

# CHAPTER 1

## NAVAL ORGANIZATION

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

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Learning objectives are stated at the beginning of each chapter. These learning objectives serve as a preview of the information you are expected to learn in the chapter. By successfully completing the accompanying nonresident training course (NRTC), you indicate you have met the objectives and have learned the information.

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Upon completion of this chapter, you should be able to do the following:

1. State, in general terms, the duties and organizational relationships between the Department of the Navy (DON) and the Navy Department, the Shore Establishment, and the operating forces.
  2. Describe, in general terms, the purpose of the major elements of the Navy's Shore Establishment.
  3. Describe, in general terms, the purpose of the major elements of the Navy's operating forces.
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Naval organization is the element of administration which entails the orderly arrangement of materials and personnel by functions in order to attain the objective aim or goal.

—*Standard Organization and Regulations of the U.S. Navy*,  
OPNAVINST 3120.32B

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As you prepare for advancement to petty officer second class, you need to know the organization of your unit and the U.S. Navy. Your introduction to naval organization started with your study of *Basic Military Requirements (BMR)*. That manual gave you a good background in unit organization.

The first chapter of this manual will give you a good working knowledge of the organizational relationships within the Navy. It covers the

Department of the Navy, the Navy Department, the Shore Establishment, and the operating forces.

Memorizing all the different offices, bureaus, systems, commands, departments, and divisions within the Navy's organizational framework is impossible for most people. Therefore, this chapter discusses only the major parts of the naval organization. The purpose of this chapter is to help you perform your work in the Navy more efficiently by giving you a basic understanding of our Navy's organizational system.

### EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE NAVY

The Constitution of the United States is the best framework for government ever worked out by man. The American people believe independence is the only protection of basic human rights. Since the rights of the people might be threatened from time to time by forces either

foreign or domestic, the Constitution gives Congress the power to carry out the following:

- Raise and support armies
- Provide and maintain a navy
- Make rules for the government of the land and the regulation of its naval forces

### CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

The Continental Congress passed legislation on 13 October 1775 to form a committee to purchase and arm two ships. That action created the Continental navy; and that date is, historically, the birthday of the U.S. Navy. The gallant fighting of the Continental navy during the revolutionary war was a large contributor to America's independence as a new nation. The Continental navy began a heritage and tradition of victory that serve as the basic doctrine of our modern Navy.

The United States Constitution provided for the creation of a navy under the jurisdiction of the War Department. Article I of the Constitution states that Congress shall have power to provide and maintain a navy. It also states that Congress shall have power to make rules for the government and to regulate the land and naval forces. Article II states that the President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. (The Air Force came into being in 1947.) These three short entries are the only specific references to the navy in the Constitution. These few lines, however, authorized Congress to establish the navy, develop navy regulations, and appoint the President as Commander in Chief.

The increasing tempo of naval matters as war with France became certain prompted Congress to take two actions during 1798. On 30 April Congress acted to establish a separate Navy Department (fig. 1-1). That action removed naval affairs from the jurisdiction of the War

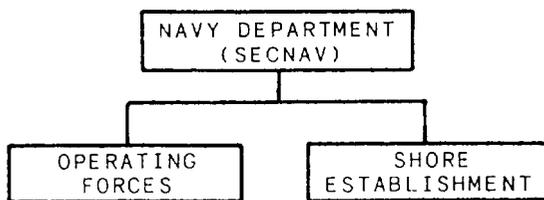


Figure 1-1.-Navy Department in 1798.

Department. On 11 July Congress established the United States Marine Corps (USMC) as a separate service within the Navy Department. These actions gave the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) direct control over the Shore Establishment. They gave him as much control over the operating forces as existing communications permitted. This change in the Navy's organization lasted through the nation's conflict with France, the Tripolitan War (1801-1805), and the War of 1812. During that period, naval shipyards and hospitals became parts of the Shore Establishment.

### MODIFICATIONS TO THE NAVY'S ORGANIZATION

The growth of the Navy and its technology caused Congress to create a system of bureaus in 1842. The bureaus provided for the supply of materials and technical aid to fleet and shore activities.

In 1915 Congress created the position of Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) to fill SECNAV's need for an official naval advisor. Before World War II, the CNO was responsible for the operation and readiness of the fleet and the preparation of naval war plans. In addition, he served as an advisor to SECNAV.

During World War II, the CNO had *military command* of all Shore Establishment and bureau activities. The activities remained under the *management* of SECNAV and his assistants. After the Korean conflict, the position of Commandant of the Marine Corps shifted within the Navy organization. It remained a part of the Navy Department under the Secretary of the Navy. However, separate USMC headquarters provided a distinction between the Navy and Marine Corps organizations.

### REFINEMENTS TO THE NAVY'S ORGANIZATION

In 1949 an amendment to the National Security Act of 1947 created the Department of Defense (DOD). That amendment changed the organizational structure of the existing military departments. The old Navy Department became the Department of the Navy.

The Department of the Navy has since undergone many adjustments. These adjustments improved coordination within the Department of Defense and helped DON keep up with advances in modern weapons and technology. Along with technical and weapons bureaus, functional

organizations were created to oversee particular activities of central importance to the Navy. Some of these organizations were intelligence, security, telecommunications, weather, oceanography, education and training, and Naval Reserves. Although it is larger and more complex, today's Department of the Navy still retains one aspect of the 1798 organization. That aspect is the division of the operating forces from the Shore Establishment. The division between the operating forces and the Shore Establishment became sharper through the 1949 amendment to the 1947 National Security Act. The amendment placed the operating forces of the Navy and other services into unified and specified commands. Both commands are under an operational chain of command to the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) and the President.

### NAVY RELATIONSHIP TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

With the establishing of the DOD, the unified and specified combatant commands began. These commands have broad continuing missions and consist of operating forces.

Unified commands consist of operating forces of two or more services or components. An example of a unified command is the Pacific Command headed by the Commander in Chief,

Pacific (CINCPAC). Component commands of CINCPAC are the Navy's Pacific Fleet (PACFLT); area Army Command (USARPAC); area Air Force Command (PACAF); and Fleet Marine Force, Pacific (FMFPAC).

Specified commands consist of operating forces from only one service. An example of a specified command is the Strategic Air Command. It consists only of forces from the U.S. Air Force.

### CHAIN OF COMMAND FOR COMBAT FORCES

The Secretary of Defense exercises two lines of control over the combatant forces of the military departments: operational and administrative (fig. 1-2). The operational chain of command extends from the President to the SECDEF through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the commanders of the unified and specified commands and then to the operating forces. The administrative chain of command extends from the President to the SECDEF to the secretaries of the individual military departments. It then extends from the military departments through their respective service channels to the operating forces. The administrative chain oversees the training, readiness, administration, and support of the operating forces.

