BOATSWAIN’S MATE

STUDY GUIDE

Brought To You By

PIRATE PUBLICATION’S

Work Smarter Mate, Not Harder!

Hacked sometime in 1997
# SEAMANSHIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GROUND TACKLE</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANVAS AND LEATHER</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATCHSTANDING</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIGGING</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARGO EQUIPMENT HANDLING AND STOWAGE</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIRE ROPE</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOATS AND DAVITS</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARLINSPIKE SEAMANSHIP</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOAT SEAMANSHIP</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOAT OPERATIONS</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# NAVIGATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PILOTING AND NAVIGATION</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEATHER</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANEUVERING BOARDS</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEARCH AND RESCUE</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS TO NAVIGATION</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# MAINTENANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SURVIVAL SYSTEMS</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMALL ARMS</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATON</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COATINGS AND COLORS</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# ADMINISTRATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EVALUATIONS</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADVANCEMENT</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORRESPONDENCE</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIRECTIVES SYSTEM</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDALS AND AWARDS</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSONNEL FORMS, REPORTS AND RECORDS</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASUALTIES AND DECEDENT AFFAIRS</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECURITY</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSIGNMENTS AND TRANSFER</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAY</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAVEL</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOATSWAIN'S MATE OF THE WATCH</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT OF OPERATIONS</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAVE AND LIBERTY</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENLISTMENTS</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ADMINISTRATION (cont.)**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REENLISTMENTS AND EXTENSIONS</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISCHARGES AND SEPARATIONS</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAINING</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAINING AND EDUCATION</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAIL</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVAL ENGINEERING</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GALLEY MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPERTY</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPPLY</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE OIC AND SMALL UNIT ORGANIZATION</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSONNEL</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MILITARY REQUIREMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW ENFORCEMENT</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAMAGE CONTROL</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIRST AID</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE OF CONDUCT</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COAST GUARD HISTORY</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COAST GUARD REGULATIONS</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HONORS AND CEREMONIES</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNICATIONS</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC AFFAIRS</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORK LIFE</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TQM AND TEAM COORDINATION TRAINING</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY JUSTICE AND DISCIPLINE</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIVIL RIGHTS</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COAST GUARD GRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICIES</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIFORM REGULATIONS</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY FUNDAMENTALS</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGH YEAR TENURE</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL MILITARY REQUIREMENTS</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEAMANSHIP

GROUND TACKLE
CANVAS AND LEATHER
UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT
WATCHSTANDING
RIGGING
CARGO EQUIPMENT HANDLING AND STOWAGE
WIRE ROPE
BOATS AND DAVITS
MARLINSPIKE SEAMANSHIP
BOAT SEAMANSHIP
BOAT OPERATIONS
GROUND TACKLE

WHICH NAVY STOCKLESS ANCHOR HAS THE GREATEST HOLDING POWER?
MK2.

WHAT TYPE OF ANCHOR IS USED TO ANCHOR A SUBMARINE OR A BUOY?
MUSHROOM.

WHAT ANCHORS HAVE SERIAL NUMBERS?
THOSE OVER 100LBS.

WHERE IS AN ANCHOR'S SERIAL NUMBER LOCATED?
ON ITS CROWN.

WHAT TYPE OF ANCHOR CHAIN IS STANDARD?
DIE LOCK.

HOW IS THE LENGTH AND WIDTH OF A LINK OF ANCHOR CHAIN DETERMINED?
6 X DIAMETER AND 3.6 X DIAMETER.

WHERE IS A LINK OF ANCHOR CHAIN MEASURED?
AT THE END SLIGHTLY ABOVE CENTERLINE.

WHY ARE NAVY CHAIN LINKS STUDDED?
TO PREVENT KINKING AND TO KEEP THE LINKS FROM POUNDING ADJACENT LINKS.

HOW LONG IS A STANDARD SHOT OF ANCHOR CHAIN?
15 FATHOMS.

WHERE IS THE SERIAL NUMBER ON A SHOT OF ANCHOR CHAIN?
ON THE INNER SIDE OF THE END LINKS.

WHAT IS DONE IF THE END LINK IS REMOVED FROM A SHOT OF ANCHOR CHAIN?
The new end link must be engraved or stamped with the serial number.

WHAT IS USED TO CONNECT SHOTS OF ANCHOR CHAIN?
DETACHABLE LINKS.

ARE DETACHABLE LINK PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE?
NO, MATCHING NUMBERS ARE ENGRAVED ON THE C - LINK AND THE TWO COUPLING PLATES.

WHAT HOLDS THE TAPERED PIN IN PLACE, IN A DETACHABLE LINK?
A LEAD PLUG.

WHAT SLUSH IS USED ON DETACHABLE LINKS?
40% WHITE LEAD AND 60% TALLOW.

WHAT DO YOU DO TO THE TAPERED PIN TO ENSURE PROPER SEATING IN THE DETACHABLE LINK?
DRIVE IT IN WITH A PUNCH AND HAMMER.

WHAT TYPE OF SHACKLE IS USED TO ATTACH AN ANCHOR TO ITS CHAIN?
BENDING SHACKLE.
WHAT ARE OUTBOARD SWIVEL SHOTS CALLED?
BENDING SHOTS.

WHAT DOES AN OUTBOARD SWIVEL SHOT CONSIST OF?
DETACHABLE LINKS, REGULAR LINKS, A SWIVEL, AN END LINK AND A BENDING SHACKLE.

WHAT ARE THE OUTBOARD SWIVEL SHOT DETACHABLE LINKS SECURED WITH?
A WIRE LOCKING CLIP.

 WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM LENGTH OF AN OUTBOARD SWIVEL SHOT?
5 FATHOMS.

WHAT DOES AN OUTBOARD SWIVEL SHOT ALLOW?
STOPPING OFF THE ANCHOR AND BREAKING THE CHAIN BETWEEN THE WINDLASS AND ANCHOR.

WHAT STOPPER IS NEAREST THE HAWSPIPE?
HOUSING STOPPER.

WHAT STOPPER IS FURTHEST AFT?
RIDING STOPPER.

WHAT PART OF THE STOPPER STRADDLES THE ANCHOR CHAIN?
THE TONGUE AND STRONGBACK OF THE PELICAN HOOK.

WHAT ARE STOPPERS SECURED TO THE DECK WITH?
PADEYES.

WHAT TYPE OF STOPPERS ARE USED WITH HORIZONTAL SHAFT WINDLASSES AND WHERE SPACE DOES NOT PERMIT STANDARD STOPPERS?
PAWL TYPE AND DEVIL'S CLAW.

WHAT SHOULD BE USED TO BACK UP STOPPERS IN HELPING TO HOLD THE CHAIN?
The WILDCAT BRAKE.

WHAT ARE THE RIDGES ON A WILDCAT WHICH ENGAGE THE CHAIN LINKS CALLED?
WHELPS.

SHOULD THE WILDCAT BE DISCONNECTED WHILE THE SHIP IS ANCHORED?
YES.

WHAT IS SET FIRST, THE STOPPER OR WILDCAT BRAKE?
The WILDCAT BRAKE.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RIDING CHAIN STOPPERS AND TOWING CHAIN STOPPERS?
TOWING CHAIN STOPPERS HAVE A LOCKING PLATE ADDED.

WHAT COLORS ARE DETACHABLE LINKS PAINTED?
RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

WHAT COLOR ARE LINKS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE DETACHABLE LINK PAINTED?
WHITE WITH THE NUMBER PAINTED EQUAL TO THE SHOT NUMBER.

HOW MANY TURNS OF WIRE GO AROUND THE LAST WHITE STUD?
ONE FOR EACH SHOT.
WHAT COLOR IS EACH LINK OF THE NEXT TO LAST SHOT?
YELLOW.

WHAT COLOR IS EACH LINK OF THE LAST SHOT?
RED.

WHY IS A SHIP NORMALLY BACKING WHILE LETTING OUT ANCHOR CHAIN?
TO PREVENT PILING THE ANCHOR CHAIN.

WHO IS IN CHARGE OF THE FORECASTLE DURING ANCHORING?
1LT.

HOW DO YOU DETERMINE THE SCOPE OF CHAIN IN ANCHORING IN CALM SEAS?
5 TO 7 TIMES THE DEPTH OF THE WATER.

HOW DO YOU DETERMINE THE SCOPE OF CHAIN IN ANCHORING IN HEAVY SEAS?
7 TO 10 TIMES THE DEPTH OF THE WATER.

WHAT ITEMS MUST BE AT HAND WHEN WEIGHING ANCHOR?
FIRE HOSE AND GRAPNEL HOOK.

WHAT IS "SHORT STAY"?
JUST BEFORE THE ANCHOR FLUKES BREAK FREE OF THE BOTTOM.

WHAT IS "UP AND DOWN"?
WHEN ONLY THE ANCHOR'S CROWN RESTS ON THE BOTTOM.

WHAT DOES "ANCHORS AWEIGH" MEAN?
THE ANCHOR IS CLEAR OF THE BOTTOM.

WHAT IS USED TO PREVENT WATER FROM ENTERING THE CHAIN LOCKER VIA THE CHAIN PIPES?
JACKASSES AND BUCKLER PLATES.

WHAT ARE JACKASSES?
CONE-SHAPED PLUGS MADE OF CANVAS STUFFED WITH OAKUM.

WHAT TYPE OF MOOR IS USED IN CROWDED HARBORS?
MEDITERRANEAN MOOR.

WHAT CONSTITUTES MEDITERRANEAN MOOR?
THE Stern IS MOORED TO A PIER WITH BOTH BOW ANCHORS OUT.

WHAT IS A SHEET ANCHOR?
A SHIP'S BIGGEST ANCHOR.

WHAT IS A STREAM ANCHOR?
AN ANCHOR DROPPED OFF THE STERN OR QUARTER TO PREVENT SWINGING TO A CURRENT.

HOW DOES A DANFORTH ANCHOR COMPARE TO A PATENT (STOCKLESS) ANCHOR AS FAR AS
STRENGTH AND HOLDING POWER?
A DANFORTH ANCHOR HAS THE SAME STRENGTH AND HOLDING POWER AS A STOCKLESS
ANCHOR OF TWICE THE SIZE.

HOW LONG ARE ANCHOR CHAINS ON LARGE CUTTERS?
A CUTTER WILL HAVE AN 8-SHOT AND A 7-SHOT ANCHOR CHAIN.
WHAT IS THE MORTISE (SIZE OF THE OPENING) OF A MOORING SHACKLE?
7 INCH.

WHAT IS ATTACHED TO THE ENDS OF A MOORING SWIVEL?
2 LINKS.

HOW LONG IS A DIP ROPE?
14 TO 36 FATHOMS.

WHAT IS A DIP ROPE USED FOR?
TO MOOR OR CLEAR A HAWSE.

WHAT IS INSERTED BETWEEN THE ANCHOR AND ANCHOR BUOY LINE?
A PIECE OF CHAIN TO REDUCE CHAFING.

WHAT IS THE BITTER END OF THE ANCHOR CHAIN SECURED WITH?
A SCREW PIN SHACKLE THAT WILL HOLD THE WEIGHT OF 300 FATHOMS OF ANCHOR CHAIN.

WHAT IS THE BREAKING STRENGTH OF THE PADEYE THE ANCHOR CHAIN BITTER END IS CONNECTED TO?
1.75 TIMES THE STRENGTH OF THE CONNECTING SHACKLE.

HOW OFTEN ARE CHAINS 1.5 INCH AND SMALLER INSPECTED?
QUARTERLY.

HOW OFTEN ARE CHAINS LARGER THAN 1.5 INCH INSPECTED?
EVERY 18 MONTHS.

WHAT LINE EASES THE BUOY WIRE DOWN THE ANCHOR CHAIN?
EASING OUT LINE.

WHERE IS THE ANCHOR CHAIN BROKEN TO PREPARE FOR TOW?
INBOARD OF THE SWIVEL.

HOW DO YOU KEEP THE CHAIN FROM FALLING BACK INTO THE CHAIN PIPE AFTER THE ANCHOR IS DISCONNECTED?
PUT A BAR THROUGH A LINK

HOW FAST CAN A WINDLASS GO WHEN HEAVING MORE THAN 60 FATHOMS OF CHAIN?
NO MORE THAN HALF SPEED.

WHAT ARE THE TWO TYPES OF SHACKLES?
TYPE 1 (ANCHOR), TYPE 2 (CHAIN).

WHERE DO YOU MEASURE A SHACKLE?
1/4 WAY UP ONE SIDE.
CANVAS AND LEATHER

WHAT IS CANVAS SOMETIMES CALLED?
DUCK.

WHAT ARE THE WEIGHT RANGES OF CANVAS?
NO.1 (HEAVIEST) TO NO.12 (LIGHTEST).

WHAT SIZES OF CANVAS ARE NO LONGER ISSUED?
7, 9, 11.

HOW LONG ARE BOLTS OF CANVAS?
FROM 85 TO 100 YARDS.

HOW IS CANVAS ISSUED?
IN LINEAR YARDS FROM 22 TO 72 INCHES IN WIDTH.

WHERE SHOULD CANVAS BE STORED?
IN A CLEAN DRY STORE ROOM.

WHERE SHOULD CANVAS NEVER BE STORED?
WHERE ACID IS (OR HAS BEEN) STORED, THE FUMES ARE DETRIMENTAL TO CANVAS.

WHAT IS THE NORMAL PROCEDURE WHEN A GROMMET TEARS OUT OF A PIECE OF CANVAS?
SEW A PATCH OVER THE SPOT AND PUT IN ANOTHER GROMMET. A LARGER GROMMET MAY BE
USED IF APPEARANCE IS UNIMPORTANT.

WHAT IS THE SECRET WHEN MEASURING AND CUTTING CANVAS?
MEASURE TWICE AND CUT ONCE.

HOW IS CANVAS MEASURED IF IT IS TO BE STRETCHED (AWNINGS, FOR EXAMPLE)?
DEDUCT 1/2 INCH FOR EACH LINEAR FOOT OF LENGTH AND WIDTH.

HOW IS CANVAS MEASURED IF IT IS TO BE LOOSE (HATCH HOODS AND GUN COVERS, FOR
EXAMPLE)?
ADD 1/2 INCH FOR EACH LINEAR FOOT OF LENGTH AND WIDTH.

WHAT SHOWS THE WEIGHTS OF CANVAS TO BE USED ON YOUR SHIP?
The SHIP’S ALLOWANCE LIST.

HOW ARE SAIL NEEDLES NUMBERED?
The HIGHER THE NUMBER THE SMALLER THE NEEDLE.

HOW SHOULD SAIL NEEDLES BE TREATED AFTER USE?
DRIED AND OILED OR STOWED IN A CONTAINER OF POWDERED CHALK.

WHAT ARE TWO TYPES OF PALMS?
SAILMAKER’S AND ROPING.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SAILMAKER’S AND ROPING PALMS?
The ROPING PALM IS MADE FOR LARGE NEEDLES AND HAS AN EMBEDDED METAL SLUG.
WHAT HOOK IS USED TO HOLD THE ENDS OF TWO PIECES OF CANVAS BEING SEWN TOGETHER?
SAILMAKER’S OR BENCH HOOK.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF BEESWAX IN SEWING?
IT REDUCES THE WEAR ON SAIL TWINE WHILE SEWING AND RETARDS DETERIORATION.

IN THE STOCK SYSTEM, WHAT IS BEESWAX FOUND WITH?
OILS AND LUBRICANTS.

WHAT TWINE IS BEST FOR HAND SEWING AND WHY?
LACING TWINE BECAUSE IT’S ALREADY WAXED.

WHAT IS THE MOST COMMONLY USED TWINE FOR SEWING MACHINES?
MATTRESS TWINE.

WHEN IS A ROUND STITCH USED?
WHEN JOINING TWO PIECES OF CANVAS.

WHEN IS A FLAT STITCH USED?
TO PROVIDE A STRONG WATERPROOF SEAM THAT KEEPS THE RAGGED EDGES OF THE CANVAS FROM SHOWING.

WHEN IS A BASEBALL STITCH USED?
TO MEND TEARS IN LIGHT AND MEDIUM CANVAS.

WHEN IS A HERRINGBONE STITCH USED?
TO MEND TEARS IN HEAVY OR PAINTED CANVAS.

WHAT STITCH IS USED IN PATCHING?
FLAT STITCH.

WHAT ARE BOLT ROPES?
ROPES THAT ARE TIED AROUND THE EDGES OF AWNINGS AND SAILS.

WHEN SEWING METAL FITTINGS TO CANVAS, WHAT DO YOU DO WITH THE SAIL TWINE?
DOUBLE IT OR TWIST IT TOGETHER.

WHAT ARE TWO STANDARD TYPES OF GROMMETS USED THROUGHOUT THE COAST GUARD?
HAND-SEWN AND METAL.

WHAT ARE THE TWO TYPES OF METAL GROMMETS?
EYELET AND RING/SPUR.

WHAT SIZES DO EYELET AND RING GROMMETS COME IN?
6 TO 15 (3/4 TO 2 INCH INNER DIAMETER).

WHAT SIZES DO SPUR TYPE GROMMETS COME IN?
0 TO 8 (1/4 TO 3/4 INCH INNER DIAMETER).

WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU POUND ON A CANVAS PUNCH TOO HARD?
IT CAUSES THE GROMMET TO CUT THROUGH THE CANVAS.

WHAT ARE THE THREE MOST USED TYPES OF LEATHER?
RIGGING, BELTING AND ARTIFICIAL.

HOW IS RIGGING LEATHER ISSUED?
BY THE POUND IN LIGHT, MEDIUM AND HEAVY WEIGHTS.

APPROXIMATELY HOW MANY SQUARE FEET OF RIGGING LEATHER COME IN AN ENTIRE HIDE? 20.

WHAT IS PUT ON LEATHER TO OIL IT? NEATSFOOT OIL.

WHAT IS USED TO CLEAN AND PRESERVE LEATHER? SADDLE SOAP.

WHAT STITCH IS USED TO SEW LEATHER? SHOEMAKER'S OR COBBLER'S.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO TO MAKE SEWING LEATHER EASIER? SOAK IT IN WATER FOR A FEW MINUTES.

WHAT IS CANVAS AND LEATHER CLEANED WITH? MILD SOAP AND WATER.
UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT

WHAT SIZE IS USED FOR A MANILA HIGH LINE?
5 INCH.

WHAT IS REPLACING MANILA FOR HIGH LINES?
4 INCH DACRON (DOUBLE BRAIDED POLYESTER).

WHAT MANILLA LINE CANNOT BE USED FOR PERSONNEL TRANSFER?
LINE OVER 5 YEARS OLD OR THAT WHICH HAS BEEN TENDED FROM A GYPSY HEAD FOR CARGO TRANSFER.

IF A POLYESTER HIGHLINE HAS BEEN TENDED FROM A GYPSY HEAD, CAN IT BE USED FOR PERSONNEL TRANSFER?
NO.

HOW LONG IS THE HIGHLINE?
350 FT MINIMUM.

MAY WIRE ROPE BE USED FOR PERSONNEL TRANSFER?
NO.

WHAT TYPE OF SHACKLE IS USED FOR THE HIGHLINE IN PERSONNEL TRANSFER?
1 INCH, GRADE A, SAFETY ANCHOR SHACKLE.

WHAT SIZE IS THE INHAUL LINE FOR PERSONNEL TRANSFER?
3 INCH.

WHICH SHIP TENDS THE OUTHAUL LINE?
The receiving ship.

HOW IS THE INHAUL LINE ATTACHED TO THE TROLLEY?
WITH A 7/8" OR 3/4" SAFETY ANCHOR SHACKLE.

DESCRIBE THE PREVENTER USED WITH THE TRANSFER CHAIR AND LITTER FRAME.
3/8" OR 1/2" WIRE GOING FROM THE FRAME TO THE INHAUL SHACKLE.

WHICH SHIP PROVIDES THE HIGHLINE EQUIPMENT?
The delivery ship.

WHAT IS REQUIRED FOR TOOLS AT EACH STATION?
EMERGENCY BREAKAWAY AND WORKING TOOLS.

HOW MANY MEN ARE NEEDED TO TENSION A HIGHLINE?
25 MINIMUM.

HOW MANY MEN ARE ASSIGNED TO HANDLE INHAUL AND OUTHAUL LINES?
EIGHT MINIMUM.

HOW FAR FROM BLOCKS SHOULD PERSONNEL HAND TENDING LINES STAND?
6 FT.

CAN POWER BE USED ON LINES FOR PERSONNEL TRANSFER?
NO.
WHICH SHIP SENDS OVER LINE THROWING PROJECTILES OR BOLOS?
The delivery ship unless the receiving ship has aircraft on deck.

WHAT DO LINE THROWING GUNNERS AND BOLO HEAVERS WEAR?
Red jerseys and helmets.

WHAT IS DONE EVERY TIME BOLOS ARE THROWN OR LINE THROWING GUNS FIRED?
A 1MC announcement on both ships.

HOW MANY MOUTH WHISTLE BLASTS ARE SOUNDED ON THE DELIVERY SHIP WHEN READY TO
THROW BOLOS OR FIRE LINE THROWING GUNS AND ON THE RECEIVING SHIP WHEN READY?
One on the delivery ship. Two on the receiving ship.

HOW IS THE SHOT LINE SECURED TO THE MESSENGER LINE?
By the use of a shot line bag.

WHAT ARE THE ONLY ITEMS THE RECEIVING SHIP PROVIDES?
B/B phone and distance line.

HOW FAR APART ARE DAYTIME DISTANCE MARKERS?
20 feet. From 0 to 300.

WHAT IS THE MEMORY AID FOR THE COLORS OF DAYTIME DISTANCE MARKERS?
Go read your book with glasses. (Starting with zero).

WHICH SHIP WILL HAVE THE ZERO END OF THE DISTANCE LINE ATTACHED TO IT?
The delivery ship.

WHERE ARE CLUSTERS OF THREE CHEMLIGHTS ATTACHED AT NIGHT ON DISTANCE MARKERS?
At the 60, 100, 140, 180 markers.

HOW MANY CHEMLIGHTS ARE AT THE OTHER MARKERS?
One.

DESCRIBE THE METHOD USING PIN-ON ONE CELL FLASHLIGHTS.
Green lights at 60, 100, 140, 180 with red at other markers.

HOW LONG IS THE BASIC MESSENGER?
600 feet.

HOW LONG IS THE OPTIONAL MESSENGER?
800 feet.

WHAT IS AN EMERGENCY BREAKAWAY?
An accelerated breakaway.

WHAT DOES A PERSON BEING TRANSFERRED WEAR?
Lifejacket, helmet, whistle, light, and dye.

WHAT TYPE OF WATCH SHOULD BE PROVIDED DURING PERSONNEL TRANSFER?
A life buoy watch.

IT IS OK TO HIGHLINE PERSONNEL AT NIGHT OR IN HEAVY WEATHER?
Only in an emergency.
WHEN ARE IMMERSION SUITS WORN?
WHEN WATER TEMP IS 45 DEG AND BELOW.

WHAT IS NEEDED FOR THE BURTON METHOD OF CARGO TRANSFER?
A WHIP AND A WINCH ON EACH SHIP.

WHAT IS ANOTHER NAME FOR THE BURTON METHOD?
The Yard and Stay Method.

WHAT DOES THE SUCCESS OF THE BURTON METHOD DEPEND ON?
Skillful teamwork between the winchmen on both ships.

WHO FURNISHES THE MESSENGER FOR THE BURTON METHOD?
The receiving ship.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM LOAD OF A BURTON RIG?
3500 LBS.

HOW DOES THE HOUSEFALL METHOD DIFFER FROM THE BURTON?
Both winches are on the delivery ship.

WHAT SIZE IS THE HOUSEFALL BLOCK?
14 INCH.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM LOAD OF A HOUSEFALL RIG?
2500 LBS.

WHAT SIZE SNATCH BLOCKS ARE USED IN A MANILLA HIGHLINE RIG?
12 INCH.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO LINES AS THEY ARE RECEIVED ONBOARD SHIP?
FAKE DOWN IN CASE EMERGENCY BREAKAWAY IS NEEDED.

