



COMMANDER IN CHIEF
UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII 96860-7000

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To: Director, Naval History (OP-09BH), Washington Navy Yard,
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1. This report covering calendar year 1985 is submitted in
accordance with reference (a).

W. I. Lewis, Jr.

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Deputy and Chief of Staff
U. S. Pacific Fleet
Acting

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COMMAND HISTORY
OF THE
COMMANDER IN CHIEF
U. S. PACIFIC FLEET

1 JANUARY 1985 --- 31 DECEMBER 1985

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET
HONOLULU AND BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

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Y. (U) COMMAND ORGANIZATION

A. Mission. In peacetime, limited war, and general war, the U.S. Pacific Fleet will be prepared to conduct prompt, sustained combat operations to ensure control of the sea and air in the Pacific Command area, which includes portions of the Pacific, Atlantic, Arctic and Indian Oceans, and the Bering Sea. The fleet will provide combat ready U.S. naval forces (including administrative, logistic, and planning support thereto) to the Pacific Command and other commands as directed to defend the U.S. against attack through the Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, to maintain the security of the Pacific Command, and to support the operations of adjacent allied and national commanders.

B. Fleet Commander in Chief. The basic responsibilities of the Commander in Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT) include:

1. Military command and operational control of ships and units assigned to his command.
2. Operational control over other units assigned by higher authority.
3. Exercise of administrative functions necessary in connection with the units assigned to his command.
4. Execution of other missions and duties assigned by higher authority.

C. Command Relationships. CINCPACFLT functions in a dual capacity:

1. As a component commander under Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command (USCINCPAC), he exercises operational control of naval forces assigned to USCINCPAC except for the operational control of naval forces assigned by USCINCPAC to commanders of subordinate unified commands and joint task forces.

2. As a commander under the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), he commands assigned forces and administers personnel, training, doctrine, readiness, logistics, communications, and other matters of uni-service interest.

3. CINCPACFLT provides full support, administratively and logistically, to COMUSNAVCENT, a component command of USCINCCENT, collocated with the headquarters of CINCPACFLT.

4. On 31 August 1984, by CINCPACFLT Instruction 5450.92, the Echelon III Command, U.S. Maritime Defense Zone Pacific (CTF 16) (COMUSMARDEZPAC) was established. Commanded by the Commander of Pacific Area Coast Guard, with headquarters at Alameda, California, MARDEZPAC is responsible for planning, exercising, and, when directed, operational control of coastal and harbor defense of the Pacific coast of the United States including all of Alaska and Hawaii.

D. Fleet Organization

1. For operational purposes, the Pacific Fleet (PACFLT) continued to be organized into numbered fleets and task forces. The composition of the numbered fleets and task forces depended upon missions assigned and varied as necessary to meet military requirements as circumstances changed.

2. For administrative purposes, the ship, aircraft, and shore activities of PACFLT remained organized into forces, squadrons, groups, wings, and lesser units under type commanders who assigned them to operational commanders for operational control.

3. Overall organization for the period was as follows:

CINCPACFLT

TYPE COMMANDERS

COMNAVSURFPAC

COMNAVAIRPAC

CG FMFPAC

COMNAVLOGPAC

REGIONAL COORDINATORS

COMNAVBASE PEARL HARBOR

COMNAVBASE SAN DIEGO

COMNAVFORJAPAN

COMNAVFOR KOREA

FLEET COMMANDERS

COMSEVENTHFLT

COMTHIRDFLT

COMUSMARDEZPAC

TYPE COMMANDERS

COMSUBPAC

COMTRAPAC

COMINWARCOM

COMPACAREACOGARD

REGIONAL COORDINATORS

COMNAVMIANAS

COMNAVBASE SEATTLE

COMUSNAVPHIL

CO NAVSUPFAC DIEGO GARCIA

FLEET COMMANDERS

4. Specifics on area coordination are reflected in CINCPACFLTINST 5400.12J dated 26 March 1984.

E. Staff Organization

1. Staff organization during the reporting period was generally as shown in Figure 1, Annex A. Changes are covered in significant events.

II. (U) COMPOSITION OF THE FLEET

A. Active Ship Force. On 1 January 1985, PACFLT active ship force level stood at 213. By 31 December 1985, that number had increased to 217. A breakdown by ship type is as follows:

TYPE	1 JAN 85	31 DEC 85
AD	4	4
AE	7	7
AFS	4	4
AGDS	1	1
AGSS	1	1
AO	2	2
AOE	2	2
ACR	4	4
AR	3	3
ARS	2	3 (Note 1)
AS	3	3
ASR	2	2
ATS	2	2
AVM	1	1
BB	1	1
CG	11	12 (Note 2)
CGN	6	5 (Note 3)
CV/CVN	6	6
DD	15	15
DDG	14	14
FF	28	28
FFG	17	18 (Note 4)

LCC	1	1
LHA	3	3
LKA	3	3
LPD	7	7
LPH	3	3
LSD	5	5
LST	9	9
SS	3	3
SSBN	4	5 (Note 5)
SSN	39	40 (Note 6)
Totals	213	217

- Notes: (1) USS SAFEGUARD (ARS 50) gained 25 October 1985.
 (2) USS VINCENNES (CG 49) gained 5 August 1985.
 (3) USS BAINBRIDGE (CGN 25) transferred to LANTFLT 1 June 1985.
 (4) USS FORD (FFG 54) gained 1 June 1985 and USS RENTZ (FFG 46) gained 1 October 1985. USS WADSWORTH (FF 9) transferred to NRF 30 June 1985.
 (5) USS HENRY M. JACKSON (SSBN 730) gained 5 June 1985.
 (6) USS SALT LAKE CITY (SSN 716) gained 1 May 1985.

B. Naval Reserve Force (NRF) Ships. On 1 January 1985, 16 ships were assigned to the Pacific Fleet. By 31 December 1985, this number had decreased to 15. A breakdown by ship type is as follows:

TYPE	1 JAN 85	31 DEC 85
ARS	1	1
ATF	2	0 (Note 1)
LST	1	1
MSO	9	9
FFG	1	2 (Note 2)
FF	2	2
Totals	16	15

Notes: (1) USS QUAPAW (ATF 110) decommissioned 30 August 1985 and USS MOCTOBI (ATF 105) decommissioned 30 September 1985.

- (2) USS WADSWORTH (FFG 9) gained 30 June 1985.

C. Military Sealift Command (MSC) Ships. On 1 January 1985, 32 MS ships including NTPF ships, were assigned to the Pacific Fleet. By 31 December 1985, this number had increased to 33 ships. A breakdown by ship type is as follows:

TYPE	1 JAN 85	31 DEC 85
T-AO	6	6
T-ATF	4	4
T-AK	9	9 (Note 1)

AGOS	1	3 (Note 2)
ARC	2	2
AE	1	1
AFS	1	1
AKR	3	3
TAOT	5	4 (Note 3)
Totals	32	33

Notes: (1) Near Term Pre-positioning Force (NTPF) will become Pre-Positioning Ships (PREPO) and Maritime Pre-positioning Ships (MPS) will become Maritime Prepositioning Ship Squadron TWO (MPS-2), stationed at Diego Garcia, and THREE (MPS-3) stationed at Guam/Tinian. MPS-2 was operational 31 December 1985. MPS-3 is projected to be on station by the end of FY 86.

(2) TRIUMPH (TAGOS 4) gained 18 February 1985 and ASSURANCE (TAGOS 5) gained 1 May 1985.

(3) MORMACSTAR (TAOT 1207) charter terminated 1 September 1985.

D. Coast Guard ships available for naval operations were:

Eight WHECs

Seven WMECs

Twelve WLBs

Thirty WPBs

Three WAGBs

E. Fleet Marine Force, with force structure comprised of:

Fleet Marine Force, Pacific

I Marine Amphibious Force

1st Marine Division

3rd Marine Aircraft Wing

1st Force Service Support Group

7th Marine Amphibious Brigade

III Marine Amphibious Force

3rd Marine Division

1st Marine Aircraft Wing

3rd Force Service Support Group

9th Marine Amphibious Brigade

1st Marine Brigade

III. (U) GENERAL SUMMARY

A. (U) Tasks Assigned. During the period of this report, the U.S. Pacific Fleet was assigned the following tasks by USCINCPAC and CNO:

1. (U) USCINCPAC Assigned Tasks.

a. (U) In coordination with other U.S. and allied commands, when appropriate, conduct submarine, anti-submarine, and mining operations and control and protect shipping throughout the Pacific and Indian Oceans, including their contiguous waters including Alaskan waters (and Pacific approaches to the Panama Canal).

b. (U) Conduct naval operations, including naval air operations, to defend the United States (including Hawaii and Alaska) and vital areas of the U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) against attack throughout the Pacific Ocean, and be prepared for follow-up offensive sea and air operations.

c. (U) Conduct amphibious operations to seize or regain essential land areas in USPACOM as required.

d. (U) Retain, establish, or seize, and maintain and control, essential sea areas, maritime airspace, bases, and communications and electronic facilities as required.

e. (U) Destroy or neutralize enemy naval forces, bases, and shipping and interdict enemy sea lines of communications.

j. (U) Assist Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) in interdicting enemy land and air power, and conduct naval support including close air support for land operations.

k. (U) Participate in overall U.S. air defense effort and assist PACAF in air defense operations as appropriate.

l. (U) Provide and deploy naval forces to other unified commanders in accordance with current CINCPAC operation plans (OPLANs) as directed.

n. (U) Provide naval assistance to civil authorities in CONUS. Forces will be made available consistent with capability of naval forces to conduct their primary mission. Coordination with Regional Planning Agents, CONUSA, FEMA, and USCINCRD as necessary for civil defense operations.

o. (U) Conduct tactical reconnaissance operations.

2. (U) CNO Assigned Tasks:

a. (U) Command PACFLT

b. (U) Provide for administration, training, maintenance, and support of PACFLT including those forces assigned to the operational command of other commanders.

c. (U) Assign combatant units of PACFLT to the operational command of the commander of unified or specified commands, as directed.

d. (U) Support naval forces in U.S. Southern Command (USCINCSO) area, as directed.

g. (U) Exercise command and area coordination of shore activities assigned.

h. (U) Commander U.S. Naval Forces Central Command (COMUSNAVCENT) is to provide overall command and operational control of naval forces assigned to Commander in Chief, U.S. Central Command to coordinate with naval forces operating in support of Commander in Chief, U.S. Central Command and to carry out all responsibilities assigned as commander of the naval component of the U.S. Central Command. COMUSNAVCENT is responsible for planning naval operations within the Southwest Asia area of responsibility and for coordinating planning in support of USCENTCOM operations, and for coordinating naval matters between CINCPACFLT, CINCLANTFLT, CINCUSNAVEUR and USCINCENT.

IV. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

A. (U) Distinguished Visitors. *Indicates visitors sponsored by other on-island commands (e.g., CINCPAC, MIDPAC, COMTHIRDFLT) for whom CINCPACFLT provided significant support.

JANUARY 1985

*4 JAN	RADM R. W. GORMAN, USNR, DIRECTOR FOR OPS, MSC
4-6	RADM N. STEPHENSON, CHC, USN, CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS
7-11	COMO W. T. PENDLEY, USN, COMPATWINGLANT
*8 JAN	COMO D. HOLTHOUSE, RAN, AUSTRALIAN NAVAL ATTACHE
8-11	HON G. A. CANN, PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ASST SECNAV
9-12	RADM J. D. BULKELEY, USN, PRES, BOARD OF INSP. AND SURVEY
13-14	COMO J. M. G. SEELY, USN, COMMATVAQWINGPAC
*18 JAN	GEN K. WATANABE, JMSDF, CHMN, JT STAFF COUNSEL, JDA
22-23	HON M. R. PAISLEY, ASST SECNAV FOR RESEARCH ENGINEERING AND SYSTEMS
23-26	RADM D. A. DEBAECKER, FRENCH NAVAL ATTACHE TO WASH DC
24-25	RADM J. E. SERVICE, USN, PRES, NAVWARCOL
25-31	REV C. L. BURGREN, BISHOP FOR THE ARMED FORCES
*26 JAN	GEN W. H. NUTTING, USA, USCINCRD
28-30	RADM Q. E. CREWS, JR., USN, COMNAVMEDCOM NCR, NWEST REG.
28-31	NSIA ASWC
*29 JAN	VADM E. A. BURKHALTER, USN, DEPUTY, INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY STAFF, CIA
30 JAN-	RADM D. A. DEBAECKER, FRENCH NAVAL ATTACHE TO WASH DC

JAN-
RADM J. E. SERVICE, USN, PRES, NAVWARCOL

31 JAN-
VADM W. ROWDEN, USN, COMMILSEALIFTCOM

4 FEB
FEBRUARY 1985

5-7 COMO B. R. BOLAND, USN, COMMANDER AMPHIBIOUS GROUP THREE
8-9 HON M. R. PAISLEY, ASST SECNAV FOR RESEARCH ENGINEERING AND SYSTEMS
8-13 RADM H. L. YOUNG, USN, DIR SHIPS MAINTENANCE AND MODERNIZATION DIVISION
11-15 COMO R. H. TRULY, USN, COMNAVSPACECOM
12-14 MR. J. A. WHITE, ASSOC DIR, SEC ASST DIR OFFICE OF THE CNO
15-16 COMO "E" INMAN CARMICHAEL, USN, COMNAVBASE SAN DIEGO
15-17 RADM J. R. BATZLER, USN, COMCARGRU THREE
17-24 RADM C. F. HORNE, III, USN, COMNAVFORKOREA
18-19 COMO J. L. JOHNSON, USN, DIR STRATEGY PLANS AND POLICY DIVISION
22-26 VADM P. F. MCCARTHY, USN, PROSPECTIVE COMSEVENTHFLT
22 FEB- COMO T. R. M. EMERY, USN, COMNAVTRACEN GREAT LAKES

3 MAR
23-25 COMO C. E. ARMSTRONG, USN, DIR TACTICAL READINESS DIVISION
23-26 COL R. M. RAKOTBE, CDR OF MALAGASY FORCES AERONAVALES (FAN)
23-26 CAPT R. RATSIMANDRESY, DEP OF MALAGASY FORCES AERONAVALES (FAN)

MARCH 1985

4-6 COMO D. N. HAGEN, USN, COMNAVBASE GUAM
6-7 RADM D. H. MCDOWELL, USN, COMNAVSECGRUCOM
7-12 COMO L. A. EDNEY, USN, COMCARGRU ONE
12-15 COMO D. B. CARGILL, USN, COMLIGHTATTACKWINGPAC
26 MAR- RADM L. S. SEVERANCE, JR., USN, COMNAVBASE SEATTLE

5 APR
9 MAR- FOREIGN ATTACHES

2 APR
30 MAR- VADM SIR R. BROCKMAN, (RET), ROYAL NAVY

4 APR
31 MAR- COMO G. L. RIENDEAU, USN, DIR, OPS DIV, OFF OF BUDGET AND REPORTS
2 APR

31 MAR- COMO J. D. TAYLOR, USN, (P), DIR, OPS DIV, OFF OF BUDGET AND REPORTS
2 APR

APRIL 1985

4-5 COMO R. L. RICH, USN, COMASWINGPAC
10-13 COMO R. L. RICH, USN, COMASWINGPAC
10-16 VADM P. D. STROOP, USN, (RET)
18-20 COMO D. W. MCKINNON, JR., SC, USN, VICE CDR, NAVAL SUPPLY SYSTEMS COMMAND
18-20 COMO P. A. WHITACRE, SC, USNR, DEP CDR, FLT SPT, CORP
21-23 RADM W. D. SMITH, USN, DIR, FISCAL MGMT DIV (P) (OP-92)
21-27 COMO T. U. SEIGENTHALER, USN, (P) ACOS FOR FLEET MAINTENANCE
22-25 RADM J. T. HOWE, USN, COMCRUDESGRU THREE
24-27 RADM J. W. NYQUIST, USN, COMCRUDESGRU FIVE (P)
29 APR- VADM P. D. STROOP, USN, (RET)
2 MAY
30 APR- RADM D. J. WOLKENS DORFER, USN, DIR, ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE
3 MAY DIVISION (OP-951)
30 APR- MR. L. WAYNE ARNY, PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ASST TO SECNAV FOR
3 MAY SHIPBUILDING AND LOGISTICS

MAY 1985

1-3 RADM W. A. COCKELL, JR., USN, COMTRAPAC
3-6 VADM C. A. EASTERLING, USN, COMNAVAIRPAC
*4-8 GENERAL/FLAG OFFICER CAPSTONE COURSE
5-5 RADM J. R. BATZLER, USN, COMCARGRU THREE
8-9 RADM T. J. CASSIDY, JR., USN, COMFITA EWINGPAC
10-14 RADM R. L. SLATER, JAGC, USN, DEPUTY JAG
16-17 RADM T. J. CASSIDY, JR., USN, COMFITA EWINGPAC
17-16 RADM J. W. NYQUIST, USN, COMCRUDESGRU FIVE
17-19 MR. Y. INOUE, VICE PRESIDENT OF YOKOSUKA JA/AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY
20-22 RADM. W. M. FOGARTY, USN, DIRECTOR, FORCE LEVEL PLANS DIVISION OP-950
24-25 RADM P. G. KENNEDY, RAN, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS
24-25 COMO A. R. HORTON, RAN, DIRECTOR, GENERAL PLANS AND POLICY

JUNE 1985

5-6 RADM C. J. STEWARD, RNZN, NEW ZEALAND CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF
*13 JUN ALASKAN AIR COMMAND CIVILIAN ADVISORY BOARD (AAC CAB)
18-20 RADM W. T. COCKELL, COMTRAPAC
*24 JUN MAJ GEN G. E. WILLIAMS, USAF, CDR. 13TH AF, CLARK AFB

JULY 1985

*5-9 GEN P. SERMSIN, RTAF, COS, ROYAL THAI ARMED FORCES
5-11 RADM G. W. DAVIS, USN, COMNAVSURFPAC
8-10 RADM J. D. BULKELEY, USN, PRES, BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY
10-18 RADM M. E. CHANG, USN, DEP CDR FOR WEAPONS AND COMBAT SYS, NAVSEASYS COM
18-22 COMO R. A. K. TAYLOR, USN, COMCRUDESGRU ONE
*19-20 COMO D. N. HAGEN, USN, COMNAVMARIANAS
22-24 COMO J. E. BREAST, USN, COMNAVSATFECEN
23-25 COMO H. L. WEBSTER, USN, NAVSURFGU WESTPAC (P)
24-27 COMO R. G. GUILBAULT, USN, DIRECTOR, COMMAND AND CONTROL SUPPORT SYSTEMS
DIVISION, OPNAV
25-30 VADM B. M. KAUDERER, USN, COMSUBLANT
25-30 COMO D. W. MCKINNON, JR., USN, VICE COMMANDER, NAVAL SUPPLY SYSTEMS COMMAND
*29-31 PRES H. E. LI, PRES, REP OF CHINA
31 JUL- RADM R. R. HEDGES, USN, COMNAVFORJAPAN
3 AUG

AUGUST 1985

2-3 RADM D. M. BROOKS, USN, COMCARGRU SEVEN
2-4 .COMO P. D. BUTCHER, USN, (P) OP-06B
5-8 RADM D. E. JEREMIAH, USN, COMCRUDESGRU EIGHT
3-10 VADM Y. K. CHONG, ROKN, FIRST VCNO, ROKN
*13-19 HON P. GRAMM, U.S. SENATOR (R-TX) MBR, SENATE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
15-17 RADM L. A. EDNEY, USN, COMCARGRU ONE
*19-22 COMO C. F. HOFFMAN, USN, COMNAVMARIANAS, COMNAVBASE GUAM
29 MR. A. COBLER, DEPUTY PRINCIPAL OFFICER, HONG KONG

SEPTEMBER 1985

26 AUG- RADM J. P. JONES, JR., USN, CHIEF OF CEC
2 SEP
3-4 RADM W. A. COCKELL, USN, CONTRAPAC
7-10 COMO D. W. COCKFIELD, USN, COMINWARCOM
19-21 COMO D. W. COCKFIELD, USN, COMINWARCOM

OCTOBER 1985

3-5 COMO R. CUMMINS, RAN, DG NOR, RAN
10-12 MR. L. WAYNE ARNY, PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ASST SECNAV FOR SHIPBUILDING AND LOGISTICS
18-19 MR. L. WAYNE ARNY, PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ASST SECNAV FOR SHIPBUILDING AND LOGISTICS
21-24 ADM M. ROMLY, IN, CHIEF OF STAFF, INDONESIAN NAVY

24-26 RADM T. SATO, DIRECTOR, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, JMSDF STAFF COLLEGE
 25-26 VADM M. W. HUDSON, AD, RAN, RAN CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF
 25-26 COMO A. R. HORTON, RM, RAN, DIRECTOR GEN OF NAVAL POLICY AND PLANS
 25 OCT-1 NOV RADM R. D. YANOW, CAP, COMMANDER MARITIME FORCES PACIFIC
 27-30 ADM NIPON, RTN, CINC ROYAL THAI NAVY

NOVEMBER 1985

5-7 RADM E. K. WALKER, USN, COMNAVSUPSYSCOM
 6-8 VADM J. E. SERVICE, USN, COMNAVAIRPAC
 11-12 RADM A. S. NEWMAN, USN, COMFITAEWINGPAC
 13-15 COMO T. WON, ROKN, DCNO FOR INTEL
 14-21 RADM KONISHI, JMSDF, DIRECTOR, INTEL DIV MSO
 17-19 HON K. KAKEHASHI, MAYOR SASEBO, JAPAN
 20-23 ADM LIU HUAQING, PLA-N, PRC CNO
 *20-23 MR. R. E. RICH, SES, (GS-18E), DEP DIR, NSA/CSS
 21-24 RADM A. S. NEWMAN, USN, COMFITAEWINGPAC

DECEMBER 1985

2-5 ADM T. K. KHAN, CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF, PAKISTAN NAVY
 *2-7 MAJ GEN H. AOTO, JGSDF, CHIEF OPS DIV, PLANS AND OPS DEPT, JGSDF
 3-7 RADM J. D. COSSEY, USN, (P) CNFJ
 6-10 ARCHBISHOP J. T. RYAN, ROMAN CATHOLIC MILITARY VICAR
 12-13 RADM J. D. BULKELEY, USN, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY
 *14-18 GEN L. D. WELCH, USAF, CINCSAC
 16-18 GEN G. B. CRIST, USMC, CINCENT
 20-29 RADM C. F. HORNE, III, USN, CNFK
 31 DEC-3 JAN RADM J. R. MCNAMARA, CHC, USN, CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS

B. (U) Intelligence

1. (U) Intelligence Management:

a

b. (U) Activity Coordination

e. (U) Architecture and Systems Development

(4) (U) Maritime Air Ground Intelligence Cell ADP Support System (MASS) has been installed and is operational in FOSIC PAC spaces. MASS is a developmental system for data base management and analytical tools to provide tailored intelligence support to maritime, air, and ground power projection ashore forces.

(5) (U) Video Teleconferencing System (VTS) sponsored by DARPA is a secure, real-time system between FOSIC PAC and Naval Operational Intelligence Center (NOIC) in Suitland, MD. In July, VTS was installed and operational in FOSIC PAC spaces, allowing for secure, "face-to-face" real-time meetings between CINCPACFLT, FOSIC PAC, and NOIC intelligence managers, watch officers, and analysts. The benefit of VTS is that discussions are significantly more productive than secure phone/message traffic and saves the cost of travel and transportation of highly classified material.

(6) (U) Prototype Ocean Surveillance Terminal (POST) provides automatic tracking and ELINT correlation data to deployed Naval units. PACFLT POST units have been installed aboard the USS ENTERPRISE and USS BLUE RIDGE.

2. (U) Fleet Ocean Surveillance Information Center, Pacific (FOSIC PAC) 1985

(1) (U) The following are highlights of FOSIC PAC's I & W and Summary/Tailored reporting efforts throughout 1985:

(a) (U) Provided a twice daily ballistic missile submarine locator message to the Strategic Air Command.

(b) (U) In accordance with the CINCPACFLT Navy-to-Navy Intelligence Cooperation (CINNIC) agreement, continued to provide maritime summaries to U.S. allies.

(c) (U) Provided Intelligence support to PONY EXPRESS Test Support Position operations for COMTHIRDFLT, Pre-Deployment briefs to U.S. units enroute WESTPAC/Indian Ocean deployments, tailored all-source intelligence support to major U.S. exercises/work-ups such as Team Spirit 85, TOMAHAWK OTH testing, EASTPAC ASW Ops and CVBG Ops in EASTPAC/WESTPAC.

(d) (U) Provided tailored support to U.S. and Allied Forces on various Soviet out-of-area operations such as Broad Ocean Area (BOA) missile firings and SOVIET Manned Space Launch Ops.

JANUARY

- Commenced Merchip support to ROKN.
- (08 JAN) Commenced OSIS support of OPTEVFOR DET Sunnyvale VAN SHARK OTH-T data for USS MERRILL TOMAHAWK SOCIAL work-ups and launch (08-12).
- (14 JAN) Commenced OTCIXS support for USS CONSTELLATION SOCIAL operations (14-25).
- Commenced support to READIEX 85-1 off SOCIAL thru 26 Jan.
- (21 JAN) Mr. Fred Kramer, NOSC, onboard to install new CARI release for KAYPRO 4 (21-23).
- (26 JAN) USCINCRD, BRIG GEN Brown and GEN Nutting (USA), visits CINCPACFLT/FOSIC PAC; N2/N22 hold selected intelligence discussions.
- MAGIC operations commence at FOSIC PAC; five FMFPAC personnel under MOU onboard for initial 90 day period. FOSIC command brief presented to MAGIC-FMFPAC personnel.
- (29 JAN) VADM Burkhalter, Director Intelligence Community Staff, DCI, visited FOSIC; N2 talk OSIS Security and MAGIC.

FEBRUARY

- (05 FEB) CPF/C3F ASW Conference (5-6 FEB), SAG/22 provide briefings on Soviet submarine capabilities/deployments.
- (21 FEB) Commenced TRANSIT-EX 85-8 OTCIXS support to BG Delta (211400Z - 082359Z).
- FOSIC PAC reps brief Soviet buildup to the SEA Analytical Conference at KUNIA.

MARCH

- (01 MAR) Commence intelligence support to ASW OPS 85-3 (01-19) in EASTPAC.
- (02 MAR) HMS Andromeda and HMS Manchester inchopt IO, FOSIC PAC begins ARMILLA support thru 22 JUN 85.

MAY

- (13 MAY) JMSDF Intelligence Exchange Conference.

JUNE

- (12 JUN) Commenced support to USS Hepburn for Kennel Freelance Ops (12 Jun-02 Jul).

JULY

- (14 JUL) Commenced SNS Observation Island support.

NOVEMBER

- (15 NOV) RADM Konishi, JMSDF, onboard for discussions and tour of FOSIC.
- COMO Won Tae O, Chief N2 ROKN HQ, onboard for US-ROKN Intelligence Exchange Conference and tour of FOSIC.

DECEMBER

- (03 DEC) CPF/FOSIC personnel [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] attend Navy-wide TENCAP Conference and conduct collection management liaison in Washington, DC.

3. (U) CINCPACFLT Special Intelligence Communications (SPINTCOMM) Facility:

a. (U) During CY 85, the CINCPACFLT SPINTCOMM facility continued to expand its Facilities Control area to support new systems. The automated data processing area was prepared for installation of the new Communications Support Processor (CSP) which will replace the OSIS Communications Processor Hawaii (OCPH) in January 1986.

b. (U) Statistics for the 1985 calendar year as compared to the 1984 calendar year are as follows:

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Outgoing Traffic	16,053	13,926	23% DECREASE from '84
Incoming Traffic	575,180	503,217	13% DECREASE from '84
Copies Reproduced	2,705,027	2,192,954	19% DECREASE from '84

c. (U) The CINCPACFLT SPINTCOMM, in addition to supporting CINCPACFLT, provided Special Security Communications support to the following commands:

activated.

(2) (U) 24 May - circuit LXC5 (GRE PHONES) was

WHMCCS)

(3) (U) 18 June - circuit PW30 was activated (DCA

(4) (U) 02 July - circuit 1N04 (NSOC 75B ALT) was placed in a "HOT STANDBY" condition to enhance NSOC support to FOSIC during 300B 1SF3 outages.

(5) (U) In August 1985, LEMONADE WECO 303 MODEMS were removed and CODEX LSI 9600 MODEMS installed. Also, in August, the Audio Video Teleconferencing system was activated.

(6) (U) On 30 September 1985, NEEACTPAC commenced Hawaii Area Wideband System (HAWSS) testing with Camp Smith. Testing continues, with firm activation date anticipated early CY 86.

(7) (U) On 17 October 1985, circuit 25PC (ASC MCCLELLAN) was temporarily deactivated due to CSP installation.

(8) (U) Fleet Imagery Support Terminal (FIST) circuit operations continued throughout CY 85. During the year, imagery support was provided to USS KITTY HAWK, USS MIDWAY, USS CONSTELLATION, USS ENTERPRISE, USS CARL VINSON, USS SARATOGA, and USS TARAWA.

(9) (U) NAV-P TEST with USS ENTERPRISE was conducted in May, June and October 1985. In May, a FIST terminal was relocated onboard USS ENTERPRISE. Additionally, in May the VERSITRON line drivers were removed. A receiver crystal that allows ENTERPRISE to center tune the plus 1.7mhz upper side band subcarrier with a 100khz band pass was installed. This frequency falls within the lower limits of the SMQ-10/DMSP notch filter. Center tuning through use of a crystal has increased the gain at least 4db. This new configuration has lowered bit error rate to zero. Also makes successful signal reception less dependent upon manual operator intervention and tweaking. During October 1985, testing with highly successful results were recorded. Testing was conducted between AFSCF Sunnyvale and USS ENTERPRISE. Test discovered that the Firebird 2000 has a feature that enables operators to identify signal polarity (i.e., inverted data which cannot be handled by the KG-35, was probably the causative factor in past unsuccessful NAV-P events). Additionally, USS ENTERPRISE reinstalled the VERSITRON line drivers in a balance line arrangement installed by Harris Techs in July 1984. Future NAV-P TEST testing will be conducted.

1. (U) Near future projects related to CINCPACFLT SPINTCOMM Patch and Test Facility include the following:

(1) (U) Upgrading LEMONADE circuit 1R61 to 56KBPS.

(2) (U) Hawaii Area Wideband System activation.

(3) (U) DSAT activation.

(4) (U) CENPAT deinstallation.

