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~~d. Team performance is difficult to simulate ashore, and~~
therefore becomes an important part of the reservist's afloat training. The "buddy" system is recommended to assist in developing a spirit of team performance.

e. The Naval Reserve Training Duty Guide (NAVPERS 91004 series) contains information on reserve training. If assistance is required by commanding officers in conducting training for embarked Naval Reservists, two officers are available for assistance - The Reserve Training Coordinator on the Staff of COMCRUDESPAC and the Pacific Representative of the Naval Reserve Training Command at the ELEVENTH Naval District Headquarters.

f. It is important that Naval Reservists receive underway training whenever possible. In event schedule changes prevent a ship to which reservists have been assigned getting underway, unit commanders are authorized to transfer them to another ship of the division or squadron that will be underway. However, once a reservist has started his training he will not normally be transferred to another ship.

E3014 QUALIFICATION AS OFFICER OF THE DECK.

a. The status, authority, and responsibility of the officer of the deck are clearly outlined in Article 1008 of United States Navy Regulations, 1948. The vital importance of having only properly qualified officers assume this responsibility is succinctly stated in Article 1039 of NWP-50(A), which reads in part:

"Certification that an officer is fully qualified as an OOD underway should be as meaningful and should carry the same prestige as does certification of qualification for duty in submarines or of qualification as a naval aviator.

During the years of deck watchstanding underway, basic knowledge and skills in tactics, communications, ship handling, and navigation are acquired. Once an officer is recognized as a qualified underway watchstander, no major obstacle stands between him and eventual assignment to command of a surface ship. If he is marked as qualified but lacks the knowledge, practical skills, and personal requisites for successful performance as a commanding officer, he becomes, in effect, the potential source of a collision, grounding, or defeat in combat with a more resourceful enemy. It is therefore of primary importance that only officers deserving certification as fully qualified OODs underway be so designated."

b. The following minimum standards are established for qualification as Officer of the Deck for fleet operations.

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ENCLOSURE (3)

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These requirements are intended to standardize the qualifications of officers formally designated as Officers of the Deck. They are in no way intended to infringe upon the prerogatives of individual commanding officers to employ their officers within their own commands as they deem necessary, such as designation of an officer of the deck with limited qualifications (OOD (L)) in accordance with paragraph 1038, NWP 50(A). Formal qualification shall be stated in writing, included in the service record, training record and next subsequent fitness report. Because of the probable acceptance of this designation by other commands, its use in officer detailing, and the importance of the designation to individual careers, commanding officers must adhere strictly to these standards in formally designating officers as qualified Officers of the Deck.

(1) Seamanship. The demonstrated ability to handle the ship in maneuvering and tactical situations normally encountered by a vessel of its class, including getting underway from alongside, going alongside, anchoring, and going alongside a replenishment ship and maintaining station. Basic indoctrination should be provided in the characteristics, behavior, and evasion of typhoons.

(2) Navigation and Piloting. Officers of the Deck, and officers in training shall be required to practice at regular and frequent intervals in celestial and electronic navigation, and piloting.

(3) CIC. Be a qualified CIC Watch Officer who is familiar with the basic CIC procedures related to AAW, ASW, EW, Search and Rescue and similar tasks in which the ship normally engages. Further, demonstrate basic knowledge of all installed equipment in CIC including communications arrangements.

(4) ASW. In all ships with an ASW capability, qualification as Officer of the Deck shall include understanding of the bathythermal conditions on sonar systems, supervision of sonar search, use of search and screening plans, conduct of diversionary and deliberate attacks with installed ASW weapons systems, coordinated ASW operations, and contact reporting procedures.

(5) Communications. Demonstrate working knowledge of tactical voice communications procedures, ability to read flag-hoist and working knowledge of the Allied Naval Signal Book, ability to recognize flashing light calls, and working knowledge of visual recognition signal systems.

(6) Engineering and Damage Control. Demonstrate working knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of the engineering plant with particular emphasis on casualties that effect maneuverability, acceleration, and deceleration,

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superheat and its effect on maneuverability, normal and emergency lighting off schedules for the boilers and main engines; and of damage control doctrine and procedures.

(7) Training Courses. Satisfactory completion of the Type Commander's General Information Course, CONCRUDESACINST PO1552.13 series, and Rules of the Road Questionnaire, CONCRUDESACNOTE 3530 (current issue). A demonstrated working knowledge of International and Inland Rules of the Nautical Road, and local rules in those areas where the ship is operating. While not mandatory, Emergency Shiphandling and Rules of the Road School should be completed if at all feasible. Qualified Officers of the Deck must be afforded opportunities to maintain their proficiency in these requirements.

c. Journals. The training of Officer of the Deck shall be recorded in a loose-leaf journal. All junior officers, as defined in Article 0710.3, U. S. Navy Regulations 1948, shall keep such journals, incorporating such training information as the commanding officer may direct, but including:

(1) Completed assignments of Type Commander training courses.

(2) Records of other training courses and school completed and of shipboard qualifications granted.

d. In addition to these technical qualifications, commanding officers should evaluate the officer's psychological fitness with regard to such qualities as reaction in emergencies, calmness and rational behavior under stress, and lack of undue excitability or irritability.

CHAPTER 4

TACTICAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

- E4001 GENERAL. The generation and/or test of new tactical innovations, both for procedure and equipment, ~~must~~ be pursued at all levels of command. The most remote ideas may be links to positive accomplishment.
- E4002 TRAINING PUBLICATIONS. Administration of improvement of existing tactical doctrine and development of new tactical doctrine is exercised through CONCRUDESAC Instruction 3510.2 series; however, commanding officers are encouraged to submit changes to tactical publications as they are noted. The impact of a fresh idea may otherwise be lost if submission is delayed pending annual or biennial review.

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