces Identification Card, DD Form 2 (Retired). Eligible dependents will be issued Uniformed Services Identification and Privilege Card (DD Form 1173).



U.S. Centers

Alabama	Bessemer, Mobile, Tuscaloosa
Alaska	Anchorage
Arizona	Phoenix, Tuscon
Arkansas	Little Rock
California	Alameda, Encino, Fresno, Long Beach, Moreno Valley, Port Hueneme, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bruno, San Diego, San Jose
Colorado	Denver, Fort Carson
Connecticut	New Haven, Plainville
Delaware	Wilmington
Florida	Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, West Palm Beach, Pensacola, Clearwater, Tallahassee, Tampa
Georgia	Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus
Hawaii	Honolulu
Idaho	Boise, Pocatello
Illinois	Decatur, Forest Park, Great Lakes, Peoria, Rock Island
Indiana	Evansville, Indianapolis, South Bend
Iowa	Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Dubuque, Sioux City
Kansas	Wichita
Kentucky	Lexington, Louisville
Louisiana	Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Shreveport (Bossier City)
Maine	Bangor, Portland
Maryland	Adelphi, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Quincy, Worcester
Michigan	Battle Creek, Detroit (Selfridge), Grand Rapids, Lansing, Saginaw
Minnesota	Duluth, St. Paul
Mississippi	Gulfport, Jackson
Missouri	Cape Girardeau, Kansas City, Springfield, St. Louis (Bridgeton)
Montana	Billings, Helena
Nebraska	Lincoln, Omaha
Nevada	Las Vegas, Reno
New Hampshire	Manchester (Bedford)
New Jersey	Fort Dix, Kearny
New Mexico	Albuquerque
New York	Albany, Amityville, Bronx, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Frankfort (Utica), Glens Falls, Horseheads, Rochester, Syracuse, Watertown
North Carolina	Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh, Wilrnington
North Dakota	Fargo
Ohio	Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo (Perrysburg), Youngstown (Vienna)

U.S. Centers and Readiness Commands



NAVAL RESERVE

Oklahoma	Oklahoma City, Tulsa (Broken Arrow)
Oregon	Central Point, Eugene, Portland
Pennsylvania	Avoca, Ebensburg, Erie, Harrisburg, Lehigh Valley (Allentown), Pittsburgh, Reading
Rhode Island	Providence
South Carolina	Charleston, Columbia, Greenville
South Dakota	Sioux Falls
Tennessee	Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, Nashville
Texas	Amarillo, Austin, Corpus Christi, El Paso, Fort Worth, Harlingen, Houston, Lubbock, Orange, San Antonio, Waco
Utah	Salt Lake City
Vermont	White River Junction
Virginia	Norfolk, Richmond, Roanoke
Washington	Everett, Spokane, Tacoma, Bangor, Oak Harbor
West Virginia	Huntington, Moundsville
Wisconsin	Green Bay, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee
Wyoming	Cheyenne
District of Columbia	Washington, D.C.
Puerto Rico	Roosevelt Roads

Naval Reserve Readiness Commands

Newport, R.I.	(Northeast)
Washington, D.C.	(Mid-Atlantic)
Jacksonville, Fla.	(Southeast)
Millington, Tenn.	(Mid-South)
Dallas, Texas	(South)
Great Lakes, Ill.	(Mid-West)
Minneapolis, Minn.	(North Central)
San Diego, Calif.	(Southwest)
Everett, Wash.	(Northwest)

Locations

Naval Reserve Overseas

Federal Republic of Germany	Stuttgart
Italy	Naples
Japan	Yokosuka
Korea	Seoul
Marianas Islands	Guam
Puerto Rico	San Juan
Spain	Rota
United Kingdom	London, England