C. (U) Operations

1. (U) Current Operations:

a. (U) Major Surface Combatant Operations

(1) (U) CV Battle Group Operations

CV

BG ALFA (USS MIDWAY)

Forward Deployed

BG BRAVO (USS KITTY HAWK)
BG CHARLIE (USS VINSON)
BG DELTA (USS CONSTELLATION)

24 JUL - 21 DEC 85
18 OCT 84 - 24 MAY 85
21 FEB - 24 AUG 85

CV

USS INDEPENDENCE
USS CARL VINSON
USS CONSTELLATION
USS MIDWAY
USS KITTY HAWK
USS SARATOGA

DATES

10 NOV 84 - 25 JAN 85
26 JAN - 15 APR 85
16 APR - 6 JUL 85
7 JUL - 3 SEP 85
4 SEP - 17 NOV 85
18 NOV - 19 DEC 85

(3) (U) Surveillance Operations.

(6) (U) Other Significant Naval Operations/Interactions.

(b) USS MIDWAY (CV 41) Flight Operations Interference. On 27 JUN 85, two Soviet TU-16 aircraft twice hazarded aircraft that were in the process of landing on USS MIDWAY, a violation of the INCSEA Agreement. This was the first time in 15 months that Soviet aircraft had interfered with U.S. carrier flight operations.

b. (U) Submarine Operations

c. (U) Amphibious Operations

One 35 day Indian Ocean deployment was conducted by COMPHIBRON FIVE/13 MAU 13 SEP - 17 OCT 85.

d. (U) Fleet Support Ship Operations

(1) Significant Tows. USS QUAPAW towed the EX-USS NAUTILUS from Mare Island CA to Rodman PN 28 MAY 85-17 JUN 85. The tow was in support of USS NAUTILUS establishment as a national historic monument in Groton, CN. USS RECLAIMER towed the EX-USNS GAFFEY from Pearl Harbor HI to Yokosuka JA 22 NOV-17 DEC 85. The GAFFEY will provide messing and berthing for the crew of USS MIDWAY during an upcoming extended material availability.

e. (U) Fleet Field Training Exercise (FTX) Program.

f. (U) Significant PACFLT Port Visits. During 1985, PACFLT ships visited 94 foreign ports. Of note were the following significant port visits and significant problems connected with port visits.

(1) (U) USS TUSCALOOSA (LST 1187) conducted a first ever visit to Chittagong, Bangladesh 10-13 January 1985.

(2) (U) USS WHITE PLAINS (AFS 4) visited Lae and Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea in support of the Papua New Guinea Tenth Anniversary Celebrations. Lae was visited 10-12 September, and Port Moresby 15-18 September. The COMSEVENTHFLT Band was embarked in WHITE PLAINS and participated in many of the events.

(4) (U) USS BUCHANAN (DDG 14) was denied access to New Zealand ports in conjunction with ANZUS exercise SEA EAGLE. The decision by the New Zealand government not to allow the port visit by BUCHANAN resulted in the withdrawal of U.S. participation in SEA EAGLE, and prompted the Australian government to restructure the exercise to exclude New Zealand forces. The continued denial of port access in New Zealand has led to drastic cuts in military and diplomatic relations with New Zealand.

g. (U) Operational Planning

(1)

(2) (U) PERSTEMPO. In the later half of 1985, CNO implemented a 50% PERSTEMPO policy in all fleets. PERSTEMPO is defined as the amount of time a ship or aircraft squadron spends in homeport during their operational cycle. The 50% goal means all ships and squadrons must be in homeport 50% of an operational cycle. Due to the special nature and duties of PACFLT OPR units, these ships will maintain a PERSTEMPO figure of 42%.

2. (U) Training and Readiness:

a.

b. Force level improvements. Force level improvements were realized in 1985 with the addition of USS SAFEGUARD (ARS 50), USS VINCENNES (CG 49), USS FORD (FFG 54), USS BIRMINGHAM (SSN 695), USS SALT LAKE CITY (SSN 716), and USS HENRY M. JACKSON. Aviation force levels were constant.

e. (U) Training. Initiatives to improve Force training in 1985 included the promulgation of the joint CINCPACFLT/CINCLANTFLT Fleet Training Assessment Program. This program assesses all aspects of fleet training and all products of formal schools received by the fleet. Feedback is provided to the Chief of Naval Education on deficiencies which are beyond the capability of the Fleet CINCs to correct.

3. (U) Command and Control:

a. (U) Fleet Command Center Operations. The Fleet Command Center was manned on a 24-hour watch basis. The watch team consisted of the Operations Duty Officer, Quartermaster of the Watch, and Yeoman of the Watch, who were scheduled in a five section organization, and the Operational Support Group Prototype (OSGP) Watch Officer and Operators, who were scheduled in a four section organization.

The Fleet Command Center operated as a command and control communications facility in direct support of CINCPACFLT staff for obtaining, coordinating, displaying, and disseminating information for the direction of the following activities throughout CINCPACFLT's area of responsibility; area storm activity and ship/aircraft weather evasions and evacuations; the detection, location, and tracking of ships and aircraft of interest; maintaining unit transit tracks; overseeing and participating in fleet/command medical operations and disaster relief operations; participation in salvage operations; participating in test support (missile) operations; and serving as focal point in sundry ship grounding/collisions, aircraft accidents, and command control direction.

- (U) In October, OSGP was relocated from the first floor of building 352 to the fifth floor to allow collocation with the DARPA BMP system. BMP will be provided with information from the OSGP data bases and will be used as a backup to OSGP.

c. (U) Command Post Exercises (CPX's)

(1) (U) Exercise WINTEX - CIMEX 85 was the eighth in a series of biennial, worldwide, procedural general war CPXs sponsored and conducted by JCS. It was conducted 25 February - 13 March 1985 and was designed to provide for the participation of senior government officials, to exercise civilian and military staffs and appropriate plans, to test procedures, and to evaluate the WWMCCS during a period of deteriorating international political-military relations which resulted in a large-scale conventional war and limited use of tactical nuclear weapons. SEVENTHFLT, COMTHIRDFLT, CG FMFPAC and COMPHIBGRU THREE were active participants. A full Battle Watch participated on a 24-hour basis during the exercise.

4. (U) Air Operations:

h. Developed and implemented a plan to transition VC-1 from H-3 helos to HH-53A helos identified as excess by NAVAIRSYSCOM. Provided POA & M recommendations to CNO including all aspects of maintenance, training, parts support, and manning levels for the aircraft swap. The HH-53A helos will offer the advantages of greater passenger load capacity for the Kahoolawe mission, heavy VERTREP capability for the Hawaiian Islands, and improved readiness over the H-3 aircraft.

j. Provided an optimum aircraft deck loading plan for each deploying CVBG. These plans have significantly maximized CV readiness.

k. Successfully integrated the ACDUTRA cycles of six VP Reserve Squadrons to enable their augment of regular VP forces throughout the Western Pacific. The support of four VP Reserve aircraft in COMSEVENTHFLT for six months enhanced VP Reserve readiness and lessened demands on VP Fleet Squadrons.

l. (U) Improved fleet scheduling to gain shorter aircraft squadron deployments and increase time in home ports without degrading readiness.

m. (U) Streamlined the Pacific Fleet's ASW program by maximizing the productive utilization of available flight hours and by establishing a west coast surface squadron whose primary mission is ASW.

n. (U) Provided impetus for extensive improvements and upgrade of TACAMOPAC capabilities that included acquisition of new aircraft, increased manning, and innovative procedures to enhance mission accomplishment.

o. (U) Provided extensive changes to Navy Warfare publications to incorporate the Strike Warfare Commander concept. These changes were instituted in order to significantly strengthen overall warfare capability.

p. (U) Coordinated CINCPACFLT participation in support of the Vice President's Drug Interdiction Program.

q. (U) Developed and implemented several major improvements to carrier TACAIR tactics that greatly modified air power projection ashore. These highly classified improvements have been accepted and proven at sea by fleet operations.

r. (U) Completed a comprehensive plan for a new ASW program in the Pacific Fleet and restructured CINCPACFLT Staff's ASW team to better manage, report, and display tactical status. These tactical ASW initiatives drew praise from the CNO and USCINCPAC.

s. (U) Coordinated and executed several international E-2C flight demonstrations. Most notable was the highly successful Pakistan orientation flights which have paved the way to better relations.

t. (U) Developed a program to improve the P-3 internal communications system and human factors engineering of the aircraft NAV/COMM station. This program, which was approved for Navy development, promises to significantly enhance P-3 crew coordination, mission effectiveness, and safety.

u. (U) Designed an innovative information management system that has subsequently been used by FOSIC intelligence and staff operations personnel to catalog significant ASW events occurring with each threat submarine.

v. (U) Initiated modification to the USPACOM PARPRO Advisory Warning System. This modification has enhanced daily mission collection capabilities and increased the flexibility and safety of aircraft and crews.

w. (U) Oversaw fleet aviation safety improvements that have enabled low mishap rates of (3.44) mishaps per 100,000 flight hours for CY 85.

x. (U) Revised non-combat expenditure requirements which produced a 30% increase in ordnance availability for fleet training.

5. (U) Fleet Marine Officer:

a. (U) Operations and Plans. Reviewed and monitored exercises and training, amphibious ship maintenance initiatives, amphibious deployment and employment concepts, and plans and policies involving the Fleet Marine Force. Monitored readiness, capabilities and requirements, composition and performance, and command relationships of the Fleet Marine Force. Reviewed and monitored Marine Corps Security Force matters affecting the Fleet Physical Security program. Provided liaison between CINCPACFLT and CG FMFPAC for Marine Corps Matters.

b. (U) Coordination. Provided coordination assistance for visits/honors ceremonies for:

31 Jul - Gen P. X. KELLEY, USMC (CMC) Visit
1 Aug - LTGEN D. GRAY, USMC (CG FMFPAC) Visit
15-16 Sep - VADM E. H. MARTIN, USN (OP-05) Change of Command
1 Oct - LTGEN SUN BYONG MOON (VCNO ROKNMC) Visit
22 Oct - ADM M. ROMLY (COS Indonesian Navy) Visit/Honors
29 Oct - ADM N. SIRIDHARA (CINC Royal Thai Navy) Visit/Honors

c. (U) Temporary Additional Duties. Represented CINCPACFLT during conferences/wargames/CPXs:

4-8 Feb - COMSEVENTHFLT Scheduling Conference (Subic Bay)
15-19 Apr - COMSEVENTHFLT Scheduling Conference (Yokosuka)
15 Jul -2 Aug - Naval War College, Global War Game 85 (Newport)
26-29 Aug - OPNAV Fourth Amphibious Warfare Conference (Norfolk)
1-4 Oct - COMTHIRDFLT Scheduling Conference and COMNAVSURFPAC/CG FMFPAC
24th Cross-Tell Conference (San Diego)
28 Oct -1 Nov COMSEVENTHFLT Scheduling Conference (Subic Bay)
12-22 Nov - JCS CPX Port Call 85 (CINCPACFLT)
16-20 Dec - Marine Corps Deployment/Employment Conference (San Diego)

6. Long Range Missile Systems Office

b. (U) Development of the TOMAHAWK Tactical Commander's Course was completed, and the course integrated into the TACTRAGRUPAC syllabus.

d. (U) TOMAHAWK shore support capabilities are steadily improving along CINCPACFLT generated POA&Ms.

e. (U) The first comprehensive TACNOTE on Conventional Cruise Missile Tasking and Reporting was promulgated.

D. (U) Communications:

1. (U) JAN 85: Transition from NESTOR COMSEC to VINSON COMSEC commenced with deployment of the USS CONSTELLATION battle group and air wing. All ships and aircraft had VINSON capability for line-of-sight communications.

2. (U) FEB 85: Fire damaged the commercial earth terminal at the Naval Security Group Activity, Adak, Alaska. Circuit outages caused by this fire resulted in successful action to fund a second standby terminal for Adak requirements.

3. (U) MAR 85: Commenced WESTPAC HF communications evaluation as part of the ongoing CNO directed, worldwide, HF communications evaluation to determine future communication requirements and modifications.

4. (U) APR 85: Operational use of the Battle Group Ocean Surveillance Net (BOSN) reported to be successful. This net is keyed by the Battle Group Commander's Tactical Flag Command Center, to relay tailored ocean surveillance information of interest to battle group ships on the Fleet Support Broadcast.

5. (U) APR 85: Hughes LEASAT F-3 failed after being launched from the Space Shuttle. This satellite was intended to provide service to the Pacific communications area.

6. (U) APR 85: Telecommunication Service Requests (TSR) submitted for circuits that will be cut-over to the Hawaii Area Wideband System (HAWS).

10. (U) JUN 85: Approval granted to lease cellular radio service for COMNAVBASE San Diego command and control requirements. This was the first project using cellular radio in the Pacific Fleet.

11. (U) JUN 85: Conducted a successful test of a commercial (Harris Corp) forward-error-correction modem on HF circuits between the USS NIAGARA FALLS and NAVCAMS EASTPAC. Testing was done during a transit from Oakland, CA to Oahu, HI. The circuit operated at 2.4KB/sec throughout, with a bit-error-rate ranging from one in 100 to unmeasurable.

14. (U) AUG 85: Submitted TSR for both the Tactical Data Information Exchange Subsystem (TADIXS) and the Officer in Tactical Command Information Exchange Subsystems (OTCIXS).

17. (U) SEP 85: A new Standard Remote Terminal was installed at the Headquarters of Commander, Naval Forces Korea. This terminal replaced MODE II teletype, AUTODIN equipment and provided improved service.

18. (U) SEP 85: LEASAT F-3 was repaired by a spaceshuttle crew and commenced warmup prior to the start of operational testing.

19. (U) OCT 85: New Standard Remote Terminal equipment was installed at an existing Navy Telecommunications Center at Oakland, CA.

21. (U) NOV 85: Naval Telecommunications Center Treasure Island was reactivated for operational service.

23. 6 DEC 85: All circuits were successfully transitioned to LEASAT-3.

E. (U) Plans and Policy

1. (U) Strategic Plans, Policy, and Programs:

a. - CINCPACFLT has conducted significant development work associated with implementation of the CNO Strategic Homeporting Plan affecting the Pacific Fleet through 1992. A major subset of this plan continues to be the homeporting of a carrier battle group in the Pacific Northwest at Everett, Washington. Selection of a homeport for one Pacific Fleet battleship Battle Group was pursued through a competitive process, with Long Beach, San Francisco, and Honolulu given as alternatives. San Francisco was selected in a decision by the Secretary of the Navy.

f. (U) Opposition by the Labour Government of New Zealand to port calls by nuclear powered and nuclear armed ships continues to be a matter of concern to the Pacific Command and the Pacific Fleet. The existence and effectiveness of the ANZUS Alliance is clearly at stake. The direction in which this issue will proceed in 1986 is in the hands of the New Zealand Government, although a return to the previous modus operandi is preferred by the Government of the United States. Pending anti-nuclear legislation could further divide the Alliance.

h. Considerable planning effort has been devoted to the introduction of the Maritime Prepositioning Ships (MPS). The issues include load out of MPS ships and phase-out of NTPF ships, command relationships, and funding support.

i. Ikego Family Housing. The recent election for the Mayor of Zushi produced unfavorable results with regard to the Ikego project. The winner has stated that he will ask the Department of Defense to withdraw the project. Politically, the issue is very sensitive. The Government of Japan has asked that U.S. Government personnel not make any comments on the Ikego housing project until the Government of Japan can resolve the issue. Prime Minister MAKASONE has stated that the Government of Japan is committed to the Ikego housing project and believes the former mayor's agreement is binding. While progress may be slowed by the new mayor, the Government of Japan is committed to building the Ikego housing while protecting the environment to the extent possible.

k. CINCPACFLT Staff was represented at Navy-to-Navy Talks with the Korean, Japanese, Australian, and French Navies. Talks focused on the region threat, regional objectives, force development, and increased interoperability.

l. (U) CINCPACFLT attended the East Asia and Pacific Chiefs and Mission Conference hosted by USCINCPAC in May 1985. Agenda topics included: Political-Military Issues in the Pacific, Public Diplomacy and the Role of USIA, Interagency Coordination, Nuclear Issues, and Foreign Assistance. An extensive brief was given on Nuclear Propulsion Overview to our ambassadors in order to give them a clear understanding of the issues and concerns involved.

2. (U) War and contingency planning:

h. Maritime Law Enforcement. Multi-agency efforts against illicit international movement of controlled substances expanded considerably. PACFLT commands fully supported these efforts providing resources to work in conjunction with Coast Guard forces under the auspices of the Vice President's National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS). Intensive patrols were conducted in the marine approaches to California, Oregon and Washington in an attempt to interdict contraband, seize trafficking vessels, arrest smugglers and gather intelligence.

3. (U) Security Assistance Plans and Policy:

a. (U) Major FMS cases developed and administered included the following:

and JDS OKASHIO. (1) Training and services support for JMSDF submarines JDS NARUSHIO

(2) (U) Support of RAAF participation in Silent Pearl exercise series.

(3) Training and services in support of SOCAL and Hawaii area deployment by JMSDF ships and aircraft. Deployment included participation in Readix 85 and successful firing of HARPOON.

(5) (U) Implications of Soviet Naval Forces in Cam Ranh Bay: Addressed the significance and implications of Soviet forces deployed to Cam Ranh Bay.

(6) (U) Strike Analysis: Assessed the probabilities of success of an A-6E strike package arriving at and delivering their bombs on an unspecified target.

(8) (U) Trends in Pacific Fleet Class "A" Aircraft Mishap Rates, CY 75 through May 1985: Examined available aircraft mishap statistics for the purpose of identifying trends over time in PACFLT accident rates.

(12) (U) CINCPACFLT Battle Management System: Provided extensive input to a project being undertaken jointly between CINCPACFLT and DARPA to develop a comprehensive Battle Management System which will utilize the latest computer technology and artificial intelligence techniques. Input included requirements for automated campaign simulations, capabilities assessments, and war plan development.

b. (U) War Gaming

(1) (U) Naval Warfare Gaming System (NWGS):

(2) (U) CINCPACFLT Seminar War Game (SWG): Fourth annual CINCPACFLT SWG was conducted at Makalapa 9-13 September 1985 with NWC support. Participants included personnel from CINCPACFLT, USCINCPAC, CINCPACAF, COMSEVENTHFLT, COMTHIRDFLT, COMSUBPAC, NWC, TACTRAGRUPAC, COMPATWING TWO, CG FMFPAC, NOIC DET Newport, and the Center for Naval Analyses. This large game examined the Pacific Fleet warfighting strategy employing a theater ASW command structure concept.

F. (U) Personnel

1. (U) Retention:

a. (U) PACFLT RETENTION STATISTICS FOR FY85. PACFLT Retention Statistics for FY85 (based on PACFLT Enlisted Personnel Reporting System (PEPR)*);

	<u>Eligible</u>	<u>Not Eligible</u>	<u>Reenlisted</u>	<u>Gross %</u>	<u>Net %</u>
First Term	19,571	7,127	7,847	29	40
Second Term	5,149	1,008	3,630	59	70
Third Term	7,492	381	5,865	74	78

*NOTE: PEPR draws its data from personnel action documents from EPMAC/NMPC and is more accurate than previous command input system.

b. (U) GOLDEN ANCHOR AWARD - 1985. Golden Anchor Award - 1985. Commands winning the CINCPACFLT Golden Anchor Award:

<u>TYCOM</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Winner</u>
COMNAVSURFPAC	Afloat (major) Afloat (intermediate) Afloat (small) Shore Command	USS STERETT (CG 31) USS TUSCALOOSA (LST 1184) USS RECLAIMER (ARS 42) *SEAL Team Three
COMNAVAIRPAC	Afloat (Hulls) Deployable Squadron Non-Deployable Squadron Shore Command (large) Shore Command (small)	USS CONSTELLATION (CV 64) VFA 113 HSL 31 NAS Barbers Point NAF Diego Garcia
COMNAVLOGPAC	Shore Command (major) Shore Command (small) CBPAC Command	NAVSUPFAC Diego Garcia NSD Guam NMCB 5
COMSUBPAC	Afloat (SS/SSN) Afloat (SSBN) Support Command	USS SARGO (SSN 583) USS FLORIDA (SSBN 728) ***USS PROTEUS (AS 19)
CONTRAPAC	All commands	**PLETRAGRU Pearl Harbor
CONTHIRDFLT	All commands	NAVFAC Coos Head
CG FMFPAC	All commands (with Navy personnel)	3D Marine Division

* denotes second consecutive award
** denotes third consecutive award
*** denotes fifth consecutive award

c. (U) SAILOR OF THE YEAR - 1985. The Pacific Fleet Sailor of the Year was GMT1(SW) Steve J. Nelson, USN, assigned in USS FANNING (FF 1076). The CINCPACFLT nominee to CNO for shore Sailor of the Year was SK1 Colleen R. Gallegos, USN, from SUBASE, Pearl Harbor. Petty Officer Nelson was meritoriously advanced to Chief Petty Officer by the Chief of Naval Operations and served as special assistant to the COMNAVSURFPAC Force Master Chief.

d. (U) CNO RETENTION TEAM VISITS. In March 1985, the CNO Retention Team visited various West Coast commands. During September, the team visited Hawaii, Guam, Philippines, Japan, and Korea.

e. (U) UNAUTHORIZED ABSENCE AND DESERTION STATISTICS. PACFLT experienced an average of .85 UA incidents for each 100 personnel assigned during 1985. There were approximately .27 desertion incidents for each 100 personnel assigned. Both reflect a decrease in UA/desertion rates from 1984.

f. (U) PREDEPLOYMENT BRIEFINGS. Approximately 60 ships/squadrons were given pre-deployment briefings prior to departing for WESTPAC. Briefings disseminate retention information pertinent to WESTPAC operations and provide an opportunity for feedback and communication with fleet units.

g. (U) PROJECT UPGRADE. The Navy's fourth Project Upgrade was conducted from 15 May to 15 July 1985.

2. (U) Commercial Activities:

a. (U) BASE OPERATING SUPPORT STUDIES. Base Operating Support studies (BOS) were completed as listed below:

(1) (U) Naval Air Station, Alameda- 105 civilians, 1 military. Completed March 1985. Retained in-house.

(2) (U) Naval Magazine, Lualualei- 115 civilians, 5 military. Completed June 1985. Contract awarded to VITRO, Inc.

(3) (U) Naval Air Station, Barbers Point- 79 civilians, 12 military. Completed August 1985. Contract awarded to Frank E. Basil, Inc.

b. (U) STUDY EXEMPTIONS. Motor Pool Operations, Graphic Art Support, and Word Processing functions of the CINCPACFLT Staff were deemed to be governmental in nature by CNO and, therefore, were exempted from further study.

c. (U) 60 DAYS GOVERNMENT QUARTERS ENTITLEMENT. CINCPACFLT was instrumental in gaining passage of legislation allowing occupancy of government family quarters up to 60 days at no cost for the surviving spouse of military personnel, who die on active duty.

3. (U) Manpower, Assignment, and Distribution:

a. (U) ASSIGNMENT OF INDEPENDENT DUTY HOSPITAL CORPSMEN. As an outgrowth of CINCPACFLT initiatives, COMNAVILPERSCOM and COMNAVMEDCOM conducted a Navy-wide review of all independent duty hospital corpsmen (NEC-8425) qualifications, and instituted the removal of the NEC in those cases where the individual was determined to be no longer qualified for continued assignment to independent duty. In addition, a mandatory clinical refresher training course was established with the requirement for all independent duty corpsmen to complete the training prior to 1 July 1986.

b. (U) PREDEPLOYMENT PERSONNEL MANNING ASSISTANCE REPORT FOR SUBMARINE TENDERS. Since PACFLT submarine tenders do not routinely make extended deployments, tender enlisted personnel requisition priorities are lower than those for deploying units, causing billet gaps in certain ratings. To rectify this inequity, as schedule of artificial deployments dates was established for the three PACFLT submarine tenders, raising their enlisted requisition priorities to improve the overall manning of the activity. The tenders are placed in the artificial deployment cycle on a "not-to-interfere" basis with other deploying activities, with emphasis placed on improving repair department enlisted manning. CINCLANTFLT is currently evaluating this concept and may begin a similar program for the LANTFLT submarine tenders.

c. (U) ELIMINATION OF ENGINEERING TECHNICAL SERVICE PERSONNEL ON BOARD CV/CVN'S (CETS). CNO directed the removal of all CETS personnel from aircraft carriers before July 1985. In compliance with CNO's direction, CINCPACFLT implemented a plan to zero the number of CETS which deploy in CVs, using the USS CARL VINSON (CVN 70)/CVW-15 as the test ship. Adjustments are being made to the manpower, personnel, and training process to ensure successful CETS elimination.

d. (U) AK/SK MANNING IN PACFLT CV/CVN'S. As part of CINCPACFLT initiative to improve supply inventory afloat, CNO OP ZERO ONE was apprised of AK manning shortfalls in PACFLT carriers and was requested to implement actions to bring AK rating to billets authorized (BA). Actions by CNO were: FY 86 "A" school plan increased by 100 (subsequently further adjusted to 250 increase); female accessions into the AK rating were reduced; and FY 86 AK voluntary recalls were increased. To provide near term assistance, CINCPACFLT directed EPMAC to increase the number of SKs assigned to all CV/CVNs commensurate with the shortfalls of AKs.

e. (U) OVERSEAS TOUR LENGTH REVIEW AND SURVEYS. In September 1985, OPNAV tasked CINCPACFLT to conduct a review of overseas duty locations where the accompanied tour is less than 36 months accompanied and the unaccompanied (all others) is less than 24 months. The following recommendations were received from PACFLT Regional Coordinators, endorsed and forwarded by CINCPACFLT to OP-01:

AREA

CURRENT
ACCOMPANIED/ALL OTHERS

RECMD

ADAK	24/15	NO CHANGE
AUSTRALIA (NW CAPE)	24/15	36/24
BAHRAIN	24/15	NO CHANGE
DIEGO GARCIA	NA/12	NO CHANGE
GUAM	24/15	36/24
HAWAII		
KILAUEA MILITARY CAMP HAWAII	30/18	36/24
BARKING SANDS KAUAI	30/18	NO CHANGE
MIDWAY ISLAND	NA/12	NO CHANGE
JAPAN		
MISAWA	30/18	36/24
YOKOSUKA	36/24	*
KOREA	24/12	NO CHANGE
OKINAWA	30/18	36/24
PHILIPPINES	36/24	**
KENYA	24/18	AWAITING INPUT

*Reported only for Data Base update. ** Philippines area tour changed to 36/24 on 21 August 1985, effective 1 March 1986.

f. (U) HOMEPORTED CHANGES. The following units changed homeport during 1985 under the WESTPAC Homeporting Plan:

UNIT	OLD HOMEPORT	NEW HOMEPORT	EFFECTIVE DATE
USS LEFTWICH DD-984	SAN DIEGO	PEARL HARBOR, HI	1 APR 85
USS DUBUQUE LPD-8	SAN DIEGO	SASEBO, JAPAN	1 JUL 85

g. (U) NAS ADAK AK AIMD PHASE-IN/NAF MISAWA JAPAN PHASE-OUT. To support increased VP squadron activity in and around Adak, and with the reorganization of VP squadrons in WESTPAC, NAS Adak AIMD was established. Five officers and 100 enlisted billets were shifted from NAF Misawa AIMD to Adak. NAS Adak AIMD became operational on 1 July 1985.

G. (U) Cryptology

1. (U) Personnel. A turnover of key personnel occurred in the Cryptology Division during 1985. The Assistant Chief of Staff for Cryptology, the Fleet Cryptologist, and Cryptologic Operations Officer transferred during the JUL/AUG 85 timeframe.

a. (U) ~~_____~~ relieved ~~_____~~.

b. (U) ~~_____~~ relieved ~~_____~~.

c. (U) ~~_____~~ relieved ~~_____~~.

2. (U) SIGSEC Current Operations/Direct Support

a. (U) Exercise Support. PACFLT SIGSEC components at San Diego, Pearl Harbor, Subic Bay, and Yokosuka supported 44 exercises/deployments throughout the year, representing 3,541 mandays deployed.

b. (U) CLASSIC ASCOT/NOMAD. NAVCOMMSTA San Diego obtained parametric collection on emitters of 35 PACFLT ships during 1985. This information was forwarded to the master EWRL library at NAVSECGRUACT Charleston, SC, and was the basis for BLUE/ORANGE EO3 data provided to the Fleet for exercise play in the Pacific. This information was also utilized in a system summary study of the AN/SPQ-9A, SPG-51, SPG-53A, SPN-43A, SPS-10, SP3-40, SP3-48, SPS-55, and LN-66 radars. The study, compiled by the Signals Warfare Support Center (SWSC) in Charleston, SC, was disseminated to Pacific numbered fleet and type commanders. The CLASSIC ASCOT mission at San Diego was terminated as of 1 October 1985. Also, one of San Diego's two NOMAD vans has been scheduled for delivery to NLR DIRNSA FMDE 1522 in Seattle, WA, for use by the Naval Reserve Security Group. CLASSIC COYOTE, scheduled for mid-85 delivery, has been postponed.

d. (U) SIGSEC CMS Advice and Assistance (A&A) Visits and Inspections. PACFLT A&A teams conducted 574 visits and 63 CMS inspections on PACFLT commands during the year.

e. (U) SIGSEC Briefings/Training. There were 1346 SIGSEC briefs presented to 60,966 PACFLT personnel and 775 SIGSEC film and video presentations attended by 35,159 PACFLT personnel during 1985. Additionally, SIGSEC training and support was provided to 24 inport communications drills.

9. (U) Interfleet SIGSEC DSE Tech Kit. Under the auspices of CINCPACFLT, NAVSECGRUACT Pearl Harbor was tasked with developing a common SIGSEC DSE Technical Support Kit for use worldwide. Following an interfleet conference in Norfolk, VA, during March 1985, the tech kit was sent to CINCPACFLT, CINCLANTFLT, and CINCUSNAVEUR for revise. The tech kit is currently awaiting final approval and publication.

h. (U) TAD/Conferences

(1) (U) [REDACTED] (8334) represented CINCPACFLT at the SEVENTHFLT annual SIGSEC conference in Subic Bay during February 1985.

(2) (U) [REDACTED] (8334) conducted liaison visits with NAVSECGRUACT Subic Bay, SEVENTHFLT, NAVSECGRUACT Hanza, NAVSECGRUDET Yokosuka, NAVCAMSWESTPAC Guam, and III MAF/3D MARDIV (Okinawa) during March 1985. The visits to NAVSECGRUACT Hanza and II MAF/3D MARDIV were in relation to increased SIGSEC support to USMC forces on Okinawa.

(3) (U) In March 1985, [REDACTED] (842), [REDACTED] (NAVSECGRUACT Pearl Harbor SIGSEC Officer), and [REDACTED] (NAVSECGRUACT Pearl Harbor SIGSEC LCPO) met with CSSA San Diego reps in San Diego for discussions concerning the Interfleet SIGSEC Working Group.