The chiefs of individual services, such as the CNO, have no direct operational authority within

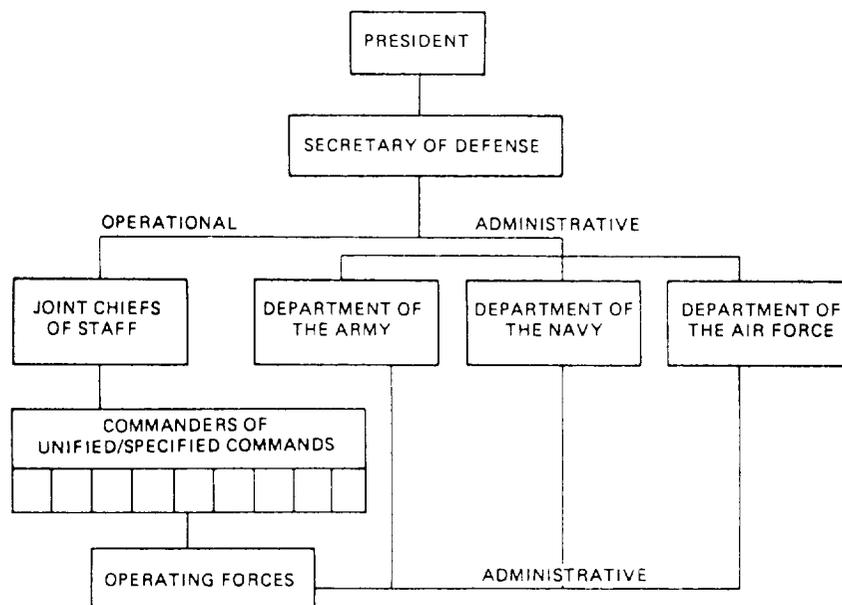


Figure 1-2.-Organizational relationship of the Department of the Navy to the Department of Defense.

their service over forces under unified or specified commands. Therefore, the CNO's function in operational matters for unified or specified commands is as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Joint Chiefs of Staff provides direction and guidance to the commanders of unified and specified commands.

### **THE PRESIDENT (COMMANDER IN CHIEF)**

The President's power as the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces is extensive. That power increases in war or any other national emergency. For example, the President may declare an emergency and call out the military Reserves. He may even order the armed forces into military action before Congress actually declares war. Often a President has referred a matter to Congress after the fact. The following examples of such actions show the presidential authority and control of U.S. military forces:

- In 1801 President Jefferson sent naval squadrons to the Mediterranean and then informed Congress.
- In 1845 President Polk deployed the Navy to the coast of Mexico to quell trouble caused by the annexation of Texas. He asked Congress to declare war on Mexico 5 months later, and Congress did.
- In 1862 President Lincoln personally assumed command of successful military operations against Confederate forces in Norfolk, Virginia.
- In 1896 President McKinley ordered the naval blockade of Cuba. Congress declared war on Spain 3 days later,
- In 1941 President Franklin Roosevelt declared an unlimited national emergency and ordered the U.S. Navy to "sink on sight" foreign submarines found in our "defensive waters."
- In 1962 President Kennedy ordered a naval quarantine of Cuba based on Soviet military activity on that island.
- In 1965 President Johnson ordered naval air action against North Vietnamese gunboats and support facilities.
- In 1979 President Carter ordered units of the U.S. Sixth and Seventh Fleets to the Indian Ocean to help in hostage evacuation operations and as deterrents against Iranian actions.

- In 1989 President Bush directed U.S. forces to execute a preplanned mission (code named *Operation Just Cause*) in the Republic of Panama. Objectives were protection of American lives, restoration of the democratic process, protection of the integrity of the Panama Canal treaties, and apprehension of General Manuel Noriega.
- In 1991 President Bush sent troops into Saudi Arabia (code named *Operation Desert Shield*) to prevent Iraq from extending aggression into Saudi Arabia.

### **THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)**

The President, as the Commander in Chief, heads the military chain of command within the Department of Defense. The Commander in Chief is kept abreast of all matters affecting the ability of the Department of Defense to defend the United States and its allies.

The offices of the Secretary of Defense; the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) and their supporting establishments (the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force); and various unified and specified commands make up the DOD.

The Department of Defense is the largest government agency in the United States. It spends a major portion of the national budget and employs nearly 4 million people (military and civilian). The DOD carries out the military policies of the United States. Its functions, simply stated, are to maintain and employ armed forces to accomplish the following:

- Support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies
- Protect the United States, its possessions, and areas vital to its interests
- Advance the policies and interests of the United States
- Safeguard the internal security of the United States

### **Secretary of Defense (SECDEF)**

The Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) is a member of both the President's Cabinet and the National Security Council. In that capacity, the SECDEF exercises "direction, authority, and control over the Department of Defense." The Secretary of Defense, by virtue of an Executive order, has responsibility for all the President's

functions involving the DOD. Those functions include the President's powers, duties, and authorities. As the President's principal assistant in DOD matters, the SECDEF reports to the President on all DOD military matters. The Deputy Secretary of Defense aids the SECDEF. The Deputy supervises and coordinates the activities of the department and substitutes for the SECDEF during absence or disability.

**The Joint Chiefs of Staff**

Five members make up the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS):

1. A chairman, who maybe a member of any service and who is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate
2. The CNO
3. The Chief of Staff, U.S. Army
4. The Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force
5. The Commandant of the Marine Corps.