WHAT TYPE OF LINE GRIP SHOULD BE USED WHILE HAND TENDING LINES?
HAND OVER HAND.

WHAT ARE THE MOST COMMON UNDERWAY REFUELING METHODS?
Close-In and Span Wire.

HOW FAR APART DO SHIPS STEAM DURING THE CLOSE-IN METHOD?
60 FT.

HOW OPEN CAN SHIPS GET WITH THE SPAN WIRE RIG?
140 TO 180 FT.

WHAT ARE SADDLES USED FOR?
To support fuel hoses.

WHEN IS THE PREP FLAG FLOWN AT DIP?
15 MINUTES BEFORE DISENGAGE.

WHO FLIES THE PREP FLAG?
The receiving ship.

WHEN IS THE PREP FLAG CLOSE UP?
WHEN COMPLETE.
WHEN IS PREP HAULED DOWN?
WHEN ALL LINES ARE CLEAR.

WHAT DOES ROMEO AT THE DIP ON THE CONTROL SHIP MEAN?
STEADY AND READY.

WHAT DOES ROMEO CLOSE UP MEAN?
AM READY FOR YOUR APPROACH.

WHAT DOES ROMEO AT THE DIP ON THE APPROACH SHIP MEAN?
AM READY TO COME ALONGSIDE.

WHAT DOES ROMEO CLOSE UP ON THE APPROACH SHIP MEAN?
AM COMMENCING APPROACH.

WHAT DOES ROMEO HAULED DOWN ON EITHER SHIP MEAN?
MESSENGER IN HAND.
WATCHSTANDING

WHAT DOES "RIGHT (LEFT) STANDARD RUDDER" MEAN?
PUT THE RUDDER OVER A SPECIFIED NUMBER OF DEGREES FOR A SHIP TO MAKE HER
STANDARD TACTICAL DIAMETER.

WHAT DOES "RIGHT (LEFT) FULL RUDDER" MEAN?
PUT THE RUDDER OVER A SPECIFIED NUMBER OF DEGREES FOR A SHIP TO MAKE HER REDUCED
TACTICAL DIAMETER.

WHAT DOES "MEET HER" MEAN?
USE RUDDER AS NECESSARY TO CHECK THE SHIP'S SWING.

WHAT DOES "SHIFT YOUR RUDDER" MEAN?
CHANGE FROM RIGHT TO LEFT (OR VICE VERSA) AN EQUAL AMOUNT.

WHAT DOES "MIND YOUR RUDDER" MEAN?
A WARNING THAT THE SHIP IS SWINGING OFF COURSE DUE TO BAD STEERING.

WHAT DOES "KEEP HER SO" MEAN?
A COMMAND GIVEN WHEN THE HELMSMAN REPORTS A HEADING AND IT IS DESIRED TO
STEADY ON THAT HEADING.

WHAT IS THE FIRST DUTY OF A LOOKOUT?
TO SIGHT AN OBJECT AND REPORT IT.

WHAT IS THE SECOND DUTY OF A LOOKOUT?
TO IDENTIFY THE OBJECT.

HOW OFTEN DO BRIDGE LOOKOUTS MAKE REPORTS ON THE RUNNING LIGHTS?
HALF-HOURLY.

WHEN IS THE FORECASTLE LOOKOUT NORMALLY POSTED?
DURING PERIODS OF LOW VISIBILITY AND WHILE ENTERING HARBOR.

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO ACHIEVE OPTIMUM NIGHT VISION?
30 MINUTES.

HOW ARE OBJECTS LOCATED AT NIGHT?
BY USING OFF CENTER VISION.

WHERE SHOULD THE HORIZON BE IN A BINOCULAR FIELD?
IN THE TOP THIRD.

WHAT INCREMENTS ARE USED WHEN SCANNING WITH BINOCULARS?
5 DEGREE.

HOW ARE OBJECTS REPORTED?
FIRST, NAME OF OBJECT; SECOND, RELATIVE BEARING; THIRD, RANGE IN YARDS (SURFACE
CONTACT) OR ELEVATION/POSITION ANGLE (AIRCRAFT).
RIGGING

WHAT IS STANDING RIGGING?
STAYS AND SHROUDS (LINES WHICH SUPPORT BUT DO NOT MOVE).

WHAT IS RUNNING RIGGING?
THOSE GOING THROUGH BLOCKS (SUCH AS LIFTS, WHIPS AND VANGS).

WHAT STANDING RIGGING GOES FORE AND AFT?
STAYS.

WHAT ARE THE THREE TYPES OF CARGO BOOM BLOCKS?
DIAMOND, OVAL, AND ROLLER BEARING.

DO DIAMOND BLOCKS HAVE GREASE FITTINGS?
YES.

WHAT ARE FIBER ROPE BLOCKS LUBRICATED WITH?
HARD GRAPHITE GREASE.

HOW ARE DIAMOND AND OVAL BLOCKS NORMALLY USED?
AS TOPPING LIFTS OF CARGO BOOMS.

WHAT TYPE OF BLOCKS ARE HEAD, HEEL, AND FAIRLEAD BLOCKS?
ROLLER BEARING.

WHAT IS CAST ON THE SHELL OF A ROLLER BLOCK?
WORKING LOAD, PROOF TEST AND SIZE OF ROPE.

WHEN ARE ROLLER BEARING BLOCKS USED?
WHEN HIGH SPEED OPERATION IS NEEDED.

HOW IS A CARGO BLOCK NAMED, REGARDLESS OF TYPE?
BY ITS LOCATION ON A CARGO RIG.

WHAT IS THE BLOCK AT THE HEAD OF A BOOM, THROUGH WHICH THE WHIP RUNS, CALLED?
HEAD BLOCK.

WHAT IS THE BLOCK AT THE FOOT, WHICH FAIRLEADS THE WIRE TO THE WINCH, CALLED?
HEEL BLOCK.

WHAT BLOCK IS IN THE MIDDLE OF A BOOM?
The Slack Wire Block.

WHAT IS A BLOCK THAT IS WELDED OR BOLTED BY ONE CHEEK TO A BULKHEAD OR DAVIT, FOR FAIRLEAD, CALLED?
Cheek Block.

WHAT IS THE ADVANTAGE OF A SNATCH BLOCK?
IT CAN BE OPENED TO PUT LINE IN.

WHAT ARE TAIL BLOCKS?
SINGLE BLOCKS USED ALONE WITH A WHIP, OR AS A RUNNER.

WHAT ARE FIVE THINGS THAT MUST BE KNOWN TO CORRECTLY ORDER A BLOCK?
WHETHER WOOD OR METAL; SIZE; RIG NUMBER; WITH OR WITHOUT BECKET; AND THE NUMBER OF SHEAVES.

WHAT IS THE RIG?
The hook, shackle, or swivel fitted to the end of a block.

HOW ARE RIGS IDENTIFIED?
By number.

WHEN ARE BLOCKS INVENTORYED?
Quarterly.

HOW IS A TACKLE DESIGNATED?
By the number of sheaves in the blocks or the purpose of use.

WHAT IS A SINGLE WHIP?
One single block up.

WHAT IS A RUNNER?
One single block down.

WHAT IS A GUN TACKLE?
A single block over a single block.

WHAT IS A LUFF TACKLE (JIGGER)?
A double over a single.

WHAT IS A TWOFOLD PURCHASE?
A double over a double.

WHAT IS A DOUBLE LUFF?
A treble over a double.

WHAT IS A THREEFOLD PURCHASE?
A treble over a treble.

WHAT TYPE OF REEVING METHOD IS USED FOR A DOUBLE LUFF?
Right angle method.

HOW SHOULD TOPPING LIFTS BE ROVE?
Parallel.

HOW CAN YOU DETERMINE THE MECHANICAL ADVANTAGE OF A TACKLE?
Count the number of falls at the movable block.

WHAT IS THE MECHANICAL ADVANTAGE OF A TACKLE?
The ratio between the load and the power required to lift the load.

HOW MUCH FRICTION IS ALLOWED FOR EACH SHEAVE?
10%.

WHAT IS INSTALLED AT THE BOTTOM OF STAYS AND SHROUDS TO ALLOW FOR ADJUSTMENT?
Turnbuckles.
WHAT IS ATTACHED TO TURNBUCKLES TO KEEP THE FROM LOOSENING DUE TO VIBRATION? KEEPERS.

WHAT ARE STAYS AND SHROUDS FITTED WITH IF THEY HAVE TO BE LOWERED OFTEN? PELICAN HOOKS.

WHY ARE BONDING STRAPS REQUIRED ON STAYS AND SHROUDS? TO GROUND THEM.

HOW TIGHT SHOULD TURNBUCKLES BE? HANDTIGHT, THEN 1 INCH FOR EACH 60 FEET OF STAY LENGTH.

WHERE DO YOU MEASURE TURNBUCKLE? ITS THREAD.

WHERE DO YOU MEASURE A HOOK? ON THE BACK (BY CURVE).
CARGO EQUIPMENT HANDLING AND STOWAGE

WHAT ARE THE TWO BOOMS CALLED WHEN USED IN PAIRS?
HATCH BOOM AND YARD BOOM.

HOW MANY BOOMS ARE USED IN THE YARD AND STAY (OR BURTON) METHOD?
TWO.

WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU DOUBLE UP A WHIP ON A YARD AND STAY?
IT DOUBLES THE LOAD CAPACITY AND REDUCES THE WINCH LOAD BY HALF.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A YARD AND STAY AND A DOUBLE PURCHASE YARD AND STAY?
ON A DOUBLE, BOTH CARGO WHIPS ARE DOUBLED AND RUNNERS SHACKLED TO THE HEAD OF THE BOOM.

WHAT TYPE OF HOOK IS USED WITH A YARD AND STAY?
TRIPLE SWIVEL.

HOW DO YOU SECURE THE BULL LINE TO THE TOPPING LIFT CLEAT?
THREE ROUND TURNS AND THREE FIGURE EIGHTS.

HOW SHOULD THE TOPPING LIFT WIRE BE SECURED?
THREE ROUND TURNS AND THREE FIGURE EIGHTS WITH AT LEAST TWO FIGURE EIGHTS SECURED WITH A MOUSING.

WHERE SHOULD THE SHACKLE FOR A BULL CHAIN BE INSERTED?
BENEATH THE FIRST SLACK LINK IN THE CHAIN, OTHERWISE THE CHAIN LINK WILL BE DISTORTED.

HOW MANY TURNS SHOULD BE TAKEN AROUND A GYPSY WITH WIRE ROPE?
4 OR 7.

WHAT IS THE BEST RIG FOR HANDLING LOADS BEYOND THE CAPACITY OF A SINGLE WHIP?
SINGLE SWINGING BOOM WITH A DOUBLE PURCHASE.

WHAT TYPE OF RIG IS A BLOCK IN A BIGHT?
JURY RIG.

WHAT IS THE CAPACITY OF A BLOCK IN A BIGHT?
SLIGHTLY LESS THAN THE SUM OF THE SWL OF THE TWO WHIPS?

HOW ARE WINCHES CLASSIFIED?
BY TYPES AND DRIVES.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD WINCHES IN CONSTANT OPERATION BE LUBRICATED?
EVERY FOUR HOURS.

WHAT SIGNAL ALLOWS A WINCHMAN TO MOVE A LOAD AT HIS OWN DISCRETION?
RACK.

WHICH HAND CONTROLS HOOK AND WINCH BOOM FOR SIGNALING?
RIGHT HAND-HOOK, LEFT HAND-BOOM.

IN A RIG WITH NO MOVING BOOM, WHAT DOES EACH HAND CONTROL?
CORRESPONDING WHIP.

WHAT IS THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF PALLET?
DOUBLE PLATFORM TYPE.

WHAT KEEPS THE BRIDLE FROM SLIPPING FROM UNDER A LOAD ON A PALLET?
PREVENTERS HOOKED AT EACH END.

HOW ARE LARGE CRATES AND ODD SHAPED CARGO HOISTED?
WITH SLINGS.

WHAT TYPE OF PALLET IS USED FOR SMALL ITEMS THAT CAN BE CRUSHED?
BOX PALLET.

WHAT IS A SLING?
A LENGTH OF WIRE OR FIBER ROPE WITH THE ENDS SPLICED TOGETHER.

WHAT TYPE OF SLING IS USED WITH STEEL BARRELS?
A BARREL SLING WITH A SPREADER BAR.

CAN A BARREL SLING BE USED WITH WOODEN BARRELS?
NO.

WHAT IS A STRAP?
A LENGTH OF ROPE WITH AN EYE SPLICED AT EACH END.

WHAT IS USED FOR HOISTING PIPES?
A CHOKER SLING.

WHAT TYPE OF SLING IS USED FOR HOISTING STEEL ITEMS SUCH AS BEAMS?
CHAIN SLINGS.

WHAT IS PLACED BETWEEN A CHAIN SLING AND DRAFT?
DUNNAGE.

WHAT IS THE DANGER OF CHAIN SLINGS?
The links may crystallize and snap without warning.

WHAT IS A SALMON BOARD USED FOR?
HANDLING AMMUNITION AND CRATED BOMBS.

HOW DO YOU RIG A DRAGLINE?
FAIRLEAD A WIRE PENNANT THROUGH A SNATCH BLOCK.

CAN YOU USE A CARGO WHIP AS A DRAGLINE?
NO.

HOW BIG IS A SAVE ALL?
25 BY 30 OR LARGER.

WHAT ARE THE TWO TYPES OF HATCH TENTS?
NEW YORK (HUT) OR SEATTLE.

WHAT IS THE PREFERRED TYPE OF HATCH TENT?
SEATTLE.
WHAT DOES A SEATTLE TENT LOOK LIKE?
A SHELTER TENT.

HOW IS A SEATTLE TENT SUSPENDED?
BY THE HEADS OF BOTH BOOMS.

WHAT DOES A NEW YORK TENT LOOK LIKE?
A PYRAMID.

HOW IS A NEW YORK TENT SUSPENDED?
BY THE HATCH BOOM.

WHAT IS STENCILLED ON A FORKLIFT?
LOAD CAPACITY.

WHAT IS LAID ON THE DECK PRIOR TO STACKING CARGO?
DUNNAGE.

WHERE ARE LARGE AND HEAVY CARTONS STOWED?
IN THE LOWER HOLDS.

SHOULD DUNNAGE BE LAID BETWEEN TIERS OF BOXES IF SMALLER BOXES ARE SET ON TOP OF LARGER BOXES?
YES.

ON WHAT TIERS OF CARDBOARD BOXES SHOULD DUNNAGE BE USED?
ON THE THIRD TIER, SIXTH TIER, AND EVERY SIXTH TIER.

HOW MANY FLOORS WILL BE NEEDED WITH THE CARDBOARD BOXES?
NO MORE THAN FOUR.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WHEN STACKING BOXES WITH THE LENGTH TWICE AS MUCH AS THE WIDTH?
STACK EACH TIER IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS.

IS DUNNAGE USED AS A BASE FOR BARRELS STRUCK BELOW?
YES.

WHAT IS DONE TO DUNNAGE TO SPREAD THE WEIGHT OF THE BARRELS?
TWO STRIPS OF DUNNAGE ARE PLACED OVER EVERY ROW IN EACH TIER.

HOW ARE DRUMS STOWED?
ON END WITH THE BUNGS UP.

IF ENOUGH DRUMS ARE NOT PRESENT TO MAKE A FULL ROW, WHAT IS DONE?
THEY ARE SPREAD EVENLY ACROSS AND THE SECOND ROW IS SET IN THE INTERVALS.

HOW ARE REELS STOWED?
IN THE LOWER HOLDS WITH THEIR AXIS ATHWARTSHIPS.

HOW HIGH CAN DECK CARGO BE STOWED?
NO HIGHER THAN 12 FEET.

WHAT DOES TOMMING DO?
IT HOLDS CARGO DOWN BY USE OF COTTON WEB STRAPS.
WHAT MECHANICAL ADVANTAGE DOES A BOWLINE ON A BIGHT GIVE WHEN USED TO TIGHTEN A LASHING?
2 TO 1.

WHEN USING A HAND HOOK, WHAT PART OF YOUR HAND FACES THE CRATE?
The back of your hand.

WHICH END OF A LINE IS SECURED TO THE DRUM OF A WINCH?
The fag end.

ON A BOOM, WHAT MOVES THE BOOM VERTICALLY AND HOLDS IT AT THE REQUIRED HEIGHT?
Topping lifts.

ON A BOOM, WHAT MOVES THE BOOM HORIZONTALLY AND HOLDS IT IN WORKING POSITIONS?
Inboard and outboard guys or vangs.

WHAT SUPPORTS THE BOOM IN THE BOOM STEP BRACKET?
The gooseneck.
WIRE ROPE

HOW IS RIGHT LAID ROPE TRANSFERRED FROM ONE REEL TO ANOTHER?
FROM TOP TO TOP, LEFT TO RIGHT.

HOW DO YOU UNCOIL WIRE ROPE?
ROLL IT. NEVER LET THE BIGHTS SLIP OVER THE ENDS OF THE REEL.

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM DIAMETER SHEAVE THAT WIRE ROPE SHOULD BE USED WITH?
20 TIMES THE DIAMETER OF THE ROPE.

WHAT CAUSES WEAR ON A SHEAVE FASTER, SPEED OR LOAD?
SPEED.

WHAT TYPES OF BENDS SHOULD BE AVOIDED IN WIRE ROPE?
REVERSE BENDS LIKE THE LETTER "S".

WHEN IS WIRE ROPE CONSIDERED BEYOND USE?
WHEN THE DIAMETER OF THE OUTER WIRES ARE REDUCED TO 1/2 THEIR ORIGINAL DIAMETER.

WHEN IS WIRE ROPE UNSAFE?
IF 4% OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WIRES ARE BROKEN WITHIN THE LENGTH OF ONE WIRE ROPE LAY, OR IF 3 BROKEN WIRES IN ONE STRAND OF 6X7, 6 BROKEN WIRES IN ONE STRAND OF 6X19, OR 9 BROKEN WIRES IN ONE STRAND OF 6X37.

WHAT DOES 6X19 WIRE ROPE MEAN?
6 STRANDS WITH 19 WIRES PER STRAND.

WHERE AND HOW MANY SEIZINGS SHOULD BE ON WIRE ROPE PRIOR TO CUTTING?
THREE ON EACH SIDE OF THE CUT WITH THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THEM EQUAL TO THE DIAMETER OF THE WIRE.

WHAT ARE WIRE ROPE SEIZINGS MADE OF?
EIGHT TURNS OF ANNEALED IRON SEIZING WIRE.

WHAT ARE THREE MAIN CONSTRUCTIONS OF WIRE ROPE?
6X7 (STANDING RIGGING), 6X19 (STRONGEST FOR SIZE AND USED FOR GUYS, SLINGS, ETC.), 6X37 (FALLS, HOISTING).

HOW IS WIRE ROPE DIAMETER MEASURED?
WITH DIAL CALIPERS FROM PEAK TO PEAK.

WHAT IS THE MOST EFFICIENT FORM OF END CONNECTION FOR WIRE ROPE?
POURED SOCKET.

WHAT IS THE STRENGTH OF A POURED SOCKET?
100%.

WHAT IS THE STRENGTH OF A WEDGE FITTING?
70%.

WHAT ARE THE PARTS TO A WEDGE FITTING?
PLUG, SLEEVE AND SOCKET.

WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN INSTALLING A WEDGE FITTING?
MAKING SURE THE PLUG IS PROPERLY SEATED.

DOES THE WEDGE FITTING HAVE AN INSPECTION HOLE? YES.

HOW MUCH WIRE ROPE STRENGTH IS RETAINED USING A SWAGED FITTING? 95-100%.

WHAT CAN BE USED FOR A TEMPORARY EYE SPLICE ON WIRE ROPE? WIRE ROPE CLIPS.

WHO MANY WIRE ROPE CLIPS SHOULD BE USED FOR AN EYE SPLICE? 4 TIMES THE DIAMETER PLUS 1.

WHAT PART OF A WIRE ROPE CLIP GOES OVER THE BITTER END? THE U-BOLT.

HOW FAR APART SHOULD WIRE ROPE CLIPS BE SPACED? 5 TIMES THE DIAMETER OF THE WIRE.

WHAT IS THE FIBER CORE FOR? LUBRICATION.

WHAT IS PREFORMED WIRE ROPE? ROPE WHOSE WIRES ARE SHAPED BEFORE LAYING UP.

WHAT IS THE ADVANTAGE OF USING PREFORMED WIRE OVER NON-PREFORMED? IT'S MORE FLEXIBLE AND TENDS NOT TO UNTWIST AS MUCH.

WHAT IS WIRE ROPE MADE OF? ANNEALED STEEL, TRACTION STEEL, OR PLOW STEEL.

HOW MUCH WEAKER IS GALVANIZED WIRE ROPE? 10%.

WHAT IS GALVANIZED WIRE ROPE USED FOR? STANDING RIGGING.

WHICH WAY DOES WIRE ROPE TEND TO ROLL? OPPOSITE OF ITS LAY.

WHAT SHOULD WIRE ROPE NEVER BE STORED WITH? ACID.

WHY IS WIRE ROPE LUBRICATED? TO PREVENT CORROSION AND TO REDUCE WEAR.

WHAT IS DONE PRIOR TO WIRE ROPE LUBRICATION? THE ROPE IS CLEANED.

HOW IS WIRE ROPE LUBRICANT APPLIED? BY BRUSH OR TROUGH.

WHAT TOOL CAN YOU USE TO AID IN APPLYING A WIRE ROPE SEIZING? A SERVING BAR.
WHAT IS THE EASIEST SPLICE TO USE ON WIRE ROPE?
LIVERPOOL SPLICE.

WHAT TYPE OF SPLICE SHOULD BE USED ON A WIRE THAT WILL BE FREE TO ROTATE?
LOCK TUCK.

HOW MUCH WIRE SHOULD BE UNLAID FOR A LIVERPOOL SPLICE?
DIAMETER OF WIRE TIMES 36.

WHAT IS CUT OUT IN THE LIVERPOOL SPLICE?
The core.

WHEN IS A LOCK TUCK MADE ON A LIVERPOOL SPLICE?
After the third round of tucks.

IS THE CORE CUT OUT IN A LOCK TUCK SPLICE?
No.

HOW MANY TUCKS ARE IN A LOCK TUCK SPLICE?
Five.

HOW IS A MARLINSPIKE INSERTED IN A LOCK TUCK?
Against the lay.

WHAT DIAMETER WIRE CAN A SWAGED FITTING BE INSTALLED ON?
1/4 TO 1 INCH.

WHAT IS USED TO SECURE A SWAGED FITTING?
HYDRAULIC PRESS.

WHO SHOULD INSTALL A SWAGED FITTING?
EXPERIENCED PERSONNEL ONLY.

WHERE IS THE SIZE OF A WIRE ROPE CLIP STAMPED?
The rodle.

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF USING THE IMPROVED WIRE ROPE CLIP?
It can’t be put on wrong and allows for a full wrench swing.
BOATS AND DAVITS

WHAT IS THE OLDEST TYPE OF BOAT DAVIT USED IN THE COAST GUARD?
RADIAL.

WHICH WAY DO RADIAL ARM DAVITS POINT WHEN THE BOAT IS IN THE STOWED POSITION?
INBOARD.

WHERE ARE QUADRANTAL DAVITS USED?
MERCHANT SHIPS.

HOW ARE QUADRANTAL DAVITS OPERATED?
BY TURNING A CRANK.

UP TO WHAT WEIGHT ARE WELIN CRESCENT DAVITS DESIGNED TO HANDLE?
13,500 LBS.

FROM WHERE ARE HYDRAULIC DAVITS OPERATED?
A CONTROL CONSOLE.

WHAT IS THE SAFETY DEVICE THAT KEEPS DAVITS IN THE STOWED POSITION?
The Preventer.

WHAT DOES THE FALL TENSIONING DEVICE DO?
IT KEEPS SLACK OUT OF THE FALLS WHEN HOOKING AND UNHOOKING.