(4) (U) LT Timme (NAVSECGRUACT Pearl Harbor) and [REDACTED] (NAVSECGRUACT Pearl Harbor) represented CINCPACFLT in Norfolk, VA, at the Interfleet SIGSEC Working Group Conference hosted by CINCLANTFLT during March 1985.

i. (U) In June 1985, CINCPACFLT tasked CG FMFPAC with establishing a permanent SIGSEC training presence on Okinawa. Discussions between CINCPACFLT and CG FMFPAC reps concerning details of this tasking are still ongoing.

j. (U) All SIGSEC functions have been consolidated in 833. The functions were previously shared by 833 and 84.

3. (U) Signals Intelligence Support Systems Fleet Support

a. (U) CLASSIC WIZARD and HFDF provided timely real-world and exercise support to major PACFLT exercises FLEETEX 85-1 and TEAM SPIRIT 85.

b. (U) CINCPACFLTINST S3251.1B, CLASSIC WIZARD Reporting System, and CINCPACFLT HFDF Instruction S3271.1 are being revised to reflect current changes within the systems as applicable to fleet users.

h. (U) Initiated a more thorough management program at NAVSECGRUACT Skaggs Island for the software development cycle supporting the shore BULLSEYE system.

to

s. (U) CINCPACFLT continues to monitor and identify potential EMI/RFI generating facilities to minimize the impact on a nearby SIGINT site's hearability.

v. (U) Significant Travel

(1) (U) [REDACTED] (8312) participated in FLEETEX-85 hot-washup in Guam 21-25 January.

(2) (U) [REDACTED] (831) visited NAVSECGRUDEPT Diego Garcia 3-12 March as part of an IG Team.

(3) (U) [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] (8313) participated in the annual CLASSIC WIZARD Seminar the week of 24 March.

(4) (U) [REDACTED] (8313) attended the NORPAC-85 Conference in San Diego 17-20 April.

(5) (U) [REDACTED] (8312) participated in NORPAC-85 workup in San Diego 20-24 May.

(6) (U) [REDACTED] (8313) visited WESTPACREGREPCTR Guam to review new Enhanced Reporting documentation 2-30 June.

(7) (U) [REDACTED] (8313) visited NORPACREGREPCTR Adak to assist in the implementation to Enhanced Reporting 7-16 July.

(8) (U) [REDACTED] (831) attended the DIA SIGINT Conference 29 July - 2 August.

(9) (U) [REDACTED] (8313) visited the following commands 11-31 August during the annual CINCPACFLT visit:

NAVSECGRUACT Anchorage

NAVSECGRUACT Adak

NAVSECGRUACT Pyongtaek

NAVSECGRUACT Kami Seya

NAVSECGRUACT Misawa

COMSEVENTHFLT Staff

(10) (U) [REDACTED] (831) and [REDACTED] (8312) participated in the 1985 BULLSEYE Operations Working Group (BOWG) 7-14 September.

(11) (U) [REDACTED] (8312) attended the HFDF NTP Conference (FLAGHOIST, Net Control, SEACOAST, NBS, and WBS) during the week of 4 November.

(12) (U) [REDACTED] (8313) attended the annual CLASSIC WIZARD Workshop 18-21 November.

(13) (U) [REDACTED] (8312) visited NAVSECGRUACT Misawa as part of an IG team 18-22 November.

4. (U) Fleet Cryptologic Planning, Development, and Readiness

a. (U) A Fleet-wide cryptologic direct support personnel billet audit was conducted in order to increase the number of billets for heavily tasked skill areas. The audit resulted in a net realignment of 27 billets in CTI, CTR, CTT and CTM ratings which were becoming increasingly short-handed due to higher deployment rates.

c. (U) Representatives attended conferences for the following Navy Training Plans: Mobile Systems Technical Data Facility (MSTDF); SIGINT Correlation of Recognized Emitters (SCORE); Universal Cryptologic Processor Training (UNCRYPT); CLASSIC FLAGHOIST/SEACOAST HFDF Upgrades; Cryptologic Electronic Support Measures (CESM); OUTBOARD II; and Battle Group Passive Horizon Extension System (BGPHEs).

d. (U) Representatives attended the following conferences and working groups: Burst Signals Working Group (25-29 March); ROSTER Program Review 21-22 May; MSTDF Working Level Review (24-27 June); RUFFER Program Review (11-13 September); Battle Group Passive Horizon Extension System (BGPHEs); In-Process Review (16-27 September); CLASSIC WIZARD Review (PACFLT presentation) (5-7 November); and Navy TENCAP Conference (3-5 December).

5. (U) Cryptologic Direct Support (CDS)

a. (U) PACFLT CDS resources supported the following operations:

(11) (U) Fifteen COMTHIRDFLT/COMSEVENTHFLT sponsored exercises.

b. (U) The following CDS management actions were taken:

(1) (U) Promulgated a standardized set of cryptologic maintenance checkout procedures.

(2) (U) [redacted] from NAVSECGRUDET Yokosuka represented CINCPACFLT at a design review conference for the new cryptologic van shells conducted by SPAWARSSYSCOM in January 1985. The latest structural, wiring and air conditioning modifications were reviewed and approved in addition to drafting a plan for resolving the weight and moment issue.

(3) (U) Accepted delivery of two new cryptologic van shells in October 1985. They were prepositioned at NAVCOMMSTA San Diego and NAVSECGRUDET Subic Bay for initial outfitting.

(4) (U) [redacted] chaired a conference in December 1985 at NAVCOMMSTA San Diego to develop PO&M for initial outfitting of the new van shells.

(5) (U) Hosted a DIRSUP conference at Subic in September 1985. We sent representatives to the CINCPACFLT and CINCUSNAVEUR DIRSUP Conferences.

(6) (U) [redacted] attended an ADP microcomputer working group in September 1985 at Norfolk. Microcomputer hardware and software standards were established SECGRU-wide.

procedures.

(1) (U) Formulated a standardized set of cryptographic maintenance

m. (U) Travel and Conferences

FEBRUARY [REDACTED] (842) visited San Diego area TYCOMs and NAVSECGRUDEPT San Diego discuss SIGSEC matters 18-22 February.
[REDACTED] attended the USPACOM C3-Protect Working Group Meeting on 13 February.

MARCH COMIPAC presented a briefing on C3CM to CINCPACFLT C3CM Working Group on 12 March.

APRIL [REDACTED] attended the Electronic Warfare Officers' Orientation Course presented by the Armed Forces' Staff College at Camp H. M. Smith, HI.
Convened the CINCPACFLT C3CM Working Group on 8 April to review a draft endorsement to COMSEVENTHFLT's Lessons Learned on EW and C3CM.
Convened the CINCPACFLT C3CM Working Group on 30 April to review a presentation entitled "C3CM as Viewed by CINCPACFLT" prior to its presentation at the SEVENTHFLT C3CM Committee Meeting in June.
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] attended the USPACOM C3CM Intelligence Sub-Working Group meeting at Camp H. M. Smith on 14 May.
[REDACTED] attended the WARM Strategy Meeting at NRL on 16 May.
[REDACTED] attended the BB SAG Electronic Warfare Coordinators (EWC) Course at FLETRACTRAGRUPAC San Diego 20-24 May.

JUNE [REDACTED] attended the USPACOM C3-Protect meeting at Camp H. M. Smith on 26 June.

JULY [REDACTED] attended the Annual NAVRESSECGRU Operations Network Management Conference for Training Support at NAVBASE Treasure Island, CA, 12-14 July.
[REDACTED] attended the C3CM Fleet Implementation Meeting hosted by OP-095 at OPNAV on 29 July.

SEPTEMBER Convened a meeting of the CINCPACFLT C3CM Working Group on 5 September to discuss SEMINAR WAR GAME-85. The working group members passed on comments/lessons learned on game C3CM factors to the game participants from their respective divisions. [REDACTED] participated in the SEMINAR WAR GAME, adding C3-Protect measures and counter-surveillance enhancements to game moves. DIA presented a briefing, "Support to C3CM Theater Warfare" to the CINCPACFLT C3CM Working Group and other interested staff officers on 20 September.
[REDACTED] to U.S. NAVSECGRUACT Philippines 17-28 September for the 1985 Cryptologic Working Group hosted by CINCPACFLT.

OCTOBER

Convened a meeting of the CINCPACFLT C3CM Working Group on 22 October to discuss data base support to Strike Warfare planning.

DECEMBER

participated in a contingency planning target review with representatives from 2 Division and FICPAC.

and attended a meeting with NOSC representatives to discuss the integration requirements for shipboard EW and C3CM systems.

visited COMIPAC to begin discussions on TIGER TEAM II targeting studies in support of USCINCPAC OPLAN 5000 (series).

7. (U) Special Intelligence Communications Support

a. (U) Upgrade of VQ-1 EP-3E Teletype Equipments. Initiated requirement to CNO and COMNAVAIRSYSCOM to accelerate replacement of aging teletype equipments in all VQ-1 EP-3E aircraft with AN/AGC-9s. Installation of AN/AGC-9 has reduced communications outages by 30%.

b. (U) Second Annual Pacific SI Communications Working Group held at NAVCAMS WESTPAC Guam. CINCPACFLT, COMNAVSURFPAC, COMNAVAIRPAC, C3F, C7F, CTF 70, CTF 75, COMIDEASTFOR, NCEP, NCWP, COMPHIBGRU ONE, COMNAVSECGRU, NSGA Kami Seya, NSGA Skaggs Island, NSGA Naples, FISC WPAC, and VQ-1 were represented. Working group held discussion covering the total spectrum of Special Intelligence communications supporting Pacific Fleet requirements.

c. (U) New Appendix to CINCPACFLT OPORD 201 Annex KILO. In conjunction with the publication of a new hard-copy ANNEX KILO to CINCPACFLT OPORD 201, a new appendix for Special Intelligence (SI) communications was promulgated.

j. (U) Publications and Documents Review.

Throughout the year, reviewed and commented on NTPs for MUSIC, TACINTEL, and KG-84; TACINTEL Course of Instruction (COI); JQRs for KY-58 and KG-84; CTO "A" school curriculum for Job Task Inventory (JTI); Fleet Telecommunications Procedures (FTP) PAC/IO; NTP-2; and Technical Standards of Readiness (TSOR) for Special Intelligence communications systems worldwide.

1. (U) Significant Travel

- (1) (U) [REDACTED] (85/852) chaired the Second Annual Pacific Fleet-Special Intelligence Communications Working Group at NAVCAMS WESTPAC Guam. This working group was attended by representatives of major pacific commands who provide and/or manage communications support to the Fleet. 18-25 January.
- (2) (U) [REDACTED] participated in the EP-3E Conversion In Lieu Of Procurement (CILOP) Critical Design Review (CDR) held at the Naval Avionics Center in Indianapolis, IN. 2-9 February.
- (3) (U) [REDACTED] represented CINCPACFLT as the operational manager of TACINTEL at the TACINTEL Configuration Control Board (CCB) held at NAVSECGRUACT Skaggs Island, CA. 19-23 February.
- (4) (U) [REDACTED] attended COMNAVSECGRU-hosted and chaired Worldwide Special Intelligence Communications Working Group which consisted of representatives from all three FLTCINCs. Management of existing SI communications support to forces afloat and requirements through the 1990s were the main topics. Also, many "Nuts'n'bolts" inter-fleet procedures were smoothed for battle group transits. 3-7 June.
- (5) (U) [REDACTED] served as a committee member under OP-09X, RADN Studeman, and OP-941, RADN Layman, providing damage assessment guidance with regard to naval communications as a result of the Walker espionage case. 10-14 June.
- (6) (U) [REDACTED] functioned as CINCPACFLT Test Director during FLEETEX-85 reconstruction. This was a simulation using tactical Special Communications resources at NAVCAMS WESTPAC Guam to reconstruct various scenarios experienced during FLEETEX-85. Extracted data from this evolution is to be used to improve systems management and overall support to forces afloat. 1-13 July.
- (7) (U) [REDACTED] in conjunction with [REDACTED] of 5 Division, attended various communications meetings at COMNAVTELCOM, COMNAVSECGRU, and CNO. Discussion centered around satellite communications interference and upgrades to shore support stations throughout the Pacific. 9-13 September.
- (8) (U) [REDACTED] attended TACINTEL Configuration Control Board (CCB), convened at NAVSECGRUACT Skaggs Island, CA. This CCB approved upgrades to TACINTEL which included DAMA interface. 23-27 September.
- (9) (U) [REDACTED] along with [REDACTED] 5 Division, attended the CNO-sponsored KW-46/KG-84 Transition/Implementation Working Group in Norfolk, VA. 26-28 September.
- (10) (U) [REDACTED] along with [REDACTED], 5 Division, represented CINCPACFLT at a CNO-chaired meeting to solidify Navy requirements to modifications to the KW-7 (ORESTES) cryptographic device. Navy-wide distribution of new cryptographic keying systems, and prioritization of installation schedules. 2-6 December.

8. (U) Cryptologic Support Group Pacific Fleet (CSG PACFLT)

a. (U) Personnel

- (1) (U) [REDACTED] assumed duties as CSG PACFLT Operations Officer during August 1985.

(2) (U) [redacted] relieved [redacted] as CSG PACFLT Leading Chief
ing May 1985.

(3) (U) [redacted] reported as relief for [redacted] as a CSG Watch
Officer in July 1985.

(4) (U) [redacted] reported as relief for CSG Operations [redacted]
in December 1985.

(5) (U) [redacted] reported as relief for [redacted] as a CSG Watch
Officer in November 1985.

(6) (U) [redacted] reported as relief for [redacted] as a CSG Watch
Officer in December 1985.

b. (U) Equipment

(1) (U) [redacted], Operations Officer, attended PARPRO Conference in
Korea during October 1985, and subsequently conducted liaison with NSGA Misawa, Japan and
CSG SEVENTHFLT, Kami Seya, Japan, and NSGA Atsugi, Japan.

(2) (U) [redacted], Leading Chief, visited Cryptologic field site for
operational discussions on Processing and Reporting.

(3) (U) [redacted] provided brief to COMTHIRDFLT on special
communications.

c. (U) Operations

(1) (U) Provided input to CLASSIC WIZARD system on enhanced SELOR
narratives by sites. During the period of the test, about one week, favorable comments
from the Washington area were received.

(2) (U) Reviewed National reporting requirements and provided input for
coordinated response on special reporting. Response aligned the Reporting Instructions
and Reporting guidance.

(3) (U) Coordinated special communications test with NSA/SSA for USS
MIDWAY. Provided assessment of data received in parallel communications. Data is to be
used in developing concept of operations for future use.

H. (U) ADP/Information Systems

1. (U) General:

a. (U) Long-haul data communications requirements were identified and
submitted to the Defense Communication Agency for inclusion in the User Requirements Data
Base (URDB). These requirements will be satisfied through the Defense Data network (DDN).

b. (U) Automation of Integrated Logistics Overhaul (ILO) with Shipboard Non-
Tactical ADP Program (SNAP) II hardware at PACFLT ILO Team Pearl Harbor site has provided
automated support for the repair parts processing for Overhauls/SRAs in Pearl Harbor.
Future enhancements will include automated support for Technical Manuals and PMS following
ILO shipboard equipment validation during Overhauls/SRAs.

c. (U) The initial Operating Capability (installation of hardware) for Type
Commander Headquarters Automated Information System (THAIS) for COMNAVAIRPAC,
COMNAVSURFPAC, CONSUBPAC, and COMNAVLOGPAC was installed. The first release of software,
providing the initial ADP capability, is planned for 1986.

2. (U) Fleet CINC Automated Information System

a. (U) Completed Request for Proposals, obtained OPN funding, and requisitioned Wang VS-85 (classified processor) and Wang VS-100 (unclassified processor) to serve as backbone computers to support CINCPACFLT staff.

b. (U) Conducted study and validated results for FY 86 planned additions to the Fleet CINC AIS. Briefed DCOSs and Deputy on project plan and submitted requirements to COMNAVDAC/CNO.

c. (U) Identified location in Building 250 to serve as an ADP room (Information Resource Center) to operate the VS-85 and VS-100.

3. (U) Fleet Management of Information Systems

a. (U) Buyout of leased Automated Data Processing Equipment (ADPE)/Word Processing Equipment (WPE) for \$3.8M was identified by COMNAVDAC which will result in significant savings of OMN funds for future years.

4. (U) Mid-Term Information Systems Planning

a. (U) SECNAVINST 5231.1 of 8 March 1985 significantly changed ADP management. Highlights include considering ADPE and WPE as information systems, to be managed identically. Leasing of Information Systems equipment has been virtually eliminated.

b. (U) Master Information Systems Plan (MISP)-85 was promulgated to assist CINCPACFLT third echelon commands in planning and maximizing investments of limited resources in information systems.

c. (U) Component Information Management Plan (CIMP) 85 was submitted and briefed to the Navy's Information Systems Planning Board.

d. (U) POM 88 inputs improved by working with third echelon information systems counterparts/managers.

e. (U) Proposal to eliminate OPN funding for computer acquisition, an assumption used extensively in preparation of the FY 87/88 ADP Budget did not occur. The investment threshold criteria for information systems was increased from \$3K to \$5K by the Omnibus Appropriation Act.

5. (U) Reduced ADPE Acquisition by Lease/Sole Source

a. (U) Buyout of leased ADPE where economically advantageous continued. \$3.8M was spent in 1985 to buyout leased ADPE.

b. (U) Approval authority for lease/sole source acquisition of ADPE continued at the Fleet Commander level. More cost-effective acquisitions of Information Systems resources resulted from the reduction in lease/sole source actions.

6. (U) Fleet Support Provided by Non-Tactical Standard Information Systems

a. (U) Status Inventory Data Management System (SIDMS) installed in 2 PACFLT CVs, completing the interim software installations. Three PACFLT CVs received software upgrade to Naval Aviation Logistics Command Management Information System (NALCOMIS) Phase I (NALCOMIS Repairables Management Module (NRMM)). NRMM and SIDMS have improved aircraft maintenance management during deployments. Installed NRMM ashore at NAS Miramar.

b. (U) Shipboard Non-tactical ADP Program. Eight SNAP I installations, 21 SNAP II installations.

c. (U) Bases and Station Information System (BASIS) Prototype identified for NAVSTA San Diego, NAS Miramar, NAS Barbers Point, NAS Lemoore, and NAS Alameda. Phase I of BASIS is providing Z-120 based software to PACFLT bases and stations.

7. (U) Improved PACOM Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) Regional ADP Center (PACWRAC) DPSPACPH support to users.

a. (U) Functional responsibility of WWMCCS ADP operations was transferred from the Fleet Technical Director for ADP (03D) to the Fleet Command and Control Officer (34), to align C2 ADP under the prime staff user of WWMCCS.

Commanding Officer, DPSCPACPH was appointed as the CINCPACFLT Command and Control Computer Operations Officer (Code 34P) to facilitate C² planning and programming actions.

b. (U) A WWMCCS ADP Continuity of Service Plan was developed for CINCPACFLT, USCINCPAC, and WESTCOM to receive area backup ADP support from HQ, PACAF during outages at DPSCPACPH. Backup communications circuits were also activated and will be tested periodically to ensure availability.

I. (U) Public Affairs

1. (U) Exercises - Pacific Fleet exercises continue to be a major vehicle for keeping the general public informed about the capabilities and readiness of U.S. Navy and Marine Corps units and personnel. During this year's two most significant exercises, COBRA GOLD '85 and TEAM SPIRIT '85, CINCPACFLT embarked media representatives from local, national and international television networks, magazines, newspapers and the military press. An additional highlight in 1985 was CINCPACFLT Public Affairs Office assistance and guidance in the embarkation of media representatives to observe the deployment of two Soviet units in the Pacific: the NOVOROSSIIYSK CVBG and the FRUNZE CGN SAG.

2. (U) Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) - As of 28 December 1985, there were 75 SITE-II, 2 SITE III, 101 MINI-SITE (retrofitted to accommodate the new Sony SLO-420 compact VCR), 10 MINI-SITE II, 7 SUPER-SITE, and 41 SUB-SITE closed-circuit television systems. The total number of SITE systems installed on board PACFLT ships is 236, with approximately 10 ships awaiting system installation.

3. (U) News Release - In 1985, the media section of the CINCPACFLT Public Affairs Office prepared news photos and feature stories for dissemination to military and civilian publications on the CINCPACFLT Change of Command ceremony and Naval Academy football stars Napoleon McCallum and William Solomon. These included other releases to local publications such as: Hawaii Navy News, Patrol, Military Hawaii, Fore 'N Aft, and the Honolulu Advertiser/Star Bulletin. In addition, feature stories were sent to All Hands and Pacific Stars and Stripes.

4. (U) Speaking Engagements for CINCPACFLT and Deputy CINCPACFLT - During 1985, the CINCPACFLT Public Affairs Office prepared 15 speeches for ADM Foley and three for VADM Rinnebrew. After assuming command of CINCPACFLT, the office prepared five speeches for ADM Lyons and one for RADM Baldwin. One of the year's most noteworthy speeches was delivered by ADM Foley at the Current Strategy Forum at the Naval War College, Newport, RI on 19 June.

5. (U) Media Relations - During 1985, the media relations officer coordinated staffing, clearance and provided responses to 92 queries from local, national and international news media. Received and coordinated a total of 303 requests for media embarks on ships and aircraft, visits to facilities, and photo opportunities from local and major television networks, local and international magazines, the entertainment industry, and organizations such as Pratt & Whitney, Hughes, Grumman, Lockheed, Northrup and McDonnell Douglas Aircraft Corporations. These included production assistance on major documentaries by Japanese and Korean television networks and production of "TOP GUN," a major Paramount motion picture. In addition, there were 85 requests for assistance with community relations activities.

J. (U) Inspector General

1. (U) Under the Deputy Chief of Staff for Management/Inspector General, the following inspections/examinations/inquiries were conducted:

a. (U) Command Inspection Program. Seven command inspections were conducted during 1985. A total of 333 recommendations resulted which were directed to the inspected command or CINCPACFLT for implementation. The commands inspected, inspection dates, and the number of recommendations follows:

COMMANDS	INSPECTION DATES	NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS
COMNAVBASE SAN DIEGO	14-18 JAN 85	49
OESYSPAC	25-19 MAR 85	18
COMSUBPAC	29 APR - 3 MAY 85	37
CONTRAPAC	8-12 JUL 85	41
FOSIF WESTPAC	16-20 SEP 85	23
COMNAVSURFPAC	22-30 OCT 85	105
FAADCPAC	9-13 DEC 85	60

b. (U) Operational Propulsion Plant Examinations:

1200 psi	34
600 psi	20
Gas Turbine	13
Diesel	6

c. (U) Light-Off Examinations:

1200 psi	7
600 psi	3
Gas Turbine	6
Diesel	5

d. (U) Fraud, Waste, and Abuse Inquiries:

At the request of Naval Inspector - 108.

As a result of telephone calls/letters received in the Office of Fleet Inspector General - 39.

K. (U) Chaplain

1. (U) Significant Events:

4 - 6 Jan 85	RADM Neil Stevenson, CHC, USN, Chief of Chaplains, visited Hawaii accompanied by CAPT Robert Ecker, CHC, USN, CINCLANTFLT, on their return flight from WESTPAC/IO.
31 Jan 85	Prayer Breakfast held at NAVSTA Pearl Harbor Officers' Club.
24 - 30 Mar 85	CAPT Murray Voth, CHC, USN, Fleet Chaplain, TAD to NAVSTA Treasure Island to evaluate newly established A&C Religious Program Specialist Schools.
25 Apr 85	CAPT David White, CHC, USN, Prospective Fleet Chaplain, reported aboard at COMNAVLOGPAC/CINCPACFLT.
29 Apr - 3 May 85	Professional Development Training Course (PDTC) held at NAVSTA Pearl Harbor - Chaplain Voth, Chaplain White, Chaplain O'Donnell involved in course.
1 - 6 May 85	COMO John McNamara, CHC, USN, Deputy Chief of Chaplains, visited Hawaii for PDTC.
4 May 85	Chaplain McNamara celebrated Mass at the Makalapa Chapel.
7 May 85	Chaplain Voth's retirement ceremony held at COMO Perry's Office (CIYCPACFLT 03).
9 May 85	Chaplain Voth departed Hawaii, relieved by Chaplain White.
13 - 23 May 85	Chaplain White TAD for Command Inspection of NAVSTAS San Diego and Long Beach.
8 Jun 85	CAPT Joseph O'Donnell, CHC, USN, Asst. Fleet Chaplain, celebrated his 25th year of priesthood.
5 Jul - 8 Aug 85	Chaplain White TAD to WESTPAC - familiarization of COMNAVLOGPAC commands and to provide pastoral guidance and management assistance and to review and evaluate Command Religious Program (CRP).
29 Jul 85	Chaplain O'Donnell led the assembled guests in the invocation and benediction for the 28th Annual NEY Award Ceremony held aboard the WINDJAMMER in Honolulu, Hawaii. (CAPT Edward F. Ney Memorial Award program).

12 - 15 Aug 85

Chaplain O'Donnell TAD to Johnston Island for ministry support.

13 Sep 85

Chaplain White gave the invocation and benediction for the Change of Command ceremony for COMNAVLOGPAC held at Naval Station Pearl Harbor.

16 Sep 85

Chaplain White gave the invocation and Chaplain O'Donnell gave the benediction for the Change of Command ceremony for CINCPACFLT held at Naval Station Pearl Harbor.

17 - 20 Sep 85

Chaplain White attended FY 85 Major Claimant Staff Chaplains Plenary Workshop held in McLean, VA.

23 Oct - 3 Nov 85

Chaplain White TAD to COMNAVSURFPAC for command inspection and familiarization visit to NAVSTA Treasure Island and NAVSTA Seattle and to provide pastoral guidance and management assistance and review and evaluate CRP.

10 - 31 Dec 85

Chaplain White TAD to Bahrain, Singapore, Guam, Subic Bay and other isolated areas to accompany Chaplain McNamara for ministry during holiday season.

2. (U) Endorsing Agents Visits in Pacific Area

25 - 31 Jan 85

The Right Reverend Charles L. Burgreen (GS-16 Equiv), Bishop, Office of the Bishop for the Armed Forces, The Episcopal Church.

2 - 13 Feb 85

Reverend James E. Townsend, (GS-16 Equiv), Director, Division of Chaplains and Related Ministries, The United Methodist Church accompanied by his wife and Bishop and Mrs. Herman Sticher.

3 - 10 Mar 85

Mr. Everett Hullum (GS-12 Equiv), Representative, The Southern Baptist convention, Home Mission Board.

21 - 26 Mar 85

Most Reverend Angelo T. Acerra, OSB, Auxiliary Bishop, Office of the Military Vicariate of the Roman Catholic Church.

4 - 7 Jun 85

Reverend Dr. Magnus P. Lutness, (GS-16 Equiv), Executive Director, Division of Service To Military Personnel The Lutheran Council in the USA.

27 - 30 Sep 85

Reverend Curt Bowers (GS-16 Equiv), Endorsing Agent, Church of the Nazarene.

11 - 16 Nov 85

Reverend Ralph R. Monsen (GS-16 Equiv), Director of Chaplaincy Ministries, Conservative Baptist Association of America.

6 - 10 Dec 85

Archbishop Joseph T. Ryan, D.D., (GS-18 Equiv), Roman Catholic Military Vicar, accompanied by Father James Cunniffe, Vice-Chancellor, Office of the Military Vicariate.

L. (U) Legal

1. (U) Operational Law:

a. (U) The Fleet Judge Advocate's office continued to provide an extensive range of operational law service both to CINCPACFLT and to subordinate commands. Such services included the development and review of proposed operations, OPLANS, rules of engagement, proactive mining countermeasures, and assertions of U.S. navigation and overflight rights at sea. The Fleet Judge Advocate's office played a leading role in the development of new guidance to clarify the authority and responsibility of commanders and commanding officers to render assistance to persons, vessels, and aircraft in distress within a foreign country's territorial sea or in a politically sensitive area.

Additionally, the Fleet Judge Advocate's office revised the Law of Sea/Navigation and Overflight Policy tab to CINCPACFLT OPOD 201 to update the guidance on U.S. oceans policy and to provide new guidance on responses by PACFLT ships and aircraft to challenges by coastal states.

b. An Assistant Fleet Judge Advocate served as a USCINCPAC evaluator for operational law play conducted by U.S. naval units in support of exercise Team Spirit 85 in the waters off the Republic of Korea. Additionally, the Fleet Judge Advocate's office provided the legal advisor to the U.S. subgroup on Diego Garcia at the US-UK Political-Military consultations in Washington in May 1985 and in London in October 1985.

2. (U) Legal Support for the Naval Central Command

a. (U) The Fleet Judge Advocate's office continued to provide legal services to the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command (COMUSNAVCENT) during 1985, included command advice, legal assistance, and operational law support. In November 1985, the Fleet Judge Advocate represented COMUSNAVCENT at the CENTCOM Legal Conference at MacDill AFB, Tampa, Florida. During this conference, the Fleet Judge Advocate conducted a briefing on current operational law issues in the Persian Gulf and adjacent areas.

3. (U) Kahoolawe

a. (U) Except for one incident, CY 85 was relatively uneventful for the Navy and Protect Kahoolawe Ohana (PKO). In September, the Public Affairs Officer for the First Marine Brigade, Kaneohe Bay MCAS, issued a press release concerning a Marine exercise on Kahoolawe, Beach Thunder '85, which described the scenario as a conflict between the Marines and a local communist group called the "Alliance for a Free Kahoolawe." The press release was issued without COMTHIRDFLT review or approval. The PKO claimed in the media that the exercise was directed at them personally and demanded a public apology. The Navy did not apologize. However, COMTHIRDFLT stated publicly that scenarios are fictitious in nature and that the exercise was not directed at the PKO. The PKO dropped demands for an apology, and the publicity quietly faded. COMTHIRDFLT directed all users of Kahoolawe not to issue press releases or disclose any information on Kahoolawe without approval from COMTHIRDFLT.

b. (U) The most persistent problem for the Navy continues to be feral goats, which are an environmental menace. They have stripped the island bare of vegetation and eat new growth, thereby hindering revegetation. Total removal of the goats is required by Executive Order 10436 (which transferred ownership of the island to the Navy) and the consent decree of 1980 (between the Navy and PKO). Removal of the goats will facilitate the success of other Navy obligations, e.g., soil conservation, reforestation, and protection of archaeological sites. To help control soil erosion, the Navy planted 10,000 trees in 1985. Since 1979, the Navy has planted 39,000 trees. The Navy killed 1,224 goats in 1985. In 1984, 1,594 were killed. Because of the decreasing number of goats, COMTHIRDFLT implemented, in 1985, hunts from helicopters. (In previous years, with large numbers of goats, ground killing was considered an effective way of eradication. However, with decreasing numbers, ground hunts became less effective, thereby necessitating the use of helicopter hunting.) COMTHIRDFLT is cautiously optimistic that its helicopter hunting efforts will result in total elimination of the goats.