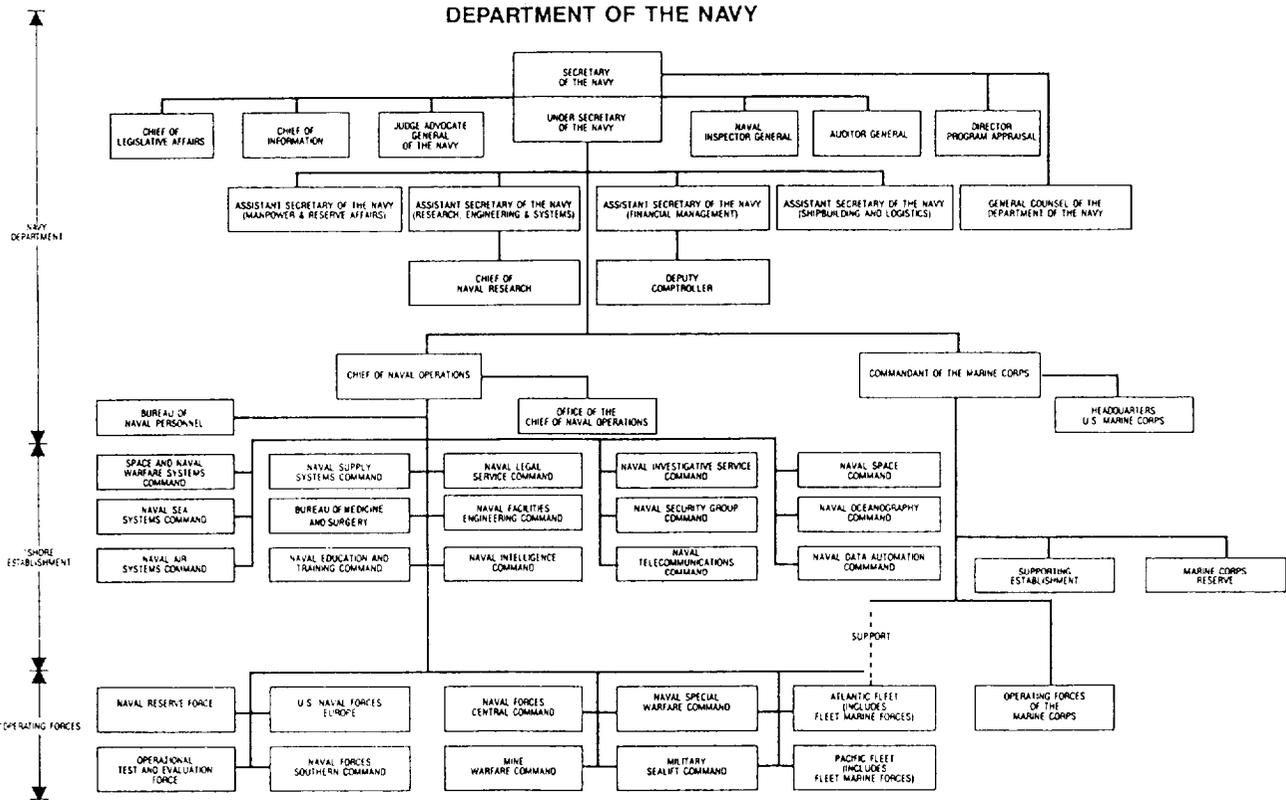
The JCS is the immediate military staff of the SECDEF. As such, the JCS helps the SECDEF in exercising direction over the operating forces. In addition, the members of the JCS are the principal military advisors to the President and the National Security Council.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**

Since its formal beginning as a military department in 1798, the Navy has been organized into three separate bodies:

1. The Navy Department (originally known as central headquarters), located in Washington, D.C.
2. The Shore Establishment
3. The operating forces

These bodies, as shown in figure 1-3, include the Marine Corps and, in time of war or when directed by the President, the Coast Guard.



\*ALSO INCLUDES OTHER DESIGNATED ACTIVITIES NOT SHOWN ON THE CHART WHICH ARE UNDER THE COMMAND OR SUPERVISION OF THE ORGANIZATIONS DEPICTED

**Figure 1-3.-Organization of the Department of the Navy.**

The Department of the Navy has two tasks. It carries out the first task as directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense. That task is to organize, train, equip, prepare, and maintain the readiness of Navy and Marine Corps forces to perform military missions. It carries out the second task as directed by the Secretary of Defense. That task is to support Navy and Marine Corps forces, as well as the forces of other military departments assigned to unified or specified commands. Support includes administrative, personnel, material, funding, and technological support through research and development. The Department of the Navy is under the control of the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV).

The Secretary of the Navy heads the Department of the Navy under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of the Navy is responsible for the policies and control of the Department of the Navy, including its organization, administration, operation, and efficiency.

The Secretary of the Navy assigns department-wide responsibilities essential to the efficient administration of DON to civilian executive assistants. These assistants consist of the Under Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretaries of the Navy, and the General Counsel of the Navy. They are SECNAV's principal advisors and assistants on DON administrative affairs. Each civilian executive assistant has a certain area of responsibility. The civilian executive assistants carry out their duties in cooperation with the CNO, the principal naval advisor and executive to the SECNAV.

## THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

The Navy Department aids SECNAV in carrying out the responsibilities of that office. As mentioned before, SECNAV is responsible, under the Secretary of Defense, for the policies and control of the Navy. SECNAV's responsibility includes the Navy's organization, administration, operation, and efficiency. The Navy Department controls and provides policy and direction for the Shore Establishment and the operating forces. The Navy Department, shown in figure 1-4, includes the following organizational levels:

Ž The Under Secretary of the Navy

Ž The civilian executive assistants

Ž The offices of staff assistants

- The Chief of Naval Operations and supporting staff
- The Commandant of the Marine Corps and the Marine Corps Headquarters
- The headquarters organization of the Bureau of Naval Personnel

Let's take a look at those offices of the Navy Department that could be of interest to you. They include the Office of Legislative Affairs, Office of Information, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Office of the Auditor General, Office of Program Appraisal, and Office of the General Counsel. These offices are generally headed by military officers. We will also look at the Assistant Secretaries of

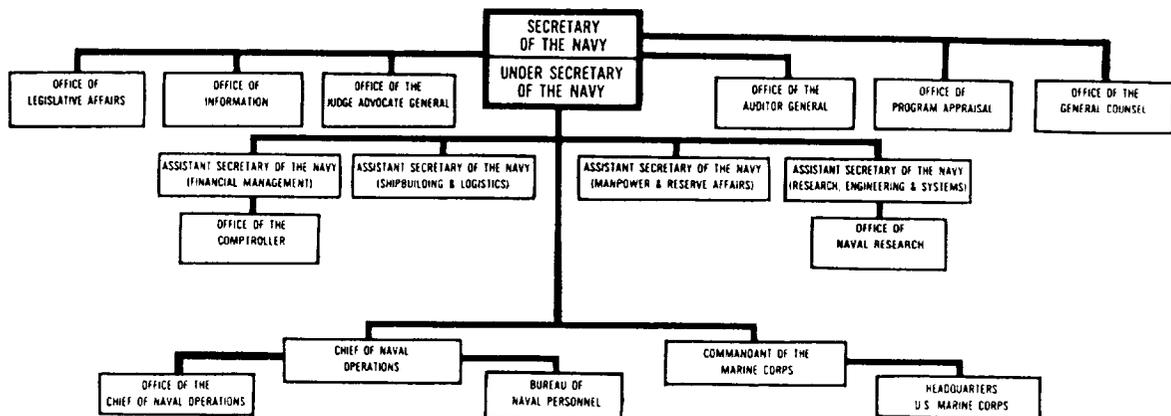


Figure 1-4.-The Navy Department.

the Navy, who are civilian executives, We will then look at the duties and responsibilities of the Shore Establishment and briefly review the operating forces.

### **Office of Legislative Affairs**

A military officer heads the Office of Legislative Affairs. The office functions in a supervisory and coordinating capacity. It supervises, coordinates, and arranges for the presentation of statements, testimonies, briefings, and reports to members and committees of Congress. Military and civilian personnel of the Department of the Navy make these presentations. The office also monitors and evaluates congressional proceedings and actions affecting the Department of the Navy.