WHAT CONTROLS THE LOWERING SPEED ON A GRAVITY DAVIT?
The Brake.

WHAT DO YOU HAVE TO ENSURE BEFORE BOOMING OUT?
THAT THE BOAT CLEAR THE SKIDS.

WHEN ARE THE GRIPES CLEARED AWAY DURING BOAT LOWERING?
WHEN THE CREW IS IN THE BOAT.

WHICH SHOULD BE LOWER, THE BOW OR THE Stern?
Stern.

SHOULD A SMALL BOAT ENGINE BE RUNNING WHEN LOWERED?
YES.

WHAT IS THE MOST DANGEROUS TIME IN BOAT LOWERING?
The instant the boat becomes waterborne.

WHAT ARE STEADYING LINES MADE OF?
MANILA.

WHAT HOLDS THE FALLS NEXT TO THE SHIP'S SIDE UPON APPROACH OF A SMALL BOAT AND KEEPS THE BOAT FROM SWINGING DURING LOWERING AND HOISTING?
FRAPPING LINES.

HOW MANY ROUND TURNS SHOULD BE LEFT ON A CLEAT FOR BOAT LOWERING?
TWO.
WHEN A SMALL BOAT IS IN THE WATER, WHAT SHOULD IT BE TOWED BY AND BE THE LAST LINE CAST OFF?
THE SEA PAINTER.

WHAT SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED WITH A BOAT?
ITS SLINGS.

HOW MUCH WEIGHT IS A SLING TESTED FOR AFTER MANUFACTURE?
100% OVER LOAD.

WHAT LINE SECURES A BOAT TO A BOOM?
GUESSWARP.

WHAT IS USED TO KEEP THE GUESSWARP FROM RUNNING UP AFTER UNHOOKING?
A TOGGLE.
MARLINSPIKE SEAMANSHIP

WHAT ARE THREE PRINCIPAL PURPOSES LINE IS USED FOR?
PULLING, HOLDING, AND LIFTING OR LOWERING.

WHAT ARE THE THREE METHODS OF LAYING LINE ON THE DECK?
COILING, FAKEING AND FLEMISHING.

WHAT ARE TWO TYPES OF LINE USED IN THE COAST GUARD?
NATURAL FIBER AND SYNTHETIC FIBER LINE.

WHAT ARE THE NAMES FOR THE DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF SIZES OF LINE?
3/4", 1", 1 1/8", 1 1/4" AND 1 1/2" ALSO KNOWN AS 6, 9, 12, 15, AND 21 THREAD, ARE SMALL STUFF.
1 3/4" BUT LESS THAN 5" IS CALLED LINE.
5" AND OVER ARE CALLED HAWSERS.

HOW DOES NATURAL FIBER LINE COME FROM THE MANUFACTURER?
IN COILS.

WHERE SHOULD NATURAL FIBER LINE BE STORED?
OFF THE DECK.

WHAT IS MANILA MADE FROM?
THE ABACA PLANT.

WHAT IS TARRED HEMP KNOWN AS?
MARLINE OR RATLINE.

HOW IS A COIL OF NATURAL FIBER LINE OPENED?
WITH THE INSIDE BITTER END ON THE BOTTOM PULLED UP THROUGH THE TUNNEL.

 SHOULD THE BURLAP WRAP AROUND A COIL OF NATURAL FIBER LINE BE REMOVED?
NO.

WHAT MAKES UP A FIBER LINE?
STRANDS, YARNS, AND THREADS OR FIBERS.

WHAT DETERMINES THE LAY OF A ROPE?
THE DIRECTION THE STRANDS ARE TWISTED.

WHAT DOES A COLOR CHANGE IN NATURAL LINE MEAN?
IT'S LOSING BREAKING STRENGTH.

WHAT DOES A WHITE POWDER ON INSIDE FIBERS MEAN?
INTERNAL WEAR.

WHAT HAPPENS TO A LINE LOADED TO 75% OF ITS BREAKING STRENGTH?
IT IS PERMANENTLY DAMAGED.

WHAT DOES A STRAIN ON A KINKED OR TWISTED LINE DO?
IT PERMANENTLY DISTORTS IT.

WHAT IS A HOCKLE?
A KINK ON THE INNER STRAND OF A LINE.
HOW IS RIGHT LAID LINE COILED?
CLOCKWISE.

HOW DO YOU APPLY LOADS TO A LINE?
SLOWLY AND CAREFULLY.

HOW DOES SYNTHETIC LINE COME WOVEN?
BRAIDED, PLAID OR TWISTED.

WHAT ARE TWO CHARACTERISTICS OF SYNTHETIC LINE WHICH MAKE IT SUPERIOR FOR TOWING?
ELASTICITY AND ELONGATION.

WHAT MAKES UP SYNTHETIC FIBER LINE?
STRANDS, YARNS AND FILAMENTS.

WHAT ARE THE MOST COMMONLY USED TYPES OF SYNTHETIC LINES?
NYLON, DACRON (POLYESTER), POLYETHYLENE, AND POLYPROPYLENE.

WHAT IS THE STRONGEST SYNTHETIC LINE?
NYLON.

HOW MANY TIMES STRONGER IS NYLON THAN MANILA?
THREE.

HOW MUCH LONGER WILL NYLON LAST OVER MANILA?
5 TIMES.

WHICH HAS BETTER KNOT KEEPING CAPABILITIES, NATURAL FIBER OR SYNTHETIC LINE?
NATURAL FIBER.

WHICH SLIPS EASIER, SYNTHETIC OR FIBER LINE?
SYNTHETIC.

HOW MUCH WILL DOUBLE BRAIDED NYLON STRETCH BEFORE IT SNAPS?
30%.

WHAT SHOULD PERIODICALLY BE DONE WITH DOUBLE BRAIDED NYLON LINES TO INCREASE THEIR SERVICE LIFE?
THEY SHOULD BE REVERSED OR END-FOR-ENDED.

WHAT IS A CLEAR INDICATION, OTHER THAN OBVIOUS DEFORMITY, THAT NYLON HAS LOST MUCH OF ITS STRENGTH?
IT WILL BE HARD AND STIFF.

HOW MUCH WILL THREE STRAND NYLON STRETCH BEFORE IT SNAPS?
40%.

WHAT PERCENTAGE OF THE STRENGTH DOES THE INNER CORE OF DOUBLE BRAID HAVE?
50%.

WHAT IS THE WEAKEST SYNTHETIC LINE?
POLYETHYLENE.

HOW DOES DACRON COMPARE TO NYLON OF SIMILAR SIZE?
10% STRETCH AND 80% STRENGTH.
WHAT IS THE PRIMARY USE FOR DACRON IN THE COAST GUARD?
HIGHLINE FOR UNREP.

HOW DOES POLYETHYLENE AND POLYPROPYLENE COMPARE SIZE FOR SIZE TO MANILA?
25% LIGHTER, 20% STRETCH, 140% STRENGTH, AND IT FLOATS.

WHICH SYNTHETIC LINE IS BEST FOR HARD USE AND ABRASION?
8 PLAIT.

HOW DOES SYNTHETIC LINE COME FROM THE MANUFACTURER?
ON REELS.

HOW DO YOU UNREEL SYNTHETIC LINE?
JUST LIKE WIRE ROPE.

CAN THREE STRAND BE USED TO HOIST A LOAD THAT WILL BE FREE TO SPIN?
NO.

HOW MANY Turns SHOULD BE TAKEN AROUND A CAPSTAN WHEN USING SYNTHETIC LINE?
SIX WITH TWO RIDING TURNS.

WHAT ARE THE THREE MAIN ENEMIES OF NYLON LINE DURING STOWAGE?
HEAT, SUNLIGHT AND CHEMICALS.

HOW SHOULD RIGHT LAID LINE BE PUT AROUND A CAPSTAN?
LEFT HANDED.

WHEN CAN LEFT HANDED TURNS NOT BE AVOIDED?
WHEN A WINCH IS HEAVING TWO LINES AT ONCE.

WHAT DO YOU DO TO A LINE THAT DOESN'T FAIRLEAD AROUND A WINCH PROPERLY?
USE INSIDE TURNS.

SHOULD MANILA AND NYLON BE USED ON THE SAME BITS?
NO.

HOW MUCH BREAKING STRENGTH IS LOST FROM THE FOLLOWING KNOTS AND SPLICES?
SQUARE KNOT  46%.
BOWLINE  37%.
TWO BOWLINES (EYE IN EYE)  43%.
BECKET BEND  41%.
DOUBLE BECKET BEND  41%.
ROUND TURN  30-35%.
TIMBER HITCH  30-35%.
CLOVE HITCH  40%.
EYE SPLICE  5-10%.
SHORT SPLICE  15%.

WHAT STRAND IS ALWAYS TUCKED FIRST IN A THREE STRAND EYE SPLICE?
The middle strand or number 1.

HOW MANY TUCKS ARE TAKEN WHEN SPLICING THREE STRAND?
THREE TUCKS FOR NATURAL FIBER LINE, FOUR TUCKS FOR SYNTHETIC LINE.

WHAT DO THE SCRIBE MARKS INDICATE ON A TUBULAR FID?
THE SHORT SECTION OF THE FID.

WHEN SPlicing DOUBLE BRAIDED NYLON, WHERE DO YOU PUT POINT "R"?
ONE TUBULAR FID LENGTH OR TWO WIRE FID LENGTHS FROM THE TAPED END.

HOW DO YOU DETERMINE WHERE THE CORE IS EXTRACTED?
DOUBLE THE LINE BACK ON ITSELF AND FORM A LOOP WITH POINT "R". THE DESIRED LOOP SIZE AND WHERE "R" CONTACTS THE STANDING PART IS LABELED "X". THIS IS WHERE THE CORE IS EXTRACTED.

WHAT IS THE NEXT CRITICAL STEP IN THE SPLICE?
TIE A TIGHT SLIPKNOT FIVE FID LENGTHS FROM POINT "X".

HOW IS MARK "1" FOUND?
WHILE HOLDING THE EXPOSED CORE, SLIDE THE COVER TOWARDS THE SLIP KNOT AND THEN SMOOTH THE COVER BACK FROM THE SLIPKNOT. DO THIS TWICE. MARK THE CORE, WHERE IT COMES OUT AT "X" AS "1".

WHERE IS MARK "2" MADE?
ONE SHORT SECTION OF THE TUBULAR FID FROM "1" TOWARDS "X". MAKE TWO HEAVY MARKS.

WHERE IS MARK "3" MADE?
ONE FID LENGTH PLUS ONE SHORT SECTION OF THE TUBULAR FID FROM "2" TOWARDS "X". MAKE THREE HEAVY MARKS.

HOW IS THE COVER MARKED FOR TAPERING?
BEGINNING AT "R" AND WORKING TOWARD THE END OF THE COVER, COUNT EIGHT CONSECUTIVE STRANDS (SINGLES OR PAIRS) AND MARK THE EIGHTH. THIS IS MARK "T". MAKE MARK "T" GO COMPLETELY AROUND THE COVER. THEN, STARTING AT "T" COUNT AND MARK EVERY FIFTH RIGHT AND LEFT STRAND UNTIL THE END IS REACHED.

HOW IS THE COVER PUT INSIDE THE CORE?
THE COVER GOES IN AT MARK "2" AND COMES OUT AT MARK "3". IT IS THEN PULLED UNTIL "R" EMERGES FROM "3".

HOW IS THE TAPER PERFORMED?
REMOVE THE TAPE FROM THE END OF THE COVER. CUT AND PULL OUT THE LAST MARKED STRANDS AND CONTINUE UNTIL "T" IS REACHED. THEN PULL THE COVER BACK THROUGH UNTIL "T" EMERGES FROM "2".

HOW IS THE CORE REINSERTED INTO THE COVER?
FROM "X", MEASURE 1/2 FID LENGTH TOWARDS THE SLIP KNOT AND LABEL AS "Z". INSERT THE CORE AT "T" AND COME OUT AT "Z".

WHAT IS THE NEXT STEP?

WHAT IS THE FINAL STEP?
MILK THE COVER UNTIL "R" SLIDES INTO IT.
WHAT TYPE OF STITCH IS USED IN THE EYE OF A DOUBLE BRAIDED NYLON SPLICE?
LOCK STITCH AT POINT "R".

WHAT IS A BOWLINE USED FOR?
A TEMPORARY EYE IN THE END OF A LINE.

WHEN DO YOU USE A BOWLINE ON A BIGHT?
WHEN YOU NEED AN EYE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE LINE.

WHAT IS A SPANISH BOWLINE USED FOR?
A BOSUN’S CHAIR.

WHY IS THE SPANISH BOWLINE PREFERRED OVER A FRENCH BOWLINE?
ITS BIGHTS WON'T SHIFT.

WHAT IS A ROLLING HITCH USED FOR?
A STOPPER.

WHAT DO STOPPERS HAVE TO BE MADE OF?
THE SAME MATERIAL AS THE LINE THEY ARE BEING USED ON.

WHEN IS A TIMBER HITCH USED?
TO TIE LINE AROUND ROUGH SURFACED OBJECTS.

WHAT IS A BLACKWALL HITCH USED FOR?
TO SECURE A ROPE TO A HOOK.

WHAT IS A BARREL HITCH USED FOR?
OPEN TOPPED DRUMS.

WHAT IS A BALE SLING USED FOR?
CLOSED BARRELS.

WHAT IS A SHEEP SHANK USED FOR?
TO TAKE THE LOAD OFF OF A WEAK SPOT IN THE LINE.

WHAT IS A MANROPE KNOT MADE UP OF?
DOUBLE WALL AND CROWN KNOT.

WHEN IS A FLAT SEIZING USED?
WHERE THE STRAIN IS NOT GREAT.

WHEN IS A ROUND SEIZING USED?
WHEN THERE WILL BE SOME STRAIN.

WHEN IS A RACKING SEIZING USED?
WHEN THERE WILL BE UNEQUAL STRAIN ON THE TWO PARTS OF THE LINE.

HOW MANY TURNS ARE USED IN A RACKING SEIZING?
TEN.

WHEN DO YOU USE A THROAT SEIZING?
WHEN A PERMANENT EYE IS NEEDED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE LINE.

WHAT SHOULD BE USED TO MOUSE A HOOK WHERE STRENGTH IS NEEDED?
SEIZING WIRE OR SHACKLE.

WHAT IS THE FORMULA FOR A TATTLETALE FOR THREE STRAND?
40% IS CRITICAL, MAKE CORD 40 INCHES, ATTACH IT 30 INCHES APART.

WHAT IS THE FORMULA FOR A TATTLETALE FOR DOUBLE BRAID?
20% IS CRITICAL, MAKE CORD 48 INCHES, ATTACH IT 40 INCHES APART.

WHAT SIZE LINE IS USED FOR A BOSUN CHAIR BRIDLE?
5/8" MANILA.

WHAT ARE THE DIMENSIONS OF A BOSUN CHAIR SEAT?
1" x 12" x 24".

WHAT KNOT IS USED TO ATTACH THE GANTLINE TO THE BRIDLE?
DOUBLE BECKET.

WHAT ARE SLINGS MADE OF FOR BOSUN CHAIR IF HOT WORK IS BEING CONDUCTED?
1" WIRE ROPE

WHAT IS WORMING?
WRAPPING TARRED SMALL STUFF IN THE LAY OF THE LINE.

WHAT IS PARCELING?
WRAPPING STRIPS OF CANVAS AROUND LINE.

WHAT IS SERVING?
WRAPPING SMALL STUFF OVER PARCELING AS TIGHTLY AS POSSIBLE USING A SERVING MALLET.

WHAT DOES THE LINE HANDLING COMMAND "CHECK" MEAN?
HOLD HEAVY TENSION BUT LET IT SLIP ONLY TO PREVENT PARTING THE LINE.
BOAT SEAMANSHIP

WHAT DIRECTION DO PROPELLERS OF SINGLE SCREW BOATS NORMALLY ROTATE?
RIGHT HANDED.

WHAT DOES THE DESIGN OF A VESSEL INCLUDE?
SIZE, SHAPE AND DRAFT OF THE HULL, TRIM, WEIGHT, AND AMOUNT OF SUPERSTRUCTURE.

WHAT TYPE OF VESSEL CONFIGURATION IS AFFECTED BY CURRENT THE MOST?
DEEP DRAFT VESSELS.

WHAT CAUSES HIGH PRESSURE IN THE PROPULSION SYSTEM?
The propeller and rudder.

WHAT IS DYNAMIC PRESSURE?
Force applied to water creating high pressure which causes water to flow to a low pressure area.

WHAT CAUSES A BOAT TO MOVE FORWARD?
Propeller thrust.

WHAT IS PROPELLER THRUST?
The force caused by the displacement of water along the propeller shaft to thrust the boat ahead as the boat moves in the direction of the low pressure area.

WHAT PART OF THE PROPELLER BLADE IS THE HIGH PRESSURE AREA?
The after face.

WHAT FORCE GIVES A VESSEL PROPULSION?
Screw current.

WHAT ARE THE TWO PARTS OF SCREW CURRENT?
Suction and discharge current.

WHICH OF THE TWO PARTS OF SCREW CURRENT IS THE MAJOR FORCE?
Discharge current.

WHAT ARE THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT PROPELLER ACTION?
Pitch, slip and cavitation.

WHAT IS PITCH?
The distance a propeller would travel in one revolution if water were a solid medium.

WHAT IS SLIP?
The difference between the speed of a boat and its propeller.

WHAT IS CAVITATION?
Cavities or bubbles around a propeller which are a result of the pressure on the lower and upper blade surfaces being unequal. This is caused by blade tip speed being excessive or by the vessel riding high in the water.

WHAT MOVES THE STERN OF A BOAT?
Rudder force.
WHAT FORCE RANKS SECOND TO PROPELLER FORCE IN MANEUVERING A SINGLE SCREW BOAT? SIDE FORCE.

WHICH DIRECTION DOES THE Stern OF A BOAT WALK DUE TO SIDE FORCE? THE DIRECTION OF PROPELLER ROTATION.

A SINGLE SCREW BOAT WHEN BACKING HAS IT'S Stern MOVE IN WHAT DIRECTION? PORT.

WHAT CAUSES SIDE FORCE? THE LOWER BLADES ARE MOVING IN GREATER WATER PRESSURE, SO THE FORCE OF THE LOWER BLADES IS GREATER.

WHAT IS FRICATIONAL WAKE CURRENT? FRICITION BETWEEN THE SKIN OF THE SHIP AND THE WATER.

WHERE, ON A VESSEL, IS THE FRICATIONAL WAKE CURRENT THE GREATEST? AT THE STERN ALONG THE WATERLINE.

WHEN IS FRICATIONAL WAKE CURRENT INCREASED? IN SHALLOW WATER. ALSO, AS SPEED INCREASES, FRICATIONAL WAKE CURRENT INCREASES, AND SIDE FORCE DIMINISHES.

WHAT FORCES ARE INVOLVED IN STEERING A SINGLE SCREW BOAT WHEN BACKING DOWN? DISCHARGE CURRENT, SIDE FORCE, SUCTION CURRENT, AND RUDDER EFFECT.

WHY DOES A SINGLE SCREW BOAT BACK TO PORT WHILE GAINING STERNWAY? DISCHARGE CURRENT AND SIDE FORCE.

ON A TWIN SCREW BOAT, WHICH SCREW IS RIGHT HANDED? STARBOARD.

WHERE IS THE PIVOT POINT ON A BOAT WHEN GOING AHEAD? 1/3 LENGTH ABAFT OF THE BOW.

WHERE IS A BOAT'S PIVOT POINT WHEN MOVING ASTERN? AT OR NEAR HER STERN.


WHAT IS ADVANCE? THE DISTANCE YOU TRAVEL ALONG YOUR ORIGINAL COURSE WHEN TURNING.

WHEN IS ADVANCE LESS? AT LOW SPEEDS.

HOW MANY DEGREES FROM YOUR ORIGINAL COURSE DO YOU TURN WHEN MAKING A WILLIAMSON TURN? 60 DEGREES TO PORT OR STARBOARD.

WHAT IS THE NORMAL ANGLE OF APPROACH TO A DOCK? 10 TO 20 DEGREES.
IN A SINGLE SCREW BOAT, WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO CLEAR A DOCK FROM STARBOARD SIDE TO DURING NORMAL CONDITIONS?
BACK DOWN WITH LEFT RUDDER.

WHAT IS AN EDDY?
A CIRCULAR MOTION OF WATER IN OR BESIDE A CURRENT.

WHAT IS BORE?
THE INCOMING TIDE ADVANCING AS A SHARPLY DEFINED WAVE.

WHAT IS RACE?
THE AREA OF CHURNING WATER WHERE TWO CURRENTS COMING FROM DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS MEET.

WHAT IS THE BREAKER LINE?
THE OUTER LIMIT OF THE SURF.

WHAT IS A COMBER?
A WAVE ON THE POINT OF BREAKING. (FEATHERING).

WHAT IS A CREST?
THE TOP OF THE WAVE.

WHAT IS SURF?
A NUMBER OF BREAKERS.

WHAT IS A SWELL?
A BROAD ROLLING MOVEMENT OF THE SURFACE OF THE WATER.

WHAT IS A TROUGH?
THE VALLEY BETWEEN WAVES.

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST DANGER IN BEACHING A BOAT?
BROACHING.
BOAT OPERATIONS

WHAT SHOULD A COXSWAIN DO PRIOR TO ARRIVING ON SCENE TO A FIRE?
BRIEF HIS CREW AND ENSURE ALL EQUIPMENT IS READY FOR USE.

FROM WHAT DIRECTION SHOULD YOU APPROACH A BURNING VESSEL?
WINDWARD.

WHAT SHOULD THE COXSWAIN DO FIRST UPON ARRIVING ON SCENE TO A FIRE?
CHECK FOR PERSONS IN THE WATER.

WHEN WEIGHING A DISABLED BOAT'S ANCHOR, APPROXIMATELY HOW MUCH TOWLINE
SHOULD BE PAID OUT?
EQUAL TO THE AMOUNT OF ANCHOR LINE OUT.

WHEN, IN THE ABOVE QUESTION, SHOULD YOU FEEL THE ANCHOR BREAK FREE?
AS THE SHACKLE OR BOWLINE REACHES THE MIDPOINT OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

WHAT SHOULD BE YOUR SPEED WHEN PASSING A PUMP DOWN THE TOWLINE?
BARE STEERAGE.

WHAT DOES A TOWING BRIDLE DO?
DISTRIBUTES THE STRAIN OF THE TOW AMONG THE DECK FITTINGS AND REDUCES THE
TENDENCY OF YAWING.

WHAT DOES WETTING THE HEAVING LINE DO?
MAKES IT LESS FLEXIBLE AND PREVENTS IT FROM BECOMING ENTANGLED.

WHAT SHOULD BE THE SCOPE OF THE DROUGE'S TOWLINE?
1 TO 2 WAVE LENGTHS.

WHAT ARE THREE BASIC TOWING APPROACHES?
PARALELL, 45 DEGREE, AND CROSSING THE "T".

WHEN IS THE PARALELL APPROACH USED?
IN GOOD WEATHER CONDITIONS WHERE THE DISABLED VESSEL'S RATE OF DRIFT IS SLOW.

ON WHICH SIDE SHOULD THE TOWING VESSEL APPROACH IN A PARALELL APPROACH?
WINDWARD.

WHEN IS THE 45 DEGREE APPROACH USED?
UNDER CALM OR MODERATE SEAS.

WHAT IS THE CROSSING THE "T" APPROACH USED?
IN HEAVY SEAS OR WHEN THE DISABLED VESSEL'S RATE OF DRIFT IS RAPID.

WHAT APPROACH SHOULD BE USED AS A LAST RESORT?
BACKDOWN.

WHAT ARE TWO FORCES INVOLVED IN TOWING?
STATIC AND DYNAMIC FORCES.

WHAT ARE STATIC FORCES?
INTERNAL FORCES (MASS OF THE BOAT) WHICH MUST BE OVERCOME.
WHAT ARE DYNAMIC FORCES?
AN ASSOCIATION OF THE BOAT AND ITS EVERCHANGING ENVIRONMENT (EXTERNAL).