4. (U) Guam

a. (U) Two AICUZ (Air Installation Compatible Use Zones) lawsuits were filed by the Navy in CY 85 against the Government of Guam and developers to block the construction of single-family dwellings adjacent to the NAS Agana runways. Such construction, if allowed, would be in an area of loud noises and high potential for aircraft mishaps. Further, if development is allowed, it is anticipated that residents who live near the runways will request/demand the Navy to limit flights or alter take-off and landing patterns, resulting in the restriction of operational and training flights. One case (filed in January 1985) was dismissed after the developer and Government of Guam agreed not to construct the dwellings; the other (filed in July 1985) is still pending. The lawsuits involved different lots or parcels of land and different developers.

b. (U) In both cases, developers were successful in convincing the Territorial Planning Commission (TPC) and Governor of Guam to rezone certain areas of land near the air station from agricultural to residential use, apparently in violation of Guam zoning laws and the current AICUZ studies, thereby clearing the way for construction of single-family dwellings.

Guam zoning law requires the TPC to give actual notice of proposed zone changes to adjacent landowners prior to the change. The TPC did not give such notice to the Navy prior to authorizing the zone change. After COMNAVMARIANAS failed to convince the TPC and Governor to disapprove any plans for construction, the Navy (through the Justice Department) filed a lawsuit challenging the legality of the zone change and enjoining construction of houses.

5. (U) Eradication of Goats at San Clemente Island

a. (U) The Chief of Naval Operations cancelled indefinitely the Navy's plans to eradicate feral goats at San Clemente. Consequently, the Navy will continue to work with the Fund For Animals in eliminating the goats by aerial trapping. As manager of the island, the Navy is required by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to accomplish actions necessary to ensure the continued existence of animals and plants which are considered endangered species by the Department of Interior. There are several endangered plant and animal species at San Clemente, and the goats pose a threat to these species either directly by eating and trampling or indirectly by destroying the habitats of the endangered species. The goats are neither endangered nor native to the island.

b. (U) As a result of lawsuits by animal rights groups against the Navy and direct intervention by Mr. Cleveland Amory (President of Fund for Animals) and various congressional representatives, the Navy has been thwarted in its efforts to implement a shooting program. In 1981 and 1983, Fund For Animals sued the Navy to stop planned shooting programs. In each instance, after a lengthy delay because of judicial proceedings, the court determined that it would be permissible for the Navy to shoot the goats. However, before the Navy could fully implement its programs, SECDEF or CNO ordered a temporary halt to the eradication programs in order to allow Fund For Animals an opportunity to conduct more live trapping operations.

c. (U) The Navy had initially planned a shooting program to commence in January 1985. However, as in previous cases, CNO directed a temporary halt, thereby allowing Fund for Animals to continue its trapping efforts. As a result, Fund For Animals trapped approximately 1500 goats during CY 85, the most productive year ever for goat removal from San Clemente. Encouraged by the success of the live trapping, CNO indefinitely cancelled all eradication efforts so that the Fund For Animals could continue its trapping. The program will be reevaluated periodically to determine the success of the live trapping. It is CNO's hope that all goats will eventually be removed without the necessity to implement any shooting programs.

6. (U) Military Justice. During CY 85, the Commander in Chief personally conducted Art. 15, UCMJ hearings and imposed NJP on 7 officers, and referred charges against one officer to a special court-martial. The disciplinary actions resulted from three separate incidents: a ship collision, mid-air collision between two F-14A aircraft, and the death of a sailor due to inadequate performance of duty by an independent duty hospital corpsman level, were considered necessary to reinforce the concept of accountability throughout the Pacific Fleet.

M. (U) Antiterrorism/Physical Security

- Replacement of Marine Corps Security Force (MCSF) at eight CINCPACFLT activities effective 1 May 1986.
- Validation of posts and security requirements for establishment of MAREKS Diego Garcia Sep 85.
- Initiated reestablishment of MAREKS Sasebo, Japan for security of AA&E STORAGE FACILITIES Mar 85.
- CINCPACFLT issued specific guidance in ALPACFLT change to 201 for shipboard security in foreign ports.
- Promulgated CINCPACFLT policy for flight line and waterfront security.
- MAREKS, Hawaii and MAREKS Bangor assume nuclear refueling physical security responsibility Sep 85.
- MAREKS, Alameda supports nuclear refueling operation Mare Island, Naval Shipyard Dec 85.

- Intrusion Detection System (IDS) operational NAVMAG Guam, NAS Adak and NAVMAG Lualualei (WEST LOCH).
- Naval Security Guard School (NSGS) opened Oct 85 to train civilian DOD and FAC-G military personnel for security.
- Establishment of a new security OIC at each activity.
- Additional 240 military billets and 198 civilian ceiling points approved for FY 86 assigned to CINCPACFLT activities.
- Revision of CINCPACFLTINST 5530.14 Physical Security/Loss Prevention Manual initiated Jun 85.
- CINCPACFLT provides summary of position to CNO detailing how MCSF assets should be allocated.
- Security upgrades of Makalapa complex completed Dec 85.
- Identified status of near term initiatives for NAS Moffett Field TACAMO ready alert aircraft and aircrew.
- Initiated action and requirements for submission of CINCPACFLT MARBKS triennial post validation.
- CINCPACFLT activities directed to implement aggressive loss prevention program Oct 85.
- At CINCPACFLT request, NAVWPNSUPPCEN developed and provided quarterly trend analysis of losses for each type commander.
- Developed data base at CINCPACFLT to track progress of MLSR program.
- Established positions and hired two additional Physical Security Specialists for action officers to manage the MLSR/Loss Prevention and Fleet Antiterrorism Programs.
- Developed a computer data base to track all PACFLT physical security deficiencies. The data base currently contains over 600 deficiencies for which waiver/exceptions have been authorized.
- Developed a computer data base to track funding of all PACFLT physical security projects and manage the POM physical security submissions.
- Developed a computer data base to manage the PACFLT Military Working Dog Program.
- Began development of an integrated security data base to incorporate information on all aspects of Physical Security, Law Enforcement and Loss Prevention. This data base will provide a continuing profile on the security posture of each PACFLT activity.
- Drafted a Fleet Terrorism Counteraction Program instruction to provide Ant./Counterterrorism planning guidance to PACFLT activities. Instruction will be published in early 1986.
- Requested and was authorized \$3.8M during FY 85 mid-year review to accomplish 66 priority physical security upgrade projects.
- Major physical security enhancements were provided to COMUSFAC Subic Bay RP.
- Participated in CNO sponsored workshop to determine Crisis Response Force concept, Course of Investigation and implementation strategy.

N. (U) Logistics/Plans and Supply

1. (U) Ship Supply Readiness:

- a. (U) Performance of PACFLT Navy Stock Fund units (SAC-207 units) continued to improve. Gross inventory adjustment (GIA) rates dropped from 17.8 percent in FY 84 to 12.3 percent in FY 85 across PACFLT. Increased attention and problems highlighted in the KITTY HAWK JAG investigation have caused a reduction in the GIA goal to 5 percent in FY 86.

A series of quarterly meetings to review PACFLT SAC-207 performance was begun and the first meeting held in conjunction with the PACFLT Supply Officer's Conference in December 1985.

2. (U) Shore Supply Readiness:

a. (U) USS MIDWAY EISRA-86

(1) (U) PACFLT successfully negotiated the use of Navy Stock funds with COMNAVSUPSYSCOM for long lead time material for USS MIDWAY's EISRA-86. Funds in excess of \$8 million were brought to bear, and material placed on order, between eight to twelve months in advance of funds availability from COMNAVSEASYSYSCOM thus ensuring the maintenance of EISRA production schedules. This effort marked the first time NSF was used to support NAVSHIPREPAC material requirements.

(2) (U) Contracting for the steel and welding rods valued at \$3.5 million for the MIDWAY blister project was assigned to COMNAVSUPSYSCOM by agreement with PACFLT to maintain Naval Supply Depot Yokosuka's capacity to contract for EISRA SHIPALT requirements. Additionally, COMNAVSUPSYSCOM assigned extra buyers to Naval Supply Depot Yokosuka to process the blister fabrication and installation contract valued in excess of \$20 million.

b. (U) The NAS Miramar JAGMAN investigation conducted by RADM Batzler identified systemic procurement problems in the areas of oversight, training, staffing, and pricing. CINCPACFLT's endorsement recommendations in these areas led to the adoption of sweeping changes by CNO, particularly with regard to the conduct of contract management reviews and the correction of staffing deficiencies at PACFLT purchasing activities.

c. (U) The USS KITTY HAWK JAGMAN investigation conducted by COMCARGRU SEVEN identified systemic problems in the conduct of shipboard procurement and inventory accuracy. The policy and procedural changes recommended by CINCPACFLT in both areas were adopted across the board by CNO resulting in increased emphasis on the correction of manning, training, and ADP software deficiencies for afloat inventory accuracy and in the transfer of the bulk of afloat inventory accuracy and in the transfer of the bulk of afloat procurement to the shore contracting establishment.

d. (U) A combined FBI/NIS investigation into the collusive activities of approximately 20 military and civilian personnel assigned to PACFLT ships and SIMAs resulted in the indictment of these personnel and the publication in April 1985 of a comprehensive PACFLT policy statement detailing the conduct of afloat procurement operations which received praise from NAVINSGEN for its thoroughness. This policy, when combined with the recommendations resulting from the NAS Miramar and USS KITTY HAWK investigations, has completely revamped the manner in which procurement is handled on board ship and reviewed by the supply management inspection process.

e. (U) In July 1985, a study was completed on stock realignment of aviation spare assets in WESTPAC. The study was required based on concern that concentration of aviation parts at NSD Subic Bay. The optimum option was to split selected assets between Subic Bay and Japan. A POM issue paper was submitted for \$31.8 million to accomplish this option.

f. (U) Navy Resale Function

(1) (U) On 1 October 1985, Pacific Fleet Navy Exchanges were transferred from the CINCPACFLT claimancy to the Naval Supply Systems Command claimancy. The transfer was made based on a Vice Chief of Naval Operations decision to provide on-base officer leadership of military personnel in commissary stores when commissary store officer billets are converted to civilian positions in fiscal year 1986. Transferring the Navy exchanges to the NAVSUP claimancy results in the entire resale system being consolidated under one major claimant.

(2) (U) On 1 October 1985, an agreement between Commander, Naval Military Personnel Command and Commander, Navy Resale and Systems Support Office concerning responsibility for resale function in the Navy became effective. Under the agreement, recreation services assumed responsibility for:

- Food service operations in recreation facilities
- Coin-operated amusement machines

- Recreation equipment rentals
- Most vehicle storage
- Theater snack bars
- Carnivals, circuses, and flea markets
- Most car washes
- Arts and craft resale items

(3) (U) Navy exchanges assumed sole responsibility for:

- Sales and rentals of video equipment
- General equipment rentals
- Mini-storage facilities
- Phone centers
- Name brand fast food franchises/concessions
- Motor vehicle rentals
- Taxi services

g. (U) The PACFLT Supply Officer took advantage of the newly created COMNAVSUPSYSCOM cadre program to temporarily add supply management expertise to his staff. The cadre program provides a work/training opportunity to GS-12 through GS-15 personnel in NAVSUP's claimancy at outside activities for three months at no cost to the gaining command.

h. (U) The PACFLT Supply Officer hosted the second annual PACFLT Supply Officer's Conference in January 1985. Principal areas of emphasis covered the distribution of WESTPAC aviation assets, USS MIDWAY's EISRA-86, inventory accuracy afloat, and afloat accountability in general.

3. (U) Transportation

a. (U) 1985 was characterized by a large number of airlift requirements, the bulk in support of the Indian Ocean battle groups. More than 150 MAC Special Assignment Airlift Missions were validated. Major mission areas included:

- 105 missions between Diego Garcia and Masirah in support of the Indian Ocean CVBGs.
- Eight missions between Cubi Point and Perth, Australia in support of CVBG port visits.
- Seven missions in support of exercises in the Pacific basin.
- Seven missions in support of the USMC security force in Diego Garcia.
- Four missions support of deployed COMSUBPAC units and four missions in support of deployed COMNAVAIRPAC units.

b. (U) On 1 October MAC began C-141B service between Travis AFB, CA and Yokota AB, Japan. This new channel is 18 hours faster than the previous Travis-McChord-Yokota routing.

c. (U) On 21 October MAC began thrice-weekly DC-8 passenger/cargo service between Clark AFB and Diego Garcia.

d. (U) The F/A-18 Swing Wing Support System, using commercial air package services, worked to keep F/A-18 availability at high levels.

e. (U) The NAVSUP-sponsored Advanced Tracking and Control (ATAC) system, working through Emery air freight began tracking of WESTPAC high priority repairables on 7 October.

f. (U) Activity on the Clark-Diego Garcia airlift channel remained constant, averaging 13 movements per week, three of which stopped in Singapore to provide cargo provisions, and retrograde support to fleet units.

g. (U) The MSC shuttle ship, MV Santa Juana, continued delivery of surface shipments between Subic Bay and Diego Garcia, averaging one round trip every 24 days.

4. (U) Fuel

a. (U) Contract operation as part of DFSC's San Pedro Fuel Terminal approved for the new fuel pier under construction at NAVSTA Long Beach. Completion of the \$30 million pier complex is scheduled for September 1986.

b. (U) PACOM-wide conversion from leaded motor gasoline to unleaded motor gasoline was commenced in 1985. Due to the large inventory of unleaded motor gasoline, conversion will not be completed at all locations until 1987.

c. (U) Several leased fuel storage initiatives to enhance fleet support occurred during 1985. New leased storage was established at Hachinohe, Japan in support of Misawa Air Base. The leased commercial storage and the adjacent Navy fuel terminal were combined into one new Defense Fuel Support Point (DFSP) under NAVFUELDET Tsurumi. F-76 and JP-5 storages were expanded by DFSC leading initiatives at Guam and Singapore. Contract solicitation by DFSC is now underway for leased storage in Western Australia. Several initiatives for additional leased storage are in progress for the Indian Ocean littoral including Pakistan.

5. (U) Ordnance

a. (U) The quarterly Torpedo Workload Conference for PACFLT intermediate maintenance activities was conducted in March, June, September, and December 1985.

b. (U) The third annual PACFLT Ordnance Workshop was hosted in August 1985.

c. (U) Updated CAIMS system installed in November 1985.

6. (U) Maintenance

1. (U) Navy Science Assistance Program:

b. (U) A draft Tentative Operational Requirement for the introduction of a fiber optics video and audio communications system to all facets of Navy diving operations was endorsed by CINCPACFLT and forwarded to COMNAVSEASVSCOM. The proof-of-concept version of this system is under development by NOSC, and will be ready for field tests and demonstrations in the late spring of 1986. The development of this fiber optic system was initiated and funded by NSAP.

c. (U) Samples of a newly developed hydraulic/pneumatic docking block will be acquired by SRF Yokosuka for initial evaluations. This docking block adjusts itself to the angle of the hull, and compresses until a preset load limit is reached. The test dockings will be observed by engineers from NCEL and the NSAP Consultant to the fleet Maintenance officer to determine the utility of the concept, and the modifications needed to make it applicable to most Navy hulls.

2. (U) New Construction

a. (U) During CY 85, ship construction continued at a rapid pace. The first PACFLT-assigned ships of the ARS 50 class (USS SAFEGUARD (ARS 50)) and CG 47 class (USS VINCENNES (CG 49) and USS VALLEY FORGE (CG 50)) were delivered.

b. (U) USS FORD (FFG 54), USS HONOLULU (SSN 718), USS ALABAMA (SSBN 731), and USS OMAHA (SSBN 732) were also delivered to PACFLT during CY 85.

c. (U) Although quality of construction continued to improve, builder compliance with scheduled delivery dates varied widely. Each SSBN was delivered at least two months ahead of schedule, but both ARS 50 and SSN 718 were several months late.

d. (U) Three additional T-AGOS ships (USNS TRIUMPH, USNS ASSURANCE, and USS INDOMITABLE) were delivered to MSCPAC in CY 85.

3. (U) Maintenance Plans

a. (U) The SEMMSS Program, a means to extend ship operating cycles through engineered maintenance decisions, was formally established by CNO for FF-1052 and DD-963 class ships. Preliminary OPNAV and NAVSEA coordination continued through CY 85, with full program implementation scheduled for FY 88. Under SEMMSS, Performance Monitoring Teams (PMTs) were established at San Diego and Pearl Harbor.

b. (U) Implementation of the phased maintenance program continued, with PMAs accomplished on ten PACFLT ships during CY 85. The number of ship classes covered by the program expanded from four in 1984 to thirteen in 1985.

c. (U) The FFG-7 Class Maintenance Plan continued to show improvements in accomplishment rates, although gains were not as significant as in previous years. Further gains in these rates depend on development of improved logistics support.

d. (U) Fleet Modernization Program. The MACHALT program continued to expedite solutions to fleet engineering problems. A total of 462 MACHALTs were completed in PACFLT during CY 85, an increase of over 70% from CY 84. A civilian NAVSSES field engineer position for Yokosuka, Japan was established and filled to support MACHALT installations in OFRP ships.

e. (U) Damage Control. Emphasis on shipboard damage control resulted in a marked decrease in reported shipboard fires in CY 85. Initiatives which began or continued during 1985 included:

a. (U) Shipboard Cableway Discrepancy Correction Program. Under direction of NAVSEA, TMA inspection teams were developed to inspect and repair electric cableway discrepancies which could result in fires. Inspections and repairs were completed in 18 PACFLT ships.

b. (U) Damage Control/Fire Fighting Working Group. The DC/FF Working Group held its second annual meeting. Numerous pieces of improved damage control equipment, which were developed as a result of last year's meeting, were demonstrated. One of the items demonstrated was a fire fighter's ensemble with better personnel protection clothing, improved portable lighting, and an infra-red viewing system for use in reduce visibility due to smoke.

c. (U) A new machinery space fire fighting doctrine was distributed to the fleet. This doctrine incorporates lessons learned from recent fires, experience gained from a fire fighting R & D program, and equipment improvements.

d. (U) Capability improvements to installed flight deck fire fighting systems continued through the installation of SHIPALTs under the direction of the CV Flag Level Steering Committee.

6. (U) Management of Overhauls and Availabilities

a. (U) Twenty surface ships and five submarines completed overhaul in calendar year 1985. Fifty-three surface ships and eight submarines completed Selected Restricted Availabilities (SRAs). Sixty-six percent of the ship availabilities were completed on time or early. Although there were some cost overruns on individual ships, the overall ship maintenance program was completed within the ship maintenance total budget.

b. (U) The USS LOS ANGELES (SSN 688) completed its overhaul at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard 175 days late. This was the first overhaul for a 688 class submarine. The principal cause of the late delivery was the difficulty encountered in completing the multiple requirements for various tests in the propulsion plant. As a result of the increased attention focused on the LOS ANGELES overhaul, the overhaul of the USS OMAHA (SSN 6920), the second SSN 688 class overhaul, fell significantly behind and is projected to finish in 1986, three months later than the original CNO schedule.

To provide some opportunity for Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard to catch up, CINCPACFLT delayed the start of the NEW YORK CITY (SSN 696) overhaul by 50 days.

c. (U) After an improved performance in 1984, Mare Island Naval Shipyard delivered the USS FLASHER (SSN 613) and the USS GUARDFISH (SSN 612) 62 days and 97 days late respectively. The cause of the late deliveries was certifying the propulsion plant systems for critical operations.

d. (U) Private sector workload in Hawaii improved significantly in late 1985 and is projected to be increasing in 1986 and '87 due to the work overload condition at PHNS, introduction of the T-AGOS ships, and scheduled overhauls and SRAs of various Navy ships.

e. (U) Coopers & Lybrand completed their study of the shipyards and NAVSEA and made many recommendations for improvements. This precipitated a SECNAV directive to improve shipyard efficiency so that operating cost could be reduced by \$500 million in FY 87 for the same work.

f. (U) While the shipyards are working toward this goal, it is not expected that the \$500 million savings will be fully achieved. One initiative in the productivity improvement program that had some impact on ships in 1985 was the NAVSEA limitation of and the restructuring of the accounting for shipyard overtime. Several delays were projected for calendar year 1986 because of the overtime restrictions. Additional budget cuts portend reduced maintenance on the Fleet's ships.

g. (U) There has been a significant shift in maintenance policy, mostly driven by fiscal constraints, toward maintaining ships with shorter availabilities (SRAs and PMAs) and longer operating cycles, vice putting the ships into overhaul at previously established intervals. Historically, overhauls, particularly in naval shipyards, have been very expensive. Operating cycles have been extended to reduce the number of overhauls, and consequently, the overhaul funds expended without any engineering evaluation of impact on the ships' readiness. There has also been a significant emphasis on shifting ship availabilities (both SRAs and overhauls) to the private sector from the naval shipyards because of the high costs in the naval shipyards.

7. (U) DART Program. The DART program continued to direct equipment improvement programs for fleet problem equipments. Based on improvements implemented through the program, the FM-38 diesel engine, AN/SLQ-17, JP-5 system, P-250 portable pump, and MK 92 Fire Control System were removed from DART. For FY 86, DART systems include:

AN/SLQ-32

Air Conditioning and Chilled Water

LP Dry Air

02N2 Plants

Cargo/Weapons Elevators

Detroit Diesel 16V71 Engines

AN/SPS-48 Radar

AN/SPS-42 ACLS

NATO Seasparrow

Degaussing Systems

8. (U) Combat System Maintenance. Continued improvements in material readiness have been realized during 1985. For the first time, in August, no ships in the entire Pacific Fleet reported any C-4 CASREPS.

a. (U) The Combat System Readiness Testing (CSRT) program has replaced Combat System Material Reviews (CSMR) in WESTPAC. CSRT is also used in EASTPAC/MIDPAC; this standardization will allow better assessment of the quality of combat systems work performed in extended SRAs and better definition of work required during SRAs.

b. (U) Combat system groom teams for deploying battle groups, WESTPAC, Indian Ocean, and MIDEASTFOR commitments continue to be provided through the various PACFLT NOTUS.

Continued enhancement of overall combat systems readiness and intra-battle group compatibility has resulted.

c. (U) Deployment of Miniature/Microminiature (2M) repair and Automated Test Equipment (ATE) on board PACFLT units has continued. Full utilization is still dependent upon continued development and deployment of associated Test Program Sets (TPS) for individual systems and equipments. 2M utilization also continues to be hampered by an inadequate training pipeline.

d. (U) A decrease continued in the quantity of Electronics Test Equipment (ETE) reaching the Fleet under stock funding as compared to that under the previous fenced funding. Lack of calibrated, operable ETE and adequate calibration standards were noted as an INSURV item again this year.

9. (U) Intermediate Maintenance Activities (IMA)

a. (U) The SIMA upgrade programs at both Pearl Harbor and San Diego facilities are basically complete. New capabilities have been provided, and extensive improvement to existing facilities has resulted in increased productivity and work output.

f. (U) A breakdown of work output for PACFLT IMAs in CY 85 follows:

TYPE OF IMA

PRODUCTIVE MAN DAYS
EXPENDED

AFLOAT
ASHORE

483,938
553,082

10. (U) Organizational Maintenance

a. (U) Planned Maintenance System (PMS) performance in PACFLT continued in a steady trend. The table below is a summary of PMS Performance Rate (PPR) for the first three quarters of CY 85:

<u>TYCOM</u>	<u>1ST QTR</u>	<u>2ND QTR</u>	<u>3RD QTR</u>
CINCPACFLT	84%	88%	87%
COMNAVSURFPAC	82%	88%	87%
COMNAVAIRPAC	81%	85%	80%
COMSUBPAC	92%	92%	93%
COMNAVLOGPAC	85%	N/A	86%

11. Aviation Maintenance

c. (U) Planning, preparation, and coordination for the USS MIDWAY Extended Incremental Selected Restricted Availability (EISRA), which will be conducted from 1 April - 28 November 1986, were quite intensive during 1985. This EISRA involves a major hull modification to improve seaworthiness, as well as flight deck and maintenance spaces' changes to accommodate the F/A-18 aircraft. The compressed schedule allows for no work slippage, and the overall importance of the successful completion of the EISRA-86 caused the establishment of a CINCPACFLT EISRA Action Team. The team leader is the Aviation Material Readiness Officer; the charter of the team is to actively track and provide status of major milestones, and ensure problems associated with all facets of the MIDWAY FY 86 EISRA are resolved.

d. (U) 1985 was another year of ambitious aviation facility improvement. New construction at Iwakuni to support F/A-18s and AV 8Bs was started, and existing facilities were updated. NAF Atsugi construction was started to support the F/A-18 mobile maintenance facilities. NAS Adak AIMD was completed and fully operational in June 1985.

e. (U) The Naval Aviation Logistics Command management information system (NALCOMIS) received a shot in the arm. As a CINC unfunded requirement, OP-05 funding was provided mid-year. All carriers have the NALCOMIS repairable management module installed, and hardware is being installed at the PACFLT NASSs throughout 85 and 86.

f. (C) J-52 engines will be in the limelight through 1987 with low cycle fatigue crack problems. This caused a reflection of approximately 115 A-6E, EA-6B and A-4 A.C engines this year on top of normal attention. NAVAIR instituted a selective inspection of J-52 engines to have them all inspected and repaired by the end of 1987.

12. (U) Major Diving and Salvage Operations

a. (U) EA-4F Recovery: After a tragic crash in April off Point Loma, units of COMSUBDEVGRU ONE were tasked to conduct the recovery operation. Within 48 hours the complete aircraft was successfully recovered, enabling the aircraft mishap board to determine the cause of the accident.

b. (U) USMC-CH53D Search/Recovery: While returning to Okinawa, a Marine helicopter crashed in 1300 feet of water with 17 personnel on board. The subsequent search and recovery operations were successfully accomplished using a combination of fleet and commercial assets. After a two-month operation using a remote-operated vehicle as the primary asset to attach lift lines, the helicopter was recovered in three major sections. This operation demonstrated the ability to conduct salvage operations in a remote location.

13. (U) Fleet TOWS/SALVOPS Summary

CY 85 TOWS

<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>SHIP/UNIT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
21 JAN - 27 JAN	USS BRUNSWICK (ATS 3)	TOW YTM-415, PEARL HARBOR TO MIDWAY ISLAND
30 JAN - 06 FEB	USS BRUNSWICK (ATS 3)	TOW YTM-521, MIDWAY ISLAND TO PEARL HARBOR
02 FEB - 03 MAR	USS BEAUFORT (ATS 2)	ACMI BUOY IMPLANT, OKINAWA TO IMPLANT SITE
11 MAR - 13 MAR	USS BEAUFORT (ATS 2)	TOW OF JDS NARUSHIO, MIDPAC TO PEARL HARBOR
22 FEB - 31 MAR	USS CONSERVER (ARS 39)	TOW AFDB-2, PEARL HARBOR TO SUBIC BAY, RP.

24 OCT - 25 OCT

USS RECLAIMER (ARS 42)

TOW OF USS SWORDFISH,
MIDPAC TO PEARL HARBOR

21 NOV - 17 DEC

USS RECLAIMER (ARS 42)

TOW EX-GAFFEY, PEARL
HARBOR TO YOKOSUKA, JA.

11 MAR - 11 MAR

CY 85 SALVOPS

USS BRUNSWICK (ATS 3)

SALVOPS MIDPAC, JDS
MARUSHIO, PROPULSION
CASUALTY.

24 OCT - 25 OCT

USS RECLAIMER (ARS 42)

SALVOPS MIDPAC, USS
SWORDFISH (SSN 579)
PROPULSION CASUALTY

20 MAR - 04 APR

MDSU-1 DET

SALVOPS FALLON NEVADA
F/A-18 ACFT.

25 MAY - 26 MAY

COMSUBDEVGRU ONE

EA-4A SALVOPS

18 NOV - 31 DEC

COMSUBDEVGRU ONE

USAF SEARCH OPS IN
EASTPAC

14. (U) Naval Ship Repair Facilities (NSRF)

a. (U) NSRF Operations:

(1) (U) NSRFs Subic Bay, Yokosuka, and Guam have continued to provide both depot level and intermediate level support to SEVENTHFLT ships. The total FY 85 volume of business in terms of productive man-days and dollars and the respective man-day rates are as follows:

	MAN-DAYS	MAN-DAY RATE	TOTAL DOLLARS
NSRF GUAM	156,824	\$270.00	\$42,34K
NSRF YOKOSUKA	529,291	\$140.48	\$74,355K
NSRF SUBIC BAY	900,826	\$ 53.60	\$48,284K

(2) There have been two changes to the number of Overseas Family Residence Program (OFRP) ships in WESTPAC this year. The USS DUBUQUE (LPD 8) changed home port from San Diego, California to Sasebo, Japan and the USS BARBEL (SS 580) arrived in Sasebo from Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. There are now 19 OFRP ships in WESTPAC being supported by the NSRFs (10 by NSRF Yokosuka, 4 by NSRF Detachment Sasebo, 4 by NSRF Guam, and 1 by NSRF Subic Bay). All of these units receive Restricted Availability (RA)/Technical Availability (TA) support, as do other units temporarily deployed to WESTPAC, and also support for CNO-assigned availabilities (i.e., Complex Overhauls (COH), Baseline Overhauls (BOH), Regular Overhauls (ROH), Incremental Overhauls (IOH), Selected Restricted Availabilities (SRA), and Phased Maintenance Availabilities (PMA)).

(3) Level loading of the NSRFs continues to be the single biggest problem facing the Commanding Officers of the ship repair facilities. Although some relief has been realized through the efforts of the quarterly "NSRF Workload and Port Loading Meeting," extreme fluctuations in the port loading continue to occur.

(4) (U) There have been significant improvements in the level of personnel assets at the NSRFs. Previous year POM submissions have resulted in a total NSRF US Civil Service/Foreign National Direct ceiling point increase of 454 (389 at NSRF Subic Bay, 55 at NSRF Guam, and 10 at NSRF Yokosuka). A comparable increase of 233 Foreign National Indirect at NSRF Yokosuka has also been realized.

(6) (U) Minor improvements have been made in the NSRF management information systems (i.e., AAA/IS, NMS) although significant progress has been made in developing the SRF Management Information and Planning System (SMIPS) as a long-range replacement for existing systems. Incremental installation of the new system is expected to commence in FY 87.

b. (U) NSRF Significant Events

(1) (U) The changes in personnel in key management positions at the NSRFs are as follows:

(a) (U) NSRF Subic Bay

1. (U) CAPT W.C. Hewitt relieved CAPT K.L. Keay as Commanding Officer.

2. (U) CDR M.H. Beelbv relieved CDR D.G. Hickey as Planning Officer.

(b) (U) NSRF Yokosuka. CDR T.J. Ulaszweski relieved CDR J.S. Layl as Planning Officer.

(c) (U) NSRF Guam. LCDR M.J. Silvestri relieved CDR W.G. Speed as Production Officer.

(2) (U) NSRF Yokosuka received a Command Inspection from COMNAVLOGPAC during the year.

(3) (U) NSRF Yokosuka received an audit from the Navy Audit Service during the year.

(4) (U) NSRF Yokosuka established an apprentice program, inducting the first increment of 60 apprentices into the program in October.