### **Office of Information**

The Office of Information, headed by a military officer, provides services to the public. These services include the answering of inquiries and the coordination of Navy participation in community events. The Office of Information also ensures a prompt and accurate flow of information to the news media.

### **Office of the Judge Advocate General**

Headed by a military officer, the Office of the Judge Advocate General (JAG) provides legal services within the Department of the Navy. It provides legal services in all areas except those areas of business and commercial law assigned to the General Counsel of the Navy. The JAG office supervises the administration of military justice throughout the Department of the Navy based on the *Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)*. It provides free legal counsel for any member of the naval service charged under the UCMJ with a serious offense. The JAG office also conducts investigations, provides legal help and advice, processes various claims for and against the Navy, and advises on maritime law.

### **Office of the Auditor General**

The Office of the Auditor General is responsible for internal audit within the Department of the Navy.

### **Office of Program Appraisal**

The Office of Program Appraisal (OPA) provides an appraisal of the Navy. It ensures existing and proposed Navy and Marine Corps programs achieve the goals of the Department of the Navy. The OPA analysis gives the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) information on the validity, need, and usefulness of Navy programs. SECNAV then uses that information to assess the overall direction of the Navy.

### **Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)**

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics) supervises all DON manpower and Reserve component affairs. The Assistant Secretary supervises policy and administration of affairs related to military (active and inactive) and civilian personnel. The Assistant Secretary also supervises those offices and organizations as assigned by SECNAV.

### **Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Engineering, and Systems)**

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Engineering, and Systems) manages all stages of DON acquisition programs. The only exception is the acquisition of naval ships funded by the appropriation "Ship Building and Conversion, Navy." The Assistant Secretary ensures the technical maintenance or alteration of material and directs all DON research, development, engineering, test, and evaluation efforts. These efforts include management of the appropriation "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy." The Assistant Secretary also directs acquisition programs for oceanography, ocean engineering, and closely related matters. The Assistant Secretary supervises those offices and organizations as assigned by SECNAV.

### **Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management)**

As Comptroller of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management) manages all DON matters. The Assistant Secretary's responsibilities include budgeting, accounting, disbursing, and financing; progress and statistical reporting; and management information systems and equipment (less those concerning weapons systems). This Assistant

Secretary supervises those offices and organizations the SECNAV assigns.

### **Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics)**

As an acquisition executive, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics) procures aircraft and naval ships. This executive manages all stages of acquisition of naval ships in the 5-year shipbuilding program, including design and weapons system integration. The Assistant Secretary's responsibility includes business and contractual policy and logistic support of all Department of the Navy acquisition programs. It includes the maintenance, alteration, supply, distribution, and disposal of material; the Mutual Defense Assistance Program; all transportation matters; printing and publications; and industrial security. It also includes labor relations of contractors with the Department of the Navy. The Assistant Secretary supervises the acquisition, construction, use, improvement, alteration, maintenance, and disposal of DON real estate and facilities. The Secretary supervises those offices and organizations the SECNAV assigns.

### **Office of the General Counsel of the Navy**

The Office of the General Counsel of the Navy provides legal advice, counsel, and guidance to SECNAV, SECNAV's civilian executive assistants, and their staffs. These legal services concern matters of business and commercial law. This office manages the Department of the Navy and performs such other duties as the SECNAV assigns.

### **Chief of Naval Operations**

The Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) is the senior military officer of the Department of the Navy. The CNO takes precedence over all other naval officers, except a naval officer serving as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The CNO is the principal naval advisor to the President and the SECNAV on the conduct of DON activities. The CNO keeps the Secretary of the Navy fully informed on matters the JCS considers or acts upon. The CNO is the Navy member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. As such, the CNO is responsible to the President and the SECDEF for duties external to DON as prescribed by law.

The Chief of Naval Operations, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, exercises command over the operating forces of the Navy. (The CNO's authority is consistent with the operational command vested in the commanders of unified or specified combatant commands.) These forces include the Military Sealift Command, the Fleet Marine Forces, and the several fleets, seagoing forces, and other forces and activities assigned by the President or the SECNAV. The CNO also exercises command over the Bureau of Naval Personnel and other shore activities assigned by the SECNAV. In addition, the Chief of Naval Operations has the following specific responsibilities:

- To organize, train, equip, prepare, and maintain the readiness of Navy operational forces
- To determine and direct the efforts needed to fulfill current and future Navy requirements for manpower, material, weapons, facilities, and services
- To exercise leadership in maintaining a high degree of competence among Navy officers and enlisted and civilian personnel
- To maintain the morale and motivation of Navy personnel and the prestige of a Navy career
- To plan and provide health care for personnel of the naval service and their dependents
- To direct the organization, administration, training, and support of the Naval Reserve
- To monitor the Department of the Navy to determine and maintain efficiency, discipline, and readiness
- To determine the need for and to provide for the conduct of research, development, test, and evaluation that meet long-range goals, immediate requirements, and fiscal limitations
- To devise Navy strategic plans and policies and help devise joint and combined strategic plans and policies
- To budget for commands, bureaus, and offices assigned to the CNO's command and for other activities and programs as assigned

The Vice CNO and the Vice CNO's Assistant, Directors of Major Staff Offices (DMSOs), and Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations help the CNO carry out these responsibilities (fig. 1-5). Of particular interest to the enlisted community is the master chief petty officer of the Navy (MCPON).

**The Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy**

In 1966 the Secretary of the Navy's Task Force on Navy/Marine Corps Personnel Retention recommended the creation of the office of the master chief petty officer of the Navy (MCPON). The function of the office was to provide a direct, unofficial channel of communication between enlisted personnel and the senior policy level of DON. With a tour length set at 4 years, the office was formally set up 1 March 1967.

The master chief petty officer of the Navy performs the following specific duties:

1. The MCPON's assignment is to the immediate Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. The MCPON serves as the senior enlisted representative of the Navy and acts as the primary enlisted advisor to the CNO. The MCPON advises the Chief of Naval Personnel in all matters about both active-duty and retired enlisted members and their dependents.