WHAT ARE TWO TYPES OF DYNAMIC FORCES?
CONSTANT AND INTERMITTENT.

WHAT DO INTERMITTENT FORCES CAUSE?
SHOCK LOAD.

WHAT IS THE FORMULA FOR SAFE TOWING SPEED?
1.34 TIMES THE SQUARE ROOT OF THE LENGTH AT THE WATER LINE MINUS 10% FOR SAFETY.

WHAT IS CATENARY?
THE DIP IN THE TOWLINE.

WHAT DOES CATENARY DO?
ACTS AS A SHOCK ABSORBER.

WHAT IS "BEING IN STEP"?
WHEN THE TOWED VESSEL AND THE TOWING VESSEL ARE CRESTING AT THE SAME TIME.

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF TURNS THAT MUST BE LEFT ON THE TOWREEL?
FOUR.

WHAT IS THE BOLLARD PULL OF THE 44' MLB?
6500 LBS.

WHAT IS THE BOLLARD PULL OF THE 41' UTB?
10500 LBS.

AT WHAT DIRECTION SHOULD THE WIND BE ON A VESSEL DURING HELO OPS?
OFF THE PORT BOW.

WHAT LINE IS USED TO STEADY AND GUIDE OBJECTS FROM A HELICOPTER?
TRAIL LINE.

ON HELICOPTERS, WHAT COLOR ARE EMERGENCY HANDLES PAINTED?
YELLOW-ORANGE.

ON HELICOPTERS, WHAT COLOR ARE EMERGENCY EXIT INSTRUCTIONS STENCILED?
YELLOW.

ON A SMALL BOAT, WHAT IS STANDARD RUDDER?
15-20 DEGREES.

ON A SMALL BOAT, WHAT IS FULL RUDDER?
30 DEGREES.

ON A SMALL BOAT, WHAT IS HARD RUDDER?
35 DEGREES.

WHAT IS USED TO SIGNAL SMALL BOATS BY DAY?
FLAGS.

WHAT IS USED TO SIGNAL SMALL BOATS AT NIGHT?
LIGHTS.

WHAT DO THE FOLLOWING MEAN FROM A SHIP TO A SMALLBOAT?
   THREE FLAGS-STEER STRAIGHT AWAY.
   THREE AND PORT-STEER LEFT.
   THREE AND STBD-STEER RIGHT.
   EIGHT-STEER TOWARD SHIP.
   WHITE STAR-STEER AWAY FROM SHIP.
   RED STAR-STEER LEFT.
   GREEN STAR-STEER RIGHT.
   2 GREEN STARS-STEER TOWARD SHIP.
   2 RED STARS-RETURN TO SHIP.

WHAT DO THE FOLLOWING SIGNALS MEAN FROM A SMALL BOAT TO A SHIP?
   WHITE STAR-RECOVERED VICTIM.
   RED STAR-NEED ASSISTANCE.
   GREEN STAR-CANNOT FIND VICTIM.
NAVIGATION

PILOTING AND NAVIGATION
WEATHER
MANEUVERING BOARDS
SEARCH AND RESCUE
AIDS TO NAVIGATION
PILOTING AND NAVIGATION

WHAT IS THE LIQUID INSIDE A MAGNETIC COMPASS CALLED?
VARSOL.

WHAT COLORS OF A MAGNET POINT TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH POLE?
BLUE-NORTH. RED-SOUTH.

WHAT IS CENTRALLY PLACED IN THE CENTER OF A COMPASS CARD THAT RIDES ON A PIVOT?
A JEWELED BEARING.

WHAT IN THE COMPASS BOWL LINES UP WITH THE FORE AND AFT LINE OF THE SHIP WHICH INDICATES THE HEADING?
LUBBER'S LINE.

WHAT ALLOWS THE COMPASS TO RIDE FLAT AND STEADY AS A SHIP ROLLS?
GIMBALS.

WHAT IN A COMPASS ALLOWS THE FLUID TO EXPAND AND CONTRACT WITHOUT BUBBLES BEING FORMED?
EXPANSION BELLOWS.

WHAT IS COMPASS ERROR MADE UP OF?
DEVIATION AND VARIATION.

IN WHAT CARDINAL DIRECTIONS IS COMPASS ERROR EXPRESSED IN?
EASTERLY AND WESTERLY.

IN ACTUALITY, HOW FAR APART ARE THE TRUE AND MAGNETIC NORTH POLES?
OVER 1000 MILES.

DEFINE VARIATION.
THE ANGULAR DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRUE AND MAGNETIC NORTH.

WHAT CAUSES DEVIATION?
METALIC MASSES ON THE A WHICH CAUSE A MAGNETIC COMPASS TO GIVE FALSE READINGS.

HOW MUCH DEVIATION IS ALLOWED BEFORE A MAGNETIC COMPASS MUST BE RECALIBRATED?
UP TO 3 DEGREES.

DEVIATION CHANGES WHEN?
WHEN HEADING CHANGES ARE MADE.

AT WHAT INTERVALS IS DEVIATION RECORDED?
EVERY 15 DEGREES.

HOW OFTEN IS A COMPASS CALIBRATED?
ANNUALLY ON JUNE 30 UNLESS DONE IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS.

CONVERTING FROM A COMPASS TO MAGNETIC COURSE IS CALLED WHAT?
CORRECTING.

WHEN WORKING ON A MERCATOR CHART, WHAT DOES THE OUTER RING OF A COMPASS ROSE, INDICATE?
TRUE NORTH.

WHEN WORKING ON A MERCATOR CHART, WHAT DOES THE INNER RING OF A COMPASS ROSE INDICATE?
MAGNETIC NORTH.

WHEN WORKING ON A MERCATOR CHART, WHERE DO YOU FIND THE VARIATION FOR A LOCAL AREA?
IN THE CENTER OF THE COMPASS ROSE.

IF A COMPASS ROSE HAS ANOTHER INNER RING, WHAT DOES THIS COINCIDE WITH?
POINTS.

WHAT IS A GREAT CIRCLE?
ONE WHICH DIVIDES THE EARTH INTO TWO EQUAL PARTS.

WHAT DOES THE PRIME MERIDIAN PASS THROUGH?
GREENWICH, ENGLAND.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A CHART AND A MAP?
CHARTS ARE CONSTRUCTED TO WORK ON AND MAPS ARE MADE TO LOOK AT.

WHAT IS A MERIDIAN?
A LINE OF LONGITUDE.

WHAT IS A PARALLEL?
A LINE OF LATITUDE.

WHAT IS THE EARTH’S CIRCUMFERENCE?
21,600 NAUTICAL MILES.

HOW MANY MINUTES ARE IN A DEGREE?
60.

WHAT TYPES OF CHARTS ARE GENERALLY USED ABOARD C.G. VESSELS?
MERCATOR PROJECTIONS.

WHERE DOES THE GREATEST DISTORTION OCCUR ON A MERCATOR PROJECTION?
NEAREST THE POLES.

WHAT DO Gnomonic PROJECTIONS ALLOW?
USE OF GREAT CIRCLE COURSES FOR LONG DISTANCE NAVIGATION.

WHAT IS ONE MINUTE OF LATITUDE EQUAL TO?
1 NAUTICAL MILE.

WHAT IS THE GREATEST ADVANTAGE A MERCATOR PROJECTION MAKES POSSIBLE?
The ability to plot courses as straight lines (rhumb lines).

WHAT IS ONE NAUTICAL MILE EQUAL TO IN YARDS?
2000 YARDS.

WHAT IS THE RECIPROCAL OF 340 DEGREES?
160 DEGREES.
WHICH CHART WOULD SHOW A SMALLER GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, A LARGE SCALE OR SMALL SCALE CHART?
LARGE SCALE.

WHEN WORKING ON A MERCATOR CHART, WHAT DOES 1:5000 MEAN?
The objects on the chart are actually 5000 times larger than shown on the chart.

WHAT TYPE OF CHART WOULD CONTAIN METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION?
Pilot Chart.

WHAT ARE THE THREE TYPES OF NAVIGATIONAL CHARTS?
General Sailing Charts, Coastal Charts, and Harbor Charts.

WHAT REPRESENTS THE EDGES OF A DREDGED CHANNEL?
Black dashed lines.

WHO ISSUES THE LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS?
District.

HOW LONG SHOULD THE LOCAL NOTICES TO MARINERS BE KEPT ON FILE?
1 Year.

WHERE ARE CHART CORRECTIONS NOTED ON THE CHARTS?
In the lower left hand corner.

WHAT IS THE BRIEF PERIOD BETWEEN TIDES WHERE THERE IS NO CHANGE IN THE WATER LEVEL CALLED?
Stand.

WHAT IS THE PERIOD OF ONE HIGH AND ONE LOW TIDE REFERRED TO AS?
The tidal cycle.

WHAT IS THE TOTAL RISE AND FALL FROM HIGH TO LOW WATER AND VICE VERSA CALLED?
The range of the tide.

WHAT IS MEAN SEA LEVEL?
The plane midway between mean high and mean low water.

WHEN DO SPRING TIDES OCCUR AND WHAT HAPPENS?
Near the time of the full and new moon. The sun and moon act together to cause higher and lower than average tides.

WHAT IS THE OPPOSITE OF SPRING TIDES?
Neap tides.

WHAT ARE SEMIDIURNAL TIDES?
Two high and two low tides each day occurring at regular intervals.

WHAT ARE DIURNAL TIDES?
Only one high and low tide each day.

WHAT DO CHART SOUNDINGS REPRESENT?
Mean low water reference plane.

HOW OFTEN DOES THE TIDE NORMALLY CHANGE?
ROUGHLY EVERY SIX HOURS.

WHAT IS THE BRIEF PERIOD BEFORE FLOOD AND EBB, WHERE THERE IS NO PERCEPTIBLE HORIZONTAL MOTION OF THE WATER?
SLACK.

WHO PUBLISHES TIDE AND TIDAL CURRENT TABLES?
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.

HOW OFTEN ARE TIDE AND TIDAL CURRENT TABLES PUBLISHED?
ANNUALLY.

HOW MANY DIFFERENT VOLUMES OF THE TIDE AND TIDAL CURRENT TABLES ARE PUBLISHED?
FOUR.

HOW MANY DIFFERENT TABLES ARE IN THE TIDE TABLES AND WHAT ARE THEY?
SEVEN.
TABLE 1: PREDICTED TIMES AND HEIGHTS OF TIDES AT REFERENCE STATIONS.
TABLE 2: TIDAL DIFFERENCE AT SUBORDINATE STATIONS.
TABLE 3: THE HEIGHT OF THE TIDE BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW WATER.
TABLE 4: LOCAL MEAN TIME FOR SUNRISE AND SUNSET FOR EVERY 5TH DAY OF THE YEAR.
TABLE 5: ADJUSTMENT FOR CONVERTING LMT TO ZONE OR STANDARD TIME.
TABLE 6: ZONE TIME FOR MOONRISE AND MOONSET FOR EACH DAY AT CERTAIN PLACES.
TABLE 7: CONVERSION FROM FEET TO METERS.

WHAT MUST BE DONE WHEN FIGURING TIMES FOR TIDES DURING DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME?
ADD 1 HOUR.

WHAT IS THE METHOD OF DETERMINING POSITION BY ADVANCING PREVIOUS SPEED HEADING CALLED?
DEAD RECKONING.

WHAT IS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR USING DEAD RECKONING?
SO THAT AT ANY TIME A REASONABLE ACCOUNT OF A VESSEL’S POSITION CAN BE GIVEN WITHOUT HAVING TO TAKE SIGHTS OR OBTAIN A POSITION BY OTHER MEANS.

DEFINE COURSE.
The intended horizontal direction of travel.

DEFINE COURSE LINE.
The course with distance.

WHAT DO ONE OR MORE CONSECUTIVE COURSE LINES CONSTITUTE?
A TRACK.

WHAT TYPE OF FIX IS DERIVED FROM QUESTIONABLE INFORMATION?
ESTIMATED POSITION.

WHAT IS THE SYMBOL FOR AN ESTIMATED POSITION?
A SQUARE PLUS THE WORD "EP".

DEFINE FIX?
AN ACCURATE POSITION DETERMINED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ANY PREVIOUS POSITION.
ESTABLISHED BY VISUAL OR CELESTIAL OBSERVATIONS.

WHAT IS THE SYMBOL FOR A FIX?
A CIRCLE PLUS THE WORD "FIX".

WHAT IS THE SYMBOL FOR AN ELECTRONIC FIX?
A TRIANGLE.

WHAT IS SOA?
SPEED OF ADVANCE. THE AVERAGE SPEED EXPECTED TO BE MADE GOOD OVER GROUND.

WHAT IS SOG?
ACTUAL SPEED OVER GROUND.

DEFINE THE THREE MINUTE RULE?
THE DISTANCE TRAVELED IN YARDS OVER 3 MINUTES DIVIDED BY 100 EQUALS THE SPEED IN KNOTS.

DEFINE THE SIX MINUTE RULE?
THE DISTANCE TRAVELED IN NAUTICAL MILES OVER 6 MINUTES MULTIPLIED BY 10 EQUALS THE SPEED IN KNOTS.

IF YOU TRAVEL 4500 YARDS IN 9 MINUTES, WHAT IS YOUR SPEED?
15 KNOTS.

WHAT IS THE CORRECT FORMULA FOR CALCULATING TIME SPEED AND DISTANCE PROBLEMS?
DISTANCE = SPEED X TIME.

WHAT ARE TRUE BEARINGS ALSO REFERRED TO AS?
TRUE MERIDIAN.

WHAT ARE TWO TYPES OF RANGES?
NATURAL AND MAN MADE.

WHAT IS THE PROPER ORDER FOR OBTAINING RANGES?
AHEAD AND ASTERN FIRST, THEN THOSE THAT ARE ABEAM.

HOW MANY POINTS ARE IN 360 DEGREES?
32.

AT WHAT ANGLES ARE BOW AND BEAM BEARINGS TAKEN?
45 AND 90 DEGREES.

WHAT IS THE BASIC DOCTRINE FOR BOW AND BEAM BEARINGS?
The distance a vessel runs on the same course to double the angle of bearing of an object on her bow equals her distance away from the object at the time of the second bearing.

WHAT IS A RUNNING FIX?
ADVANCING AN LOP. (DR FIX).

HOW FAR CAN YOU ADVANCE AN LOP FOR A RUNNING FIX?
NO MORE THAN 30 MINUTES.

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM ALLOWABLE DIFFERENCE IN DEGREES FROM TWO OBJECTS FOR A FIX?
60 DEGREES.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE DIFFERENCE IN DEGREES FROM TWO OBJECTS FOR A FIX?
120 DEGREES.

WHAT IS THE IDEAL DIFFERENCE IN DEGREES FROM TWO OBJECTS FOR A FIX?
90 DEGREES.

HOW MANY LOP’S GIVE AN IDEAL FIX?
THREE WHICH ARE 60 TO 120 DEGREES APART.

WHAT IS THE PROPER ORDER WHEN OBTAINING BEARINGS?
THOSE THAT ARE ABEAM, THEN THOSE THAT ARE AHEAD AND ASTERN.

HOW MANY FEET ARE IN A FATHOM?
SIX.

WHAT ARE CONTOUR LINES ON A CHART ALSO CALLED?
FATHOM CURVES.

HOW MUCH DOES THE WEIGHT ON A LEADLINE WEIGH?
7 TO 14 LBS.

WHAT CAN THE BOTTOM OF A LEAD BE ARMED WITH FOR GATHERING BOTTOM SAMPLES?
TALLOW.

WHERE ARE STATUTE MILES USED FOR NAVIGATION?
THE GREAT LAKES AND WESTERN RIVERS.

HOW FAR OFF TRACK WILL YOU BE WITH AN ERROR OF 1 DEGREE IF YOU TRAVEL 1 MILE?
100 FEET.

WHEN A VESSEL IS MOVED OFF TRACK DUE TO CURRENT, WHAT IS THE DIRECTION CALLED?
SET.

WHAT IS SET EXPRESSED IN?
TRUE DEGREES.

WHAT IS DRIFT?
SPEED IN KNOTS.

WHAT RANGES ARE AVAILABLE ON THE FATHOMETER?
100 FEET OR 100 FATHOMS.

WHERE SHOULD DEPTH READINGS BE TAKEN FROM ON THE FATHOMETER FLASH?
The leading edge or shallowest point.

ON A FATHOMETER, WHAT TYPE OF BOTTOM DOES A NARROW FLASH INDICATE?
A SOFT BOTTOM.

ON A FATHOMETER, WHAT TYPE OF BOTTOM DOES A MEDIUM FLASH INDICATE?
A ROCKY BOTTOM.

ON A FATHOMETER, WHAT TYPE OF BOTTOM DOES A BROAD FLASH INDICATE?
A HARD OR SLOPING BOTTOM.

ON A FATHOMETER, WHAT DO A MULTIPLE FLASHES INDICATE?
SUSPENDED MATTER.
HOW FAR APART ARE THE HOMER ANTENNAS?
19 INCHES.

HOW MANY DEGREES DO YOU TURN TO PORT OR STARBOARD TO DETERMINE IF A DF SOURCE IS AHEAD OR ASTERN?
30.

HOW MANY CHANNELS DOES THE HOMER RECEIVE AND WHAT ARE THEY?
6 PLUS THE WEATHER CHANNEL. 6, 12, 13, 14, 14 AND 22.

HOW DO YOU SWITCH A DF FROM MONITORING TO HOMING?
PUSH THE SQUELCH KNOB IN FOR HOMING. PULL OUT FOR MONITORING.

WHAT DOES RADAR STAND FOR?
RADIO DETECTION AND RANGING.

WHAT HAS VERY LOW RADAR REFLECTIVE CHARACTERISTICS?
GRADUALLY SLOPING TERRAIN AND OBJECTS SUCH AS WOODEN SHIPS.

WHAT IS THE RADAR SCREEN CALLED?
PLAN POSITION INDICATOR (PPI).

WHAT DOES VRM STAND FOR?
VARIABLE RANGE MARKER.

WHAT DOES LORAN STAND FOR?
LONG RANGE AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

GENERALLY HOW ACCURATE IS LORAN-C?
WITHIN 1/4 MILE.

HOW MANY STATIONS MAKE UP A LORAN-C CHAIN?
3-5.

IN A LORAN-C CHAIN, WHAT IS THE DESIGNATION OF THE PRIMARY STATION?
MASTER (M).

IN A LORAN-C CHAIN, WHAT IS THE DESIGNATION OF THE SECONDARY STATIONS?
WHISKEY, XRAY, YANKEE OR ZULU.

WHAT DOES THE LORAN RECEIVER MEASURE?
The time differences in microseconds it takes the signals to reach the vessel.

WHAT IS USED ON A LORAN RECEIVER TO FREEZE YOUR POSITION IN THE EVENT OF A MAN OVERBOARD?
The memory button.

WHICH ALARM WILL SOUND ON A LORAN RECEIVER WHEN THE SYSTEM MAY NOT BE IN TOLERANCE?
The blink alarm.

WHICH ALARM WILL SOUND ON A LORAN RECEIVER WHEN THE SIGNAL IS TOO WEAK FOR THE RECEIVER TO FUNCTION PROPERLY?
The signal alarm.
WHICH ALARM WILL SOUND ON A LORAN RECEIVER WHEN THE RECEIVER LACKS CONFIDENCE THAT IT IS TRACKING THE CORRECT CYCLE?
THE CYCLE ALARM.

WHAT IS USED TO PLOT TIME DIFFERENCES ON A NAUTICAL CHART?
A LORAN INTERPOLATOR OR LORAN PLOTTER.

WHEN USING GPS, WHAT ACCURACY DOES THE STANDARD POSITIONING SERVICE PROVIDE?
WITHIN 100 METERS.

WHEN USING GPS, WHAT ACCURACY DOES THE PRECISE POSITIONING SERVICE PROVIDE?
16 METERS.
WEATHER

FOR WHAT PERIODS ARE WEATHER PREDICTIONS IN COASTAL AREAS MADE?
12, 24 AND 36 HOURS.

WHAT ARE THE TWO LOWEST ZONES IN THE ATMOSPHERE?
The TROPOSPHERE AND THE STRATOSPHERE.

WHAT IS THE DEPTH OF THE TROPOSPHERE?
5 MILES AT THE POLES TO 10 MILES AT THE EQUATOR.

WHAT IS THE TEMPERATURE DECREASE FOR EACH 300 FEET ABOVE THE SURFACE OF THE
EARTH?
1 DEGREE OF FARENHEIGHT UNTIL THE TROPOPAUSE (THE IMAGINARY LINE DIVIDING THE TWO
ZONES) IS REACHED.

WHAT IS THE CONSTANT TEMPERATURE OF THE STRATOSPHERE?
-67 DEGREES FARENHEIGHT.

WHAT IS THE VERTICAL MOVEMENT OF AIR CALLED?
CURRENT.

WHAT IS THE HORIZONTAL MOVEMENT OF AIR CALLED?
WIND.

IN WHAT DIRECTIONS ARE WINDS DEFLECTED BY THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH?
IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE THEY ARE DEFLECTED TO THE RIGHT. IN THE SOUTHERN
HEMISPHERE THEY ARE DEFLECTED TO THE LEFT.

WHAT IS THE DEFLECTION OF WIND CALLED?
THE CORRIOLIS EFFECT.

WHAT CAUSES WIND?
AIR FLOWING FROM A HIGH TO A LOW PRESSURE AREA.

WHAT AIR HOLDS MORE WATER?
WARMER.

BETWEEN LAND AND WATER, WHICH HEATS AND COOLS THE FASTEST?
LAND.

DURING THE SUMMER AND WINTER, WHERE ARE THE NORMAL HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE
AREAS?
IN THE SUMMERTIME, THE LOWS ARE OVER THE CONTINENTS AND THE HIGHS ARE OVER THE
OCEANS. IN THE WINTERTIME, IT IS THE OPPOSITE.

WHAT IS A FRONT?
WHEN A WARM AND A COLD AIR MASS MEET.

WHY ARE WINDS STRONGER OVER WATER?
THERE IS NO FRICTION.

DEFINE ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.
The weight of the belt of the atmosphere (air) that wraps around the earth.
WHEN IT IS COLD, IT IS HEAVY. WHEN IT IS WARM, IT IS LIGHT.
HOW IS CELCIUS CONVERTED TO FARAHNEIGHT? 
BY MULTIPLYING BY 1.8 AND ADDING 32.

IN A THERMOMETER, WHAT IS THE CURVE AT THE TOP OF THE COLUMN OF THE MERCURY OR ALCOHOL CALLED? 
THE MENISCUS.

WHERE IS THE READING TAKEN FROM A MENISCUS? 
ON AN ALCOHOL COLUMN, AT THE BOTTOM. ON A MERCURY COLUMN, AT THE TOP.

WHAT IS RELATIVE HUMIDITY? 
THE RATIO OF THE AMOUNT OF WATER VAPOR IN THE AIR TO THE TOTAL AMOUNT THAT THE AIR CAN HOLD AT A PARTICULAR TEMPERATURE.

WHAT IS THE NAME FOR A DRY/WET BULB THERMOMETER? 
PSYCHROMETER.

WHAT DOES THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WET AND DRY BULB INDICATE? 
RELATIVE HUMIDITY AND DEWPOINT.

BETWEEN WET AND DRY BULB THERMOMETERS, WHICH USUALLY HAS THE LOWER READING? 
WET BULB, UNLESS THE HUMIDITY IS 100%. THEN THEY WILL BE EQUAL.

WHAT IS DEWPOINT? 
THE TEMPERATURE TO WHICH AIR MUST BE COOLED FOR SATURATION (DEW) TO OCCUR.

WHAT DOES A BAROMETER MEASURE? 
ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

ARE BAROMETERS AFFECTED BY WEATHER? 
NO.

WHAT IS THE PRESSURE EXERTED BY THE ATMOSPHERE AT THE EARTH'S SURFACE? 
ROUGHLY 15 PSI.