(5) (U) NSRF Subic Bay established a Production Support Division (Code 370) in order to provide increased support for the production shops.

(6) (U) NSRF Guam developed a long-range plan to improve the Guam Acoustic Ranging Facility (GARF) in view of the increased requirements for use of the range by the fleet.

(7) (U) NSRF Yokosuka continued detailed advance planning for the USS MIDWAY FY 86 EISRA. The 425,000 man-day availability, one of the biggest efforts undertaken by the NSRF, is scheduled to start on 1 April 1986 and last for eight months.

(8) (U) Availability funding procedures for OFRP ships in WESTPAC were changed significantly. All work accomplished on OFRP ships while in home port is now under the direct fiscal control of the respective Type Commander.

P. (U) Military Construction

1. (U) General. The FY 86 Military Construction Appropriations Bill as approved by Congress included \$247,410,000 for PACFLT shore stations. Major projects (exceeding \$10 million) included an aircraft maintenance hangar at Diego Garcia, range improvements at NAS Fallon, a BEQ at NAVSTA Long Beach, a maintenance hangar and parking apron at NAS North Island, electrical distribution system improvements at SUBASE San Diego, and the first phase of land acquisition for the CVBG homeport at Everett, Washington. The Diego Garcia complex including Naval Support Facility and Naval Air Facility received approximately \$39 million, is support of the Navy Strike Warfare Center program, a SECNAV initiative. Increases in force structure and new weapons systems continue to dominate the PACFLT MILCON program. "Top down" initiatives such as Everett homeporting, Strike University, LCAC, Tomahawk, SH-60 and fleet hospitals are generating new support requirements that preempt minimally adequate funding for facility replacement programs and correction of existing deficiencies.

2. (U) FY 86 CINCPACFLT MILCON Program

ACTIVITY	PID	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	COST (\$000)
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ADAK AK NF	009	UTILITIES BLDG	2650
ALAMEDA CA NAS	202	DREDGE PIER 3	8650
BANGOR WA NSB	921	BEQ (249PN)	5200
CORONADO CA NAB	123	TROOP OPNL TRNG FACILITY	3500
CORONADO CA NAB	141	MARINE RPA PHIBCB 1	4400
CORONADO CA NAB	168	SEAL TEAM 3 FACILITY	3050
CORONADO CA NAB	174	NAVSPECWAR BEQ	5200
CORONADO CA NAB	952	LCAC INC #1	9020
DIEGO GARCIA NAF	065	ACFT MAINT HANGAR	15200
DIEGO GARCIA NAF	066	FIRE/CRASH STATION	980
DIEGO GARCIA NAF	068	WEAPONS SHOP	6270
DIEGO GARCIA NSF	046	AX-33 ANTENNA ARRAY	1320
DIEGO GARCIA NSF	055	BOQ (58 PN)	8920
DIEGO GARCIA NSF	061	LAUNDRY ADDITION	3280
DIEGO GARCIA NSF	851	LIGHTED NAVIGATIONAL RANG	510
DIEGO GARCIA NSF	853	FLEET SUPPORT WAREHOUSE	2500
FALLON NV NAS	255	RANGE IMPROVS - B20	10000
FALLON NV NAS	265	APPLIED INSTRUCTION BLDG	7350
FALLON NV NAS	267	ACFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	8230
FALLON NV NAS	268	CONTROL TOWER	2350
FALLON NV NAS	272	UTILITY SYSTEM IMPROVS	6570
GUAM MI NM	626	WHARF UTILITIES	6570
GUAM MI NM	805	BEQ (MARBS)	4700
GUAM MI NS	354	PREPOSITIONED FLT HOSP	9000
GUAM MI NSD	110	COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE	6000
GUAM MI NSRF	149	SAND STORAGE SILO	990
LEMOORE CA NAS	079	WATER SURVIVAL TRNG POOL	2300
LONG BEACH CA NS	171	BEQ (395 PN)	15300
MARE ISL CA NS	019	INSTAL ADDL TELEPHONE DUC	735
MIRAMAR CA NAS	291	HAZ WASTE STRGE/TRNSFR FA	385
NORTH ISLAND CA NAS	458	ACFT MAINT HGR/APRON	13130
NORTH ISLAND CA NAS	553	WPNS STORAGE-TOMAHAWK	15463
PEARL HARBOR HI NSB	062	BEQ MODERN (268 PN)	2900
PEARL HBR NOFF	350	NAVOCEANPROCFAC ADDN-F.I.	1180
SAN DIEGO CA NS	003	DEGAUSSING BUILDING	980
SAN DIEGO CA NS	004	REPLACE DEPERMING PIER	9110
SAN DIEGO CA NS	283	DREDGE PIERS/CHANNEL	6107
SAN DIEGO CA NSB	065	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBN LINES	13600
SEATTLE WA NS	900	LAND ACQUISITION-EVERETT	17640
SUDIC BAY RP NM	608	FIRE PROTECT NABASAN WHAR	250
SUBIC BAY RP NSRF	405	SHIPFITTING SHOPS	4070
SUBIC BAY RP NSRF	816	WHARF ELECTRICAL IMPROVS	9200
WHIDBEY IS WA NAS	047	REHAB HANGARS 5 & 6	2650
		TOTAL:	247410

3. (U) Maintenance of Real Property (MRP)

a. (U) The PACFLT FY 85 MRP Special Project program funded 423 special projects at a cost of \$120 million, with approximately 80% of the total (\$96 million) expended on essential non-deferrable maintenance and repair (NMAR) work. Additionally, PACFLT activities benefited from the CNO sponsored Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP), where \$994,000 was provided for demolition of abandoned WWII facilities.

b. (U) Total PACFLT MRP funding for FY 85 was 268.6 million, with \$239.9 million expended on maintenance and repair and \$28.8 million expended for minor construction. The minor construction portion is approximately 11% of the total, but with UNC approved exemptions for energy conservation and physical security projects, the reportable total is well within the 10% limit imposed by CNO.

c. (U) The PACFLT FY 85 Annual Inspection Summary identified an uncorrected NMN maintenance and repair backlog of \$590.6 million. This represents a growth of 4% over the FY 84 total of \$565 million. Of these totals, the NMAR backlog has increased from \$302 million in FY 84 to \$304 million in FY 85, for negligible growth. These reduced growths are directly attributable to the increased level of MRP funding available in FY 85. MRP funding was increased by 46% from FY 84 (\$183.6 mil) to FY 85 (\$268.7 mil).

d. (U) The current CINCPACFLT objective of the MRP program is to maintain the MRP backlog at a level of \$480 million in FY 81 constant dollars. This will only be possible with significantly increased funding in FY 87 and FY 88.

4. (U) Naval Construction Force

a. (U) Missions and functions. There were no major changes in the command's previously reported missions and functions.

b. (U) Composition of Command. The Pacific Naval Construction Force consists of one Regiment, four Naval Mobile Construction Battalions, one Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit, one Underwater Construction Team and an Equipment Office.

c. (U) Operations

(1) (U) The Pacific Naval Construction Force (PAC NCF) deployed units during 1985 throughout WESTPAC and Alaska to provide construction support to Navy and Marine Corps activities. Primary deployment sites for Naval Mobile Construction Battalions were Camp Covington, Guam and Camp Shields, Okinawa.

(2) (U) In WESTPAC, at the main NMCB sites of Guam and Okinawa and at detail sites including Subic Bay, Sasebo, Iwakuni, Yokosuka, Adak, and Mombasa, the Seabee effort was directed toward repair and construction of BEQs, warehouses, roads, magazine and waterfront facilities, and underwater and recreational projects. This construction effort served a twofold purpose; Seabee training, and accomplishment of much needed repair and construction of facilities.

(3) (U) The Pacific Naval Construction Force also supported the Civic Action Program in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. OIC, CBPAC DET CAT Guam, exercised operational control of two Navy, one Air Force, and two Army Civic Action Teams in the TTPI deployed to Yap, Palau, Truk, Kosrae, and Ponape. Under the compact of Free Association with the Republic of Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia it is planned to continue the Civic Action Team program for 14 years with additional extensions possible. Camp facility requirements and replacement/improvement projects were submitted for the Navy sites at Yap and Palau.

(4) (U) Naval Construction Force Unit readiness has improved steadily because of increased construction, embarkation mount-out exercises, participation in joint service exercises, overall military training, and enhanced contingency crew training. Each PAC NCF unit scheduled and participated in normal and chemical environmental training exercises to help prepare for the wartime and/or contingency mission of defensive combat, construction support, disaster control, and recovery operations.

5. (U) Government of Japan Funded Construction

a. (U) Facilities Improvement Program (FIP). Diet approval on the JFY 85 program was received May 1985. Funding for the JFY 85 program was an estimated \$285.8 million of which \$56.5 million was approved for Navy projects. The following new projects were approved:

Location	Project	Remarks
Sasebo	(Hario) Family Housing	survey
Sasebo	(Dragon Hts) Family Housing	survey/design/const
Atsugi	UEPH	survey/design/const
Sasebo	UEPH	survey/design/const
White Beach	UOPH	survey/design/const
Atsugi	AIMD Shop	survey/design
Atsugi	Special Services Bldg	survey/design/const
Kamisesya	Special Services Bldg	survey/design/const
Yokosuka	Trans Maint Shop	survey
Yokosuka	Refueler Vehicle Shop	survey
Yokosuka	Vehicle Holding Shed	survey
Yokosuka	Whse (Hosing)	survey/design
Yokosuka	Admin Bldg	survey
Yokosuka	Whse (Lumber)	survey/design/const
Yokosuka	SRF Boiler Shop	survey/design
Sasebo	Fire Protection	survey/design/const
Sasebo	Fire Protection (Wharf)	survey/design
Akaski	Security Fence	survey/design/const
Iorizaki	Security Fence	survey/design/const
Yokose	Security Fence	survey/design

b. (U) Ikego Housing. The Navy has a shortfall of approximately 1300 family housing units in the Kanto Plain area. Ikego has been identified as the most suitable site.

Local environmental groups have opposed Ikego housing. The GOJ has nevertheless stated publicly that it favors the Ikego site. Even with continuing pressure by the U.S. Navy, it is unlikely that construction can begin prior to JFY 88.

6. (U) Southwest Asia Construction

Design and construction of currently programmed facilities in Oman, Kenya, and Somalia are essentially complete. However, CINCPACFLT has requested some follow-on construction in Berbera, Somalia. The following facilities were completed in 1985:

Kenya

Complete

Communications Facility
Fleet Landing

Sep 85
Oct 85

Somalia

Quay Extension	May 85
Mooring B buoy Rehab	Jan 85
Small Boat Landing	May 85
General Purpose Bldg (Port)	May 85
POL Dist/Storage	Jun 85
Airfield Lighting	Jun 85
Utility Improvements	Jun 85
Harbor Improvement	May 85
Ro-Ro Ramp	May 85
Communication Van Pad	May 85
A/C Parking Apron	Oct 85
GSE/MHE/Gen Purpose Bldg	Oct 85
Flare/Pyro Storage	Oct 85

7. (U) USN-JMSDF CINCPACFLT Land Use Planning for Sasebo Area

a. (U) At CINCPACFLT's direction, discussions have been underway since September 1983 between COMNAVFORJAPAN and JMSDF to develop a coordinated long range joint USN/JMSDF land use plan for Sasebo. The purpose of this plan is to ensure USN and JMSDF shore facility plans for the Sasebo Complex are not only compatible but also preserve USN capability for future expansion. Plan development was to be completed prior to USN approval of JMSDF initiative to dredge for/construct two finger piers at Tategami Peninsula on Sasebo main base.

b. (U) All aspects of JMSDF long range plan for Sasebo have been resolved including the Tategami finger piers and Sasebo City driven/funded relocation of JMSDF from Kurashima to Juliet Basin. Integral to this relocation is landfill and berthing wharf construction within Juliet Basin. Major CINCPACFLT concern with proposed relocation was lack of control of landfill area/adjacent berthing wharf with possibility of JMSDF encroaching on rest of Tategami Peninsula. Consequently, COMNAVFORJAPAN was directed to seek designation of landfill area/berthing wharf as SOFA Article II-4 (a) joint use (FYI Article II-4 (a) joint use is U.S. host-GOJ tenant with U.S. eviction authority). Purportedly due to statutory restrictions, JMSDF was unable to obtain II-4 (a) designation but did not offer SOFA Article II-4(b) joint use with USN approval authority over JMSDF construction/future expansion. COMNAVFORJAPAN and JMSDF have negotiated a draft agreement and Memorandum of Understanding incorporating these provisions. Draft agreement and memorandum were signed on 4 March 1985.

8. (U) PACNORWEST Homeporting Initiatives

a. (U) Although the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for carrier battle group homeporting in the Puget Sound area is complete, work on a supplemental EIS continues in an effort to secure corps of Engineers permits for construction. Further, funding doors have opened in support of the homeporting initiative. Congress approved \$10 million in FY 86 for land acquisition in the area, and design authorization has been granted for FY 87 projects totalling \$92.7 million. Local sentiment continues to favor the proposed homeporting.

b. (U) Additionally, the homeporting of two MSHs at Astoria, Oregon has been approved by CNO, and \$1.2M has been requested for facility development there in FY 88.

9. (U) Base Capacity Study (BCS). The CINCPACFLT Homeporting Study Team completed the draft BCS on 20 May and distributed it for review to Type Commanders and subordinate commands.

The BCS is a data bank reference for all West Coast ports and Pearl Harbor, and provides maximum capacity (ship and personnel) loading at each installation with associated incremental costs.

10. (U) Strategic Homeporting Plan

a. (U) On 28 June 1985, the Secretary of the Navy announced his decision to homeport a battleship and a carrier at Treasure Island, four frigates at Long Beach, and a cruiser and three destroyers at Pearl Harbor. Four Naval Reserve Force frigates and two Naval Reserve force mine countermeasure ships previously scheduled to be berthed at Treasure Island were rescheduled for berthing at Hunters Point.

b. (U) The CINCPACFLT Homeporting Study Team visited selected sites on the week of 5 August to validate requirements. The team developed proposed berthing plans, validated facility and personnel requirements with naval station staffs, and coordinated environmental planning timelines with Naval Facilities Engineering Command and Western Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command planners. A POA&M for the BB SAG homeporting was submitted and approved by CNO.

c. (U) A CRUESGRU Homeporting Plan was also developed after numerous berthing alternatives were prepared by the Homeporting Study Team and reviewed by Type Commanders. Finally, a Strategic Homeporting Implementation Plan was prepared by the Team, reviewed by Type Commanders, and approved by CINCPACFLT.

Q. (U) Medical

1. (U) During this period, the division conducted 9 predeployment briefings (22 units/ships) and 8 post-deployment debriefings (41 units/ships).

2. (U) Hosted two Fleet/Geographical Medical Command Conferences. (28-29 January and 16-18 October 1985).

3. (U) LCDR Paul Varner, SC, USNR, reported aboard for 6 month TEMDU, for the RDMF Maintenance Cycle.

4. (U) RADM McKean, DC, USN, Inspector General for Medical Affairs visits with COMO Eske on 6 March 1985.

5. (U) USCENTCOM Surgeons Conference held in LOGPAC conference room on 1-2 May 1985.

6. (U) CDR Greenan departs to investigate fire onboard Letitia Lykes in Diego Garcia on 10 May 1985. (RDMF stored on board).

7. (U) House Appropriations Committee members meet with RADM Eske on 14 May 1985.

8. (U) Rapidly Deployable Medical Facility Maintenance Cycle begins in Guam 28 May and ends 9 August 1985. CDR Greenan and LCDR Varner coordinate.

9. (U) CDR Greenan receives Meritorious Service Medal for his participation in the RDMF Maintenance Cycle.

10. (U) CDR Greenan briefs Dr. Mayer, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs on RDMF Maintenance Cycle on 27 June 1985.

11. (U) CDR Greenan briefs BGEN Humphrey, USMC, CG MCLB Barstow, CA on RDMF Maintenance Cycle on 30 July 1985.

RR. (U) Dental

1. (U) The Fleet Dental Officer continued coordination of treatment support to fleet personnel in maintaining a minimum of 80% dental readiness of all units. He guided initiatives to update the Authorized Dental Allowance Lists aboard fleet units toward standardization by the number of DORs and specialty augmented according to individual ship's staffing and capability. Almost all dental officers assigned to operational units were certified in Advanced Cardiac Life Support and Combat Casualty Treatment during the year. As advisor concerning dental equipment and facilities under the Pacific Logistics Command's shore activities, he was instrumental in personnel, dental repair and procurement efforts for Fleet support activities.

S. (U) Human Resource Management

February 1985

- Visit and brief by 92 to MCPON Billy Sanders
- Mr. J. Cambre was promoted into Target Level GM-343-13 Program Analyst position as Assistant Fleet NAF officer

April 1985

- Participated in Fleet IG triennial inspection of COMSUBPAC
- Mr. L. Warnden was promoted into Target level OA-343-13 Program Analyst position as Assistant Fleet NAF Officer

June 1985

- UT1 Fisher reported for duty

July 1985

- Ms. N. Davis promoted into target level GS-0318-5 Captain's Secretary position

August 1985

- HMC Yates reenlisted by VADM Kinnebrew
- Mrs. G. Browne was promoted into Target Level GS-560-7 Budget Analyst position
- Betty Rodriguez, GS-12, selected for Command Hispanic Program Manager position in Code 93

September 1985

- CAPT G. Phillips retired
- DP3 Liguori transferred
- 92 represented CINCPACFLT at Navy Drug/Alcohol Abuse managers conference in Washington D.C.

October 1985

- CAPT J.W. McCaull reported aboard as ACOS for 9 division
- MMCM(SS) Del Rosario reported for duty
- UTC Teasley and HMC Yates transferred
- Participated in fleet IG triennial inspection of COMNAVSURFPAC
- EM1(SS) Edmon reported for duty
- UT1 Fisher transferred

November 1985

- MMCM(SS) Del Rosario represented CINCPACFLT at annual NADSAP conference in San Francisco, CA
- Ted Mitchell, Code 93, represented CINCPACFLT at CNO EEO Council meeting in Washington D.C.

December 1985

- DP2 Stevens reported for duty
- Betty Rodriguez Code 93 participated in the IG at FAADCPAC, San Diego
- PACFLT drug prevalence for CY 85 reduced from 2.61% (Jan 85) to 2.02% (Nov 85)
- PACFLT goal for 50% reduction of DWI incidents reduced 28% (combined on-base and off-base). 50% reduction goal carried over to FY 86.

T. (U) Documentary Annexes

1. (U) Key Staff Billets and Personnel Assigned

16. (U) Summary of major PACFLT Tows conducted in 1986 are as follows:

Month	Tow	Type of Tow	Towing Vessel
Feb 86	- USS JASON	Rescue	USS BRUNSWICK
Aug 86	- YRST-1 - YC-1572	Pearl to Guam Transfer	USS BEAUFORT
Sep 86	- YTB-817	Charleston to Pearl Transfer	USS SALVOR
	- ATA-203 ATA-178 - ATF-115	Texas to Pearl Transfer Texas to S. D. Transfer	
Nov 86	1st LT Lopez	Rescue Tow	USS SAFEGUARD

Q. (U) Fleet Facilities

1. (U) General. The fiscal year 1987 Military Construction Appropriation Bill as approved by Congress included \$268,745,000 for PACFLT shore stations. Major projects (exceeding \$10 million) included Radar Support facilities at NAS Adak, pier utilities at NAS Alameda, runway and range improvements at NAS Fallon, a BEQ at NAVSTA Guam, a BEQ at NAVSTA San Diego, a consolidated brig at NAS Miramar, and \$43.5 million for shoreline improvement, utilities and land acquisition for the CVBG homeport at Everett, Washington. Increases in force structures and "top down" initiatives continue to dominate the milcon program and preempt funding for facility replacement programs and the correction of existing deficiencies.

2. (U) CINCPACFLT FY 87 MILCON

ACTIVITY	PROJ- NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AUTH (000)	APPROP (000)
NAS ADAK	011	CONST MGMT FAC IMPROVEMENTS	500	500
NAS ADAK	920	RADAR SUPPORT FACILITIES	24,400	24,400
NF ADAK	010	TERMINAL BLDS ADDN	5,700	5,700
NAS ALAMEDA	278	PIER P UTILITIES	17,675	17,675
NAS ALAMEDA	700	WATERFRONT SUPPORT FAC	950	950
ASU BAHRAIN	700	INDOOR REC FACILITY	2,550	2,550
NSB BANGOR	802	K/B DOCK SEW HDLS SYS	300	300
NSB BANGOR	137	HAZARDOUS WASTE FAC	1,280	1,280
NSB BANGOR	151	ELEC DISTR SUS IMPROVS	5,600	5,600
TRF BANGOR	026	ELEC POWER ADDITION	980	980
TRF BANGOR	055	PURE WTR TRTMT PLANT IMPROV	590	590
NF C-VILLE	001	PHYSICAL SECURITY IMPROVS	1,370	1,370
NAB CORONADO	096	BOQ	9,800	9,800
NAB CORONADO	148	ELECT DISTRIN SYS IMPROV	5,100	5,100
NAB CORONADO	154	PHIRCB 1 PIER (ACR)	2,550	2,550
NAS CUBI PT	770	BOQ	0	5,300
NAS FALLON	067	IMPROVS TO R/W 7-25	17,000	17,000
NAS FALLON	269	TACTS/EW RANGE IMPROVS	7,800	7,800
NAS FALLON	277	LAND ACQUISITION	6,400	6,400
NF GUAM	005	PHYSICAL SECURITY IMPROVS	820	820
NS GUAM	331	BACHELOR HOUSING	15,500	11,400
NSD GUAM	111	DEHUMIDIFIED STRGE SPACE	400	400
NAS LEMOORE	022	INDUSTRIAL WASTE TRMT FAC	980	0
NS L. BEACH	162	LIGHTING SYSTEMS	210	210
NS L. BEACH	173	BEQ (160E1-E4/120E5-E6	7,050	7,050
NM LUALUALEI	111	SECURITY IMPROVS	640	640

NM LUALUALEI	126	MISSILE MAINT PAC	2,850	2,850
NM LUALUALEI	129	MINE MAINT FAC MOD	860	860
NAS MIRAMAR	179	BEQ (792E1-E4)	9,200	9,200
NAS MIRAMAR	267	AIMD AVIONICS SHOP	3,240	3,240
NAS MIRAMAR	297	ACFT MAINT HANGAR ADDN	5,110	5,110
NAS MIRAMAR	298	HANGAR UTILITIES	350	350
NAS MIRAMAR	889	CONSOLIDATED BRIG	22,500	22,500
NAVSTA PEARL	378	SDV DRY DECK SHELTER	3,240	3,240
SUBASE PEARL	095	DREDGE BERTH S-21	690	690
NS SAN DIEGO	253	BEQ (690 E1-E4/232 E5-E6)	18,200	18,200
NS SAN DIEGO	2967	DREDGING (P-283 2ND INCR)	1,260	1,260
SB SAN DIEGO	053	BEQ (116 E1-E4/82 E5-E6)	18,200	18,200
SB SAN DIEGO	098	SEWERAGE SYSTEM IMPROVS	300	300
NS SEATTLE	021	BRIG (100 MN)	2,950	2,950
NS SEATTLE	991	CARRIER SUPPORT COMPLEX	43,580	43,580
NAVSTA SUBIC	987	CONSTN BATTLN SUPPT FACS	1,710	1,710
NSD SUBIC	398	DATA PROCESSING CENTER	290	290
NSRF SUBIC	895	VENTILATION IMPROVEMENTS	1,770	1,770
NAS WHIDBEY	025	AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON	3,510	3,510
NAS WHIDBEY	503	FLIGHT SIMULATOR BLDG	980	980
NAS WHIDBEY	090	COVER WATER RESERVOIRS	690	690
		FY 1987 TOTAL:	268,525	268,745

3. (U) Maintenance of Real Property (MRP)

a. (U) The PACFLT MRP Special Project program funded 401 special projects at a cost of \$133 million, with approximately 82% of the total (\$109 million) expended on essential non-deferrable maintenance and repair (NMAR) work. Additionally, PACFLT activities benefited from the CNO sponsored Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP), where \$555,000 was provided for this program.

b. (U) Total PACFLT MRP funding for FY86 was \$254.6 million. This represents a five percent reduction from FY85 funding (\$268.7 mil). FY86 funding including \$229.4 million expended on maintenance and repair and \$25.2 million expended for minor construction. The minor construction portion is approximately 11% of the total, but with CNO approved exemptions for Energy Conservation and physical security projects, the reportable total is well within the 10% limit imposed by CNO.

c. (U) The PACFLT FY86 Annual Inspection Summary identified an uncorrected O&MN maintenance and repair backlog of \$620.5 million. This represents a growth of five percent over the FY85 total of \$591 million. However of these totals, the NMAR backlog decreased from \$304 million in FY85 to \$302 million in FY86. This decrease in NMAR, achieved in spite of the 5% reduction in funding noted above, is a direct result of CINCPACFLT's policy in prioritizing and programming critical deficiencies.

d. (U) The current CINCPACFLT objective of the MRP program is to fully support the CNO's Shore Facilities Life Extension Program (SHORE FLEP) in eliminating the non-deferrable backlog at the FY85 level (\$287 mil). This will only be possible with significantly increased funding in FY88 through FY94.

4. (U) Naval Construction Force Operations

a. (U) The Pacific Naval Construction Force (PAC NCF) deployed units during 1986 throughout WESTPAC and Alaska to provide construction support to Navy and Marine Corps activities. Primary deployment sites for Naval Mobile Construction Battalions (NMCB's) were Camp Covington, Guam and Camp Shields, Okinawa. During the period of March through October Subic Bay served as the interim Fifth Mainbody Deployment site to support the Ninth Active Battalion (NMCB) commissioned in August 1985.

b. (U) In WESTPAC, at the main NMCB sites of Guam, Okinawa, Subic Bay and at detail sites including Midway Island, Diego Garcia, Iwakuni, and Adak, the Seabee effort was directed towards repair construction of BEQ's, warehouses, roads, magazine and waterfront facilities, and underwater and recreational projects. This construction effort served a two-fold purpose: Seabee training and accomplishment of much needed repair and construction of facilities.

c. (U) The Pacific Naval Construction Force also supported the Civic Action Program in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI). OIC, CBPAC DET CAT Guam, exercised operational control of two Navy, one Air Force, and two Army Civic Action

Teams in the TTPU deployed to Yap, Palau, Truk, Kosrae, and Ponape. Under the compact of Free Association with the Republic of Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia, it is planned to continue the Civic Action team program for 14 years with additional extensions possible. Camp facility requirements and replacement/improvement projects were submitted for the Navy sites at Yap and Palau.

d. (U) Naval Construction Force Unit readiness has improved steadily because of increased construction, embarkation mount-out exercises, participation in joint service exercises, overall military training and enhanced contingency crew training. Each PAC NCF unit scheduled and participated in normal and chemical environmental training exercises to help prepare for the wartime and/or contingency mission of defensive combat, construction support, disaster control and recovery operations.

5. (U) Government of Japan Funded Construction

a. (U) Facilities Improvement Program (FIP). Diet approval of the JFY 85 program was received May 1986. Funding for the JFY 86 program was an estimated \$321 million of which \$93.1 million was approved for Navy projects. The following new projects were approved:

Location	Project	Remarks
Atsugi	Industrial Waste Water	survey, design
Atsugi	Medical/Dental Fac	survey, design
Atsugi	POL Related FAC	survey
Urago	Fire Fighting Fac	survey, design
Urago	Security Related Facs	survey, design
Marcus Is	UPH w/mess (Coast Guard)	survey
Yokosuka	DD#4 Imp	survey
Sasebo	Berths 1 & 2 Utilities	survey, design, const
Sasebo	DD#2 Sonar/Prop Pits	survey
Sasebo	Enlisted Mess Deck	survey, design, const
Sasebo	Medical/Dental Deck	survey, design, const
Sasebo	Kings School Annex	survey, design, const
Yokose	POL Fac Y-5	survey, design, const
Hario	Elementary School	survey, design, const
Kadena	BOQ	survey, design, const
Cp Kuwae	BEQ	survey, design, const
Cp Kuwae	BOQ	survey, design, const
Misawa	Pipsaw Admin	survey, design, const
Misawa	Pipsaw Rang Whse	survey, design, const

b. (U) Ikego Housing. The Navy has shortfall of approximately 1300 family housing units in the Kanto Plain area. Ikego has been identified as the most suitable site. Local environmental groups have opposed Ikego housing. The GOJ has nevertheless stated publicly that it favors the Ikego site. Even with continuing pressure by the U.S. Navy, it is unlikely that construction can begin prior to JFY 88.

6. (U) Southwest Asia Construction. Design and construction of currently programmed facilities in Oman, Kenya, and Somalia are essentially complete. However, CINCPACFLT has requested some follow-on construction in Berbera, Somalia. The following facilities were completed in 1986:

Kenya	Complete
Access Rd	1/86
Comm Fac	1/86
Fleet Landing	1/86
<u>Somalia (Mogadishu)</u>	
A/C Parking Apron	3/86
SE/MHE/Gen Purpose Bldg	3/86
Flare/Pyro Storage	3/86

7. (U) Test program to determine safe storage capacity of Waikale Branch Tunnel Magazines, NAVMAG Luualualei:

a. (U) Proposed redesignation of agricultural land for urban use would allow construction of housing in the blast arcs radiating from the 120 tunnel magazines at the Waikale Branch of Naval Magazine, Lualualei (19 miles northwest of Honolulu). As residential areas approached Waikale, the allowable loading of magazines was decreased from 500,000 pounds Net Explosive Weight (NEW) to 150,000 pounds NEW in the early 1970's and then to 30,000 pounds NEW in 1980. With the newly proposed residential development, the magazines would have to be further downloaded to between 1500 and 4000 pounds NEW, depending on the distance of each magazine from the nearest housing unit. Such reduction would make continuing use of Waikale for storage of explosives questionable.

b. (U) However, the Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory has obtained theoretical indications that the tunnels might be able to safely store a greater NEW than previously thought. This might be possible because of the relatively small cross-sectional area of the tunnels, their thick overburdens and the blast reductions effect of their installed baffles-compared with above-ground magazine upon which currently used calculations are based. A 1/6 to 1/10 scale model test will be conducted between December 1987 and January 1988 to verify the theoretical findings.

8. (U) PACNORWEST Homeporting Initiatives

a. (U) The Final Environmental Impact Statement is complete; however, work continues to obtain State Water Quality certification to secure Corps of Engineers permits for construction. Congress approved \$43.58 million in FY87 for land acquisitions, utilities and shoreline improvements.

b. (U) The Western Gear Property obtained on the first phase of land acquisition was turned over to the Navy on 30 December 1986.

9. (U) Survivability of Shore Facilities Initiative. The Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory (NCEL) was tasked to conduct a comprehensive Facility Survivability Enhancement Study. The study recognizes the need for simple, affordable measures to enhance shore facilities survivability during war and to enhance post-attack recovery. Results of the initial demonstration test are expected early 1987.