2. The MCPON serves in an advisory capacity on various boards pertaining to enlisted members, including the following:

- Board of Managers, Navy Relief Society
- Board of Administrators of the BUPERS Central Nonappropriated Funds
- Board of Equal Opportunity for Women

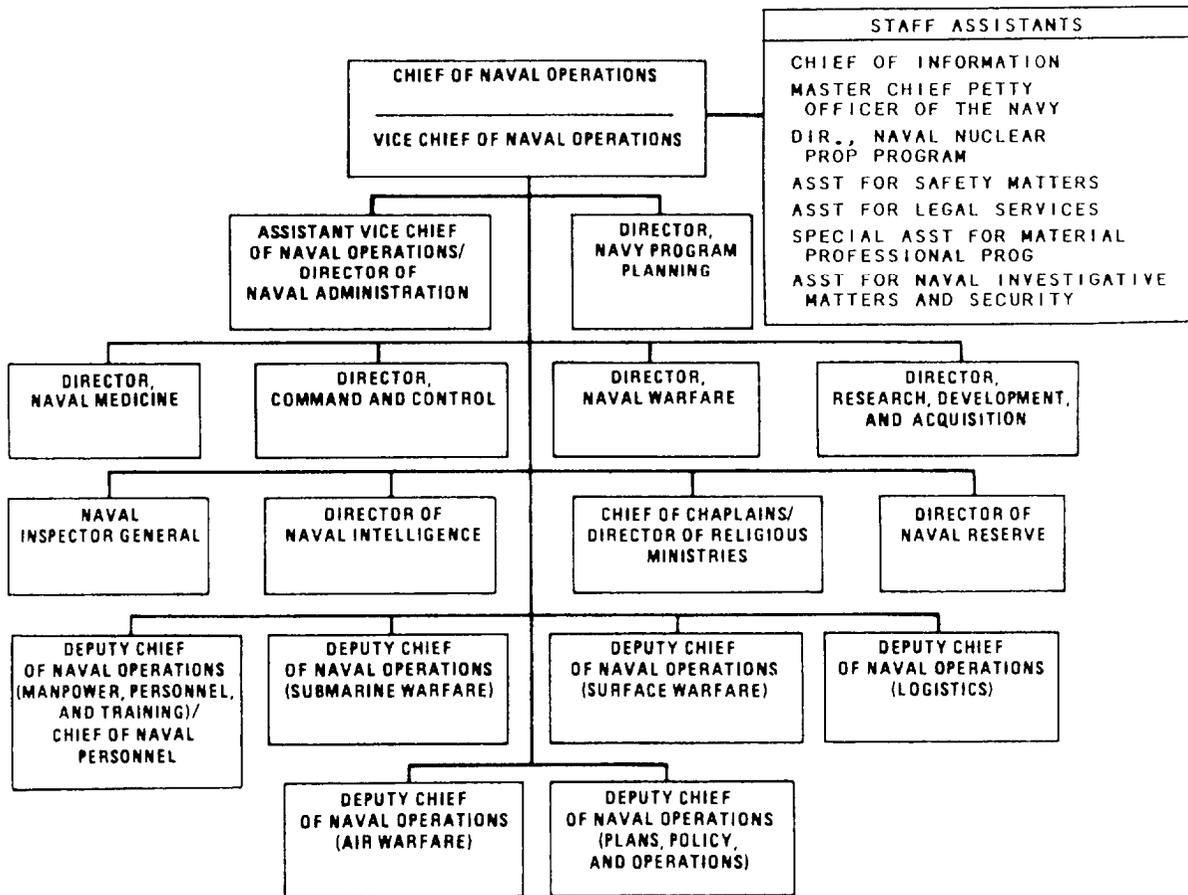


Figure 1-5.-Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

- Ž Rating Review Board
- Ž Navy Wives Club of America (Liaison)
- Ž Fleet Reserve Association (Liaison)
- Ž Navy Resale System Advisory Board

3. The MCPON, when called upon, testifies before congressional committees and subcommittees. The MCPON occasionally accompanies the CNO and the Chief of Naval Personnel on official trips and the Navy Inspector General on selected inspection trips. The MCPON travels extensively throughout the fleet and serves as the Navy enlisted representative of the DON at special events, celebrations, and ceremonies.

4. The MCPON recommends ways to develop effective leadership and training at all enlisted levels and to attain high standards of conduct and general appearance within the enlisted community. The MCPON acts always to maintain and promote the chain of command and its associated chain of communications. Further, the MCPON advises the CNO about existing or potential situations, procedures, and practices affecting the use, morale, retention, career enhancement, human goals programs, and general well-being of the Navy enlisted personnel and their dependents. Further, the MCPON advises the CNO about existing or potential situations, procedures, and practices affecting Navy enlisted personnel. The MCPON's advice concerns the use, morale, retention, career enhancement, human goals programs, and general well-being of Navy enlisted personnel and their dependents.

The MCPON does not work alone. Aided by a staff, the MCPON relies on the quality and experience of the fleet, force, and command master chiefs. With their solid support, the MCPON carries out the duties of that office.

### **The Commandant of the Marine Corps**

The Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) commands the Marine Corps. The Commandant is directly responsible to SECNAV for the administration, discipline, internal organization, training requirements, efficiency, readiness, and total performance of the Marine Corps. The Commandant also operates the material support system of the Marine Corps. The Commandant keeps the SECNAV fully informed on matters considered or acted upon by the Joint

Chiefs of Staff. As the Marine Corps member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Commandant is responsible to the President and the SECDEF for duties external to the DON as prescribed by law. The Commandant is directly responsible to the CNO for the organization, training, and readiness of Marine Corps forces assigned to Navy operating forces. Marine Corps forces, when so assigned, are subject to the command exercised by the CNO over the Navy operating forces. Likewise, Navy members or organizations assigned to the Marine Corps are subject to the command of the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

### **Chief of Naval Personnel**

The Chief of Naval Personnel plans and directs the procurement, distribution, administration, and career motivation of Navy personnel. The Chief of Naval Personnel plans the amount of education and training needed by Navy personnel, including that of the Naval Reserve, to meet manpower requirements as the CNO determines. The Chief of Naval Personnel has the additional responsibility to develop, implement, and administer the servicewide programs for improved human relations.

### **THE SHORE ESTABLISHMENT**

The parts of the naval organization discussed thus far exist at the Navy Department level. This section discusses those major shore commands (fig. 1-6) responsible for training, supplying, maintaining, and supporting the operating forces. The mission of those shore commands is to deliver material, services, and personnel to the operating forces. Those commands answer directly to the Chief of Naval Operations in carrying out their missions.