WHEN TALKING ABOUT BAROMETERS, WHAT DOES "ANEROID" MEAN? 
"DRY" OR "NO FLUID".

WHEN DO ANEROID BAROMETERS NEED TO BE CORRECTED? 
ONLY FOR CHANGES IN ALTITUDE.

HOW ARE BAROMETER GRADUATIONS SCALED? 
BY INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS OF INCHES OR BY MILLIBARS.

WHAT THE AVERAGE BAROMETER READING AT THE EARTH'S SURFACE? 
29.92 INCHES OR 1013.2 MILLIBARS.

WHEN DO THE DAILY DIURNAL CHANGES IN ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE OCCUR? 
HIGHS AT 1000 AND 2200, LOWS AT 0400 AND 1600.

WHAT IS THE NORMAL AMOUNT OF CHANGE THAT OCCURS DURING DIURNAL CHANGES? 
.05, OR .01 INCH PER HOUR.

HOW IS THE VIOLENCE AND SPEED OF AN APPROACHING STORM DETERMINED? 
BY THE RATE AND AMOUNT OF FALL OF A BAROMETER.
WHAT WOULD A RISING BAROMETER AND WESTERLY WIND MEAN?
GOOD WEATHER.

WHAT WOULD A FALLING BAROMETER AND EASTERLY WIND MEAN?
BAD WEATHER.

WHAT WOULD A RISE IN TEMPERATURE AND BAROMETRIC PRESSURE MEAN?
FAIR WEATHER TO COME.

WHAT INSTRUMENT INDICATES THE DIRECTION OF WIND?
A WIND VANE.

WHAT INSTRUMENT MEASURES THE FORCE OR SPEED OF WIND?
ANEMOMETER.

WHAT DOES A WIND VANE AND ANEMOMETER INDICATE WHEN A VESSEL IS MOVING?
APPARENT WIND.

WHAT IS INSTALLED ON THE BRIDGE TO DISPLAY WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION?
A SYNCHRO REPEATER.

HOW MANY TYPES OF CLOUDS ARE THERE?
TEN.

HOW MANY ETAGES OF THE ATMOSPHERE ARE DESIGNATED FOR CLOUDS?
THREE.

WHAT ARE THE TEN TYPES OF CLOUDS AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS?
CIRRUS (Ci), CIRROCUMULUS (Cc), CIRROSTRATUS (Cs)
ALTOCUMULUS (Ac), ALTOSTRATUS (As), NIMBOSTRATUS (Ns)
STRATOCUMULUS (Sc), STRATUS (St), CUMULUS (Cu), CUMULONIMBUS (Cb)

WHAT CLOUDS INDICATE THE DIRECTION OF A STORM MAY LIE?
CIRRUS.

WHAT CLOUDS INDICATE THAT A STORM IS PROBABLY APPROACHING?
CIRROCUMULUS (MACKEREL SKY).

HOW WOULD YOU FIND THE CENTER OF A STORM?
FACE THE WIND AND THE CENTER WILL LIE TO YOUR RIGHT UP TO 130 DEGREES. THIS IS CALLED
BUY BALLOTS LAW.

WHAT IS SMALL CRAFT ADVISORY?
UP TO 33 KTS/RED PENNANT OR ONE RED LIGHT OVER A WHITE LIGHT.

WHAT IS A GALE WARNING?
34 TO 48 KTS/TWO RED PENNANTS OR A WHITE LIGHT OVER A RED LIGHT.

WHAT IS A STORM WARNING?
48 TO 63 KTS/SQUARE FLAG WITH A BLACK CENTER/TWO RED LIGHTS.

WHAT IS A HURRICANE WARNING?
64 KTS AND ABOVE/TWO RED FLAGS WITH BLACK CENTERS/RED OVER WHITE OVER RED LIGHTS.
WHAT ARE THE DOLDRUMS AND WHERE ARE THEY?
The doldrums are a low pressure belt where cyclones originate which is located at the equator.

IN WHAT DIRECTIONS DO HURRICANES BLOW?
In the Northern Hemisphere, counter clockwise. In the Southern Hemisphere, clockwise.

WHAT IS THE LIFE SPAN OF A HURRICANE?
10 days.

IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, WHEN NAVIGATING AROUND A HURRICANE, WHERE IS THE DANGEROUS SEMICIRCLE AND THE NAVIGABLE SEMICIRCLE?
As you face the direction which the hurricane is moving, the dangerous is to the right, the navigable is to the left.
MANEUVERING BOARDS

WHAT IS THE CHANGING OF POSITION IN RELATION TO THE EARTH REFERRED TO AS? GEOGRAPHICAL OR TRUE MOTION.

DEFINE RELATIVE MOTION.
THE MOVEMENT OF TWO OR MORE OBJECTS IN RELATION TO EACH OTHER.

DEFINE RELATIVE SPEED.
THE SPEED OF RELATIVE MOTION.

IF TWO VESSELS ARE TRAVELLING RECIPROCAL COURSES AT 15 KNOTS AWAY FROM EACH OTHER, WHAT IS THEIR RELATIVE SPEED? 30 KNOTS.

IF A SHIP ON THE SAME COURSE DIRECTLY AHEAD OF YOU IS MAKING 15 KNOTS, AND YOU ARE MAKING 25, WHAT IS THE RELATIVE SPEED? 10 KNOTS.

WHAT IS THE MANEUVERING BOARD PLOT A REPRESENTATION OF? THE FACE OF A RADAR SCOPE.

WHEN DOES YOUR RADAR SHOW TRUE COURSE AND SPEED FOR CONTACTS? WHEN YOUR VESSEL IS NOT UNDERWAY.

DEFINE TRUE BEARING.
THE ANGULAR MEASUREMENT BETWEEN TRUE NORTH AND THE BEARING OF AN OBJECT.

WHAT MUST BE DONE WITH RELATIVE BEARINGS BEFORE THEY ARE PLOTTED? THEY MUST BE CONVERTED TO TRUE.

WHAT DOES THE REPORT "BROAD ON THE BOW" MEAN? A CONTACT IS EXACTLY 045 OR 315 DEGREES RELATIVE.

DEFINE TARGET ANGLE.
THE RELATIVE BEARING OF YOUR SHIP FROM A TARGET.

WHY IS TARGET ANGLE IMPORTANT? IT IS USED TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF GUNS A TARGET SHIP WILL BE ABLE TO BEAR ON YOUR SHIP.


DEFINE MANEUVERING BOARD.
A POLAR COORDINATE SHEET DEvised TO SOLVE RELATIVE MOTION PROBLEMS.

HOW MANY DISTANCE SCALES ARE ON EACH SIDE OF A MANEUVERING BOARD? 2.

WHAT IS THE NOMOGRAM AT THE BOTTOM OF A MANEUVERING BOARD USED FOR? FIGURING TIME, SPEED AND DISTANCE GRAPHICALLY.
ON A MANEUVERING BOARD, WHAT SCALE WOULD BE USED FOR MEASUREMENTS FROM 1 TO 10000 YARDS?
1:1.

WHAT SCALE WOULD BE USED FOR A CONTACT AT 23,000 YARDS?
3:1.

GENERALLY, WHAT SCALE SHOULD ALWAYS BE USED?
THE LARGEST POSSIBLE, BECAUSE IT WILL PROVIDE THE MOST ACCURATE PLOT.

MUST THE SAME SCALE FOR SPEED AND DISTANCE BE USED?
NO. BUT WHATEVER SCALE YOU START WITH NEEDS TO BE USED THROUGHOUT THE PLOT.

WHAT IS THE RECOMMENDED SPEED SCALE AND WHY?
5:1. IT IS EASIER TO WORK WITH AND CUTS DOWN ON THE SIZE OF THE VECTORS.

FROM TOP TO BOTTOM, WHAT IS THE ORDER OF THE LINES OF A NOMOGRAM?
TIME SCALE IN MINUTES; DISTANCE SCALE IN YARDS ON THE TOP, MILES ON THE BOTTOM; AND SPEED SCALE IN KNOTS.

WHEN USING THE TIME-SPEED-DISTANCE SCALE, WHAT SPEED SHOULD BE USED IF THE DISTANCE TRAVELLED IS RELATIVE?
RELATIVE. DO NOT MIX RELATIVE AND TRUE VALUES IN A NOMOGRAM.

WHAT DOES THE LENGTH OF A VECTOR REPRESENT?
SPEED.

WHAT DOES THE INNER RING OF A MANEUVERING BOARD REPRESENT?
RECIPIROCAL COURSES.

WHAT SYMBOL IS USED TO LABEL THE CENTER OF THE MANEUVERING BOARD?
e.

WHAT IS TRUE ABOUT ANY VECTOR THAT ORIGINATES FROM "e"?
IT REPRESENTS TRUE COURSE AND SPEED.

WHAT IS ABBREVIATION INDICATES THE TRUE COURSE AND SPEED OF THE REFERENCE SHIP?
er.

WHAT ABBREVIATION INDICATES THE TRUE COURSE AND SPEED OF THE MANEUVERING SHIP?
em.

WHAT ABBREVIATION INDICATES THE RELATIVE DIRECTION AND SPEED OF THE MANEUVERING SHIP?
rm.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO LABEL THE SCALES YOU ARE USING?
SO SOMEONE LOOKING AT YOUR PLOT WOULD BE ABLE TO DETERMINE EXACTLY WHAT THE PLOTTING SITUATION IS.

WHAT IS THE GREATEST ADVANTAGE OF PLOTTING YOUR OWN SHIP IN THE CENTER?
IT WILL SHOW THE SAME PICTURE AS YOUR RADAR SCOPE AND ANY ERRORS WOULD BE READILY APPARENT.
WHAT IS "R?"
REFERENCE SHIP.

DEFINE MANEUVERING SHIP.
THE SHIP WHOSE MOVEMENTS ARE MADE IN RELATION RELATIVE TO THE REFERENCE SHIP.

WHAT IS THE PLOT OF THE MANEUVERING SHIP LABELLED AS?
"M1" INITIALLY. "M2" AT THE END OF THE MANEUVER. "M1", "M2", "M3", etc. WOULD BE USED WHEN MORE THAN TWO POSITIONS ARE NECESSARY TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

WHAT DOES THE DIRECTION OF THE LINE JOINING "M1" AND "M2" REPRESENT?
DIRECTION OF RELATIVE MOTION (DRM).

WHAT DOES THE DISTANCE AND ELAPSED TIME BETWEEN "M1" AND "M2" DETERMINE?
SPEED OF RELATIVE MOTION (SRM).

HOW MANY TYPE OF PPI DISPLAYS ARE IN USE AND WHAT ARE THEY?
THREE. HEADS UP DISPLAY, NORTH UP DISPLAY AND TRUE MOTION DISPLAY.

HOW ARE CONTACTS DESIGNATED?
ALPHABETICALLY COMMENCING AT MIDNIGHT LOCAL TIME.

WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE LINE COMMENCING AT "M1" AND DRAWN THROUGH SUCCESSIVE MARKS AND INTO THE OPPOSITE QUADRANT OF THE MANEUVERING BOARD?
THE LINE OF RELATIVE MOTION (LRM).

WHAT COULD CAUSE A CONTACT TO MOVE OFF ITS "LRM"?
THE PLOT COULD BE INCORRECT OR ONE OF THE TWO SHIPS HAS ALTERED COURSE AND/OR SPEED.

HOW IS "DRM" OBTAINED?
PARALELL THE "LRM" TO THE CENTER OF THE MANEUVERING BOARD AND READ THE DIRECTION FROM THE OUTER BEARING RING.

DEFINE CLOSEST POINT OF APPROACH (CPA).
THE POSITION OF A CONTACT WHEN IT REACHES THE MINIMUM RANGE TO YOUR SHIP, EXPRESSED IN TRUE BEARING AND RANGE.

HOW IS THE BEARING OF "CPA" OBTAINED?
BY CONSTRUCTING A LINE THAT IS PERPENDICULAR TO THE "LRM". THE "CPA" IS WHERE THIS LINE CROSSES THE "LRM".

WHAT DOES IT MEAN WHEN "m" ENDS UP IN THE CENTER OF THE BOARD?
THE CONTACT IS NOT UNDERWAY.

WHAT DOES "TAKING STATION ON A SHIP" MEAN?
ASSUMING A PREDETERMINED POSITION (BEARING AND RANGE) ON A VESSEL AND MAINTAINING THAT POSITION BY STEAMING ON THAT COURSE AND SPEED.

WHAT IS THE MOST COMMON PURPOSE OF STATIONING FOR COAST GUARD VESSELS?
WHEN STEAMING IN THE COMPANY OF U.S. NAVY VESSELS.

WHAT IS GUIDE?
THE DESIGNATED REFERENCE SHIP TO WHICH ALL OTHER SHIPS IN FORMATION MAINTAIN THEIR POSITIONS RELATIVE.
WHAT IS GUIDE’S SYMBOL?
A PENNANT NEXT TO HIS POSITION.

WHAT IS STATION?
The position of a ship relative to guide.

WHAT IS THE COURSE AND SPEED A FORMATION WILL BE STEAMING CALLED?
BASE/FORMATION COURSE AND SPEED.

WHAT IS STATIONING COURSE?
If given, the course you must steer to take your stationing position.

WHAT IS STATIONING SPEED?
If given, the speed required in your stationing maneuver.

WHAT IS MINIMUM PASSING DISTANCE?
A predetermined distance maneuvering vessels may not pass closer than while maneuvering.

ALONG WHAT LINE WILL YOU FIND COURSES AND SPEEDS AVAILABLE TO EXECUTE STATIONING MANEUVERS?

WHEN DOING AN INTERCEPT PROBLEM, WHERE SHOULD YOU BE TAKING STATION?
500 YARDS OFF THE VESSEL’S Stern.

DEFINE TRUE WIND (TW)?
The velocity and direction from which wind is blowing.

DEFINE RELATIVE WIND (RW)?
The velocity and relative direction from which wind is blowing in relation to the ship’s head (SH).

DEFINE APPARENT WIND (AW)?
The velocity and true direction from which relative wind is blowing. AW=RW+SH.

WHAT ABBREVIATION IS USED TO INDICATE RELATIVE WIND’S COURSE AND SPEED?
rw.

WHAT ABBREVIATION IS USED TO INDICATE TRUE WIND’S COURSE AND SPEED?
ew.

WHAT IS NECESSARY BEFORE PLOTTING ALL "ew" AND "rw" VECTORS?
A 180 degree conversion must be done because wind is always expressed in terms of the direction it is coming from.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF DESIRED WIND PROBLEMS?
To determine from a known true wind, the course and speed required to obtain a required relative wind.

WHAT IS THE MOST COMMON METHOD OF SOLVING DESIRED WIND PROBLEMS?
The dot method.
SEARCH AND RESCUE

IN THE SAR PROGRAM STANDARDS, WHAT IS THE SAR RESPONSE TIME?
A TWO-HOUR TOTAL. 30 MINUTES RESPONSE. 90 MINUTES FROM RESPONSE TILL ON-SCENE.

WHO CONTROLS AND COORDINATES A CASE?
SAR MISSION COORDINATOR (SMC).

WHAT IS THE NORMAL RADIUS OF A COASTAL SEARCH AREA WITH LESS THAN SIX HOURS OF DRIFT TIME?
6 NAUTICAL MILES.

WHAT IS CONSIDERED THE DIRECTION OF A LEEWAY FACTOR?
DOWNWIND.

AFTER ARRIVING ON-SCENE, WHAT IS THE FIRST ACT OF A SRU?
TO REPORT ON-SCENE CONDITIONS AND FINDINGS TO SMC.

WHAT IS THE INITIAL TRACK SPACING FOR GOOD CONDITIONS?
.5 TO 1 NAUTICAL MILE.

WHAT IS THE INITIAL TRACK SPACING FOR POOR CONDITIONS?
.2 TO .5 NAUTICAL MILE.

WHAT IS THE INITIAL TRACK SPACING WHEN THERE IS A PERSON IN THE WATER?
.1 NAUTICAL MILE.

WHAT ARE THE FACTORS IN DETERMINING DATUM?
CURRENT AND WIND.

WHAT IS THE FORMULA FOR DETERMINING THE 6 NAUTICAL MILE SEARCH RADIUS?
TOTAL POSSIBLE ERROR = THE SQUARE ROOT OF THE INITIAL POSITION ERROR SQUARED PLUS NAVIGATIONAL ERROR SQUARED.

WHAT IS THE SAFETY FACTOR FOR THE FIRST SEARCH?
1.1 FIRST SEARCH.

WHAT DOES THE FIRST LETTER OF A SEARCH PATTERN DESIGNATION INDICATE?
The type of search pattern being used.

WHAT DOES THE SECOND LETTER OF A SEARCH PATTERN DESIGNATION INDICATE?
The number of units involved in the search pattern.

WHAT DOES THE THIRD LETTER OF A SEARCH PATTERN DESIGNATION INDICATE?
Supporting Information.

DEFINE DATUM.
The most probable location of a search object, corrected for movement over time.

DEFINE LEEWAY.
Movement through water caused by wind blowing against exposed surfaces of an object.

WHEN IS A SQUARE SINGLE UNIT (SS) SEARCH PATTERN USED?
FOR A SMALL SEARCH AREA WHEN DOUBT EXISTS ABOUT THE POSITION OF THE DISTRESS.

NORMAL, WHAT DIRECTION IS THE FIRST LEG OF AN (SS) SEARCH?
IN THE DIRECTION OF THE SEARCH OBJECT'S DRIFT.

WHAT DIRECTION ARE ALL TURNS IN AN (SS) SEARCH?
90 DEGREES TO THE RIGHT.

IN AN (SS) PATTERN, IF THE FIRST LEG IS 3 MILES LONG, HOW LONG IS THE FIFTH LEG?
9 MILES.

WHAT IS THE HEADING FOR THE SECOND SEARCH UNIT OF AN (SM) SEARCH?
45 DEGREES TO THE RIGHT OF THE FIRST.

WHEN IS A SECTOR SEARCH (VS) USED?
DATUM IS KNOWN TO BE WITHIN CLOSE LIMITS, THE AREA TO BE SEARCHED IS NOT EXTENSIVE
AND A CONCENTRATED EFFORT IS DESIRED AT DATUM.

WHAT IS USED TO MARK THE CENTER OF A (VS) SEARCH AREA?
A DATUM MARKER BUOY.

WHEN PRACTICAL, IN WHAT DIRECTION IS THE FIRST LEG OF A (VS) SEARCH?
DIRECTION OF SEARCH OBJECT DRIFT.

HOW ARE TURNS MADE IN A (VS)?
120 DEG TO THE RIGHT.

WHAT IS THE HEADING FOR THE FIRST LEG OF A SECOND (VS) SEARCH?
30 DEG TO THE RIGHT OF THE FINAL COURSE OF THE FIRST PATTERN.

WHAT IS THE HEADING FOR THE FIRST LEG FOR THE SECOND UNIT IN A (VM) SEARCH?
90 DEGREES TO THE LEFT OF THE FIRST SRU'S FIRST LEG.

WHAT SHOULD THE SECOND SRU IN A (VM) SEARCH DO TO KEEP FROM ARRIVING AT DATUM
AT THE SAME TIME AS THE FIRST SRU?
DECREASE SPEED UNTIL THE FIRST SRU IS ONE LEG AHEAD AND THEN COME UP TO SEARCH
SPEED.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WHEN THERE ARE MORE THAN TWO SRU'S?
CONSIDER USING A (PM) OR BREAK THE SEARCH AREA INTO SMALL AREAS FOR SINGLE UNIT
SEARCHES.

HOW DO YOU DETERMINE THE DISTANCE TRAVELLED IN A SECTOR SEARCH?
SEARCH RADIUS TIMES 9.

WHEN IS A PARALLEL SEARCH (PS) OR (PM) PATTERN USED?
WHEN THERE IS A LARGE SEARCH AREA, TARGET LOCATION IS APPROXIMATE, AND UNIFORM
COVERAGE IS DESIRED.

WHAT IS TRACK SPACING (S)?
THE DISTANCE BETWEEN ADJACENT SEARCH LEGS.

WHAT ARE THE SEARCH LEGS IN A (PS) SEARCH PATTERN PARALLELL TO?
The major axis or long side of the search pattern.
WHERE IS THE COMMENCE SEARCH POINT (CSP) ON A PARALLEL AND CREEPING SEARCH PATTERN?
1/2 TRACK SPACE INSIDE THE SEARCH AREA.

WHY IS THE CSP 1/2 TRACK SPACE IN THE ABOVE QUESTION?
TO PREVENT EXCESSIVE COVERAGE AND TO GIVE A MARGIN OF SAFETY.

WHEN IS A CREEPING SEARCH PATTERN USED?
WHEN THE SEARCH AREA IS NARROW AND AN IMMEDIATE SEARCH IS DESIRED AT ONE END.

WHAT IS CREEP?
THE GENERAL DIRECTION AN SRU MOVES THROUGH A RECTANGULAR SEARCH AREA.
NORMALLY THE SAME DIRECTION AS THE CROSS LEGS.

WHAT IS TSR?
TRACKLINE SINGLE-UNIT RETURN.

WHEN IS A TRACKLINE SEARCH USED?
WHEN YOU HAVE A VESSEL OR PERSON MISSING AND THE INTENDED ROUTE IS THE ONLY SEARCH LEAD.

WHERE IS CSP IN A TRACKLINE SEARCH?
1/2 TRACKSPACING FROM THE TRACKLINE.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE VARIOUS METHODS OF DESCRIBING SEARCH AREAS?
CORNER POINT, BOUNDRY, TRACKLINE, CENTER POINT, GRID, AND GEOREF.

WHAT DOES PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS (POS) GIVE?
A MEASUREMENT OF SEARCH EFFECTIVENESS.

WHAT IS POS A PRODUCT OF?
PROBABILITY OF AREA AND PROBABILITY OF DETECTION. POS = POA X POD.

WHAT THREE BASIC SEARCH FACTORS ARE USED TO COMPUTE TRACK SPACING?
PROBABILITY OF DETECTION (P), COVERAGE (C), AND SWEEP WIDTH (S).

DEFINE COVERAGE FACTOR (C).
THE MEASURE OF SEARCH QUALITY GIVEN IN TENTHS. THE HIGHER THE COVERAGE FACTOR,
THE MORE THOROUGH COVERAGE OF THE SEARCH AREA.

WHAT IS SWEEP WIDTH (W)?
A MEASURE OF DETECTION CAPABILITY DUE TO TARGET CHARACTERISTICS, WEATHER AND
OTHER LIMITATIONS EXPRESSED IN NAUTICAL MILES AND/OR TENTHS OF NAUTICAL MILES.

WHAT SHOULD SWEEP WIDTH NEVER EXCEED?
TWICE THE MAXIMUM DETECTION RANGE.

WHAT IS THE FORMULA FOR DETERMINING TRACK SPACING (S)?
S = W/C.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN WHEN A SEARCH IS UNRESOLVED?
THERE IS INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION TO EITHER CLOSE OR SUSPEND A CASE.

WHAT IS REQUIRED FOR UNRESOLVED RED OR ORANGE FLARE SIGHTINGS?
FIRST LIGHT SEARCHES.
THE COAST GUARD ENDORSES THE 406 EPIRB. WHAT SHOULD BE THE SAR RESPONSE TO ONE OF THESE?
AS IF IT WERE A MAYDAY.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A HOAX AND A FALSE ALARM?
A HOAX IS WHERE INFORMATION IS CONVEYED WITH THE INTENT TO DECEIVE. A FALSE ALARM IS WHERE THE DISTRESSED UNIT IS NOT ACTUALLY IN DISTRESS DUE TO MISJUDGEMENT OR BY INADVERTENTLY ACTIVATING A DISTRESS BEACON.

WHO CAN CLOSE A HOAX CASE ONCE THE SOURCE IS CONFIRMED?
SMC.

WHAT IS THE KEY WORD FOR UNCERTAINTY PHASE?
DOUBT.

WHAT IS THE KEY WORD FOR ALERT PHASE?
APPREHENSION.