R. (U) Fleet Medical. RADM R. L. Marlor, MC, USN, reported for duty as USCINCPAC/CINCPACFLT Surgeon.

1. (U) A meeting was held on 6 January 1986 (hosted by CINCPACFLT) to coordinate implementation of AIDS testing for Navy and Marine Corps Personnel in Japan; to eventually include all Navy and Marine Corps personnel in the CINCPACFLT AOR. This involved establishing personnel testing priorities, outlining logistical requirements for collection and testing of blood samples and determining disposition for those personnel testing positive and requiring additional medical evaluation. In doing so, CINCPACFLT became the First DOD theater commander to institute large scale AIDS testing. The following commands were present:

CINCPACFLT (45, 013, 7 Divisions)
CG FMFPAC (Force Medical Officer)
Naval Medical Clinic Pearl Harbor

2. (U) On 20 June CPF Code 451 briefed the House Appropriations Committee Survey and Investigations Staff (HAC S&IS) on HTLV-III screening in the Pacific AOR. The brief outlined the CINCPACFLT chronology of events from inception of the program to present, followed by a panel discussion with questions and answers. All questions appeared to have been answered to their satisfaction and no further assistance was requested.

S. (U) Force Dental

1. (U) Significant strides were made during this year to bring Pacific Fleet units into compliance with the SECNAV directed dental readiness minimum of 80 percent Class I and II. Through a concentrated effort, overall fleet dental readiness was raised from 75 percent in January 1986 to 80 percent at the end of the year.

2. (U) To further improve fleet readiness, a mobile dental trailer was transferred from Subic Bay to Pearl Harbor for pier-side use.

T. (U) Human Resource Management

January - YN2 Middleton arrived to assume duties of 9012.

- February
 - 9 Division celebrated 3rd anniversary.
 - YN2 Johnson separated from the Navy.
- April
 - YN2 Jones arrived to assume duties of 9011.
 - LCDR Doolin arrived to assume duties of 92.
- May
 - YNC Gamiao was frocked to YNCS.
 - CDR Lang arrived to assume duties of 92.
 - YN2 Sheldon reenlisted.
- June
 - YN2 Sheldon departed on PCS.
 - Ms. Carley attended CNO X/D Seminar, Harpers Ferry, WV.
- July
 - LCDR Busseno retired from naval service.
 - LCDR Lee retired from naval service.
 - CAPT McCaull departed on PCS.
 - 9 Division developed and administered Quality of Life survey to selected CINCPACFLT commands.
- August
 - 9 Division merged with 7 division.
 - Mr. Concepcion arrived from 7 Division to assume duties of 911.
 - LCDR Doolin attended first National conference on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Washington, DC.
- September
 - 9 Division separated from 7 Division.
 - CDR Lang assumed duties of 9 (ACOS for HRM Support).
 - Code 93 was redesignated 74.
 - PNI Williams was frocked to PNC.
 - UT1 Fisher arrived to assume duties of 922.
 - LCDR Doolin attended annual Drug/Alcohol Program Managers Conference and CAAC Upgrade Workshop, San Diego, CA.
- October
 - Code 94 was redesignated 03M.
 - YN2 Middleton transferred to 03M.
 - CDR Lang attended CNO X/D Seminar, Harpers Ferry, WV.
 - EMI(SS) Edmon departed on PCS.
- December
 - CDR Lang represented CINCPACFLT at CNO Personal Excellence Conference, Washington, DC.
 - LT White separated from the Navy.
 - PNC Williams departed on PCS.
 - LT Hasébe arrived to assume duties of 91.

I. (U) COMMAND ORGANIZATION

A. (U) Mission. In peacetime, limited war, and general war, the U.S. Pacific Fleet will conduct operations to ensure control of the sea and air in the Pacific Command area; which includes portions of the Pacific, South Atlantic, Arctic and Indian Oceans, and the Bering Sea. The fleet will provide combat ready U.S. naval forces (including administrative, logistic, and planning support thereto) to the Pacific Command and other commands as directed in order to defend the U.S. against attack through the Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, in order to maintain the security of the Pacific Command, and to support the operations of adjacent allied and national commanders.

B. (U) Fleet Commander in Chief. The basic responsibilities of the Commander in Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT) include:

1. (U) Military command and operational control of ships and units assigned to his command.
2. (U) Operational control over other units assigned by higher authority.
3. (U) Exercise of administrative functions necessary in connection with the units assigned to his command.
4. (U) Execution of other missions and duties assigned by higher authority.

C. (U) Command Relationships. CINCPACFLT functions in a dual capacity:

1. (U) As a component commander under Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command (USCINCPAC), he exercises operational control of naval forces assigned to USCINCPAC except for the operational control of naval forces assigned by USCINCPAC to commanders of subordinate unified commands and joint task forces.

2. (U) As a commander under the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), he commands assigned forces and administers personnel, training, doctrine, readiness, logistics, communications, and other matters of uni-service interest.

3. (U) CINCPACFLT provides full support administratively and logistically to COMUSNAVCENT, a component command of USCINCCENT, collocated with the headquarters of CINCPACFLT.

4. (U) On 31 August 1984, by CINCPACFLT Instruction 5450.92, the Echelon III Command, U.S. Maritime Defense Zone Pacific (CTF 16) (COMUSMARDEZPAC) was established. Commanded by the Commander of Pacific Area Coast Guard, with headquarters at Alameda, California, MARDEZPAC is responsible for planning, exercising, and, when directed, operational control of coastal and harbor defense of the Pacific coast of the United States including all of Alaska and Hawaii.

D. (U) Fleet Organization

1. (U) For operational purposes, the Pacific Fleet (PACFLT) continued to be organized into numbered fleets and task forces. The composition of the numbered fleets and task forces depended upon missions assigned and varied as necessary to meet military requirements as circumstances changed.

2. (U) For administrative purposes, the ship, aircraft, and shore activities of PACFLT remained organized into forces, squadrons, groups, wings, and lesser units under type commanders who assigned them to operational commanders for operational control.

3. (U) On 26 November 1986, COMTHIRDFLT became an afloat numbered Fleet Commander, in his newly assigned flagship USS CORONADO (AGF 11), homeported in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

4. (U) Overall organization for the period was as follows:

CINCPACFLT

TYPE COMMANDERS

COMNAVSURFPAC
COMNAVAIRPAC
CG FMFPAC

REGIONAL COORDINATORS

COMNAVBASE PEARL HARBOR
COMNAVBASE SAN DIEGO
COMNAVFORJAPAN

FLEET COMMANDERS

COMSEVENTHFLT
COMTHIRDFLT
COMUSMARDEZPAC

COMNAVLOGPAC
COMSUBPAC
CONTRAPAC
COMINWARCOM
COMPACAREACOGARD

COMNAVFORKOREA
COMNAVMARIANAS
COMNAVBASE SEATTLE
COMUSNAVPHIL
CO NAVSUPFAC DIEGO GARCIA

5. (U) Specifics on area coordination are reflected in CINCPACFLTINST 5400.12J dated 26 March 1984.

E. (U) Staff Organization

1. (U) Staff organization during the reporting period was generally as shown in Figure 1, Annex A. Changes are covered in significant events.

II. (U) COMPOSITION OF THE FLEET

A. (U) Active Ship Force. On 1 January 1986, PACFLT active ship force level stood at 217. By 31 December 1986, that number had increased to 219. A breakdown by ship type is as follows:

TYPE	1 JAN 86	31 DEC 86
AD	4	4
AE	7	7
AFS	4	4
AGDS	1	0 (Note 1)
AGF	0	1 (Note 2)
AGSS	1	1
AO	2	2
AOE	2	2
AOR	4	4
AR	3	2 (Note 3)
ARS	3	2 (Note 4)
AS	3	3
ASR	2	2
ATS	2	2
AVM	1	0 (Note 5)
BB	1	2 (Note 6)
CG	12	14 (Note 7)
CGN	5	5
CV/CVN	6	6
DD	15	15
DDG	14	14
FF	28	28
FFG	18	17 (Note 8)
LCC	1	1
LHA	3	3
LKA	3	3
LPD	7	7
LPH	3	3
LSD	5	5
LST	9	9
SS	3	3
SSBN	5	8 (Note 9)
SSN	40	41 (Note 10)
Totals	217	219

- Notes:
- (1) USS POINT LOMA transferred to Military Sealift Command
 - (2) USS CORONADO (AGF 11) gained.
 - (3) USS AJAX (AD 6) transferred to INAC.
 - (4) USS SALVOR (ARS 52) gained, USS RECLAIMER (ARS 42) transferred to NRD, and USS CONSERVER (ARS 39) transferred to INAC.
 - (5) USS NORTON SOUND (AVM 1) transferred to INAC.
 - (6) USS MISSOURI (BB 63) recommissioned.
 - (7) USS VALLEY FORGE (CG 50) and USS BUNKER HILL (CG 52) gained.
 - (8) USS REUBEN JAMES (FFG 57) commissioned, USS GEORGE PHILIP (FFG 12) and USS SIDES (FFG 14) transferred to NRF.
 - (9) USS ALABAMA (SSBN 731), USS ALASKA (SSBN 732) and USS NEVADA (SSBN 733) gained.
 - (10) USS SKATE (SSN 578) transferred to INAC. USS OLYMPIA (SSN 717) and USS HONOLULU (SSN 718) gained.

B. (U) Naval Reserve Force (NRF) Ships. On 1 January 1986, 15 ships were assigned to the Pacific Fleet. By 31 December 1986, this number had increased to 18. A breakdown by ship type is as follows:

TYPE	1 JAN 86	31 DEC 86
ARS	1	2
LST	1	1
MSO	9	9
FFG	2	4
FF	2	2
Totals	15	18

C. (U) Military Sealift Command (MSC) Ships. On 1 January 1986, 33 MSC ships including Prepositioned ships were assigned to the Pacific Fleet. By 31 December 1986, this number had increased to 35 ships. A breakdown by ship type is as follows:

TYPE	1 JAN 86	31 DEC 86
T-AO	6	6
T-ATF	4	4
T-AK	9	9 (Note 1)
T-AGOS	3	5 (Note 2)
T-ARC	2	2
T-AE	1	1
T-AFS	1	1
T-AKR	3	3
T-AOT	4	4
Totals	33	35

Notes: (1) MPS-3 is on station as of December 1986.
 (2) USNS INDOMITABLE (TAGOS 7) and USNS ASSERTIVE (TAGOS 9) gained.

D. (U) Coast Guard ships available for naval operations were:

Five WHEC's (Note 1)
 Seven WMEC's
 Twelve WLB's
 Twenty-Two WPB's
 Three WAGB's

Note: (1) CGCs MELLON, SHERMAN and MUNRO decommissioned for FRAM.

E. (U) Fleet Marine Force, with force structure comprised of:

Fleet Marine Force, Pacific

I Marine Amphibious Force
 1st Marine Division
 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing
 1st Force Service Support Group
 7th Marine Amphibious Brigade

III Marine Amphibious Force
 3rd Marine Division
 1st Marine Aircraft Wing
 3rd Force Service Support Group
 9th Marine Amphibious Brigade

1st Marine Amphibious Brigade

IV. (U) SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

A. (U) Distinguished Visitors

JANUARY 1986

31 DEC-3 JAN RADM J. R. MCNAMARA, CHC, USN, CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS
5-9 ADM J. D. WATKINS, USN, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
9-10 VADM W. G. ROWDEN, USN, COMNAVSEASYSOM
11-14 MR. R. L. RUMPF, PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECNAV
16-17 VADM G. W. DAVIS, JR., USN, COMNAVSURFPAC
28-30 VADM G. W. DAVIS, JR., USN, COMNAVSURFPAC
28 JAN-01 FEB MRS. A. M. STRATTON, DEP ASST. SECNAV FOR PERSONNEL & FAMILIES
29 JAN-02 FEB RADM J. T. HOWE, USN, COMCRUDESGRU THREE
30-31 COMO D. MOHINDRA, INDIAN DIRECTOR OF DIVING -

FEBRUARY 1986

9-14 RADM R. G. ZELLER, USN, COMMANDER, TRAINING COMMAND U.S. PACIFIC FLEET
11-13 MRS. A. M. STRATTON, DEP ASST. SECNAV FOR PERSONNEL & FAMILIES
17-21 MR. W. SKALLERUP, GEN COUNSEL, DEPT OF THE NAVY
19-21 RADM R. B. HORNE, JR., USN, DEPT COMMANDER FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITY
 MGNT, NAVSEA
22-25 RADM E. T. WALKER, JR., USN, CHIEF OF SUPPLY CORPS
23-24 RADM L. A. EDNEY, USN, ACT DIR CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS AIR WARFARE

MARCH 1986

5-7 RADM W. J. HOLLAND, JR., USN, DEP DIR SPACE COMMAND CONTROL
14-18 MR. SETH CROUSEY, DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
16-18 VADM J. E. SERVICE, USN, COMNAVAIRPAC
20-21 RADM R.A.K. TAYLOR, USN, COMCRUDESGRU ONE
20-24 RADM P. D. MILLER, USN, (P)COMCRUDESGRU THREE

APRIL 1986

6-9 ADM NIPON SIRIDHARA, RTN, COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ROYAL THAI NAVY
8-9 ADM J. D. WATKINS, USN, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
10-13 ADM K. R. MCKEE, USN, DIR NAV NUC PROP PROG
14-19 VADM R. E. KIRKSEY, USN, DIR SPACE CMD & CONTROL
26-30 RADM J. H. FETTERMAN, USN, NAVAL INSPECTOR GENERAL
27-29 RADM H. K. FISKE, USN, DEPCDR, AMP. AUX & MIN/SEALIFT SHIPS
 DIRECTOR, NAVSEA
30 APR-02 MAY VADM J. E. SERVICE, USN, COMNAVAIRPAC

MAY 1986

8-9

14-15

18-21

18-23

18-24

19-23

20-23

20-24

21-24

21-24

21-24

21-24

21-24

21-24

21-24

23-30

27-30

RADM R. L. RICH, JR., USN, COMMANDER ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE WING,
U.S. PACIFIC FLEET
HON. M. R. PAISLEY, ASN, (R, E, & S)
RADM J. H. FLATLEY, USN, DIR. STRIKE & AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE DIVISION,
OP-954
RADM J. R. BATZLER, USN, SPAWARSSYSCOM
VADM G. W. DAVIS, JR., USN, COMNAVSURFPAC
RADM D. A. JAMES, USNR, CO, NR CINCPACFLT DET 219
RADM A. B. KOENEMAN, USN, DEPUTY, CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS
VADM P. F. MCCARTHY, USN, COMSEVENTHFLT
VADM J. E. SERVICE, USN, COMNAVAIRPAC
RADM C. F. HORNE, III, USN, COMNAVFORKOREA
RADM B. R. BOLAND, USN, COMNAVBASE SAN DIEGO
RADM C. F. HOFFMAN, USN, COMNAVBASE GUAM
RADM J. D. COSSEY, USN, COMNAVFORJAPAN
RADM R. L. TONEY, USN, COMNAVBASE SAN FRANCISCO
RADM R. G. ZELLER, USN, COMTRAPAC
RADM(SEL) J. P. REASON, USN, CO. USS BAINBRIDGE
RADM B. F. MONTTOYA, USN, CO, WESTDIV NAVFACENGCOM
RADM D. HAGEN, USN, CDR, NAV INTEL COMMAND

JUNE 1986

1-2

10-13

17-23

17-24

18-27

22-24

28 JUN-01 JUL

RADM C. E. ARMSTRONG, USN, DIR. TACTICAL READINESS DIVISION (OP-953)
RADM D. W. COCKFIELD, USN, COMINELWARCOM
RADM R. D. YANOW, CDR MARITIME FORCES
RADM C. R. MCGRAIL, JR., USN, COMCARGRU ONE
RADM E. W. CLEXTON, USN, COMCARGRU THREE
RADM R. G. ZELLER, USN, COMTRAPAC
VADM G. M. HIRANANDANI, CDR SOUTHERN NAVAL COMMAND INDIAN NAVY

JULY 1986

01-04

18-19

21-23

23-26

31 JUL-01 AUG

RADM D. M. BROOKS, USN, (P) COMCARGRU FIVE
VADM M. W. HUDSON, CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY
RADM C. L. FLYNN, JR., USN, COMNAVSECINVESTCOM
RADM R. P. TIERNAN, USNR, COMNAVRESINTELCOM
RADM D. P. ROANE, USN, DEP CDR, SURFACE COMBATANT NAVSEA

AUGUST 1986

03-07

06-09

07-08

07-08

07-10

14-16

22-27

26 AUG-01 SEP

RADM T. E. LEWIN, USN, COMUSNAVPHIL
VADM N. R. THUNMAN, USN, CNET
RADM J. R. BATZLER, USN, SPAWARSSYSCOM
DR. R. C. DUNCAN, DIR, OF DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY
RADM D. W. COCKFIELD, USN, COMINELWARCOM
VADM G. W. DAVIS, USN, COMNAVSURFPAC
RADM R. K. U. KIHUNE, USN, (P) COMCRUDESGRU FIVE
RADM V. C. SMITH, USN, (P) COMPHIBGRU ONE

SEPTEMBER 1986

02-02

10-11

11-12

11-12

11-12

13-16

14-16

21-23

27 SEP-02 OCT

HONORABLE J. STANLEY, MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE ARMED FORCES, UK
RADM P. D. BUTCHER, USN, DCNO, PLANS, POLICY & OPERATIONS
RADM D. W. COCKFIELD, USN, COMINELWARCOM
MR. A. R. DITRAPANI, DIR, CIV PERS POLICY/EEO FOR ASN (M&RA)
MR. H. LEE DIXON, DIR, CIV/CONTRACTOR MANPOWER DIV NAVCOMPT
RADM W. O. STUDEMAN, USN, DIR OF NAVINTEL
RADM B. C. MCCAFFREE, JR., USN, ADCNO, OP-048
RADM A. S. NEKMAN, USN, COMFITAENWINGPAC
RADM W. T. PENDLEY, USN, (P) COMNAVFORJAPAN

OCTOBER 1986

14-15

13-16

16-22

21-23

21-23

HAC S&I TEAM VISIT
RADM DONG TAC KIM, ROKN, DCOS INTEL, ROKIN
RADM J. S. YOW, USN, DIR HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION
ADMIRAL CHOE, SANG HWA, ROKN, CNO, ROKN
RADM W. T. PIOTTI, USN, COMSC

23-24
25-30
29-31

STRATEGIC STUDY GROUP
RADM D. C. RICHARDSON, USN, (P) COMNAVSURFGRU WESTPAC
RADM D. JAMES, USNR, CO, NRCINCPACFLT DET 219

NOVEMBER 1986

02-05
06-13
12-20
17-19
21-23
21 NOV-01 DEC
22-24
30 NOV-01 DEC
30 NOV-05 DEC

RADM R. G. GUILBAULT, USN, DIR, COMMAND & CONTROL SYSTEM DIVISION
RADM MING CHANG, USN, DEP DIR, WEPS & COMBAT SYSTEM NAVSEA
RADM R. D. YANOW, CN, COMMANDER, CANADIAN MARITIME FORCES, PACIFIC
RADM C. F. HORNE, III, USN, SPECIAL ASST. TO VICE CNO
RADM A. B. KOENEMAN, CHC, USN, DEP CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS
RADM P. D. MILLER, USN, (P) COMSEVENTHFLT
HONORABLE JOHN F. LEHMAN, JR., SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
VADM G. W. DAVIS, USN, COMNAVSURFPAC
RADM YOSHIYASU ARAI, DIR OF INTEL DEPT, MARITIME STAFF OFFICE, JAPAN.
DEFENSE AGENCY

DECEMBER 1986

01-03

RADM P. A. WHITCARE, USNR-R, DEP CDR, FLT SUPPORT, CORP PLANS &
LOGISTICS NAVSUPSYSCOM
VADM WANG ZUYAO, DCOS, HQ STAFF, PRC
ADM K. MCKEE, USN, DIR NAV NUCLEAR PROPULSION
COMO W. J. DRAPER, CN, CANADIAN NAVAL ATTACHE
VADM G. W. DAVIS, JR., USN, COMNAVSURFPAC
RADM R. C. GENTZ, USN, COMPAQMISTESTCEN
RADM R. L. RICH, JR., USN, COMASWINGPAC

04-07
06-07
13-17
13-17
15-19
16-18

B. (U) Intelligence

1. (U) Intelligence Management

a. (U) Activity Coordination

(1) (U) Coordinated the following visits to CINCPACFLT Staff/Subordinate activities:

CAPT Coulter	USDAO Australia	06 JAN
BGEN Breth	DIRINT USMC	10 JAN
CAPT Baldwin	USDAO New Zealand	23 JAN
CAPT Zlatoper	(P) CVW-15	06 FEB
CAPT Brooks	COMNAVSURFPAC San Diego N2	24 FEB
CAPT Scarborough	HD SWORD NOIC	28 FEB
CAPT Cook	USNATT Thailand	03 MAR
CAPT Morgan	COMDREX	06 MAR
RADM Holland	Dep Dir Space Cmd Ctr	07 MAR
CAPT Nicholson (USMC)	Asst Naval Attache RP	25 MAR
BGEN O'Shaughnessey (USAF)	Assoc Dep Dir for Ops for Military Support	10 APR
CAPT Oettinger	Dep Dir Ops - JEWIC	24 APR
CAPT McMunn	CINCLANTFLT N2	05 MAY
CAPT Lebrescu (USMC)	Asst Nav Attache Hong Kong	13 MAY
RADM Cossey	COMNAVFORJAPAN	23 MAY
AIR MARSHALL Newham	Chief of Air Staff (Australian AF)	23 MAY
RADM Hagen	COMNAVINTCOM	29 MAY
BGEN Scanlan	Dir Est for DIA	23 JUN
CAPT Palma	Naval Attache Pakistan	02 JUL
RADM Brooks	(P) COMCARGRU FIVE	02 JUL
CAPT Notz	CO FOSIF WESTPAC	08 JUL
RADM Tiernan	Dir of Naval Reserve Intel Program	24 JUL
CAPT Thames	COMNAVFORJAPAN COS	29 JUL
RADM Lewin	COMUSNAVPHIL	05 AUG
HON Kim Beazley	Australian Minister of Defense	14 AUG
CAPT Morris	Nav Attache Malaysia	04 SEP
CAPT Lowe	DATT Tokyo	08 SEP
CAPT Agnew	DIA	09 SEP
RADM Studeman	DNI	15 SEP

VADM Boyles

CAPT Lyon III

ADM Pendley

RADM Kim

CAPT Leon

RADM Miller

CAPT Notz

RADM Arai

BGEN Russell

CAPT Latendresse

CAPT Brooks

COMNAVSURFGRU MIDPAC/

NAVDASE

Nav Attache Indonesia

COMNAVFORJAPAN

DCOS Intel ROKN

GDIP Mgr (009)

(P) COMSEVENTHFLT

CO FOSIF WESTPAC

Dir of Intl Dept JDA MSO

Dep Dir Nat'l Strategic

Target List

CVW-2

COMNAVSURFPAC San Diego N2

18 SEP

22 SEP

30 SEP

14 OCT

20 OCT

24 NOV

28 NOV

01 DEC

05 DEC

05 DEC

15 DEC

(2) (U) The following intelligence exchange conferences were conducted in 1986:

(a) (U) In March, CAPT S. A. Van Hoften participated in the annual AUSCANUKUS Naval Intelligence Exchange Conference in Canberra.

(b) (U) In May, CAPT John A. Frost participated in the 37th CINCPACFLT - JMSDF Intelligence Exchange Conference in Tokyo.

(c) (U) In July, CINCPACFLT hosted the first Intelligence Exchange Conference with the Royal Thai Navy. Senior visiting officer was CAPT Rocha Vipattipumprates.

(d) (U) In October, CINCPACFLT hosted the 11th Intelligence Exchange Conference with the ROK Navy. Senior visiting officer was RADM Kim.

(e) (U) In December, CINCPACFLT hosted the 38th Intelligence Exchange Conference with the JMSDF. Senior visiting officer was RADM Arai.

which are required to be filled by quality individuals at all times. Also identified were those qualities, beyond rate, rating, and NEC, which the incumbent should possess in order to fill one of the key billets. These billets and quality indicators are being passed to COMNAVMILPERSCOM Enlisted detailers for use in making assignments. After a six month trial period, this phase of the initiative will be expanded to other rating groups (i.e., combat systems, aviation, admin/deck/supply). Phase 3 requests establishment of an enlisted placement function similar to the existing officer placement system. Placement will further ensure that individuals nominated for assignment at a key billet are the best available for that position.

1. (U) In mid-December a study was initiated to more accurately define the maximum acceptable number of women, by rating, who can be assigned to units in the Women-in-Ships program. Current methodology utilizes vague workcenter "caps" and berthing constraints as the only limitation on assignment of women to an individual "unit". The current study will determine any additional limitations which must be levied to account for physical strength restrictions, "fly away" requirements, etc. Expect the study to be completed in early March 1987.

m. (U) Completed a successful transition of COMTHIRDFLT from a shore based staff to an afloat staff embarked in USS CORONADO. Reorganization involved extensive billet changes as well as personnel transfers in order to accommodate the new mission of COMTHIRDFLT. Total realignment of manpower requirements will be completed by March 1987.

F. (U) Personnel

1. (U) Retention

a. (U) The Pacific Fleet Sailor of the Year was ET1(SS) Karl A. Lado, Jr., USN, assigned to USS PARCHE (SSN 683). The CINCPACFLT nominee to CNO for Shore Sailor of the Year was AW1(AW/NAC) Michael P. Milloy, USN, assigned to HS-10. ET1(SS) Lado was meritoriously advanced to Chief Petty Officer by the Chief of Naval Operations. ETC(SS) Lado, currently an instructor at NTTC Corry Station, Pensacola, Florida, was selected for LDO. AW1(AW/NAC) Milloy was frocked to E-7 as a result of the E-7 selection board. AWC(AW/NAC) Milloy, serving as special assistant to the COMNAVAIRPAC Force Master Chief, was recently selected for Chief Warrant Officer.

b. (U) In March, the CNO Retention Team visited various West Coast commands. During October, the team visited Hawaii, Guam, Philippines, Japan, and Korea, briefing over 1600 personnel.

c. (U) PACFLT experienced an average of .74 UA incidents for each 100 personnel assigned during 1986. There were approximately .22 desertion incidents for each 100 personnel assigned. Both reflect a decrease in UA/desertion rates from 1985.

d. (U) Approximately 24 ships/squadrons were given pre-deployment briefings prior to departing for WESTPAC. Briefings disseminate retention information pertinent to WESTPAC operations and provide an opportunity for feedback and communication with fleet units.

e. (U) The following FY86 PACFLT Retention statistics for 1 OCT 85-31 AUG 86 are based on the PACFLT Enlisted Personnel Reporting System (PEPR):

	<u>Eligible</u>	<u>Not Eligible</u>	<u>Reenlisted</u>	<u>Gross %</u>	<u>Net %</u>
1st Term	13,113	4,968	5,826	32	44
2nd Term	4,205	791	2,947	59	70
3rd Term	5,713	317	4,502	75	79

f. (U) The Golden Anchor Awards for FY86 follow:

<u>TYCOM</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>WINNER</u>
COMNAVSURFPAC	AFloat (Major)	USS REEVES (CG 24)
	AFloat (Intermediate)	USS DURHAM (LKA 114)
	AFloat (Small)	USS EXCEL (MSO 439)
	Shore Command	SIMA Pearl Harbor, HI
COMNAVAIRPAC	AFloat	USS MIDWAY (CV 41)
	Deployable Squadron	VP 22
	Non-deployable Squadron	HC-5
	Shore Command (Large)	NAS Cubi Point
	Shore Command (Small)	COMFLEACT Okinawa
COMNAVLOGPAC	Shore Command (Major)	PSA Hawaii
	Shore Command (Small)	NAVJAG Subic Bay
	CBPAC Command	*NMCB 5

2. (U) Significant Manpower Planning/Programming issues accomplished during FY86 follow:

a. (U) Prepared and submitted the NAVCOMPT and OSD/OMB Budget Submissions which encompassed extensive justification of all growth and reduction of military end-strength.

b. (U) Participated in "Fleet Review 89," which substituted for POM-89. NAVCOMPT initiated a two-year budget cycle and there was, therefore, no POM-89. Fleet Review 89 was handled in the same manner as previous POM cycles for the purpose of providing information to answer DON/OSD/Congressional questions for the FY '89 portion of the current budget.

c. (U) Executed CINCPACFLT's portion of ZOW 11, which resulted in the conversion of enlisted billets from 30 ratings which had a greater shore duty rotation than the 3:3 goal. This was a result of CNO directing OP-01 to develop a plan that would result in all enlisted ratings having no better than a 3 (year):3 (year) sea/shore rotation.

d. (U) Conducted a review of CINCPACFLT claimancy billet structure for coding with the new Operations Logistics (XX43) subspecialty code, which resulted in 21 officer billets being coded with XX43.

3. (U) In the area of Commercial Activities a total of 345 civilian and 348 military positions were studied, and the results of the studies follow:

a. (U) Naval Air Station, El Centro - 74 civilians, 78 military. Completed February 1986. Contract awarded to Morrison-Knudsen Services, Inc.

b. (U) Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island - 255 civilians, 14 military. Completed April 1986. Contract awarded to Del Jen, Inc.

c. (U) Aviation Simulator Study: FASO North Island - 16 civilians, 66 military. Completed January 1986. Contract awarded to Singer Co., Inc.

d. (U) Tug Studies: Various Naval Stations - 190 military. Completed January 1986. Contracts awarded to various commercial firms.

4. (U) The significant Assignment and Distribution of Military Manpower issues follow:

a. (U) The following aviation homeport changes occurred:

UNIT	OLD HOMEPORT	NEW HOMEPORT	EFFECTIVE DATE
USS KITTY HAWK (CV 63)	SAN DIEGO	PHIL, PA	1 JUN '87
USS NIMITZ (CVN 68)	NORFOLK	BREMERTON	1 JUN 87

Manning Control Authority (MCA) for USS KITTY HAWK and USS NIMITZ will shift mid-May 1987. USS KITTY HAWK will commence a 24 month SLEP upon arrival at Philadelphia. USS NIMITZ will be assigned an interim homeport of Bremerton until the base at Everett, Washington is completed.