### **Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command**

The Commander, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR) researches, develops, tests, evaluates, and procures airborne and shipboard electronics. SPAWAR functions involve space systems; command, control, and communications; electronic warfare; navigation; countermeasures; surveillance; air traffic control; and cryptography for naval battle forces. As required, they also involve the material functions of the Marine Corps. SPAWAR is the Navy's

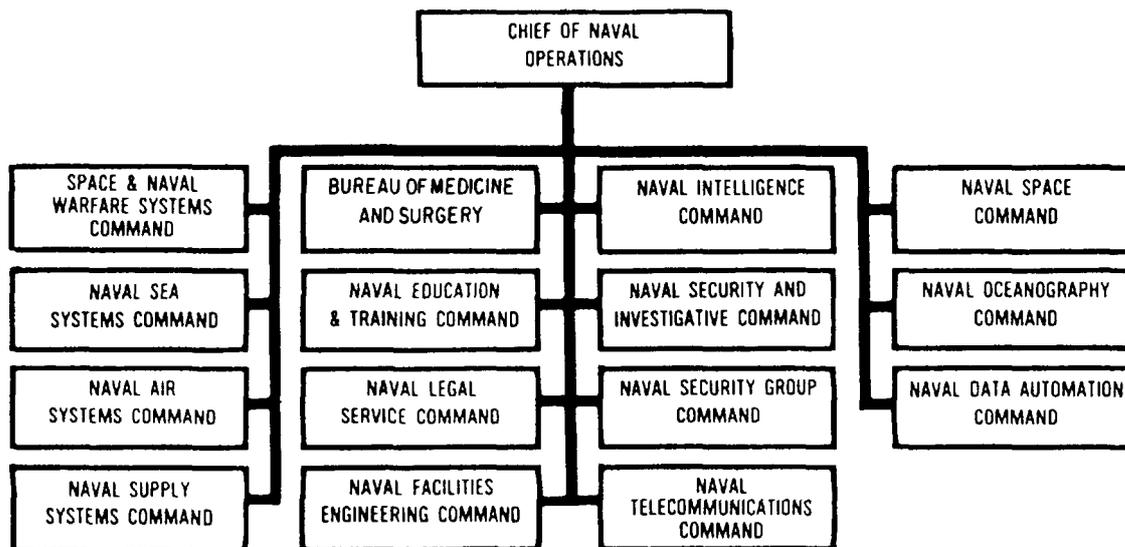


Figure 1-6.-The major shore commands.

central authority for electronics standards, technology, and compatibility.

#### Naval Sea Systems Command

The Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA), researches, develops, procures, furnishes logistic support, and other material functions. NAVSEA carries out these functions for ships and craft, shipboard weapons systems and expendable ordnance, and air-launched mines and torpedoes. This command is also responsible for the above functions in shipboard systems and components. Some of these are propulsion (including nuclear), power-generating, sonar, search radar, and auxiliary equipment. NAVSEA is responsible for ship system integration and for coordination of logistic support for ships. NAVSEA has central authority for ship and nuclear power safety; for explosives, propellants, and actuating parts; and for explosive safety and explosive ordnance disposal. This command also provides technical and material support for diving and for salvage of stranded and sunken ships, craft, aircraft, and other objects. NAVSEA also coordinates shipbuilding conversion and repair in the Navy and DOD.

#### Naval Air Systems Command

The Commander, Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR), is responsible for research,

development, test, evaluation, procurement, and logistic support in several areas. These areas include Navy and Marine Corps aircraft, air launched weapons, and other aviation-related equipment. NAVAIR is responsible for the systems integration of aircraft weapons systems and for audiovisual and meteorological equipment. This command manages target ranges and test facilities in support of these needs.

#### Naval Supply Systems Command

The Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command (NAVSUP), develops supply management policies and methods. NAVSUP also controls the Naval Supply System, publications and printing, the resale program, the Navy Stock Fund, and the field purchasing services. NAVSUP provides material support for materials handling, food service equipment, and special clothing. It provides accounting support to Navy activities as assigned and is responsible for transportation of Navy property.

#### Bureau of Medicine and Surgery

The Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED), directs the provision of medical and dental services for authorized personnel within assigned geographic and mission-specific commands. BUMED makes sure health care program policies are maintained and carried out. It also

maintains all assigned activities in a proper state of readiness to fulfill assigned peacetime and contingency missions.

### **Naval Education and Training Command**

The Chief of Naval Education and Training (CNET) is responsible for assigned shore-based education and training of Navy, certain Marine Corps, and other personnel. That education and training supports the fleet, naval Shore Establishment, Naval Reserve, security assistance program, and interservice training programs. CNET develops specific education and training afloat programs for the fleet and controls Navy support for youth programs. This command acts as DOD agent for the Defense Activity for Nontraditional Education Support (DANTES) and executes the Navy's responsibility for dependents' education. CNET takes part in research and development activities to develop and carry out the most effective teaching and training systems and devices.

### **Naval Legal Service Command**

The Director, Naval Legal Service Command, controls the Legal Services Program. The Naval Legal Service Command provides command direction for all naval legal service activities and resource assignments.

### **Naval Facilities Engineering Command**

The Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFACENGCOM), plans, designs, develops, procures, constructs, alters, estimates costs, and inspects. The command is responsible for these functions as they relate to public works, public utilities, construction, transportation, and weight-handling equipment at all shore activities. NAVFACENGCOM acquires and disposes of real estate for the Navy and manages Navy family housing. It directs the repair and upkeep of all public works, public utilities, and housing of the Navy. NAVFACENGCOM supports fleet construction forces and provides material support of nuclear power plants, shore and construction equipment, cranes, and fixed ocean structures. In addition, this command provides technical management of shore facility maintenance, environmental protection, natural resource conservation, and fire protection.

### **Naval Intelligence Command**

The Commander, Naval Intelligence Command (NIC), directs and manages the activities of the Naval Intelligence Command. The Commander, NIC, makes sure of the fulfillment of DON's intelligence and security (related to SCI) requirements and responsibilities.

### **Naval Security and Investigative Command**

The Commander, Naval Security and Investigative Command (NSIC), directs naval law enforcement, physical security, and the DON Security Program. The Security Program involves the physical security of personnel and information (except sensitive compartmented information [SCI]) and the determination of security clearances (except SCI). The Command, NSIC, also directs DON's investigative and counter-intelligence activities (except Marine Corps combat-related counterintelligence activities).

### **Naval Security Group Command**

The Commander, Naval Security Group Command (NAVSECGRU), is responsible for cryptologic and related functions. NAVSECGRU provides, operates, and maintains an adequate naval security group. It approves requirements for the use of existing naval security group capabilities and resources and coordinates the execution of approved cryptologic programs. NAVSECGRU supports and controls its shore activities as well as other activities and resources as assigned.

### **Naval Telecommunications Command**

The Commander, Naval Telecommunications Command (NAVTELCOM), directs and manages the Naval Telecommunications System (NTS). This command develops plans and programming for needed training and manpower in the use of naval telecommunications equipment, systems, and facilities. NAVTELCOM serves as the Operations and Maintenance Manager of those elements of the Defense Communications System (DCS) assigned to the Navy.

### **Naval Space Command**

The Commander, Naval Space Command, provides direct space systems support to naval forces and helps prepare the naval service for a larger space systems involvement. This command

supports the coordinated mission and hardware development for future space activities. It commands and supports the naval space systems, including surveillance, environmental monitoring, communications, and navigation, in support of national maritime strategy.