WHAT IS THE KEY WORD FOR DISTRESS PHASE?
GRAVE DANGER.

WHAT IS SAFE HAVEN?
A PLACE THAT CAN ACCOMODATE SAFE MOORING AND HAS AN AVAILABLE MEANS OF COMMUNICATIONS, NORMALLY A TELEPHONE.

WHEN PRE-COMMS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS, WHAT PHASE DO YOU SHIFT TO?
ALERT PHASE.

WHAT DOES MARB STAND FOR?
MARINE ASSISTANCE REQUEST BROADCAST.

IF SOMEONE INTERFERES WITH GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS, WHAT COMMAND SHOULD BE ISSUED?
"CEASE TRANSMISSION".

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEDICO AND MEDEVAC?
MEDICO IS MEDICAL ADVICE AT SEA. MEDEVAC IS MEDICAL EVACUATION.

HOW MANY DEGREES OF ARC WOULD A CLOSED FIST, BOTTOM ALIGNED WITH THE HORIZON WITH THE THUMB SIDE UP REPRESENT?
8 DEGREES.

WHAT DOES A FLARE ANGLE OF MORE THAN 8 DEGREES MEAN?
THE DISTANCE OF THE FLARE FROM THE OBSERVER IS LESS THAN 1.1 NAUTICAL MILE.

WHEN DO YOU HAVE AN OSC?
WHEN THERE ARE TWO OR MORE UNITS SEARCHING.

HOW MANY TIMES IS "MAYDAY" REPEATED?
THREE TIMES.

ONCE A PERSON MEETS OR EXCEEDS THE GIVEN FATIGUE STANDARDS, HOW MUCH RECOVERY TIME SHOULD THEY BE GIVEN?
10 HOURS MINIMUM.

WHO MAY WAIVE FATIGUE STANDARDS FOR URGENT SAR?
THE GROUP COMMANDER.

WHEN ARE OPS NORMAL REPORTS GIVEN FROM SINGLE ENGINE AIRCRAFT?
EVERY 15 MINUTES.

WHEN ARE OPS NORMAL REPORTS GIVEN FROM MULTIPLE ENGINE AIRCRAFT?
EVERY 30 MINUTES.

WHAT ARE THE TWO TYPES OF MESSAGES?
SITREPS AND SEARCH ACTION PLANS.

WHO COMPILES SITREPS?
THE OSC.

WHAT ARE THE FIVE PARTS OF A SITREP?
IDENTIFICATION, SITUATION, ACTION TAKEN, FUTURE PLANS, AND CASE STATUS.

WHEN ARE SITREPS SENT BY THE OSC?
UPON ARRIVAL ON-SCENE, WHEN TIME-CRITICAL INFORMATION NEEDS TO BE PASSED, AND THEN NO LESS OFTEN THAN EVERY 4 HOURS.

WHEN IS CASE STATUS GIVEN?
ONLY ON THE FINAL SITREP.

HOW LONG WILL THE SAR INCIDENT FOLDER BE RETAINED AT THE UNIT?
3 YEARS.

WHAT IS INSERTED INTO THE CALL SIGN OF A UNIT WHEN ON A SAR CASE?
RESCUE.
AIDS TO NAVIGATION

WHAT DOES IALA STAND FOR?
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIGHTHOUSE AUTHORITIES.

IN WHAT ZONE ARE COUNTRIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE?
B.

WHAT DOES THE ABOVE QUESTION MEAN?
RED WILL BE TO STARBOARD WHEN RETURNING FROM SEA.

WHEN RETURNING FROM SEA, WHAT COLOR AIDS SHOULD BE ON YOUR LEFT?
GREEN.

WHAT TYPE OF AID TO NAVIGATION HAS A YELLOW BAND?
AN INTERCOASTAL WATERWAY AID.

WHAT COLOR LIGHTS ARE ON GREEN BUOYS?
GREEN.

WHAT COLOR LIGHTS ARE ON RED BUOYS?
RED.

WHAT CHARACTERISTICS DOES A LIGHTED MID-CHANNEL BUOY SHOW?
WHITE MORSE CODE ALPHA.

WHAT CHARACTERISTICS DOES A LIGHTED JUNCTION BUOY SHOW?
GREEN OR RED COMPOSITE GROUP FLASHING (2+1).

WHAT COLOR LIGHT DOES A SPECIAL PURPOSE BUOY HAVE?
YELLOW.

WHAT IS A FLASHING LIGHT?
A LIGHT WHICH STAYS OFF LONGER THAN IT DOES ON AND FLASHES AT A RATE OF 30 OR LESS FLASHES PER MINUTE.

WHAT IS AN OCCULTING LIGHT?
A LIGHT WHICH STAYS ON LONGER THAN IT DOES OFF.

WHAT THE RATE OF FLASH FOR A QUICK FLASHING LIGHT?
NOT LESS THAN 60FLASHES PER MINUTE.

HOW ARE FLASHING LIGHTS TIMED?
AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CYCLE AS SOON AS THE LIGHT GOES OUT TO THE BEGINNING OF THE NEXT CYCLE.

WHAT IS A FIXED LIGHT?
A STEADY LIGHT.

WHAT IS A FIXED AND FLASHING LIGHT?
A FIXED LIGHT WITH PERIODS OF BRILLIANCE.

WHAT IS A GROUP FLASHING LIGHT?
2 OR MORE FLASHES AT REGULAR INTERVALS.
WHAT IS AN INTERRUPTED QUICK FLASHING LIGHT?
QUICK FLASHES FOR FIVE SECONDS THEN DARKNESS FOR FIVE SECONDS.

WHAT IS AN ISOPHASE LIGHT?
The duration of light and darkness are equal.

WHAT IS A GROUP OCCULTING LIGHT?
A group of two or more eclipses.
MAINTENANCE

SURVIVAL SYSTEMS
SMALL ARMS
ATON
COATINGS AND COLORS
SURVIVAL SYSTEMS

WHAT IS THE SSIC FOR THE RESCUE AND SURVIVAL SYSTEMS MANUAL? COMDTINST M10470.10C.

WHAT DOES PMS STAND FOR? PERIODIC MAINTENANCE SYSTEM.

HOW OFTEN IS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT INSPECTED? SEMI-ANNUALLY.

WHAT ARE THE TWO TYPES OF DEWATERING PUMPS? CGP1B AND CGP5.

HOW MANY GALLONS PER MINUTE WILL A P1 AND P5 PUMP AT A 10 FOOT SUCTION LIFT? 120 GPM AND 200 GPM.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PullS IT SHOULD TAKE TO START A PUMP? SIX.

HOW LONG SHOULD A PUMP BE ALLOWED TO TAKE SUCTION? 40 SECONDS.

AT WHAT RPM SHOULD A P1 AND P5 RUN? 3100 RPM AND 3300 RPM.

HOW FAR ABOVE WATER SHOULD A PUMP BE TESTED? 10 TO 15 FEET.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD A PUMP BE INSPECTED? UPON RECEIPT, AFTER USE, MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY.

HOW LONG SHOULD A PUMP BE RUN FOR TESTING? 15 MINUTES.

WHAT TYPE OF GAS TANK DOES A P1 AND P5 HAVE? DETACHABLE POLYETHYLENE.

HOW LONG SHOULD A P1 AND P5 RUN ON ONE GALLON OF GAS? 4 TO 5 HOURS/1 TO 2 HOURS.

WHAT TYPE OF ENGINE IS ON THE P1 AND P5? 3 HORSEPOWER, 4 CYCLE/5 HORSEPOWER, 4 CYCLE

HOW LONG ARE SUCTION HOSES FOR PUMPS? 15 FEET.

WHAT DIAMETER ARE DISCHARGE HOSES? 3 INCH.

HOW ARE PUMP CANS LABELED? "NO SMOKING", "GAS IN CAN" AND "RETURN TO...(NAME OF UNIT WITH ADDRESS)".

HOW ARE PUMP ENGINES STOPPED AFTER TESTING? THE FUEL LINE IS DISCONNECTED.
WHERE ARE PUMP TESTS LOGGED?
IN THE PUMP RECORD/LOG BOOK.

WHAT ARE THE THREE TYPE OF EPIRBS?
CLASS A, CLASS C AND CATEGORY 1 (406).

WHAT CHANNEL DO CLASS C EPIRBS TRANSMIT ON?
CH16 FOR 1.5 SECONDS THEN CH15 FOR 14.5 SECONDS.

WHAT VHF FREQUENCY DO CLASS A AND 406 EPIRBS TRANSMIT ON?
121.5 MHz.

AT WHAT DEPTH DO 406 EPIRBS HYDROSTATICLY RELEASE?
1.5 TO 4 METERS.

HOW LONG IS THE 406 HYDROSTATIC RELEASE GOOD FOR?
2 YEARS FROM THE MONTH OF INSTALLATION.

WHAT TIME OF THE DAY SHOULD EPIRBS BE TESTED?
DURING THE FIRST FIVE MINUTES OF THE HOUR.

HOW LONG DO 406 BATTERIES LAST?
6 YEARS.

WHAT ARE EPIRBS FREQUENCIES?
ACCEPTANCE, BI-MONTHLY, MONTHLY AND UPON BATTERY REPLACEMENT.

WHAT POSITION IS THE SWITCH ON THE 406 EPIRB LEFT IN AFTER INSTALLATION?
ARMED.

WHAT SIZE LIFE RAFT IS USED ON THE 41’ UTB?
4-PERSON RESCUE AND SURVIVAL RAFT.

WHAT IS THE BREAKING STRENGTH OF THE LIFE RAFT WEAK LINK?
500 LBS.

WHAT EXTRA STEP IS TAKEN AFTER MANUALLY DEPLOYING THE LIFE RAFT?
The operating painter is attached to a cleat.

HOW LONG IS THE PAINTER ON A 4-MAN LIFE RAFT?
50 FEET.

WHAT IS CONTAINED IN A SOLAS B PACK?
BAILER, FLASHLIGHT, REPAIR KIT, PYRO (6 MK13, 2 MK79) AND SPONGE.

HOW OFTEN ARE LIFERAFTS INSPECTED?
WEEKLY AND ANNUALLY.

WHO INSPECTS LIFERAFTS?
AN APPROVED FACILITY.

WHAT IS THE BUOYANCY OF A TYPE I PFD?
22 LBS.

WHAT IS THE BUOYANCY OF A NAVY TYPE PFD?
32 LBS.

WHAT IS THE BUOYANCY OF A WORK VEST?
17.5 LBS.

WHAT IS THE BUOYANCY OF A TYPE III PFD?
16 LBS.

HOW OFTEN ARE PFD INSPECTIONS DONE?
ACCEPTANCE, QUARTERLY AND SEMI-ANNUALLY.

WHAT IS THE SEMIANNUAL PFD INSPECTION PROCEDURE?
THE PADS ARE REMOVED AND INSPECTED FOR AIR LEAKS. NOT INCLUDING TYPE III.

WHAT IS DONE WITH PFD PADS THAT ARE NOT AIRTIGHT?
THEY ARE DISCARDED.

WHAT IS REQUIRED ON ALL PFD'S?
A WHISTLE AND DISTRESS SIGNAL LIGHT.

WHAT SIZE LETTERS AND NUMBERS ARE PLACED ON PFDS FOR UNIT IDENTIFICATION?
3/4”.

ON WHAT FORM IS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT ISSUED?
AF FORM 538.

WHAT IS THE DISPOSITION OF THE AF FORM 358 UPON TRANSFER OF A MEMBER?
IT IS FORWARDED WITH THE PDR.

WHY DO BOATCREW HELMETS HAVE A 2"x3" PIECE OF VELCRO TAPE ON THEM?
TO ATTACH AN SDU-5/E.

HOW OFTEN ARE BOATCREW HELMETS INSPECTED?
BEFORE USE.

HOW MANY BOATCREW HELMETS SHOULD BE ON A BOAT?
ALLOWANCE FOR 100% OF THE CREW.

HOW OFTEN ARE BOATCREW SAFETY BELTS AND SWIMMER'S HARNESS INSPECTED?
ACCEPTANCE, BEFORE USE AND QUARTERLY.

HOW LONG IS THE TENDING LINE FOR A SWIMMER'S HARNESS?
70 FEET.

WHAT ARE METAL SURFACES ON THE SWIMMER'S HARNESS AND THE BOATCREW SAFETY BELT LUBRICATED WITH?
CORROSION PREVENTATIVE COMPOUND.

AT WHAT WATER TEMPERATURE MUST HYPOTHERMIA PROTECTIVE CLOTHING BE WORN?
LESS THAN 60 DEGREES F.

HOW OFTEN ARE ANTI-EXPOSURE COVERALLS, DRYSUITS, WETSUITS AND SURVIVAL (IMMERSION) SUITS INSPECTED?
ACCEPTANCE AND QUARTERLY.

WHAT IS USED TO CLEAN HYPOTHERMIA PROTECTIVE CLOTHING?
MILD SOAP UNDER A SHOWER.

WHAT IS USED ON ANTI-EXPOSURE COVERALL, DRY SUIT AND WETSUIT ZIPPERS? SOAP OR PARAFFIN.

WHEN ARE PERSONNEL REQUIRED TO WEAR 2 PAIR OF THERMAL UNDERWEAR UNDER A DRY SUIT? WHEN THE WATER TEMPERATURE IS BELOW 45 DEGREES F.

WHAT IS USED TO LUBRICATE THE NECK AND COLLARS OF A DRY SUIT? "FOOD GRADE" SILICONE COMPOUND OR TALCUM POWDER.

WHAT IS THE LAST STEP TAKEN IN DONNING A DRY SUIT? "BURPING" THE SUIT.

WHAT SHOULD NEVER BE USED WHEN MAINTAINING DRY SUITS? PETROLEUM BASED PRODUCTS.

WHAT IS THE BUOYANCY OF ANTI-EXPOSURE COVERALLS? 17 LBS.

SHOULD THE RESCUE SWIMMER WEAR ANTI-EXPOSURE COVERALLS? NO, BUT HE MAY IF HE WEARS THE SWIMMER'S HARNESS AND THE VICTIM'S NEEDS OUTWEIGH THE TIME NEEDED TO SUIT UP.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE FOR WASHING ANTI-EXPOSURE COVERALLS? 105 DEGREES F.

WHAT MODIFICATION IS MADE TO THE ANTI-EXPOSURE COVERALLS? A 2"x2" PILE VELCRO FASTENER IS ATTACHED TO THE HOOD.

WHAT MUST THE SURVIVAL (IMMERSION) SUIT AND WET SUIT BE POWDERED WITH? TALCUM POWDER.

WHAT RETRO GOES ON THE HOOD OF A WETSUIT? 2-1"X 14" STRIPS.

WHAT IS THE BUOYANCY OF A SURVIVAL (IMMERSION) SUIT? 35 LBS.

WHAT LENGTH OF NYLON CORD IS USED WHEN SECURING BOAT CREW SURVIVAL EQUIPMENT? 36". EXCEPT 60" FOR THE DAY/NIGHT FLARE.

WHAT KNOT IS USED WHEN SECURING BOAT CREW SURVIVAL EQUIPMENT? A BOWLINE, EXCEPT THAT A SURGEON'S KNOT IS USED FOR THE DAY/NIGHT FLARE.

WHAT IS THE BURNING TIME FOR THE MK13 AND MK124? 20 SECONDS.

IF ONLY ONE END OF A MK13 OR MK124 IS USED, IS IT THROWN AWAY? NO, SAVE IT UNTIL THE OTHER END IS USED.

WHICH END OF THE MK13 IS THE LARGE WASHER ON? NIGHT END.
AT WHAT ANGLE SHOULD THE MK13 BE HELD?
45 DEGREES.

HOW ARE THE NIGHT ENDS OF THE MK13 AND MK124 IDENTIFIED?
The MK13 has 3 raised beads on the molded cap plus 8 raised beads around the case. The MK124 has 2 circumfrential beads around the case.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN THE MK13 OR MK124 SMOKE END BEGINS TO FLAME?
Dip it in the water or place it against a solid surface.

WHAT MAY BE DONE TO THE MK13 OR MK124 FLARES IN COLD, WET ENVIRONMENTS?
Vertical slits may be cut in the sidewalls of the molded caps.

WHAT SIZE IS THE EMERGENCY SIGNALLING MIRROR?
2" x 3".

WHAT IS THE RATE OF FLASHES PER MINUTE FOR AN SDU-5/E STROBE LIGHT?
50 + or - 10 flashes per minute.

WHAT IS THE VISIBILITY OF THE SDU-5/E?
5 MILES.

HOW COMPRESSED SHOULD THE O-RING BE ON THE SDU-5/E?
20%.

WHAT IS THE BATTERY LIFE OF THE SDU-5/E?
3 YEARS.

WHAT TYPE OF BATTERY IS USED IN THE SDU-5/E?
4RM1B.

HOW LONG CAN THE SDU-5/E FLASH?
9 Hours continuous/ 18 hours intermittent.

WHAT IS THE DESIGNATION FOR THE MATRIX LIGHT?
SDU-30.

WHAT IS THE RANGE OF THE SIGNAL WHISTLE?
1000 YARDS.

WHAT IS A MK79?
ILLUMINATION SIGNAL KIT.

WHAT IS THE DESIGNATION FOR THE MK79 FLARE KIT PENCIL TYPE LAUNCHER?
MK31.

WHAT IS THE DESIGNATION FOR THE MK79 FLARE KIT FLARE?
MK80.

HOW MANY FLARES ARE IN A MK79 KIT?
SEVEN.

WHAT IS THE PROCEDURE WHEN A MK79 SIGNAL KIT FAILS TO FIRE?
Attempt to fire two more times, unload after 30 seconds.

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM BURNING TIME FOR A MK80?
4 SECONDS.

HOW HIGH WILL MK80 FLARE GO?
250 TO 650 FEET.

WHAT IS THE CANDLEPOWER OF A MK80?
12,000.

HOW LONG WILL A PML ILLUMINATE?
8 HOURS.

HOW LONG ARE UNUSED PML’S GOOD FOR?
3 YEARS FROM MANUFACTURE.

AT WHAT TEMPERATURE IS A PML’S OUTPUT DIMINISHED?
LESS THAN 32 DEGREES F.

HOW LONG IS THE SURVIVAL KNIFE BLADE?
5 INCHES.

WHAT IS THE DESIGNATION FOR THE PARACHUTE FLARE?
MK127.

HOW HIGH WILL A MK127 FLARE GO?
650 TO 700 FEET.

HOW LONG WILL A MK127 FLARE BURN?
36 SECONDS.

AT WHAT RATE DOES A MK127 DESCEND?
10 TO 15 FEET PER SECOND.

HOW OFTEN ARE SWIMMER’S FINS AND MASKS INSPECTED?
ACCEPTANCE AND QUARTERLY.

HOW OFTEN ARE STOKES LITTERS INSPECTED?
ACCEPTANCE, QUARTERLY AND SEMI-ANNUALLY.

WHAT ARE STOKES LITTERS MADE OF?
STEEL OR ALUMINUM.

WHICH STOKES LITTER IS USED FOR HIGHLINE OR HOISTING?
STEEL.

WHAT DOES A STOKES LITTER BEING USED OVER WATER NEED?
FLOTATION.

WHAT IS A HOISTING STOKES PROVIDED WITH?
LIFTING SLINGS.

WHAT IS THE ONLY STOKES LITTER AUTHORIZED FOR HELICOPTER HOISTING?
The folding Stokes.

WHERE ARE INSPECTION DATES FOR STOKES LITTERS RECORDED?
ON THE BOTTOM IN _ INCH LETTERS.
IS WELDING ALLOWED ON AN ALUMINUM STOKES LITTER?
NO.

WHAT SHOULD AN ALUMINUM STOKES LITTER BE MARKED WITH?
A HOIST WARNING.

HOW OFTEN ARE STOKES LITTERS PROOF TESTED?
SEMI-ANNUALLY.

HOW MUCH WEIGHT IS USED FOR PROOF TESTING STOKES LITTERS?
400 LBS.

HOW MUCH DOES THE STOKES LITTER BALLAST BAR WEIGH?
5 LBS.

WHAT IS MINIMUM NUMBER OF RESTRAINT STRAPS REQUIRED FOR A STOKES LITTER?
4.

HOW OFTEN IS EMT GEAR INSPECTED?
ACCEPTANCE, POST-SAR AND MONTHLY.

WHO SHOULD IDEALLY INSPECT EMT GEAR?
A QUALIFIED EMT.

HOW OFTEN ARE FLOAT LIGHTS INSPECTED?
ACCEPTANCE AND SEMIANNUALLY.

WHAT IS MARKED ON THE OUTSIDE OF A FLOAT LIGHT?
DATE OF INSPECTION AND BATTERY REPLACEMENT DATE.

WHAT IS THE RATE OF FLASHES FOR A FLOAT LIGHT?
60 + OR- 10 FLASHES PER MINUTE.

HOW LONG CAN A FLOAT LIGHT FLASH CONTINUOUSLY?
15 HOURS.

HOW MUCH FORCE IS REQUIRED TO LATERALLY PULL A FLOAT LIGHT FROM ITS BRACKET?
20 TO 40 LBS.

HOW LONG IS THE FLOAT LIGHT LANYARD TO THE RING BUOY?
2 FEET.

IN WHAT SIZES DO RING BUOYS COME?
18, 24, AND 30 INCH.

HOW OFTEN ARE RING BUOYS INSPECTED?
ACCEPTANCE AND SEMI-ANNUALLY.

HOW LONG IS THE RING BUOY RETRIEVING LINE?
75 FEET.

WHAT SIZE LETTERS ARE USED ON RING BUOYS?
2 INCH.

HOW MUCH WEIGHT IS USED IN TESTING THE BUOYANCY OF A LIFE FLOAT?
200 LBS FOR 12-24 HOURS.
HOW MUCH WEIGHT GAIN IS ALLOWED DURING A LIFE FLOAT TEST?
10 LBS.

HOW OFTEN ARE LIFE FLOATS TESTED?
EVERY TWO YEARS.

WHAT IS THE BUOYANCY OF A LIFE FLOAT?
200 LBS.

HOW LONG AND WHAT SIZE IS THE TENDING LINE FOR A CUTTER SWIMMER?
600 FEET, 1/4" YELLOW POLYPROPYLENE.

HOW DO YOU RATION SURVIVAL WATER IN A SURVIVAL SITUATION?
NO WATER FOR 24 HOURS, THEN ONE PINT A DAY (4 OUNCES 4 TIMES A DAY) UNTIL 10 OUNCES ARE LEFT. THEN ONLY WET YOUR MOUTH.

HOW MUCH WATER DOES A SOLAR STILL MAKE?
2 PINTS A DAY.

WHAT MOVEMENT DOES A SHARK MAKE BEFORE IT ATTACKS?
AN "S" TWIST.

HOW SHOULD YOU SWIM DURING UNDERWATER EXPLOSIONS?
ON YOUR BACK WITH YOUR HEAD AND CHEST AS FAR AS POSSIBLE OUT OF THE WATER.
SMALL ARMS

WHAT ARE THE PREREQUISITES FOR A WEAPONS PETTY OFFICER WHO IS NOT A GUNNER'S MATE?
E-5 AND ABOVE AND DESIGNATED BY THE CO/OIC IN WRITING.

WHAT CALIBER IS CONSIDERED SMALL ARMS?
.50 CAL AND LESS.

WHAT IS THE SMALL ARMS INSTRUCTOR QUAL CODE?
HH.

WHAT IS THE SARF?
SMALL ARMS REPAIR FACILITY.

ENCLOSURE 2 OF THE SMALL ARMS MANUAL COMDTINST M8370.11A IS USED FOR ARMORY VERIFICATION INSPECTIONS, HOW LONG ARE COMPLETED COPIES KEPT AT THE UNIT AND INSPECTING ACTIVITY?
2 YEARS.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD A WEAPONS PETTY OFFICER INSPECT LOGS, RECORDS, ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT AND SPACES?
WEEKLY.