VFA-151 (TRANSITION FROM A7 AIRCRAFT TO FA-18)	YOKOSUKA	LEMOORE	1 DEC 86
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b. (U) The following aviation new construction/transitions occurred in FY86:

VFA-161 - TRANSITION FROM A7 AIRCRAFT TO FA-18.
VFA-192/196 LEMOORE
NEW CONSTRUCTION, (FA-18 AIRCRAFT)

YOKOSUKA

1 DEC 86

c. (U) The following surface homeport changes occurred:

UNIT	OLD HOMEPORT	NEW HOMEPORT
USS SAN BERNADINO (LST 1189)	San Diego	Sasebo, Japan
USS SNOOK (SSN 592)	Groton	Bremerton
USS FLYING FISH (SSN 673)	Norfolk	Bremerton
USS SILVERSIDES (SSN 679)	Bremerton	Norfolk
USS NEVADA (SSBN 733)	Groton	Bangor
USS JASON (AR 8)	Pearl Harbor	San Diego
USS HONOLULU (SSN 718)	Norfolk	Pearl Harbor
USS HAMMERHEAD (SSN 663)	Vallejo	Norfolk
USS ASPRO (SSN 648)	Pearl Harbor	Vallejo
USS HALEAKALA (AE 25)	Concord	Guam
USS CORONADO (AGF 11)	Norfolk	Pearl Harbor
USS TAUTOG (SSN 639)	Pearl Harbor	Bremerton
USS PUFFER (SSN 652)	Pearl Harbor	Bremerton

d. (U) The following PACFLT ships were decommissioned/deactivated:

USS CONSERVER (ARS 39)	USS AJAX (AR 6)
USS SKATE (SSN 578)	USS NORTON SOUND (AVM 1)

e. (U) The following were newly commissioned/recommissioned:

USS SAFEGUARD (ARS 50)	USS SALVOR (ARS 52)
USS MISSOURI (BB 63)	USS GERMANTOWN (LSD 42)
USS BUNKERHILL (CG 52)	USS REUBEN JAMES (FFG 57)
USS VALLEY FORGE (CG 50)	

f. (U) The following PACFLT units were transferred from the active force to the Naval Reserve Force (NRF):

USS RECLAIMER (ARS 42)	USS SIDES (FFG 14)
USS GEORGE PHILLIP (FFG 12)	

USS PT LOMA (AGDS 2) was transferred from the Navy to the Military Sealift Command.

g. (U) In keeping with CNO'S goal of zero CETS by July 1987, USS CARL VINSON (CVN 70) deployed in 1986 with only 5 CETS personnel, a major reduction from the 26 embarked during her previous deployment. The accomplishment of this very significant milestone would not have been possible without the dedicated support by ALCON.

h. (U) USS MIDWAY (CV 41) entered EISRA in April 1986 and was completed in December 1986 at Yokosuka.

i. (U) Four Sea Operational Detachments (SEAOPDET) were established by utilizing existing manpower resources by transferring Intermediate Maintenance Activity (IMA) related authorized billets in CV deployable squadrons to newly established sea duty units at the squadron's homeport NAS. The four SEAOPDETS homeports are NAS Whidbey Island, NAS Lemoore, NAS Miramar and NAS North Island.

j. (U) On 1 May 1986, Marine Corps Security Force (MCSF) personnel were removed from security guard duty at eight major PACFLT shore installations at SECNAV's direction and replaced by military and civilian personnel. These installations were NAS Barbers Point, NAS Lemoore, NAS Moffett Field, NAS Miramar, NAVSTA San Diego, NAVSTA Mare Island, NAVSTA Pearl Harbor, and NAVMAG Lualualei.

5. (U) Improved PACOM World Wide Military Command and Control Support (WWMCCS)
- a. (U) DPSCPACPH began planning for the (WWMCCS) Information System (WIS) Block A replacement for the WWMCCS which included data collection for a Preliminary Site Design Review scheduled for January 1987.
 - b. (U) A Navy developed JINTACCS Translator Unit (JTU) was installed in DPSCPACPH to accommodate Navy message reporting to WWMCCS. To date, testing has shown the JTU to be relatively successful with software work continuing to resolve system design problems identified in message origination, translation and processing of Navy Rainform messages.
 - c. (U) Computer floor equipment relocation by NEEACTPAC and interior structural work by PWC to relocate the printers and terminal rooms in anticipation of WIS Block A equipment has been delayed by external scheduling and non-receipt of partial SPAWARSSCOM FY 87 funding. The bulk of the work was initiated using FY 86 funds.
 - d. (U) The OAHU WWMCCS ADP Continuity of Service (WACOS) committee, established in 1985 with representatives from USCINCPAC, CINCPACAF, CINCPACFLT, CDRWESTCOM and chaired by DPSCPACPH, saw a final plan drafted that underwent two tests to determine its responsiveness. Minor coordination concerns were identified and are

being resolved. CINCPACAF has proposed that a dedicated disk drive be installed at HQPACAF and at DPSCPACPH with periodic downloading of critical files to each other's site to facilitate recovery operations. This proposal has met with unanimous support but is hampered by its unprogrammed funding.

e. (U) The WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN), through the CINCPACFLT/DPSCPACPH Makalapa segment, continued to exceed performance criteria, exceeding 99% availability during day-to-day operations and also during increased use during JCS sponsored exercises.

f. (U) The WWMCCS ADP system completed its best year of operations since 1973. With no downtime, it broke its 1983 nine-day record of 13,840 continuously processed jobs on 7 July 1986 by processing 39,667 jobs over 27 days, and again on 21 November 1986 by processing 54,739 jobs over a 34-day period.

g. (U) DPSCPACPH was awarded the Meritorious Unit Citation for exhibiting a high degree of professionalism and responsiveness in providing WWMCCS support. DPSCPACPH was cited for the validity and accuracy of its studies, development of innovative software utilities and implementation of money saving initiatives.

6. (U) Data Communications Planning

a. (U) CINCPACFLT tasked third echelon commanders to become involved in data communications planning by (a) identifying IS communications requirements for bases and stations, (b) review and consolidate base station LAN plans and projects, (c) include data communications requirements in annual IS plan and POM submissions.

b. (U) CINCPACFLT requested and obtained CNO (OP-945) support for development of regional strategic plans for data communications support for San Diego, Pearl Harbor, Long Beach, and San Francisco. NARDAC San Diego and NAVDAF Pearl Harbor are assisting in the development of area master plans for San Diego and Pearl Harbor respectively. The methodology will be exported to other PACFLT areas.

7. (U) Fleet Support Provided by Tactical Information Systems

a. (U) Navy Standard Desk Top Computer (DTC), Hewlett Packard HP 9020 series, provides microcomputer support for battle group commanders, warfare commanders, and individual operating units. Thirty nine advance and seven basic systems were procured in 1986.

b. (U) DTC supports operational planning, training, readiness, and tactics through the Integrated Tactical Decision Aid (ITDA) program, rapid prototyping/evolutionary development of C² display and decision aid systems, the Fleet Mission Program Library (FMPL), and Pacific Advanced Command Exchange (PACACE) system.

I. (U) Public Affairs

1. (U) Exercises

a. (U) Pacific Fleet Exercises and operations provided numerous opportunities for media coverage during 1986.

b. (U) Local, national, international, and Navy internal media were embarked in Navy ships to observe COBRA GOLD 86 near Thailand, TEAM SPIRIT 86 near Korea, and RIMPAC 86 near Hawaii.

c. (U) Exercises in the North Pacific, Aleutian Islands, and Bering Sea areas included KERNEL POTLATCH 86-1 and FLEETEX 86, both of which received considerable attention from news media in Alaska as well as in CONUS. Alaskan port visits in connection with these exercises were particularly valuable in explaining the rationale for increased Navy operations in the area.

d. (U) Three Navy ships made a friendly, courtesy port call to the City of Qingdao in the People's Republic of China from 5-11 November 1986. This was the first visit by U. S. Navy ships to China since 1949 and was widely covered by international, national, and Navy media.

e. (U) On 27 June, a Navy Tomahawk cruise missile flew a 500-mile fully-guided test flight along the Aleutian Islands. The test launch, which was coincident with but not connected to KERNEL POTLATCH 86-1, was the first Tomahawk launch outside an established test range and was cited in the media as an important example of the Pacific Fleet's increased level of operations in the North Pacific.

f. (U) USS NEW JERSEY (BB 62) led the first regular deployment of a battleship battle group in the Pacific. Between May and October, the BBBG participated in a wide variety of exercises and operations and was extensively covered in the media wherever it went. Particularly noteworthy was the battleship's visit to Sasebo, Japan, which was widely covered in the press.

2. (U) Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) - As of 31 December 1986, there were 241 Shipboard Information, Training, and Entertainment (SITE) closed-circuit television systems in operation aboard PACFLT ships and submarines. This figure consists of 37 SITE II, 10 SITE III, 62 MINI-SITE, 50 MINI-SITE II, 39 SUB-SITE, and 7 SUPER-SITE units. Nine PACFLT ships and a Navy Broadcasting Service Fleet support Detachment (NBS FSD) are awaiting SITE system installation in 1987. In addition, there are 26 closed-circuit MINI-TV units in operations at remote PACFLT shore installations.

3. (U) News Release - In 1986, the media section prepared news features and photos on newsworthy Pacific Fleet programs for release to both internal and external news media. These included such major fleet initiatives as the Fleet Tactical Improvement Program (Fleet TIP) and CINCPACFLT's role in the war against drugs.

4. (U) Speaking Engagements for CINCPACFLT and Deputy CINCPACFLT - During 1986, the CINCPACFLT Public Affairs Office and Speechwriter prepared 25 speeches for ADM Lyons and three speeches for VADM Hardisty. Additionally, six press conferences were scheduled for CINCPACFLT. Two of the most noteworthy speeches of the past year were ADM Lyons' 19 June address to the Current Strategy Forum on "Peacetime Strategy in the Pacific," delivered at the Naval War College; and VADM Hardisty's keynote speech during the 7 December observance ceremony at the USS Arizona Memorial.

5. (U) Media Relations - In 1986, the media relations supervisor coordinated staffing, clearance, and provided responses to queries from local, national, and international news media. A total of 343 requests were received and coordinated for media embarks aboard various PACFLT ships, aircraft, and shore facilities, along with photo opportunities for TV networks, magazines, and newspapers. Assistance was provided to major corporations such as McDonnell-Douglas, Westinghouse, Grumman, and Boeing in the production of training films and videos for the fleet, and coordination and assistance was provided for the motion pictures "Heartbreak Ridge," "Hamburger Hill," and the TV mini-series "War and Remembrance." In addition, there were 18 requests for community relations activities, a highlight being the offshore dip colors ceremony to the Kalaupapa Leprosarium on Moloka'i by USS MISSOURI, symbolic of a similar salute given earlier by "The Great White Fleet."

6. (U) Media Exposure for Fleet Commanders. Arrangements were made for editorial boards, press conferences, media availabilities, and press interviews for the Fleet Commander to make known the purpose, status, and initiatives of the Pacific Fleet in numerous major U. S. cities and in such countries as Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia, the People's Republic of China, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Guam and a number of Pacific island nations.

J. (U) Inspector General

1. (U) Under the Deputy Chief of Staff for Management/Inspector General, the following inspections/examinations/inquiries were conducted:

a. (U) Command Inspection Program. Six command inspections were conducted during 1986. A total of 313 recommendations resulted which were directed to the inspected command or CINCPACFLT for implementation. The commands inspected, inspection dates, and the number of recommendations follows:

<u>COMMANDS</u>	<u>INSPECTION DATES</u>	<u>NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS</u>
FICPAC	24-28 FEB 1986	52
COMNAVFORJAPAN	7-11 APR 1986	34
COMNAVAIRPAC	3-12 JUN 1986	123
COMNAVLOGPAC	21-25 JUL 1986	29
COMNAVEORKOREA	15-19 SEP 1986	47
COMNAVBASE San Francisco	27-31 OCT 1986	28

b. (U) Operational Propulsion Plant Examinations:

1200 psi	29
600 psi	36
Gas Turbine	25
Diesel	8

c. (U) Light-Off Examinations:

1200 psi	3
600 psi	8
Gas Turbine	6
Diesel	3

d. (U) Fraud, Waste, and Abuse Inquiries:

At the request of Naval Inspector General - 119
 -As a result of telephone calls/letters received in the Office of the Fleet
 Inspector General - 41

K. (U) Chaplain


1. (U) Significant Events

2 Jan 86	Fleet Chaplain (CAPT D. E. White) departs to accompany Chief of Chaplains on Christmas trip for holiday ministry in London, Bahrain, Diego Garcia, Singapore, Subic, and Guam.
16-24 Feb 86	Assistant Fleet Chaplain (CAPT J. F. O'Donnell) to Guam for inspection trip.
23-28 Feb 86	Force Chaplain attends Force Chaplains Conference at COMNAVAIRPAC.
4-6 Apr 86	Force Chaplain in Washington, D.C. as member of Selection Board.
23 Apr 86	Force and Assistant Force Chaplain attends Seder Dinner.
19-29 May 86	CAPT Carl E. Armerding, CHC, USNR on ACDUTRA to COMNAVLOGPAC.
19-23 May 86	Force and Assistant Force Chaplain attends Professional Development Training Conference at NAVSTA Pearl Harbor conducted by Deputy Chief of Chaplains.
12-20 Jun 86	Force Chaplain attends annual Denominational Convention in Orange County, CA.
29 Jun-10 Jul 86	CAPT Melius E. Bolleson, CHC, USNR on ACDUTRA to COMNAVLOGPAC.
16-19 Sep 86	Fleet/Force Chaplain attends annual Major Claimant Staff Chaplains Conference, Washington, DC.
3 Oct 86	CDR Edward T. Hill, CHC, USN, reports onboard as Assistant Fleet/Assistant Force Chaplain.
17 Oct-2 Nov 86	Assistant Force Chaplain TAD to Diego Garcia for inspection.
22 Oct 86	CAPT Joseph F. O'Donnell, CHC, USN, departs for duty at COMNAVSURFPAC.
5 Nov 86	Frocking for CDR Edward T. Hill, CHC, USN.
21 Nov 86	Chaplain Corps Anniversary dinner at the Hale Koa Hotel.
24-26 Nov	Force Chaplain attends Force Chaplains Conference at COMNAVAIRPAC.
2. (U) Endorsing Agents Visit to Hawaii	
30 Jan 86	CAPT Donald Beers, USNR, Executive Assistant to Bishop of the Armed Forces, Episcopal Church.
31 Jan 86	Dr. Bruce Kline, Free Methodist Church.
21 Apr 86	Reverend Vincent M. McMenamy, Director of Chaplaincy Services, Disciples of Christ
8 Oct 86	Dr. Huey D. Perry, Director, Chaplaincy Division, Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Conv.

L. (U) Legal

1. (U) Operational Law

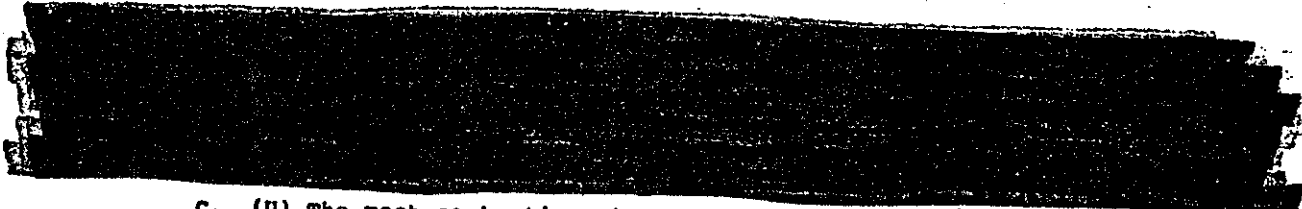
a. (U) The Fleet Judge Advocate's Office continued to provide an extensive range of operational law services both to CINCPACFLT and to subordinate commands. Such services included the development and review of proposed operations, OPLANS, rules of engagement, mining countermeasures, and assertions of U.S. navigation and overflight rights at sea. The Fleet Judge Advocate's Office played a leading role in formulating the U.S. position toward the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty and Protocols. Additionally, the Fleet Judge Advocate's Office developed recommendations for the removal of artificial buffer zones which adversely affect Naval operations and for revisions to U.S. policy concerning visit and search of U.S. flag merchant vessels by Persian Gulf belligerents.



2. (U) Legal Support for the U.S. Naval Forces Central Command. The Fleet Judge Advocate's Office continued to provide legal services to the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command (COMUSNAVCENT) during 1986, including command advice, legal assistance, and operational law support during Exercise Gallant Knight in January 1986. In November 1986, the Fleet Judge Advocate represented COMUSNAVCENT at the CENTCOM Legal Conference at McDill AFB, Tampa, Florida. During this conference, the Fleet Judge Advocate conducted a briefing on current operational law issues in the Persian Gulf.

3. (U) Kahoolawe

a. (U) 1986 marked the year in which CONNAVBASE Pearl Harbor assumed responsibility for the island from COMTHIRDFLT. The focus of the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana (PKO) in CY-86 was its protest of the RIMPAC 86 Exercise. Ohana members concentrated their efforts upon the lobbying of U.S. allies, directly and through media, to convince them not to participate in the shelling of the island. Their efforts were successful, as only Canada participated in live fire gunnery exercises.



c. (U) The most contentious issue, other than RIMPAC, was the PKO's demand that Navy representatives move further away from the organization's campsite at Hakioawa. PKO members continue to emphasize that the Navy presence interferes with their Constitutional right to freely exercise their native Hawaiian religion. Increased demands for unescorted access to the "ordnance-cleared" portions of the island have also been made. The Navy has maintained that EOD escorts are always required for safety and liability reasons. Consistent with safety considerations, the Navy has attempted to keep its presence to a minimum when PKO members visit the island. In one incident in 1986, Ohana members attempted to hike on Kahoolawe without EOD escort, in violation of COMTHIRDFLT access rules.

d. (U) The elimination of feral goats on Kahoolawe, pursuant to Executive Order 10436 of 1953, is now being accomplished exclusively by helicopter hunting. During 1986, approximately 200 goats were killed, and the goat population continues to decline. There is no evidence that the goats are disturbing any new plantings of foliage. The PKO has been insistent that as the goat population decreases, other methods, including ground hunting, fencing, and dogs, will have to be utilized to completely eliminate the goats. In early 1987, a goat population study will be conducted by the Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

4. (U) Guam. Land use problems continue to occur in Guam. An influential Guamanian family (the Arterios) applied for a permit to rezone its land in the Uruno Beach area from agricultural to hotel/resort. The land is adjacent to DOD property north of the Naval Communications Station, Western Pacific. In response to a request for comments by the Territorial Planning Commission of Guam, COMNAVSMARIANAS opposed the rezoning on the ground that development of Uruno Beach would create a greater demand for access through DOD facilities, and that such access would not be provided. Additionally, development of the area and the resulting increase in traffic would create intolerable interference with NAVCAMSWESTPAC facilities and would also exacerbate security problems. In spite of the foregoing, the Guam legislature bypassed the Territorial Planning Commission and enacted the zoning change on 31 December 1986.

5. (U) Eradication of Goats at San Clemente Island. The Navy remains obligated to eliminate the feral goat population from San Clemente Island because they are destroying endangered flora native to the island. Because the remaining goats exist in small, isolated groups, trapping is no longer effective. Accordingly, the Navy has resumed its program of shooting the goats. Approximately 500 goats were killed in CY-86. It is estimated that 300 of the animals remain on San Clemente Island.

6. (U) Barbers Point

a. (U) After threatening to do so for several years, the Campbell Estate, a large Oahu landowner, has filed two lawsuits in the United States District court for the District of Hawaii objecting to the NAS Barbers Point AICUZ study. One of the two suits demands injunctive relief. The other demands money damages. In addition, one administrative claim for damages was presented to Naval Legal Service Office. Subparagraph (b) provides details.

b. (U) The administrative claim alleges that the Navy tortiously violated the rights of the Campbell Estate and, thereby diminished the value of the Estate's property in the amount of \$80,000,000. The first lawsuit seeks injunctive relief against use of the present AICUZ study and a court order that the Navy reconduct the study. The other suit is a personal liability action demanding money damages from 12 active duty officers, 3 Navy civil service employees, 3 contractor personnel, 3 contractors, and the United States Government. Both suits allege that the "... approval, publication, and dissemination of the 1984 AICUZ study significantly impacted and blighted at least 1,793 acres..." of Campbell Estate's land, and further claim that the Navy "...intentionally and improperly overstated noise impact..." of its activities at NAS Barbers Point, that the Navy and the named individuals "... conspired to and did intentionally manipulate data... to produce the greatest possible impact on (Campbell's) land...", and failed to conform with applicable Government directives, all in violation of the Constitutional rights of the Estate and to its detriment in the sum of \$80,000,000. Department of Justice and Office of the General Counsel attorneys, in conjunction with Navy JAG, will comprise the litigation team. All are of the opinion that the Navy will easily prevail.

7. (U) Military Justice. During CY-86 the Commander in Chief personally conducted one Article 15, UCMJ hearing involving an officer who was culpable in the grounding of a major surface combatant. No courts-martial were convened by the CINC. Chain of command accountability continues to be emphasized throughout the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

M. (U) Antiterrorism/Physical Security

DATE EVENT

JAN 86 Marine Barracks Alameda supported nuclear refueling operation at Mare Island Naval Shipyard.

FEB 86 Consolidation of USFAC Subic Bay Physical Security/Law Enforcement commenced first of three phases.

-- Marine Barracks, Hawaii supported nuclear refueling operation at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard.

- Command responsibility relationships reaffirmed between MARBKS Japan, COMNAVFORJAPAN and COMFLEACT Yokosuka regarding base/area physical security functions.
- Initiated action for dual qualification of .38 cal and .45 cal weapons for all personnel attending Navy Security Guard School (NSGS), Lakehurst, N. J.
- MAR 86 Authorized \$12M during FY-86 MIDYEAR REVIEW to accomplish 121 priority physical security upgrade projects and security equipment requirements.
- Participated in Navy Physical Security Review Board (NPSRB).
- Marine Guard Company Detachment Moffett Field disestablished, with exception of TACAMO security posts.
- Sent ALPACFLT 013/86 on 27 March to increase security awareness following Naval Operations in Gulf of SIDRA.
- APR 86 Forwarded several recommended changes to the Navy Physical Security Manual (OPNAVINST 5530.14A) to CNO (OP-09N).
- Initiated action for the release of in-active EX-YW (N)-123 from INACTSHIP lay-up NAVSTA Long Beach to CONTRAPAC for Shipboard Security Engagement Tactics (SSET) Course and Military Working Dog (MWD) shipboard training.
- Recommended green utility uniforms for Navy Security force to CNO.
- Set Terrorist Threatcon ALPHA throughout PACFLT on 16 Apr.
- CNO approved camouflage uniforms for Navy Security Forces.
- MAY 86 Replacement of Marine Corps Security Forces (MCSF) at eight CINCPACFLT activities completed.
- Marine Barracks Lemoore and Marine Barracks Vallejo, California disestablished.
- Deleted MWD program in Okinawa. Air Force now provides support.
- Rescinded Terrorist Threatcon Alpha on 13 May with ALPACFLT 028/86.
- ALPACFLT 027/86 sent 7 May to warn of terror by mail.
- Promulgated PACFLT policy on wear of camouflage uniforms.
- Navy Security Coordination Team conducted vulnerability exercise at GUAM.
- Evaluated physical security and MWD programs in Japan, Guam and Subic Bay.
- JUN 86 CINCPACFLT Triennial Post Validations for eight Marine Corps Security force barracks submitted.
- Initiated reestablishment of Marine barracks Sasebo, Japan for security of Arms, Ammunition and Explosives (AA&E) storage facilities.
- JUL 86 Developed an MLSR inspection checklist and guide to assist TYCONS in their inspections.
- Made security of Arms, Ammunition and Explosives (AA&E) a CINCPACFLT item of special interest during command inspections. Recommended to the Navy Inspector General that security of AA&E be made a Special Interest Item of SECNAV and CNO.
- AUG 86 Drafted a Physical Security Plan for CINCPACFLT spaces within Makalapa Complex (CINCPACFLTINST 5530.1).
- Marine Barracks Diego Garcia established on 1 Aug 86.
- SEP 86 Initiated correspondence for upgrading NAS Adak Marine/Navy Ground Defense Force assets.

- Drafted a CINCPACFLTNOTE to implement reporting of MLSR government property within CINCPACFLT.
- Reviewed and revised Military Working Dog (MWD) five year plan.
- Makalapa Physical Security survey conducted by NAVSTA Pearl Harbor.
- Participated in annual MWD conference in Washington, D. C.
- Allowed regional coordinators to set uniform policy for gate guards in their region.
- OCT 86 Consolidated and forwarded to CNO (OP-09N) listing of MWD explosive training aids required within PACFLT.
- Began development of a card access control system for CINCPACFLT restricted areas.
- NOV 86 Included POM submission process as course topic in MTT Shore Based Physical Security Supervisors Course.
- CAPT R. K. BELL relieved CAPT T. K. MORRISSEY as Fleet Anti/Counter-terrorism Officer on 3 NOV 86.
- Authorized \$118K in OPN funds for procurement and installation of a security card access system at CINCPACFLT Headquarters and a security communications system for CINCPACFLT headquarters Marine Security Reaction Forces.
- Initiated action for release of funds, weapons, ammunition, vehicles, patrol craft, and security equipment for the development and operation of a JCS Joint Security Equipment Pool in the Philippines to enhance overall security.
- Initiated Makalapa Complex physical security upgrade projects to improve overall security posture.
- Coordinated Honor/Color Guard for CINCPACFLT QINGDAO, China visit.
- Participated in COMNAVBASE San Diego Semiannual area Physical Security Conference.
- DEC 86 Obtained MWD program coordinator billet for CINCPACFLT (03T) staff.
- Reprioritized and upgraded PACFLT security officer billets.
- Recommended temporary approval of a mounted horse security patrol for NAS Cubi Point.
- Issued an ALPACFLT message directing implementation of aggressive MLSR/Loss prevention programs.
- Received approval from NAVSEA to access the MLSR government property computerized records at Naval Weapons Support Center, Crane, Indiana.
- Developed a computer data base system to provide a continuing profile on physical security upgrades, CNO/CINCPACFLT/NAVSEA site surveys and assessment visits, security exercises, manning levels, deficiencies, and MWD utilization throughout CINCPACFLT regional areas of responsibility.
- Navy Security Coordination Team conducted pre-exercise survey at COMUSFAC Subic.
- N. (U) Logistics Plans
 1. (U) Maritime Preposition Shipping (MPS)-2 and (MPS)-3 deployed to Diego Garcia and Guam, respectively, for an indefinite period.
 2. (U) Participated in Global War Game from 13-31 July 1986.
 3. (U) Participated in Logistics Exercise (LOGEX)-29 Thailand in March and May 1986.

4. (U) Refined CINCPACFLT OPLANS 1002, 5001, and 5027.
5. (U) House Appropriation committee staff briefing. Prepared and presented a briefing to HAC staff members concerning strategic lift in the Pacific Fleet. (OCT 86)
6. (U) Command post-exercise POWER SWEEP 87. Manned Logistics Readiness Center to provide CINCPACFLT Logistics support. (27 OCT - 7 NOV 86)
7. (U) Attended:
 - a. (U) Ammunition Working Group Conference - USCINCPAC (JUL 86)
 - b. (U) LOGISTICS/Sustainability Conference - USCINCPAC (MAY 86)
 - c. (U) Joint Operational Planning System (JOPEX) Conference - AF Staff College, Norfolk, VA (JUL 86)
 - d. (U) Conventional Ammunition Integrated Management System (CAIMS) Executive Committee Meeting - SPECC, Mechanicsburg, PA (JUL 86)
 - e. (U) Maritime Strategy Symposium (OCT 86)
 - f. (U) CINCCENT Semi-annual logistics conference (OCT 86)
8. (U) Logistics/Plans and Supply
 1. (U) General
 - a. (U) RADM Brady M. Cole relieved RADM Phillip F. McNall as Fleet Supply Officer in July 1986.
 - b. (U) The first quarterly meeting of Fleet and TYCOM Supply Officers was conducted in December in San Diego to discuss current supply issues.
 2. (U) Ship Supply Readiness
 - a. (U) Pearl Harbor ILO team became certified using SNAP II after a year long prototyping effort.
 - b. (U) PACFLT ILO teams Puget Sound and Mare Island also became automated using SNAP II.
 - c. (U) Pearl Harbor ILO team has been prototyping the LOGMARS bar coding effort on USS BIRMINGHAM.
 - d. (U) The integrated logistics overhaul in support of the USS MIDWAY EISRA was an overwhelming success. The final back load validity of stock record cards was an astounding 99%.
 - e. (U) AVDLR Transition To End Use - Second phase of transition converts aviation depot level repairables (AVDLRs) from stock fund financing to end use ownership at ashore and afloat activities. Ashore NAS transition went smoothly in April 1986. CV/CVN/LPH/LH/MAGS transition phased through FY 88 based on ship operating schedules and NAVMASSO implementation team constraints (two ships per coast per month). Delay in software development required for transition to end use, has slipped implementation start date from April 1986 to Second Quarter FY 87.
 - f. (U) Physical Security - COMNAVAIRPAC initiative utilizes dedicated NAS Cubi Point supply department warehouse as site for receipt of ready for issue (RFI) material destined for CVs making port calls in Subic Bay. Warehouse space includes super secure area for storage of F-14 parts. Published COMNAVAIRPACINST 4419.1 (Subj: Physical Security and Accountability of Repairables Afloat) establishing policy and setting minimum requirements for security and accountability of repairables in PACFLT CVs.
 3. (U) SAC 207 Inventory Accuracy - COMNAVAIRPAC installed NAVSUP developed LOGMARS (bar code) receipt and stow capability on board San Diego homeported CVs. Remaining PACFLT CVs scheduled for LOGMARS implementation in Jan-Mar 87 timeframe concurrent with establishment of bar coded document preparation capability at supporting stock points. Overaged unmatched expenditures dramatically increased in May 1986 to

approximately \$104M resulting from AVDLR conversion to NSF funding and inability to match issue documents with carcass returns. Aggressive efforts by TYCOMS and ASO developed reconciliation programs reduced PACFLT financial liability to \$26M in November 1986.

h. (U) P-250 MOD 1 Pump - Commenced implementation to replace P/PE-250 pumps in PACFLT ships. New pumps are field level repairables partially repaired at the organizational level and fully overhauled to service school commands in July 1986 to conduct shakedown before fleet introduction. Based on problems surfaced at school commands and during fleet introduction, a "meeting of the minds" was held November 1986 in Conshohocken, PA. This conference identified design, software, and supply support issues.

i. (U) Reserve Supply Corps Officers - Utilization of Reserve Supply Corps Officers resulted in research of projects which might otherwise be delayed. Contributions made by Selected Reservists (SELRES) include study of progressive depot level repair, use of Defense Data Network to electronically transmit information, review of logistic requirements for small population aircraft, and develop a supply procedures manual for ashore fleet activities. Objectives for CY 87 include added emphasis on mobilization training and improved ACDUTRA opportunities for SELRES personnel.

j. (U) Performance of PACFLT Navy Stock Fund units (SAC-207 units) continued to improve. Gross inventory adjustment (GIA) rates dropped from 12.3 percent in FY 85 to 1.6 percent in FY 86 across PACFLT, meeting the CNO target of 5 percent. The subject of improved inventory accuracy and accountability continues to be a major concern. Performance of SAC-207 units is monitored closely by the PACFLT Supply Officer and is reviewed with TYCOM supply officers on a quarterly basis.

k. (U) Improved supply readiness evidenced by USS ENTERPRISE (CVN-65) deployment average of 89%/86% MC/FMC rates and 20 off ship NMCS/PMCS requisitions.