**Naval Oceanography Command**

The Commander, Naval Oceanography Command (NAVOCEANCOM), directs the Naval Oceanographic Program and provides oceanographic technical guidance throughout the Department of the Navy. The command manages assigned oceanographic activities, including oceanography; meteorology; mapping, charting, and geodesy; astronomy; and chronometry.

**Naval Data Automation Command**

The Commander, Naval Data Automation Command (NAVDAC), controls and coordinates the Navy's Nontactical Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Program. NAVDAC works with

all Navy ADP claimants to resolve ADP problems, develop ADP policy and procedures, and approve systems development. It also manages the acquisition of ADP service contracts and the purchase and use of ADP equipment. NAVDAC supports ADP technology and sponsors career development and training of ADP personnel.

**Shore Activities Reporting to the CNO**

The shore activities shown in figure 1-7 directly influence the ability of operational forces to meet their responsibilities in a professional manner. Although an integral part of the Navy, the many other activities that either support or work with those listed are too many to mention.

**THE OPERATING FORCES**

The operating forces of the Navy are combat or combat-support oriented. Combatant and certain supporting forces are assigned to the commander of a unified or specified command.

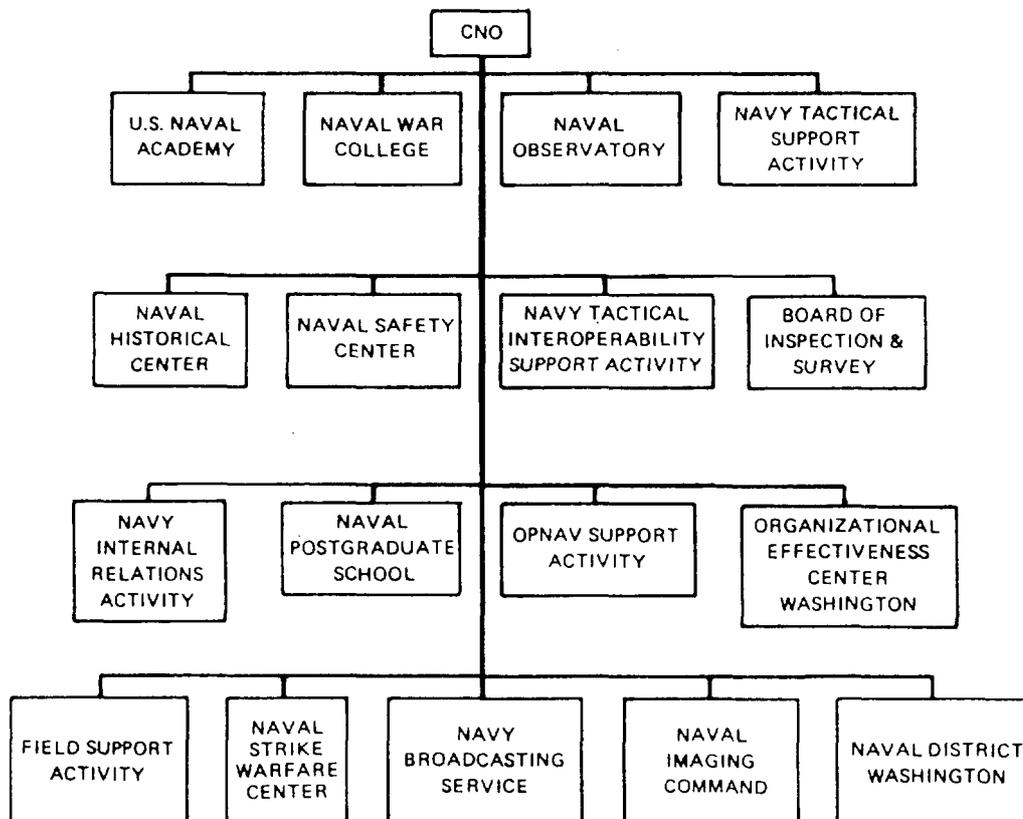


Figure 1-7.-Shore activities reporting to the CNO.

The operating forces of the Navy (fig. 1-8) include the following:

1. The composition of both Pacific and Atlantic Fleets, including forces and commands by type as follows:
  - a. Fleet Marine Forces
  - b. Naval Air Forces
  - c. Naval Surface Forces
  - d. Submarine Forces
  - e. Training Commands
2. U.S. Naval Forces, Europe
3. Mine Warfare Command
4. Military Sealift Command
5. Operational Test and Evaluation Force
6. Naval Reserve Force
7. U.S. Naval Forces, Central Command
8. U.S. Naval Forces, Southern Command
9. Shore activities of the Department of the Navy assigned to the operating forces

As mentioned earlier in this chapter, the operating forces have two organizational chains of command. One is a permanent administrative chain (fig. 1-9), and the other is a task-oriented operational chain (fig. 1-10) structured to meet particular requirements. For example, a destroyer may administratively belong to a squadron (DESRON) that is part of a cruiser-destroyer

group (CRUDESGRU). CRUDESGRU, in turn, is part of the surface force (SURFLANT) that reports to the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet (CINCLANTFLT). Operationally the same destroyer may be deployed as part of a task element, unit, group, and force that are part of the Seventh Fleet answering to CINCPACFLT.

A task force is a subdivision of a fleet composed of several types of ships according to operational necessity. Thus, a task force may include battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, amphibious craft, and auxiliary vessels such as tenders or supply ships. Sometimes a fleet is large enough and its duties are extensive enough to require division into many task forces. When that happens, the task forces become part of groupings called task fleets. The division of a task force (TF) creates task groups. Task groups have numbers corresponding to the particular task force of which they are a part. For instance, if TF 77 has a task group assigned to reconnaissance, its set number will be TG 77.3. We may subdivide task groups even further into task units and task elements. For example, TU 77.3.1 is Task Unit 1 of Task Group 3 of Task Force 7 of the Seventh Fleet.

Fleet Marine Forces are type commands under the administrative control of the Commandant of the Marine Corps. These forces operate under their respective fleet commander in chief as do other type commands.