WHAT SHOULD NON-ORDNANCE PERSONNEL BE REQUIRED TO DO PRIOR TO RELIEVING A WEAPONS PETTY OFFICER?
BE EVALUATED AS PER ENCLOSURE 3 OF THE SMALL ARMS MANUAL, COMDTINST M8370.11A.

WHAT IS AN R-865?
COAST GUARD SMALL ARMS ASSETS. A REPORT LISTING A UNIT'S WEAPONS.

HOW OFTEN IS THE VERIFICATION OF THE R-865?
ANNUALLY.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE REQUIRED TO VERIFY AN R-865?
3. ONE OF WHICH MUST NOT BE INVOLVED WITH THE ARMORY IN ANY WAY.

WHAT PROGRAM CODE DO SERVICE WEAPONS FALL UNDER?
1.

WHAT ARE THE ONLY TWO CONDITION CODES A UNIT CAN CARRY SMALL ARMS AS?
A-SERVICEABLE, X-REPORTED MISSING, LOST OR STOLEN (MLOS).

WHAT ARE THE STATUS CODES FOR SMALL ARMS AFLOAT AND ASHORE?
1 AND 3 RESPECTIVELY.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM DURATION FOR TEMPORARY TRANSFERS?
30 DAYS OR THE DURATION OF THE SPECIAL EVENT, WHICHEVER IS GREATER.

HOW ARE M2HB .50 CAL MACHINEGUNS TRANSFERRED TO UNITS OUTSIDE THE COAST GUARD?
BY NAVY PROCEDURES, SINCE THEY ARE NAVY OWNED.

HOW ARE SMALL ARMS MAILED WITH THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE?
REGISTERED MAIL.
WHEN IS LOST SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION REPORTED?
ONLY IF THE QUANTITY LOST IS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE SMALLEST UNIT PACK.

HOW LONG DOES A UNIT HAVE TO REPORT A MISSING, LOST OR STOLEN ITEM?
4 HOURS.

A FORMAL BOARD OF SURVEY IS CONVENED FOR LOST WEAPONS NOT RECOVERED WITHIN
HOW MANY DAYS?
90.

HOW ARE ARMORIES MARKED ON THE OUTSIDE?
THEY AREN'T.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD ARMS RACKS BE INSPECTED FOR FIT?
QUARTERLY.

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT INVENTORIES OF SMALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION?
DAILY ACCOUNTABILITY COUNT, MONTHLY SERIAL NUMBER INVENTORY AND ANNUAL SMALL
ARMS INVENTORY.

WHAT IS THE "VISITOR LOG" FOR?
TO IDENTIFY ALL PERSONNEL NOT AUTHORIZED UNACCOMPANIED ACCESS WHO HAVE
ENTERED THE ARMORY AREA.

WHEN MAY UNITS COMBINE THE SMALL ARMS LOG AND MAGAZINE LOG AND WHAT IS IT
CALLED?
WHEN THERE IS NO GM ASSIGNED, THEY MAY BE COMBINED AND IT IS CALLED THE ORDNANCE
LOG.

WHERE SHOULD INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOG ENTRIES BE POSTED?
IN THE FRONT OF EACH LOG.

WHEN ARE DAILY AMMUNITION/PYROTECHNICS TEMPERATURES NOT REQUIRED TO BE TAKEN?
ASHORE ONLY.

AFTER RECORDING HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURES, WHAT MUST BE DONE?
RESET THE HI/LOW INDICATORS.

WHAT ARE THE REQUIRED RECORDS?
ANCILLIARY EQUIPMENT, SMALL ARMS PARTS INVENTORY CONTROL SYSTEM,
AMMUNITION/PYROTECHNICS STOCK RECORDS, SMALL ARMS TRAINING, SMALL ARMS FIRING
AND JPC QUALIFICATION.

HOW OFTEN IS THE SMALL ARMS TRAINING REPORT (SATR) SUBMITTED?
ANNUALLY.

CAN ONE PERSON FILL MORE THAN ONE, QUALIFIED PERSONNEL REQUIRED (QPR), BILLET?
YES.

WHO GIVES PERMISSION FOR PRIVATE WEAPONS ON BOARD?
CO/OINC.

WHERE MUST A PRIVATELY OWNED WEAPON BE LOGGED?
IN A PRIVATE FIREARMS LOG.
WHEN ARMORY KEYS ARE NOT IN THE POSSESSION OF THE WEAPONS PO OR OOD, WHERE SHOULD THEY BE?
IN A LOCKED CONTAINER.

WHAT IS THE ONLY SMALL ARM NOT AUTHORIZED TO BE CLEANED IN A SONIC CLEANER?
M9 9MM.

WHAT IS THE AUTHORIZED LEVEL OF MAINTENANCE FOR UNITS WITH NO GM ASSIGNED?
THAT WHICH DOES NOT REQUIRE THE USE OF TOOLS, EXCEPT TO REMOVE GRIPS OR BUTT PLATES.

WHEN THERE IS A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PMS MRC'S, OPERATOR'S MANUALS, TECHNICAL MANUAL OR ORDNANCE PAMPHLETS, WHICH WILL BE FOLLOWED?
PMS MRC'S.

WHAT IS THE SMALL ARMS CHAIN OF COMMAND?
OPERATOR, UNIT, GROUP, DISTRICT, SARF AND COMMANDANT.

WHAT ARE THE THREE LINE THROWING GUN PROJECTILES?
13 OZ, 15 OZ AND THE ILLUMINATED BUOYANT PROJECTILE.

WHICH PROJECTILE IS PAINTED RED?
15 OZ.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM RANGE WITH AN M-16 FIRING A PROJECTILE?
85 YARDS.

WHAT IS THE BREAKING STRENGTH AND LENGTH OF THE SHOT LINE USED WITH THE SLTG?
100LB - 550 FEET.

WHAT SIZE PROJECTILE SHOULD BE USED WHEN FIRING WITH 100LB TEST LINE FOR A DISTANCE OF 510 FEET?
13 OUNCE.

WHERE DO YOU PLACE YOUR NON-FIRING HAND WHEN FIRING THE LINE THROWING GUN?
FORWARD OF THE RECEIVER ON THE TOP OF THE HAND GUARD.

AT WHAT ANGLE SHOULD LINE THROWING GUNS BE AIMED FOR MAXIMUM DISTANCE?
30-45 DEGREES.

WHAT SHOULD YOU BE CAREFUL OF WHEN FIRING THE LINE THROWING GUN?
TO KEEP YOUR CHEEK AWAY FROM THE COMB OF THE STOCK.

WHAT IS THE EXTENT OF DISASSEMBLY OF THE .30 CALIBER LINE THROWING GUN FOR NON-ORDNANCE PERSONNEL?
REMOVAL OF THE BOLT ASSEMBLY.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD TRAINING BE CONDUCTED ON LINE THROWING GUNS?
QUARTERLY.

HOW IS SHOT LINE CONNECTED TO THE PROJECTILE?
AT LEAST 4 LOOSE HALF HITCHES.

WHAT ARE THE MISFIRE PROCEEDURES FOR THE SHOULDER LINE THROWING GUN?
WAIT 10 SECONDS. THEN EJECT THE CARTRIDGE.
WHEN IS THE RIOT SHOTGUN CONSIDERED "CLEARED"?
The safety is in the safe position, all ammunition is removed and the bolt is to the rear.

WHEN IS THE M9 9MM CONSIDERED "CLEARED"?
Decocking lever in the down (safe) position, magazine removed and the slide locked to the rear.

WHAT ARE UNITS THAT HAVE MACHINEGUNS REQUIRED TO ESTABLISH?
A machinegun doctrine.

HOW OFTEN MUST MACHINEGUN FIRING FOR TRAINING BE ACCOMPLISHED?
Annually.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE M60 AND M60D?
The M60D has the butterfly grip assembly.

WHAT IS THE STANDARD CREWING REQUIREMENTS FOR A MACHINEGUN?
The gunner, the loader and possibly a phone talker depending on the vessel type.

HOW LONG AFTER ANY AMMUNITION MALFUNCTION OR INCIDENT MUST A REPORT BE SENT?
Within 24 hours.

WHO MUST BE NOTIFIED PRIOR TO PYROTECHNICS TRAINING?
The district commander.

HOW MUCH PYROTECHNICS MAY BE USED FOR TRAINING?
At least one item of each device not to exceed 10% of the unit allowance per fiscal year.

HOW OFTEN WILL PYROTECHNICS TRAINING BE CONDUCTED?
Semiannually.

HOW OFTEN IS THE PHYSICAL AMMUNITION INVENTORY CONDUCTED AND REPORTED BY ATR?
Annually, no later than 1 February.

WHAT COLOR IS THE AMMUNITION MASTER STOCK RECORD CARD?
Yellow.

DESCRIBE THE FOLLOWING AMMUNITION TYPE AS PER BULLET TIP COLOR.
BLACK Armor Piercing.
ALUMINUM Armor Piercing Incendiary.
RED WITH ALUMINUM ANNULUS TO THE REAR Armor Piercing Tracer Incendiary.
NONE Ball.
NONE Dummy 7.62MM.
NONE (4 HOLES IN CARTRIDGE CASE) Dummy .50 cal.
NONE (TINNED CARTRIDGE CASE) High Pressure Test .50 cal, 7.62MM.
LIGHT BLUE Incendiary .50 cal.
BLUE WITH LIGHT BLUE ANNULUS TO THE REAR Incendiary .50 cal.
RED Tracer.
BROWN OR MAROON Tracer.
NONE (CRIMPED CARTRIDGE NECK) 30 cal grenade.
RED (CRIMPED CARTRIDGE NECK) 5.56MM grenade.
WHITE (CRIMPED CARTRIDGE NECK) 5.56MM blank.

WHAT COLOR IS THE AMMUNITION LOT/LOCATION CARD?
GREEN.

ARE ARMORY PERSONNEL REQUIRED TO CLEAN MORALE WEAPONS? 
ONLY IF THE WEAPONS ARE USED AT UNIT FUNCTIONS.

IF A ROUND IS PUT INTO A VERY HOT GUN, HOW LONG DO YOU HAVE TO FIRE IT? 
IT MUST BE FIRED IMMEDIATELY OR WAIT FOR 5 SECONDS AND THEN FIRE WITHIN A TOTAL OF 
10 SECONDS.

CAN BALE HOOKS BE USED WHILE HANDLING AMMUNITION CONTAINERS? 
NO.

HOW IS THE HEADSPACE ADJUSTED ON THE M60D? 
IT ISN'T, IT'S FIXED.

WHAT ARE THE LEVELS OF TRAINING/QUALIFICATION? 
LEVEL I- INITIAL SERVICE ENTRY THAT CONSISTS OF BASIC PISTOL AND RIFLE. 
LEVEL II- QUALIFICATION FOR SAI'S, SPECIAL AGENTS, BOARDING TEAMS AND PORT SECURITY 
DUTIES. JPC IS REQUIRED EVERY 6 MONTHS. 
LEVEL III- UNIT SECURITY PERSONNEL AND PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO BILLETS FOR 
MOBILIZATION FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCY OR NON-WARTIME CONTINGENCIES. JPC IS 
REQUIRED EVERY 12 MONTHS. 
LEVEL IV- PERSONNEL IN WARTIME MOBILIZATION BILLETS AND ABANDON SHIP BILLETS 
WHICH REQUIRE CARRYING A WEAPON. JPC IS NOT REQUIRED. 
LEVEL V- ALL OTHER PERSONNEL NOT ASSIGNED TO BILLETS WHICH REQUIRE CARRYING A 
WEAPON. 
LEVEL VI- SUPPORT FOR COMPETITIVE SHOOTING.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE RANGE OF AN M-16? 
460 METERS.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM RATE OF FIRE FOR THE M16? 
150 TO 200 ROUNDS PER MINUTE.

WHAT IS THE MAGAZINE CAPACITY OF THE M9 9MM? 
15 ROUNDS.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE RANGE OF THE M9 9MM? 
50 METERS OR 54.7 YARDS.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM RANGE OF THE M9 9MM? 
1800 METERS OF 1969.2 YARDS.

WHAT IS THE MUZZLE VELOCITY OF THE M9 9MM? 
375 METERS PER SECOND OR 1230.3 FEET PER SECOND.

HOW MANY SAFETIES ARE ON THE M9 9MM AND WHAT ARE THEY? 
2. THE MANUAL DECOCKING/SAFETY LEVER, AND THE FIRING PIN BLOCK.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE RANGE OF THE M2 .50 CAL? 
2000 YARDS OR 1830 METERS.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM RANGE OF THE M2 .50 CAL? 
7440 YARDS OR 6765 METERS.

HOW MANY ROUNDS PER MINUTE WILL A M2 .50 CAL FIRE?
WHAT IS THE MUZZLE VELOCITY OF THE M2 .50 CAL?
3050 FEET PER SECOND.

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS COVER GENERAL DISASSEMBLY, REASSEMBLY AND SETTING OF HEADSPACE AND TIMING FOR THE M2 .50 CAL.
WHAT ARE THE MAJOR GROUPS OF THE M2 .50 CAL?
BARREL ASSEMBLY, BACK PLATE ASSEMBLY, RECEIVER AND COVER GROUPS, AND BOLT GROUP WHICH CONSISTS OF THE DRIVING SPRING ROD ASSEMBLY, BOLT, BARREL EXTENSION GROUP AND BUFFER GROUP.

WHAT MUST BE DONE TO BE ABLE TO TURN THE BARREL?
The lug on the barrel locking spring must be aligned with the 3/8" hole in the right side plate of the receiver.

WHAT IS USED BETWEEN THE TRUNION BLOCK AND BARREL EXTENSION TO HOLD THE BARREL LOCKING SPRING LUG IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE 3/8" HOLE?
The smallest loop of a .50 cal link.

WHAT IS AN IMPORTANT STEP TO TAKE AFTER BARREL REMOVAL?
Keeping the bolt from slamming forward with the barrel removed.

WHAT MUST BE DONE BEFORE BACK PLATE REMOVAL?
The bolt must be forward with the bolt latch release up and free of the bolt latch release lock.

HOW IS THE BACK PLATE REMOVED?
By pulling out on the latch lock, up on the latch and lifting the plate straight up.

WHERE IS THE DRIVING SPRING GROUP LOCATED?
Next to the right side plate inside the receiver.

HOW IS THE DRIVING SPRING GROUP REMOVED?
PUSH IN ON THE HEAD OF THE DRIVING SPRING ROD AND TURN IT TO THE LEFT. THEN PULL IT OUT THE REAR OF THE RECEIVER.

HOW IS THE BOLT REMOVED?
Give the retracting slide handle a quick jerk halfway to the rear. This frees the bolt from the barrel extension and brings the bolt halfway to the rear. Align the collar on the bolt stud with the clearance hole on the right side of the receiver and remove it to the right. Slide the bolt from the rear of the receiver and lay it down on its right side to prevent the extractor from falling out.

HOW IS THE EXTRACTOR REMOVED?
It is rotated upward and then slid out to the left.

WHAT DOES REMOVAL OF THE EXTRACTOR FREE UP?
The bolt switch and bolt switch stud.

HOW IS THE COCKING LEVER PIN AND COCKING LEVER REMOVED?
Rotate the lever to the rear and remove the lever pin.

HOW IS THE SEAR STOP AND PIN REMOVED?
PRESS DOWN ON THE SEAR TO RELEASE THE FIRING PIN. USE THE THIN END OF THE COCKING LEVER TO PRY THE SEAR STOP OUT OF ITS GROOVE INTO THE CENTER RECESS. TURN IT OVER AND THE SEAR STOP AND PIN SHOULD FALL OUT.

HOW IS THE SEAR SLIDE REMOVED?
PRESS DOWN ON THE SEAR AND DRAW IT OUT THE SEAR SLIDE, SQUARE END FIRST.

HOW IS THE SEAR AND SEAR SPRING REMOVED?
PUT THE THIN END OF THE COCKING LEVER IN THE COILS OF THE SPRING TO PREVENT LOSS. LIFT THE SEAR AND ITS SPRING OUT.

WHAT IS THE LAST STEP IN DISASSEMBLY OF THE BOLT?
RAISE THE FRONT END OF THE BOLT AND ALLOW THE FIRING PIN AND FIRING PIN EXTENSION TO FALL OUT IN YOUR HAND.

HOW IS THE FIRING PIN AND EXTENSION INSTALLED?
STRIKER FIRST, HOOKED NOTCH DOWN.

HOW IS THE SEAR AND SEAR SPRING INSTALLED?
PUT THE SPRING IN AND INSERT THE SEAR SLOT-STUD UP AND NOTCH TO THE FRONT. ENSURE THE SPRING IS SEATED IN THE RECESS IN THE BOLT AND BOTTOM OF THE SEAR.

HOW IS THE SEAR SLIDE INSTALLED?
HOLD DOWN ON THE SEAR AND INSERT THE SLIDE IN ITS GUIDE-WAYS.

HOW IS THE SEAR STOP AND PIN INSTALLED?
PRESS DOWN ON THE HEAD OF THE PIN AND FORCE IT IN PLACE. SWING THE SEAR STOP INTO ITS GROOVE IN THE BOLT.

HOW IS THE COCKING LEVER AND PIN INSTALLED?

HOW CAN THE COCKING LEVER BE TESTED AT THIS TIME?
ROTATE THE LEVER TO THE FRONT OF THE BOLT AND THEN TO THE REAR. DEPRESS THE SEAR. THIS SHOULD RELEASE THE FIRING PIN.

HOW IS THE BOLT SWITCH AND STUD INSTALLED?
INSERT THE STUD WITH THE SMALL DIAMETER UP. PLACE THE SWITCH OVER THE STUD WITH THE WIDER PORTION OF THE SWITCH TO THE FRONT. THE GROOVE MARKED "L" SHOULD BE CONTINUOUS.

HOW IS THE EXTRACTOR INSTALLED?
WITH THE EXTRACTOR VERTICAL, INSERT THE STUD IN THE PIVOT HOLE OF THE BOLT. ROTATE THE EXTRACTOR FORWARD ENSURING THE COLLAR IS ENGAGED IN ITS CUT.

HOW IS THE BOLT REPLACED IN THE RECEIVER?
HOW IS THE DRIVE SPRING INSTALLED?

HOW IS THE BACK PLATE INSTALLED?
HOLD THE BACK PLATE WITH THE TRIGGER AND THE LATCH DOWN. GUIDE THE BACK PLATE IN THE GUIDE-WAYS. HOLD OUT THE LATCH LOCK AND TAP THE BACK PLATE UNTIL THE LATCH SNAPS IN PLACE.

HOW IS THE BARREL INSTALLED?
SET UP THE TRUNION BLOCK AND BARREL EXTENSION SPACING AS PER BARREL REMOVAL. SCREW THE BARREL ALL THE WAY IN THEN BACK TWO CLICKS.

WHAT IS HEADSPACE?

WHAT CONDITIONS ARE MET WHEN CORRECT HEADSPACE IS MET?
THE RECOILING GROUPS ARE FULLY FORWARD AND THERE IS NO INDEPENDENT REARWARD MOVEMENT BETWEEN THE BOLT, BARREL AND BARREL EXTENSION.

WHAT DOES THE HEADSPACE AND TIMING GAUGE CONSIST OF?
THE HEADSPACE GAUGE AND TWO TIMING GAUGES, THE "FIRE" AND "NO FIRE".

WHAT DOES POOR HEADSPACING CAUSE?
POOR SHOT GROUP, IMPROPER FUNCTIONING OF THE GUN AND DAMAGE TO THE GUN AND/OR PERSONNEL.

DESCRIBE THE STEP BY STEP PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTING HEADSPACE.

WHAT IS THE PROCEDURE FOR CORRECTING EARLY TIMING?
WHAT IS THE PROCEDURE FOR CHECKING AND/OR CORRECTING LATE TIMING?

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE RANGE OF THE M60?
1100 METERS.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM RANGE OF THE M60?
3725 METERS.

AT WHAT DISTANCE DOES TRACER BURNOUT OCCUR WITH THE M-60?
900 METERS.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM RATE OF FIRE FOR THE M-60?
550 ROUNDS PER MINUTE.

WHAT IS THE MUZZLE VELOCITY OF THE M60?
3800 FEET PER SECOND.

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS COVER GENERAL DISASSEMBLY AND REASSEMBLY OF THE M-60 MACHINEGUN.
WHAT IS THE FIRST STEP IN DISASSEMBLY?
CHECK TO SEE THAT NO CARTRIDGES ARE PRESENT. PUSH THE SAFETY TO "FIRE". PRESS THE TRIGGER AND EASE THE COCKING HANDLE FORWARD.

WHAT POSITION MUST THE BARREL LOCK BE IN FOR REMOVAL OF THE BARREL?
VERTICAL.

HOW IS THE BREECH BOLT DISASSEMBLED?
REMOVE THE RETAINING PIN AND UNSCREW THE BOLT PLUG. SLIDE THE CAM ACTUATOR OFF THE BOLT BODY. THE SPRING, GUIDE AND FIRING PIN WILL THEN SLIDE OUT.

WHEN SHOULD THE GAS CYLINDER PARTS BE CLEANED?
WHEN THE PISTON DOES NOT CLICK WHEN THE BARREL IS TILTED END FOR END.

WHEN SHOULD CLEANING PROCEDURES BE PERFORMED ON MACHINEGUNS?
MONTHLY, AFTER FIRING AND WHEN A GUN HAS BEEN EXPOSED TO ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

HOW LONG CAN PARTS WITH HARD CARBON RESIDUE BE SOAKED IN CARBON REMOVING COMPOUND?
FROM 2-16 HOURS.

WHAT IS DONE AFTER CLEANING PARTS IN A DRY CLEANING SOLVENT?
WIPE THEM DRY AND LUBRICATE THEM.

WHAT IS THE BEST ALL AROUND LUBRICATION FOR ALL BUT THE COLDEST ARCTIC CONDITIONS?
LSA (LUBRICATING OIL, SEMI-FLUID, WEAPONS) DOWN TO -35 DEGREES F.

WHAT LUBRICANT IS USED BELOW -35 DEGREES F?
LAW (LUBRICATING OIL, WEAPONS).

WHAT IS USED TO CLEAN RIFLE BORES AND CHAMBERS?
RBC (RIFLE BORE CLEANER).
WHAT ARE THE BASIC LANTERNS USED WITH MINOR AIDS TO NAVIGATION?
155 AND 250MM.

WHAT IS THE ONLY AUTHORIZED STANDARD LANTERN TO BE USED ON A BUOY?
155MM.

WHERE ARE 250MM LANTERNS USED?
FIXED STRUCTURES ONLY.

DO 155MM LENSES HAVE BUILT IN BIRD SPIKES?
YES.

WHAT IS THE MODEL NUMBER OF A FLASHER?
CG-181.

HOW MANY PLACES ARE ON THE FLASHER TERMINAL BLOCK?
6.

WHAT IS THE WARRANTY ON FLASHERS?
2 YEARS.

TO WHAT COLOR TERMINALS ARE THE DAYLIGHT CONTROL LEADS ATTACHED?
YELLOW.

WHEN ARE DAYLIGHT CONTROLS REPLACED?
ANNUALLY.

WHAT TYPE OF DAYLIGHT CONTROL IS USED ON A FA-240 RANGE LIGHT?
TYPE "L" (EXTERNAL MOUNT).

WHAT OTHER DAYLIGHT CONTROLS ARE THERE AND WHAT ARE THEIR USES?
TYPE "C" WHITE-PLASTIC OR GLASS, CLEAR OR YELLOW LENSES WITH FLASHING RHYTHMS
(INTERNAL MOUNT).
TYPE "R" RED-PLASTIC RED OR GREEN LENSES WITH FLASHING RHYTHMS (INTERNAL MOUNT).
TYPE "B" BLACK-GLASS RED OR GREEN LENSES WITH FLASHING RHYTHMS (EXTERNAL MOUNT).

WHAT MODEL NUMBER IS THE LAMPCHANGER?
CG-6P.

HOW MANY TERMINALS ARE ON THE BACK OF THE LAMPCHANGER?
3.

WHAT IS THE WARRANTY ON LAMPCHANGERS?
1 YEAR.