3. (U) Shore Supply Readiness

a. (U) PACFLT sent a contingent of five personnel to play logistics/supply at Global Wargame 86 at the Naval War College in Newport. This represented the first time supply and logistics were played intensively and realistically at a major level. In the supply area, major game play was in combat logistic forces, transportation, fuel, and general supply. The level of logistics play and expertise displayed by PACFLT players were recognized in a letter of appreciation from the Chief of Naval Operations (OP-40).

c. (U) The standardization of shipboard reprographic equipment (SSRE) program was implemented in the Pacific Fleet. SSRE replaced the wide variety of copiers in use with one standard copier based on copy volume requirements. Initial implementation problems were experienced due to poor logistics planning and copier equipment problems but were subsequently corrected.

d. (U) Contracting support for USS MIDWAY EISRA-86 was completed by Naval Supply depot Yokosuka, Japan. Contractor (farm out) work exceeded 60% of the total level of effort applied to USS MIDWAY with less than 15% growth recorded despite the acceleration of the start of the EISRA by over one month. In total, 316 large contract actions were awarded by NSD Yokosuka at a value of \$43.7M to support the MIDWAY Blister, SHIPALT, and repair projects, and indirect material for these projects.

e. (U) PACFLT command response to the FY 86 Project BOSS (Buy Our Spares Smart) program was excellent. The goals for competition by shore commands were exceeded by all type commanders, and NSD Guam won the 1986 COMNAV SUPSYSCOM Competition Advocate Award for achieving the best competition rate of the 45 major contracting commands assigned the Navy field contracting system. Afloat competition rates exceeded 58% with shipboard procurement volumes reduced by approximately 85% as the result of excellent support from the shore pierside contracting project. Purchase training of shipboard personnel was facilitated by the creation of a 2 1/2 day Fleet Defense Small Purchase course by COMNAV SUPSYSCOM. The number of Pricing Hotline cost challenges submitted by PACFLT commands to FLEMATSUPPO increased by 48% with cost avoidances valued at \$10.1M recorded. Procurement Management Reviews (PMRs) were conducted at 24 PACFLT shore contracting commands resulting 22 satisfactory reports, including the three naval supply depots (PACFLT's largest contracting commands), one marginally satisfactory report for

NAVSTA Guam, and one unsatisfactory report at NAVPHIBASE Coronado. NAS Miramar received two PMR follow-up inspections in 1986, passing both reviews with unprecedented zero findings. The discrepancies observed at NAVPHIBASE Coronado resulted in the temporary suspension of its contracting authority, full training and procedural reviews, and restoration of authority in May 1986. In addition, the command inspection of COMNAVFORKOREA identified marginal contracting operations and directed the reduction of contracting authority until training and procedures were in place to correct the discrepancies. Contracting authority was subsequently reinstated after a successful PMR follow-up.

f. (U) The annual PACFLT Price Fighter Award was established and awards presented in seven categories. This award recognizes activity participation and excellence in Project BOSS (Buy our Spares Smart). Each activity was awarded an engraved plaque and \$10,000 in OM&N funds.

4. (U) Transportation

a. (U) 1986 was characterized by a large number of airlift requirements, the bulk in support of deployed units of the Seventh Fleet: 137 MAC Special Assignment Airlift Missions (SAAMS) were validated. Major support areas included:

- 27 missions between Diego Garcia and Masirah in support of the Indian Ocean CVBG.
- 26 missions in support of CVBG operations elsewhere in the Indian Ocean including Perth, Karachi, Berbera, and Mombasa.
- 14 missions in support of emergency resupply or repairs to deployed units.
- 66 missions in support of deployments, staff moves, and exercises.

b. (U) On 8 February, DC-8 service between Clark AB and Diego Garcia was terminated when SECDEF placed the carrier, Arrow Air, in DOD-wide non-use. Service to the island was disrupted for approximately two weeks while MAC searched for C-141 airframes to take up the slack.

c. (U) Activity on the Clark-Diego Garcia channel decreased during the period March through September due to the absence of an Indian Ocean CV Battle Group. When the Battle Group returned, service resumed its normal frequency approximately 13 movements per week.

d. (U) The MSC shuttle ship, MV Santa Juana, continued delivery of surface shipments between Subic Bay and Diego Garcia, averaging one round trip every 30 days.

e. (U) In response to requests from all services for increased security for travelers, MAC initiated commercial service between Los Angeles and Clark AB via Honolulu and Guam. Service began 11 October 1986. By landing at Clark instead of Manila, travelers never leave U.S. control and also save one hour of travel time if their destination is Subic Bay and two hours if Clark. Due to very high customer demand for this flight, the original 186-seat aircraft was replaced with a 235-seat aircraft effective 3 January 1987.

5. (U) Fuel

a. (U) CINCPACFLT led all DOD commands in obtaining FY 87 funding support under the new DLA bulk fuel facility maintenance and repair program. Approximately 90 projects totalling \$20M at PACFLT defense fuel support points (DFSPs) were approved.

b. (U) Several leased fuel storage initiatives to enhance Fleet support occurred during 1986. Significant increases in JP-5 and F-76 storage occurred at Guam. Several initiatives for additional leased storage are in progress for the Indian Ocean littoral including Western Australia.

6. (U) Ordnance

a. (U) The quarterly torpedo workload conference for PACFLT torpedo intermediate maintenance activities was conducted in March, June, September, and December 1986.

1986. b. (U) The fourth annual PACFLT Ordnance Conference was hosted in August

P. (U) Fleet Maintenance

1. (U) Naval Science Assistance Program (NSAP)

a. (U) Diver voice and video communication system via a fiber optic cable. NAVOCEANSYSCEN Kaneohe tasked by NSAP at request of CINCPACFLT: Demonstration dive scheduled on 2 Feb 87.

b. (U) Covert voice communication between ships and helos using ultraviolet (UV) light. NAVOCEANSYSCEN San Diego tasked to continue development by NSAP, at request of CINCPACFLT.

c. (U) Improved replacement shipboard window glazing. Maintenance Division has requested Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory prepare a proposal to install and evaluate polycarbonate glazing in a ship.

d. (U) Cold weather ship operation. Presently collecting technology support information and arranging briefs.

e. (U) Survival radar detector system for locating personnel lost at sea. Worked with CINCPACFLT SAR, LCDR Sullivan (N3221) in testing two prototype beacons supplied by Dukane Corp. Have provided inputs to NAVSEA PMS395, who is presently studying the possibility of a universal marker system.

f. (U) EOD diver signaling system using fiber optic cable. Assisted NOSC in developing a proposal and in their receiving tasking from NAVSEA.

2. (U) New Construction. 12 PACFLT new construction or conversion ships were commissioned or delivered in CY 86. The new acquisitions were:

VALLEY FORGE (CG 50)
ALASKA (SSBN 732)*
GERMANTOWN (LSD 42)
REUBEN JAMES (FFG 57)
SALVOR (ARS 52)
NEVADA (SSBN 733)*
ASSERTIVE (TAGOS 9)
BUNKER HILL (CG 52)
CHICAGO (SSN 721)
LOUISVILLE (SSN 724)
MERCY (TAH 19)

COMMISSIONED 18 JAN 86
COMMISSIONED 25 JAN 86
COMMISSIONED 08 FEB 86
COMMISSIONED 22 MAR 86
COMMISSIONED 14 JUN 86
COMMISSIONED 16 AUG 86
DELIVERED 9 SEP 86
COMMISSIONED 20 SEP 86
COMMISSIONED 30 SEP 86
COMMISSIONED 8 NOV 86
DELIVERED 19 DEC 86

* - DELIVERED TO LANTFLT FOR TRANSFER TO PACFLT.

3. (U) Maintenance Plans/HM&E Conference

a. (U) A joint PACFLT/LANTFLT Hull, Mechanical and Electrical Conference was conducted 27-30 Oct 1986. As a result of this conference and the subsequent flag level review, NAVSEA has been tasked to correct the class problems identified by fleet participants.

b. (U) 688 Class Depot Maintenance Periods (DMPs) 688 CL DMPs are scheduled to commence in FY 89. Advance planning for this intense modernization and recertification is proceeding. The major concern is scheduling all desired SHIPALTs and repairs in a six-month window, which is required to avoid having to recertify the crew prior to returning to sea. NAVSEA is conducting monthly meetings to resolve outstanding issues and develop philosophies for conducting this intense modernization period.

4. (U) Damage Control. The Fleet Commanders and Ships Parts Control Center (SPCC) stopped fleet introduction of the P-250 MOD 1 portable firefighting and dewatering pump after design and documentation problems surfaced with the first issue. Action to correct these problems has been initiated.

5. (U) Management of Overhauls and Availabilities

- a. (U) Overhauls completed in calendar year 1986:
- 20 surface ships
 - 1 submarine
- b. (U) Selected restricted availabilities/phased maintenance availabilities completed in calendar year 1986:
- 56 surface ships
 - 9 submarines
- c. (U) Although there were some cost overruns on individual ships, mainly submarines, the overall ship maintenance program was completed within the ship maintenance total budget, considering the impact of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act. There has been a growing number of delays in completing availabilities on time.
- d. (U) SECNAV, based on Coopers and Lybrand study, issued directive for shipyards to improve efficiency so that operation costs could be reduced by \$500 million in FY 87 for the same work. Naval shipyards are having difficulty in meeting this goal. Additional budget cuts will reduce maintenance on the fleet's ships.
- e. (U) One initiative of productivity improvement was NAVSEA's limitation of the restructuring of accounting for shipyard overtime.
- f. (U) There has been a significant shift in maintenance policy; plans are:
- Mostly driven by fiscal constraints.
 - To use shorter availabilities (SRAs, PMAs, PMPs) vice overhauls, with longer operating cycles.
 - To emphasize shifting ship availabilities to the private sector because of high costs in the naval shipyards.
 - To shift maintenance from the depot level to the Intermediate Maintenance Activity/Ship Repair Facility level.
6. (U) Detection, Action, Response Technique (DART) Program. CNO (OP-033) and the SYSCOMs continued to manage corrective actions for the DART program candidates nominated by PACFLT. Modest improvements were noted in operational availability and reliability for these systems, but funding cuts have delayed many of the programmed corrective actions.
7. (U) Combat System Maintenance
- a. (U) Improvements in combat systems material readiness have continued in 1986.
- b. (U) Combat systems groom teams, made up from the technicians assigned to the various PACFLT Mobile Technical Units (MOTU), continued to provide deploying battle groups, WESTPAC, Indian Ocean, and MIDEASTFOR ships with extensive on-the-job training and system checkout. As a result of these efforts, ships are more self-sufficient and have continued enhancement of overall combat systems readiness and intrabattle group compatibility.
- c. (U) Deployment of Miniature/Microminiature (2M) repair and Automated Test Equipment (ATE) on board PACFLT units has continued. Full utilization is still dependent upon continued development and deployment of associated Test Program Sets (TPS) for individual systems and equipments. 2M utilization also continues to be hampered by an inadequate training pipeline.
- d. (U) A continued decrease in the quantity of Electronics Test Equipment reaching the Fleet under stock funding was realized when compared to that under the previous specific budget line item. Lack of calibrated, operable test equipment and calibration standards continues to be noted as a recurring INSURV discrepancy.
- e. (U) Significant material and reliability problems continue to be experienced with combat systems. NSSMS, SPS-48C, MK 92 GNGCS, SIQ-32 and MK 15 CIWS continue to be the major problem equipments.
8. (U) Mobile Technical Unit Operations

a. (U) Six Mobile Technical Units (MOTU) are assigned to PACFLT under COMNAVLOGPAC control. MOTU ONE is located in Pearl Harbor, MOTU FIVE in San Diego, MOTU SEVEN in Yokosuka, Japan, MOTU NINE in San Francisco, MOTU ELEVEN in Long Beach, and MOTU THIRTEEN in Subic Bay, RP. The MOTUs provide PACFLT with the ability to provide combat systems technical assistance and on the job training to forces afloat when in home port or while deployed.

b. (U) During 1986, MOTUs continued to provide extensive system checkout, alignment services, and informal classroom training during predeployment work ups and at-sea grooms during deployment transits. Shipboard Training and Alignment Verification (STAV), 2M-site and technician recertification, and assistance for Combat Systems Readiness Test (CSRT) were also provided.

c. (U) Battle Group groom efforts during 1986 continued at a very ambitious pace. Previous efforts, including combat systems grooms for inchopping (both LANT and PAC) MIDEASTFOR ships, was continued. These groom efforts have significantly improved combat systems readiness in the Pacific.

d. (U) On board manning levels from the six MOTUs were maintained at the following levels:

	ALLOWANCE	NMP	ON BOARD
Enlisted	224	220	214
Officer	12	12	10
Civil Service	14		11
Contractors *	45		

* Required Contractor Engineering Technical Services (CETS) support has continued to decrease. Only a total of 45 CETS (vice 51 in FY85 and 54 in FY84) were required. Increased specialized training of MOTU military personnel has had this desirable result.

9. (U) Intermediate Maintenance Activities (IMAs)

a. (U) During 1986, IMAs provided approximately 1 million man-days of productive labor support for PACFLT ships and stations. Our afloat repair capability in WESTPAC was continually flexed as deployed tenders provided maintenance support for PACFLT ships operating in the Indian Ocean. A breakdown of work output for PACFLT IMAs in 1986 follows:

Type of IMA	Productive Man-days
Afloat	452,156
Ashore	533,565

b. (U) The SIMA upgrade program continues with completion of the SIMA NRMF Long Beach industrial/administrative facility and SIMA Pearl Harbor corrosion control facility. Building occupancy and Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE) installation is in progress and scheduled for a spring 1987 completion at Long Beach.

c. (U) SIMA Pearl Harbor and SUBASE Pearl Harbor have made the transition to the Engineered Time Value (ETV) system of work management. ETV is incrementally planned for rollout at other PACFLT IMAs.

10. (U) Organizational Maintenance

a. (U) Planned Maintenance System (PMS) performance in PACFLT continued to maintain a steady trend. The fleet average was 87% PMS performance rate, down 1% from CY 85.

TYCOM	1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	CY86 AVG
COMNAVAIRPAC	88%	76%	82%	80%	82%
COMNAVSURFPAC	86%	85%	87%	85%	86%
COMSUBPAC	91%	93%	92%	93%	92%
COMNAVLOGPAC	83%	N/A	90%	88%	87%
CINCPACFLT AVG	87%	85%	88%	86%	87%

Greater emphasis was placed on the complete 3-M System during the inspections conducted in 1986. Previously, the 3-M inspection teams concentrated on PMS accomplishment when determining the effectiveness of individual ships' 3-M systems programs.

16. (U) Summary of major PACFLT Tows conducted in 1986 are as follows:

Month	Tow	Type of Tow	Towing Vessel
Feb 86	- USS JASON	Rescue	USS BRUNSWICK
Aug 86	- YRST-1 - YC-1572	Pearl to Guam Transfer	USS BEAUFORT
Sep 86	- YTB-817	Charleston to Pearl Transfer	USS SALVOR
	- ATA-203 ATA-178 - ATP-115	Texas to Pearl Transfer Texas to S. D. Transfer	
Nov 86	1st LT Lopez	Rescue Tow	USS SAFEGUARD

Q. (U) Fleet Facilities

1. (U) General. The fiscal year 1987 Military Construction Appropriation Bill as approved by Congress included \$268,745,000 for PACFLT shore stations. Major projects (exceeding \$10 million) included Radar Support facilities at NAS Adak, pier utilities at NAS Alameda, runway and range improvements at NAS Fallon, a BEQ at NAVSTA Guam, a BEQ at NAVSTA San Diego, a consolidated brig at NAS Miramar, and \$43.5 million for shoreline improvement, utilities and land acquisition for the CVBG homeport at Everett, Washington. Increases in force structures and "top down" initiatives continue to dominate the milcon program and preempt funding for facility replacement programs and the correction of existing deficiencies.

2. (U) CINCPACFLT FY 87 MILCON

ACTIVITY	PROJ- NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AUTH (000)	APPROP (000)
NAS ADAK	011	CONST MGMT FAC IMPROVEMENTS	500	500
NAS ADAK	920	RADAR SUPPORT FACILITIES	24,400	24,400
NF ADAK	010	TERMINAL BLDG ADDN	5,700	5,700
NAS ALAMEDA	278	PIER P UTILITIES	17,675	17,675
NAS ALAMEDA	700	WATERFRONT SUPPORT FAC	950	950
ASU BAHRAIN	700	INDOOR REC FACILITY	2,550	2,550
NSB BANGOR	802	K/B DOCK SEW HDLS SYS	300	300
NSB BANGOR	137	HAZARDOUS WASTE FAC	1,280	1,280
NSB BANGOR	151	ELEC DISTR SUS IMPROVS	5,600	5,600
TRF BANGOR	026	ELEC POWER ADDITION	980	980
TRF BANGOR	055	PURE WTR TRTMT PLANT IMPROV	590	590
NF C-VILLE	001	PHYSICAL SECURITY IMPROVS	1,370	1,370
NAB CORONADO	096	BOQ	9,800	9,800
NAB CORONADO	148	ELECT DISTRIN SYS IMPROV	5,100	5,100
NAB CORONADO	154	PHIRCB 1 PIER (ACR)	2,550	2,550
NAS CUBI PT	770	BOQ	0	5,300
NAS FALLON	067	IMPROVS TO R/W 7-25	17,000	17,000
NAS FALLON	269	TACTS/EW RANGE IMPROVS	7,800	7,800
NF GUAM	277	LAND ACQUISITION	6,400	6,400
NS GUAM	005	PHYSICAL SECURITY IMPROVS	820	820
NSD GUAM	331	BACHELOR HOUSING	15,500	11,400
NAS LEMOORE	111	DEHUMIDIFIED STRGE SPACE	400	400
NS L. BEACH	022	INDUSTRIAL WASTE TRMT FAC	980	0
NS L. BEACH	162	LIGHTING SYSTEMS	210	210
NM LUALUALEI	173	BEQ (160E1-E4/120E5-E6	7,050	7,050
	111	SECURITY IMPROVS	640	640

NM LUALUALEI	126	MISSILE MAINT FAC	2,850	2,850
NM LUALUALEI	129	MINE MAINT FAC MOD	860	860
NAS MIRAMAR	179	BEQ (792E1-E4)	9,200	9,200
NAS MIRAMAR	267	AIMD AVIONICS SHOP	3,240	3,240
NAS MIRAMAR	297	ACFT MAINT HANGAR ADDN	5,110	5,110
NAS MIRAMAR	298	HANGAR UTILITIES	350	350
NAS MIRAMAR	889	CONSOLIDATED BRIG	22,500	22,500
NAVSTA PEARL	378	SDV DRY DECK SHELTER	3,240	3,240
SUBASE PEARL	095	DREDGE BERTH S-21	690	690
NS SAN DIEGO	253	BEQ (690 E1-E4/232 E5-E6)	18,200	18,200
NS SAN DIEGO	2967	DREDGING (P-283 2ND INCR)	1,260	1,260
SB SAN DIEGO	053	BEQ (116 E1-E4/82 E5-E6)	18,200	18,200
SB SAN DIEGO	098	SEWERAGE SYSTEM IMPROVS	300	300
NS SEATTLE	021	BRIG (100 MN)	2,950	2,950
NS SEATTLE	991	CARRIER SUPPORT COMPLEX	43,580	43,580
NAVSTA SUBIC	987	CONSTN BATTLN SUPPT FACS	1,710	1,710
NSD SUBIC	398	DATA PROCESSING CENTER	290	290
NSRF SUBIC	895	VENTILATION IMPROVEMENTS	1,770	1,770
NAS WHIDBEY	025	AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON	3,510	3,510
NAS WHIDBEY	503	FLIGHT SIMULATOR BLDG	980	980
NAS WHIDBEY	090	COVER WATER RESERVOIRS	690	690
		FY 1987 TOTAL:	268,525	268,745

3. (U) Maintenance of Real Property (MRP)

a. (U) The PACFLT MRP Special Project program funded 401 special projects at a cost of \$133 million, with approximately 82% of the total (\$109 million) expended on essential non-deferrable maintenance and repair (NMAR) work. Additionally, PACFLT activities benefited from the CNO sponsored Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP), where \$555,000 was provided for this program.

b. (U) Total PACFLT MRP funding for FY86 was \$254.6 million. This represents a five percent reduction from FY85 funding (\$268.7 mil). FY86 funding including \$229.4 million expended on maintenance and repair and \$25.2 million expended for minor construction. The minor construction portion is approximately 11% of the total, but with CNO approved exemptions for Energy Conservation and physical security projects, the reportable total is well within the 10% limit imposed by CNO.

c. (U) The PACFLT FY86 Annual Inspection Summary identified an uncorrected O&MN maintenance and repair backlog of \$620.5 million. This represents a growth of five percent over the FY85 total of \$591 million. However of these totals, the NMAR backlog decreased from \$304 million in FY85 to \$302 million in FY86. This decrease in NMAR, achieved in spite of the 5% reduction in funding noted above, is a direct result of CINCPACFLT's policy in prioritizing and programming critical deficiencies.

d. (U) The current CINCPACFLT objective of the MRP program is to fully support the CNO's Shore Facilities Life Extension Program (SHORE FLEP) in eliminating the non-deferrable backlog at the FY85 level (\$287 mil). This will only be possible with significantly increased funding in FY88 through FY94.

4. (U) Naval Construction Force Operations

a. (U) The Pacific Naval Construction Force (PAC NCF) deployed units during 1986 throughout WESTPAC and Alaska to provide construction support to Navy and Marine Corps activities. Primary deployment sites for Naval Mobile Construction Battalions (NMCB's) were Camp Covington, Guam and Camp Shields, Okinawa. During the period of March through October Subic Bay served as the interim Fifth Mainbody Deployment site to support the Ninth Active Battalion (NMCB) commissioned in August 1985.

b. (U) In WESTPAC, at the main NMCB sites of Guam, Okinawa, Subic Bay and at detail sites including Midway Island, Diego Garcia, Iwakuni, and Adak, the Seabee effort was directed towards repair construction of BEQ's, warehouses, roads, magazine and waterfront facilities, and underwater and recreational projects. This construction effort served a two-fold purpose; Seabee training and accomplishment of much needed repair and construction of facilities.

c. (U) The Pacific Naval Construction Force also supported the Civic Action Program in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI). OIC, CBPAC DET CAT Guam, exercised operational control of two Navy, one Air Force, and two Army Civic Action

Teams in the TTPU deployed to Yap, Palau, Truk, Kosrae, and Ponape. Under the compact of Free Association with the Republic of Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia, it is planned to continue the Civic Action team program for 14 years with additional extensions possible. Camp facility requirements and replacement/improvement projects were submitted for the Navy sites at Yap and Palau.

d. (U) Naval Construction Force Unit readiness has improved steadily because of increased construction, embarkation mount-out exercises, participation in joint service exercises, overall military training and enhanced contingency crew training. Each PAC NCF unit scheduled and participated in normal and chemical environmental training exercises, to help prepare for the wartime and/or contingency mission of defensive combat, construction support, disaster control and recovery operations.

5. (U) Government of Japan Funded Construction

a. (U) Facilities Improvement Program (FIP). Diet approval of the JFY 85 program was received May 1986. Funding for the JFY 86 program was an estimated \$321 million of which \$93.1 million was approved for Navy projects. The following new projects were approved:

Location	Project	Remarks
Atsugi	Industrial Waste Water	survey, design
Atsugi	Medical/Dental Fac	survey, design
Atsugi	POL Related FAC	survey
Urago	Fire Fighting Fac	survey, design
Urago	Security Related Facs	survey, design
Marcus Is	UPH w/mess (Coast Guard)	survey
Yokosuka	DD#4 Imp	survey
Sasebo	Berths 1 & 2 Utilities	survey, design, const
Sasebo	DD#2 Sonar/Prop Pits	survey
Sasebo	Enlisted Mess Deck	survey, design, const
Sasebo	Medical/Dental Deck	survey, design, const
Sasebo	Kings School Annex	survey, design, const
Yokose	POL Fac Y-5	survey, design, const
Hario	Elementary School	survey, design, const
Kadena	BOQ	survey, design, const
Cp Kuwae	BEQ	survey, design, const
Cp Kuwae	BOQ	survey, design, const
Misawa	Pipsaw Admin	survey, design, const
Misawa	Pipsaw Rang Whse	survey, design, const

b. (U) Ikego Housing. The Navy has shortfall of approximately 1300 family housing units in the Kanto Plain area. Ikego has been identified as the most suitable site. Local environmental groups have opposed Ikego housing. The GOJ has nevertheless stated publicly that it favors the Ikego site. Even with continuing pressure by the U.S. Navy, it is unlikely that construction can begin prior to JFY 88.

6. (U) Southwest Asia Construction. Design and construction of currently programmed facilities in Oman, Kenya, and Somalia are essentially complete. However, CINCPACFLT has requested some follow-on construction in Berbera, Somalia. The following facilities were completed in 1986:

Kenya	Complete
Access Rd	1/86
Comm Fac	1/86
Fleet Landing	1/86
<u>Somalia (Mogadishu)</u>	
A/C Parking Apron	3/86
SE/MHE/Gen Purpose Bldg	3/86
Flare/Pyro Storage	3/86

7. (U) Test program to determine safe storage capacity of Waikale Branch Tunnel Magazines, NAVMAG Lualualei:

a. (U) Proposed redesignation of agricultural land for urban use would allow construction of housing in the blast arcs radiating from the 120 tunnel magazines at the Waikale Branch of Naval Magazine, Lualualei (19 miles northwest of Honolulu). As residential areas approached Waikale, the allowable loading of magazines was decreased from 500,000 pounds Net Explosive Weight (NEW) to 150,000 pounds NEW in the early 1970's and then to 30,000 pounds NEW in 1980. With the newly proposed residential development, the magazines would have to be further downloaded to between 1500 and 4000 pounds NEW, depending on the distance of each magazine from the nearest housing unit. Such reduction would make continuing use of Waikale for storage of explosives questionable.

b. (U) However, the Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory has obtained theoretical indications that the tunnels might be able to safely store a greater NEW than previously thought. This might be possible because of the relatively small cross-sectional area of the tunnels, their thick overburdens and the blast reductions effect of their installed baffles compared with above-ground magazine upon which currently used calculations are based. A 1/6 to 1/10 scale model test will be conducted between December 1987 and January 1988 to verify the theoretical findings.

8. (U) PACNORWEST Homeporting Initiatives

a. (U) The Final Environmental Impact Statement is complete; however, work continues to obtain State Water Quality certification to secure Corps of Engineers permits for construction. Congress approved \$43.58 million in FY87 for land acquisitions, utilities and shoreline improvements.

b. (U) The Western Gear Property obtained on the first phase of land acquisition was turned over to the Navy on 30 December 1986.

9. (U) Survivability of Shore Facilities Initiative. The Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory (NCEL) was tasked to conduct a comprehensive Facility Survivability Enhancement Study. The study recognizes the need for simple, affordable measures to enhance shore facilities survivability during war and to enhance post-attack recovery. Results of the initial demonstration test are expected early 1987.

R. (U) Fleet Medical. RADM R. L. Marlor, MC, USN, reported for duty as USCINCPAC/CINCPACFLT Surgeon.

1. (U) A meeting was held on 6 January 1986 (hosted by CINCPACFLT) to coordinate implementation of AIDS testing for Navy and Marine Corps Personnel in Japan; to eventually include all Navy and Marine Corps personnel in the CINCPACFLT AOR. This involved establishing personnel testing priorities, outlining logistical requirements for collection and testing of blood samples and determining disposition for those personnel testing positive and requiring additional medical evaluation. In doing so, CINCPACFLT became the First DOD theater commander to institute large scale AIDS testing. The following commands were present:

CINCPACFLT (45, 013, 7 Divisions)
CG FMFPAC (Force Medical Officer)
Naval Medical Clinic Pearl Harbor

2. (U) On 20 June CPF Code 451 briefed the House Appropriations Committee Survey and Investigations Staff (HAC S&IS) on HTLV-III screening in the Pacific AOR. The brief outlined the CINCPACFLT chronology of events from inception of the program to present, followed by a panel discussion with questions and answers. All questions appeared to have been answered to their satisfaction and no further assistance was requested.

S. (U) Force Dental

1. (U) Significant strides were made during this year to bring Pacific Fleet units into compliance with the SECNAV directed dental readiness minimum of 80 percent Class I and II. Through a concentrated effort, overall fleet dental readiness was raised from 75 percent in January 1986 to 80 percent at the end of the year.

2. (U) To further improve fleet readiness, a mobile dental trailer was transferred from Subic Bay to Pearl Harbor for pierside use.

T. (U) Human Resource Management

January - YN2 Middleton arrived to assume duties of 9012.

- February
 - 9 Division celebrated 3rd anniversary.
 - Johnson separated from the Navy.
- April
 - YN2 Jones arrived to assume duties of 9011.
 - LCDR Doolin arrived to assume duties of 92.
- May
 - YNC Gamiao was frocked to YNCS.
 - CDR Lang arrived to assume duties of 92.
 - YN2 Sheldon reenlisted.
- June
 - YN2 Sheldon departed on PCS.
 - Ms. Carley attended CNO X/D Seminar, Harpers Ferry, WV.
- July
 - LCDR Busseno retired from naval service.
 - LCDR Lee retired from naval service.
 - CAPT McCaull departed on PCS.
 - 9 Division developed and administered Quality of Life survey to selected CINCPACFLT commands.
- August
 - 9 Division merged with 7 Division.
 - Mr. Concepcion arrived from 7 Division to assume duties of 911.
 - LCDR Doolin attended first National conference on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Washington, DC.
- September
 - 9 Division separated from 7 Division.
 - CDR Lang assumed duties of 9 (ACOS for HRM Support).
 - Code 93 was redesignated 74.
 - PNL Williams was frocked to PNC.
 - UT1 Fisher arrived to assume duties of 922.
 - LCDR Doolin attended annual Drug/Alcohol Program Managers Conference and CAAC Upgrade Workshop, San Diego, CA.
- October
 - Code 94 was redesignated 03M.
 - YN2 Middleton transferred to 03M.
 - CDR Lang attended CNO X/D Seminar, Harpers Ferry, WV.
 - EM1(SS) Edmon departed on PCS.
- December
 - CDR Lang represented CINCPACFLT at CNO Personal Excellence Conference, Washington, DC.
 - LT White separated from the Navy.
 - PNC Williams departed on PCS.
 - LT Hasébe arrived to assume duties of 91.