Naval Air Reserve

Naval Air Stations	Marietta, GA (Atlanta)
	New Orleans, LA (Joint Reserve Base)
	Fort Worth, TX (Joint Reserve Base)
	Willow Grove, PA (Joint Reserve Base)
Naval Air Facility	Washington, D.C.
Naval Air Reserve	Point Mugu, CA
	San Diego, CA
	Jacksonville, FL
	Norfolk, VA
	Oak Harbor, WA (Whidbey Island)
	Brunswick, ME
Naval Air Reserve Centers	Aurora, CO (Denver)
	Lemoore, CA
	Columbus, OH
	Minneapolis, MN
	Chicago, IL
	San Jose, CA
	Selfridge, MI



STAY STRONG

Locations are subject to the Base Re-alignment and Closure Committee (BRAC).

For More Information

NAVAL RESERVE

STAY STRONG

Requests for more information on Naval Reserve programs are encouraged.

To reach a Naval Reserve Recruiter, write, call or see our web site.

**Commander,
Naval Reserve Recruiting Command
4400 Dauphine St.
New Orleans, LA 70146-5095**

1-800-USA-USNR (872-8767)

www.navy-reserve-jobs.com



The Secretary of the Navy has determined that this publication is necessary in the transaction of business required by law of the Department of the Navy. Funds for printing of this publication have been approved by the Navy Publications and Printing Policy Committee. This information is subject to change.

Reviewed and Approved
02 MAR 2002

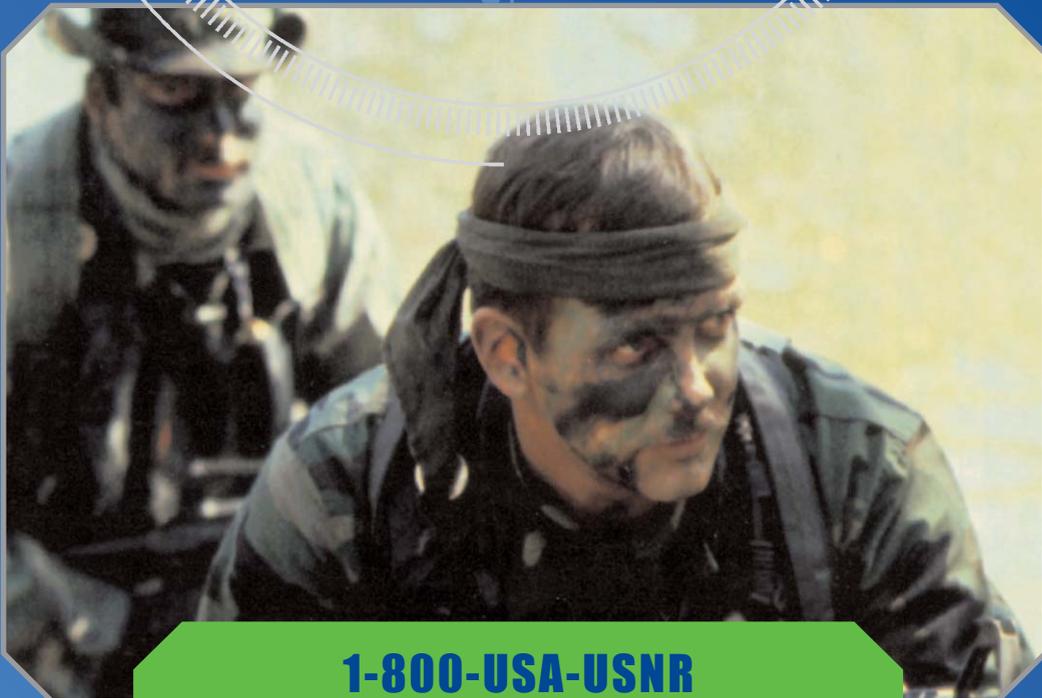
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "V.E. Fredericks".

LCDR V.E. Fredericks, USNR
Naval Reserve Recruiting Command



NAVAL RESERVE[®]

S T A Y S T R O N G



1-800-USA-USNR
www.navy-reserve-jobs.com