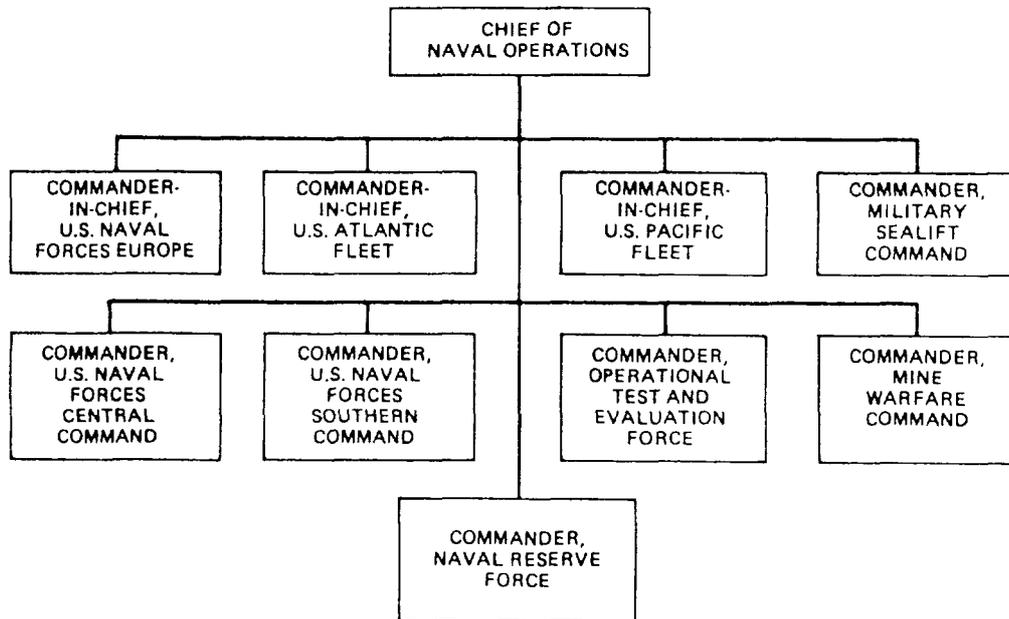
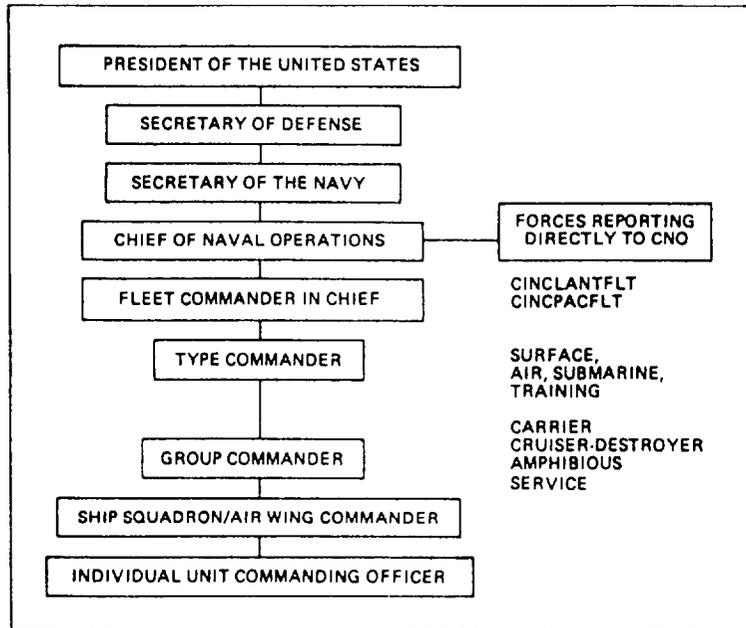
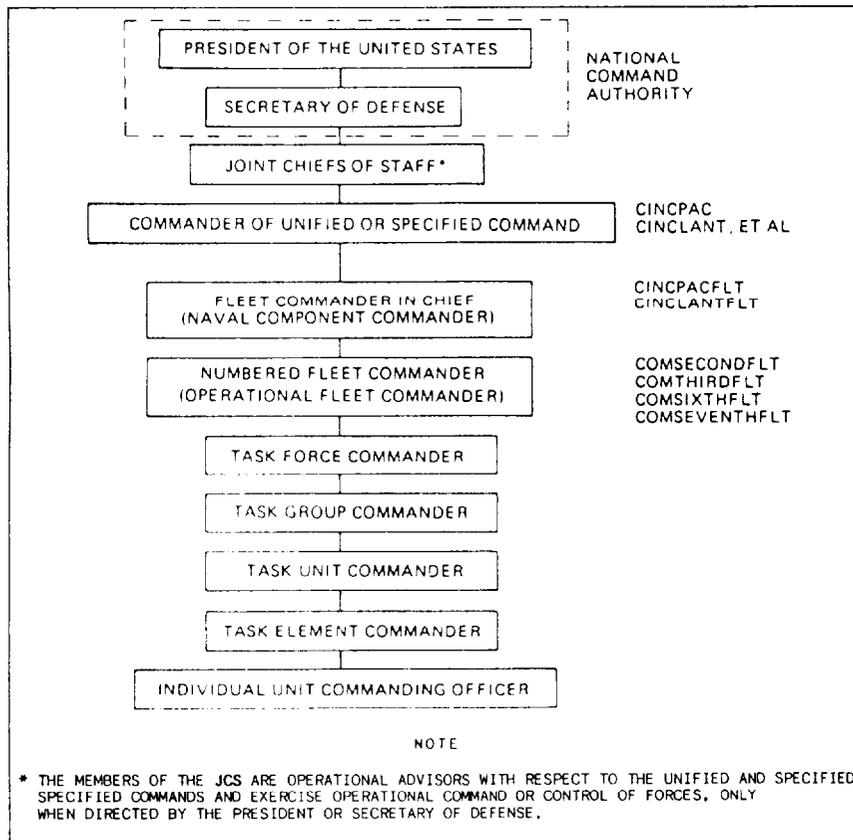


Figure 1-8.-Operating forces reporting to the CNO.



**Figure 1-9.-Administrative chain of command for operating units.**



**Figure 1-10.-Operational chain of command.**

The Navy operates the Military Sealift Command for all armed services. The command consists of ships, tankers, and commercial vessels manned by civil service and contract personnel. The prime mission of the Military Sealift Command is to provide immediate sealift capability in an emergency. The ships of this command transport service personnel, their dependents, combat troops, and material throughout the world.

Operating forces may command shore activities that are outside the jurisdiction of an area coordinator or that provide support only to units of operating forces. Such activities may include naval air facilities, communications facilities, naval and submarine bases, ship repair facilities, and supply depots.

The operating forces carry out naval operations needed to support the DON's role in upholding and advancing the national policies and interests of the United States.

### **SUMMARY**

Organization is not a new concept. Initially, you learned that in its simplest form, organization is the orderly arrangement of assets. As a person approaching middle management, you must understand the organization of our Navy.

Our Constitution authorized the building and supporting of our Navy as well as the Army. The Constitution also stated that the President of the United States would be the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. You have read the

examples of Presidential acts that show the power of the Commander in Chief.

In 1949 the National Security Act (NSA) was amended, thus setting up the Department of Defense as we know it today. The NSA set up the position of SECDEF and gave the position presidential cabinet rank. The NSA also set up the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). The Joint Chiefs of Staff are the top individuals from each service who advise the Secretary of Defense and the President on all military matters. The naval representative to the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO). The CNO is a member of the Department of the Navy, and so are you.

The Department of the Navy is composed of three major parts: the Navy Department, the Shore Establishment, and the operating forces. This chapter discusses these major activities.

### **REFERENCES**

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