IS THE MANUFACTURE DATE STAMPED ON FLASHERS AND LAMPCHANGERS?
YES.

WHAT COLOR IS THE NUMBER ONE POSITION ON A LAMPCHANGER?
RED.

WHAT INCANDESCENT FILAMENT LAMPS ARE USED IN THE COAST GUARD?
.25A, .55A, .77A, 1.15A, 2.03A, AND 3.05A.
Courtesy of
http://www.boatswainsmate.net

HOW MANY VOLTS DOES A FLASHER NEED TO OPERATE?
10.8.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM VOLTAGE A FLASHER CAN HANDLE?
18.

UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS SHOULD BATTERIES BE TESTED?
UNDER LOAD.

WHAT IS A HOTPACK?
THREE, SIX-VOLT BATTERIES WIRED IN SERIES.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM SIZE LAMP THAT SHOULD BE USED WITH A HOTPACK?
.55 AMP.

WHAT LAMP CAN NOT BE USED IN A 155MM LENS OR A FA-240 RANGE LIGHT?
3.05 AMP.

HOW MANY VOLTS ARE IN EACH BATTERY CELL?
1.25.

WHAT ARE THE THREE AMP HOUR RATINGS FOR BATTERIES?
1000, 2000, AND 3000.

WHAT DOES WIRING IN SERIES DO?
INCREASES VOLTS.

WHAT DOES WIRING IN PARALELL DO?
INCREASES AMPS.

WHAT IS WIRED FIRST, BATTERIES OR BANKS?
BATTERIES.

WHAT SIZE OF WIRE IS USED BETWEEN LAMP AND FLASHER?
16.

WHAT SIZE OF WIRE IS USED BETWEEN FLASHER AND BATTERY?
12.

WHAT SIZE OF WIRE IS USED BETWEEN BATTERY TERMINALS?
12.

IN ATON, WHAT COLORS ARE NEATIVE AND POSITIVE?
BLACK IS POSITIVE, WHITE IS NEGATIVE.

UP TO HOW MUCH RANGE IS LOST WHEN A LAMP IS OUT OF FOCUS?
50%.

IF BOTH RANGE LIGHTS DO NOT BLINK, WHICH ONE WILL?
The FRONT ONE.

WHAT DO YOU CALL THE RANGE OF A LIGHT IN EXISTING CONDITIONS?
LUMINOUS RANGE.
WHAT PART OF THE BUOY CHAIN RESTS PARTLY ON THE BOTTOM? CHAFE CHAIN.

WHAT DOES A BALLAST BALL DO? KEEPS THE BUOY UPRIGHT.

WHAT HOLDS A BUOY ALONGSIDE WHILE THE HOOK IS PLACED IN THE BAIL? CAGE OR HEAD LINE.

WHAT JOINS THE RISER TO THE CHAFE CHAIN? HEAT AND BEAT SHACKLE.

WHEN IS A BUOY CHAIN REPLACED? 25% WEAR (REDUCES STRENGTH BY 50%).

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT CHAINS ON A BUOY? RISER, CHAFE AND BOTTOM.

WHAT ARE THE TWO TYPES OF SHACKLES? HEAT AND BEAT, AND SPLIT KEY.

WHAT GASKET GETS REPLACED ANNUALLY ON A BUOY? O-RING BETWEEN LENS AND BASE.

WHAT DOES 3.5X8 MEAN IN TERMS OF BUOYAGE? 3.5 FEET WIDE AT THE BODY AND 8 FEET TALL.

WHAT ARE THE BRIDLES ON LIGHTED BUOYS CONNECTED TO THE CHAIN WITH? SWIVELS.

WHAT DOES "1NR" MEAN? 1ST CLASS, NUN, RADAR REFLECTIVE.

WHAT ARE THE PARTS OF A PELICAN HOOK? TONGUE AND STRONGBACK.

HOW OFTEN ARE BUOYS SERVICED? ANNUALLY.

HOW OFTEN ARE BUOYS RELIEVED? EVERY SIX YEARS.

WHAT DOES ATONIS STAND FOR? AIDS TO NAVIGATION INFORMATION SYSTEM.

AFTER AN AID IS SERVICED AND THE ATONIS FORM IS COMPLETED, WHAT IS ITS DISPOSITION? SIGNED BY THE CO/OIC. ORIGINAL TO THE APPROPRIATE AID FILE AND COPY TO DISTRICT.
COATINGS AND COLORS

WHAT MATERIALS CAUSE SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION IN PAINT LOCKERS?
OILS OF ORGANIC ORIGIN, THAT DRY BY OXIDATION WHICH PRODUCES HEAT.

HOW LONG SHOULD VENTILATION TO A SPACE BE SECURED TO TEST TO DETERMINE IF THE SPACE IS VAPOR FREE?
10 MINUTES.

HOW LOW MUST THE CONCENTRATION OF VAPORS IN A COMPARTMENT BEING PAINTED BE KEPT?
BELOW 10% OF THE LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT.

WHAT TYPE OF HEARING PROTECTION IS REQUIRED WHILE SANDBLASTING?
DOUBLE.

HOW LONG MAY THE SHELF LIFE BE EXTENDED ON EXPIRED PAINT?
1 YEAR AFTER A SATISFACTORY INSPECTION.

HOW LONG MAY TWO-PART EPOXIES AND WATER/OIL BASED PAINTS BE KEPT?
10 YEARS AND 3-5 YEARS.

HOW OFTEN ARE EXTERIOR WOOD AND STEEL SURFACES PAINTED ASHORE AND AFLOAT ABOVE MAIN DECK?
NOT MORE FREQUENTLY THAN EVERY TWO YEARS.

AT WHAT INTERVALS SHOULD INTERIOR PAINTING NORMALLY BE ACCOMPLISHED?
NOT MORE FREQUENTLY THAN EVERY THREE YEARS.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD HULLS EXCLUDING THE BOOT TOPPING BE PAINTED?
NOT MORE FREQUENTLY THAN EVERY YEAR.

WHO PRESCRIBES THE FREQUENCY AT WHICH UNDERWATER BODIES ARE PAINTED?
MLC COMMANDER.

HOW ARE WOODEN BOATS' BILGES PAINTED?
THEY ARENT.

WHAT TEMPERATURE SHOULD THE PAINTING SURFACE BE, AT A MINIMUM, TO AVOID CONDENSATION?
AT LEAST 5 DEGREES ABOVE THE DEW POINT.

HOW LONG BEFORE THE TEMPERATURE IS EXPECTED TO DROP BELOW THE DEWPOINT, SHOULD PAINTING BE SECURED?
2 HOURS.

WHAT IS THE SSPC?
The Steel Structures Painting Council.

WHAT ARE THE FOUR DEGREES OF BLAST CLEANING?
WHITE METAL BLAST, NEAR-WHITE METAL BLAST, COMMERCIAL BLAST AND BRUSH-OFF BLASTING.

WHAT IS A PRECAUTION THAT MUST BE TAKEN WHEN PREPARING SURFACES WITH WIRE BRUSHES?
GLAZING THE SURFACE.

WHY SHOULD STEEL WOOL NOT BE USED WHEN PREPARING STEEL SURFACES? SMALL PARTICLES OF STEEL BECOME EMBEDDED IN THE PAINT.

HOW SHOULD PAINT REMOVED BE REMOVED FROM ALUMINUM SURFACES? WITH PLASTIC OR WOODEN SCRAPERS.

WHAT CLEANING METHOD IS USED AFTER HEAT STRIPPING? SCRAPING.

PRIOR TO HEAT STRIPPING WHO MUST PERMISSION BE OBTAINED FROM? CO.

WHERE SHOULD TORCHES BE USED? OUTSIDE ONLY, DUE TO HARMFUL FUMES.

HOW LONG SHOULD PAINT REMOVER BE ALLOWED TO SIT BEFORE REMOVAL? 10-20 MINUTES AND/OR WHEN THE COATING BLISTERS.

WHAT IS USED TO REMOVE DUST FROM THE PORES OF SANDED WOOD? A TACKCLOTH.

WHAT SHOULD WOOD THAT WILL BE IN MOIST AREAS OR CLOSE TO THE GROUND BE TREATED WITH? COPPER NAPTHENATE.

WHAT IS THE DRYING TIME FOR COPPER NAPTHENATE? 72 HOURS.

HOW DO YOU APPLY PAINT REMOVER TO WOOD? LIBERALLY WITH A BRUSH, WITH WOOD IN A HORIZONTAL POSITION, IF POSSIBLE.

IF APPLYING A SECOND COAT OF PAINT REMOVER TO WOOD, HOW IS THE REMOVER CLEANED FROM THE WOOD? STEEL WOOL WITH THE GRAIN.

WHAT SHOULD WOOD THAT WILL BE PLACED IN WATER OR SOIL BE TREATED WITH? CREOSOTE.

WHAT ARE THE TWO MAIN INGREDIENTS OF PAINT? PIGMENT AND VEHICLE.

WHAT IS ANOTHER NAME FOR PAINT EXTENDERS? INERT PIGMENTS.

WHAT IS THE VEHICLE REFERRED TO AS? THE BASE.

WHAT DO THINNERS DO? REDUCE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PAINT.

WHAT IS THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF PAINT THINNER? MINERAL SPIRITS.

WHAT TYPE OF PAINT NEEDS MIXING AND IS USED IN WATER TANKS?
ZINC DUST.

WHAT HAS A POT LIFE?
EPOXY PAINTS.

WHAT IS LEAFING?
The ability of the pigment to rise to the surface of the vehicle.

WHAT ARE THE TWO MAIN PRIMERS?
ALKYD AND EPOXY 150.

HOW MANY COATS OF PRIMER NORMALLY GO ON BARE STEEL?
TWO.

WHICH PRIMER USUALLY REQUIRES APPLICATION OVER SANDBLASTED METAL?
INORGANIC ZINC.

ARE ALL ELECTRICAL TOOLS REQUIRED TO BE GROUNDED?
YES.

WHAT FSC GROUP ARE BRUSHES, PAINTS, AND ROLLERS LISTED UNDER?
GROUP 80.

WHAT ARE THE TWO COMPONENTS OF AN EPOXY VEHICLE?
EPOXY RESIN AND POLYAMIDE HARDENER.

WHAT ARE SILICONE VEHICLES USED FOR?
WATER REPELLENTS, HEAT RESISTANT FINISHES.

TO WHAT TEMPERATURE DO HEAT-RESISTANT SILICONE FINISHES WITHSTAND?
UP TO 1200 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

WHEN MAY ZINC CHROMATE PRIMERS BE USED?
ON AIRCRAFT ONLY.

AT WHAT TEMPERATURE SHOULD PAINT BE STORED?
65 TO 85 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

HOW MUCH MATERIAL MAY BE STORED IN A PAINT LOCKER AND HOW MANY PAINT LOCKERS
MAY BE PLACED IN ANY ONE SPACE?
60 GALLONS FLAMMABLE AND 120 GALLONS COMBUSTABLE. 3 LOCKERS PER SPACE.

WHAT IS BOXING?
POURING PAINT FROM ONE CONTAINER TO ANOTHER FOR MIXING PURPOSES.

WHAT ARE THE FOUR COMPONENTS OF A BRISTLE PAINT BRUSH?
HANDLE, SETTING, FERRULE AND STOCK.

WHAT IS THE COAST GUARD'S MOST PREFERRED PAINT BRUSH?
DISPOSABLE.

WHEN DO YOU USE A FLAT BRUSH?
ON LARGE SURFACES.

WHEN DO YOU USE AN OVAL SASH & TRIM BRUSH?
SMALL SURFACES.
WHEN DO YOU USE AN OVAL VARNISH BRUSH?
ON ROUGH SURFACES.

WHAT ARE THE TWO MOST USEFUL BRUSHES?
FLAT, OVAL SASH & TRIM.

ROTATION OF AN OVAL BRUSH CAUSES WHAT?
POINTED SHAPE.

HOW FAR SHOULD THE BRISTLES OF A PAINT BRUSH BE DIPPED IN THE PAINT?
1/2 WAY UP THE STOCK.

WHAT SHOULD BE PAINTED FIRST IN A COMPARTMENT?
THE OVERHEAD.

AT WHAT ANGLE SHOULD A BRUSH BE HELD TO THE BULKHEAD WHEN PAINTING?
AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE SURFACE.

WHEN APPLYING LATEX PAINT, WHAT TYPE OF BRUSH SHOULD BE USED?
NYLON BRISTLE.

WHERE ARE THE PAINTS MIXED ON AN EXTERNAL MIX AIR GUN?
OUTSIDE, IN FRONT OF THE AIR CAP.

WHAT TYPE OF PRESSURE DOES AN EXTERNAL MIX AIR GUN NEED?
HIGH PRESSURE.

HOW DOES AN AIRLESS SPRAY GUN WORK?
The paint is forced out by pressure.

WHAT IS THE BEST GUN FOR LARGE SCALE PAINTING?
The pressure feed gun.

WHICH ADJUSTMENT ON A SPRAY GUN CONTROLS THE PATTERN?
The spreader adjustment.

WHAT REGULATES THE FLOW OF SPRAY INTO THE AIRSTREAM?
The fluid tip.

WHICH WAY IS THE FLUID CONTROL SCREW TURNED TO INCREASE THE FLOW?
Clockwise.

HOW FAR SHOULD THE SPRAY GUN BE HELD FROM THE WORK?
6 TO 8 INCHES.

HOW FAR FROM CORNERS SHOULD THE GUN BE STOPPED AND TURNED ON ITS SIDE?
1 TO 2 INCHES.

WHAT TYPE OF BREATHING APPARATUS IS USED FOR SPRAYING INTERIOR SURFACES?
Airline Respirator.

WHAT RESULTS FROM USING TOO THINNED PAINT?
Runs.

TOO HEAVY OF APPLICATION OR EXCESSIVE THINNER CAUSES WHAT?
PINHOLES.

WHAT CAUSES THE PAINT TO PEEL?
SURFACE NOT CLEAN.

WHAT CAUSES ORANGE PEELING?
IMPROPER THINNERS.

WHAT CAUSES BLUSHING?
WATER CAUSES THE CELLULOSE TO SEPARATE FROM ITS SOLVENT.

WHAT HAS TO BE DONE WHEN BLUSHING OCCURS?
THE DEFECTIVE COATING MUST BE REMOVED.

HOW IS MASKING TAPE REMOVED?
DIAGONALLY, BACK UPON ITSELF.

WHAT ARE THE FOLLOWING SAFETY COLORS FOR?
RED     FIRE PROTECTION.
YELLOW  HAZARD MARKING (STRIKING, STUMBLING AND FALLING).
ORANGE  HAZARD MARKING (CUT, CRASH, BURN AND SHOCK).
BLUE    ELECTRICAL.
GREEN   FIRST AID.
PURPLE  RADIATION.

WHAT ARE THE FOLLOWING HARDHAT COLORS FOR?
WHITE   OFFICERS, CPO AND SAFETY OBSERVERS.
YELLOW  RIG CAPTAIN AND DECK SUPERVISOR.
GREEN   SIGNALMEN AND PHONE TALKERS.
BROWN   WINCH AND BOOM OPERATORS.
RED     LINE THROWING GUN, BOLOMEN AND HEA VERS.
WHITE W/CROSS CORPMAN.
BLUE    DECK RIGGERS AND LINEHANDLERS.
ORANGE  SUPPLY PERSONNEL.
GRAY    ALL OTHERS/ DECK WORKERS.

HOW ARE ACCOMODATION LADDERS PAINTED?
5 COATS OF SPAR VARNISH.

WHAT COLORS ARE ANCHORS PAINTED?
ANCHORS STOWED IN THE HAWSE-SAME COLOR AS THE HULL. ANCHORS STOWED AGAINST THE SUPERSTRUCTURE-WHITE. ANCHORS STOWED ON DECK-SPAR.

HOW ARE BOAT HOOKS AND BOATSWAIN’S CHAIR COATED?
3 COATS OF BOILED LINSEED OIL.

WHAT IS THE DRYING TIME BETWEEN COATS OF BOILED LINSEED OIL AND SPAR VARNISH?
24 HOURS.

HOW HIGH MAYDados BE PAINTED?
UP TO 12 INCHES.

WHERE MAY INDIVIDUAL SHIP’S EMBLEMS BE AFFIXED?
AT THE QUARTERDECK OR GANGWAY.

WHAT IS OPAQUE WHITE PIGMENT?
ZINC OXIDE.

WHY IS ZINC OXIDE MIXED WITH TITANIUM DIOXIDE FOR EXTERIOR WORK? ZINC OXIDE BY ITSELF IS TOO BRITTLE FOR OUTSIDE TEMPERATURES.

WHAT ARE STRENGTHENING PIGMENTS? TITANIUM OXIDE AND ZINC OXIDE.

WHAT ARE SOME TYPES OF EXTENDERS? BARIUM SULFATE, CALCIUM CARBONATE, SILICA, AND TALC.

WHAT DO FIRE RETARDANT PAINTS HAVE AS A BASE? CHLORINATED ALKYD.

WHY IS OIL DELIBERATELY REDUCED BY THINNERS IN SOME PAINTS? SO THEY WILL DRY WITHOUT A GLOSS.

WHAT PAINT LOSES THE PROPERTY OF LEAFING IF NOT USED RIGHT AWAY? ALUMINUM AND ZINC PAINTS.

WHAT ARE TWO TYPES OF VARNISHES? OIL (SPAR) AND SPIRIT (SHELLAC).

WHICH VARNISH HAS LITTLE SHIPBOARD USE BECAUSE OF FLAMMABILITY? SPIRIT.

WHICH VARNISH HAS THE FASTEST DRYING TIME? SPIRIT.

WHAT IS THE DRYING TIME BETWEEN COATS OF PRIMER? 8 HOURS.

WHAT PRIMERS ARE USED WHERE PERFORMANCE IS A MUST? INORGANIC ZINC AND EPOXY.

WHAT SHOULD BE APPLIED BEFORE PRIMERS? PRETREATMENT WASH PRIMER.

AT WHAT RATIO IS WASH PRIMER MIXED? 1 TO 4.

HOW LONG IS WASH PRIMER GOOD FOR AFTER IT IS MIXED? 8 HOURS.

HOW LONG, AFTER MIXING, SHOULD WASH PRIMER SIT BEFORE USE? 30 TO 45 MINUTES.

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE WASH PRIMER TO DRY? 30 MINUTES.

WHEN SHOULD WASH PRIMER BE COATED? AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

CAN WASH PRIMER BE USED UNDER EPOXY PRIMERS? NO.
HOW DO YOU APPLY ANTICORROSIVES?
BY STIRRING FREQUENTLY AND APPLYING WITH SHORT QUICK STROKES.

WHAT IS PUT ON TOP OF ANTICORROSIVE?
ANTIFOULING.

WHAT DOES ANTIFOULING DO TO BARE METAL IF PUT ON STRAIGHT?
IT MAY PIT IT.

WHAT ARE THE TWO PRINCIPAL ARTIFICIAL ABRASIVES?
SILICON CARBIDE AND ALUMINUM OXIDE.

WHEN ARE SCRAPERS USED?
PLATING LESS THAN 1/4 INCH THICK.

WHY ARE PAINT REMOVERS FOR EPOXY PAINT ESPECIALLY DANGEROUS?
THEY ARE HIGHLY TOXIC AND CAUSE SKIN BURNS.

CAN ALKALI PAINT REMOVERS BE USED ON GALVANIZED OR ALUMINUM SURFACES?
NO.

WHAT IS THE ONLY FINISH STEEL WOOL SHOULD BE USED ON?
SHELLAC.

WHAT IS A GOOD CLEANER FOR PAINT?
A CANVAS PIECE WITH WATER AND SAND.

CAN A TORCH BE USED FOR BITUMINOUS COATINGS?
NO.

WHAT SHOULD BE THE STARTING POINT WHEN BURNING PAINT?
THE BOTTOM.

CAN WASH PRIMER BE USED ON INSIDE COMPARTMENTS?
NO.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN ALUMINUM AND STEEL ARE JOINED TOGETHER WITHOUT INSULATION?
CORROSION.

SHOULD WASH PRIMER BE USED ON ALUMINUM?
YES.

WHAT SHOULD WOOD IN CONTACT WITH ALUMINUM BE COATED WITH?
VARNISH.

WHAT DO BARE BOTTOMS OF WOODEN BOATS GET COATED WITH PRIOR TO WASH PRIMER?
COPPER NAPHTHENATE OR CHLORINATED PHENOL.

SHOULD BOTTOM PAINT THAT STICKS AND IS FREE OF FOULING BE REMOVED?
NO.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD CANS OF PAINT BE TURNED?
EVERY 3 MONTHS.

DO SYNTHETIC BRISTLE BRUSHES REQUIRE ANY SPECIAL TREATMENT?
NO.
WHICH WAY DO YOU LAY ON?
THE SHORTEST DISTANCE.

AT WHAT ANGLE SHOULD THE BRUSH BE HELD FROM THE OVERHEAD WHEN PAINTING?
10 DEGREES.

WHAT TYPES OF LIQUIDS ARE USED IN SUCTION FEED GUNS?
LIGHT AND MEDIUM WEIGHT MATERIALS SUCH AS LACQUERS.

WHAT TYPES OF LIQUIDS ARE USED IN PRESSURE FEED GUNS?
HEAVY MATERIALS SUCH AS PLASTICS AND ENAMELS.

WHAT SHOULD NEVER BE SPRAYED IN A GUN?
SMALL GRITTY SUBSTANCES LIKE MASTIC PAINTS.

WHAT CAN BE USED TO ASSIST IN QUICK CHANGES IN PAINT COLORS?
INSERT CONTAINERS.

WHAT SHOULD BE USED ON ALL AIR LINES?
AN AIR SEPARATOR.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD AIR SEPARATORS BE DRAINED?
DAILY.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD AIR SEPARATORS BE DRAINED DURING DAMP WEATHER?
SEVERAL TIMES DAILY.

WHAT CAUSES BLEEDING?
The previous color discolors the new coat of paint.

WHAT IS USED TO CLEAN OR UNCLOG AIR HOLES IN SPRAYERS?
TOOTHPICKS.

WHAT IS THE NEEDLE PACKING SOFTENED WITH?
OIL.

WHAT IS USED TO THIN VARNISH?
MINERAL SPIRITS.

WHAT DO YOU SOAK A NEW BRUSH IN?
BOILED LINSEED OIL FOR 48 HOURS.

WHAT DO YOU USE TO SECURE A GANTLINE?
DOUBLE BECKET.

WHEN WORKING OVER HARD SURFACES ON A STAGE, WHAT EXTRA SAFETY PRECAUTION DO YOU TAKE?
RIG A RUNNER LINE TO EACH END.

HOW LONG AFTER CREASOTING A PILING SHOULD YOU WAIT BEFORE PAINTING?
3 MONTHS.

AT WHAT TEMPERATURE SHOULD YOU NOT PAINT?
50 DEGREES OR LESS.
IN DRYDOCK, HOW IS THE BOTTOM OF THE SHIP TO BE PAINTED?
FROM THE KEEL TO THE BOOT TOP.

AT WHAT TEMPERATURES SHOULD FITTINGS BE PAINTED WITH HEAT RESISTANT PAINT?
300 TO 1000 DEG.

WHAT BEND IS USED TO SECURE A BOSUN CHAIR?
DOUBLE BECKET.

WHAT IS USED FOR BOSUN CHAIR SLINGS AROUND HOT WORK?
1 INCH WIRE ROPE.

WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO APPLY CANVAS PRESERVATIVES?
BY BRUSH.

WHEN SHOULD FLAME PROOFING TREATMENT BE REPEATED FOR CURTAINS?
AFTER WASHING.

WHAT IS CONTAINED IN CYLINDERS COLOR CODED BLUE?
ANESTHETICS AND HARMFUL MATERIALS.

WHAT IS CONTAINED IN CYLINDERS COLOR CODED BROWN?
TOXIC AND POISONOUS MATERIALS-FREON.

WHAT IS THE COLOR CODE FOR OXIDIZING MATERIALS IN CYLINDERS?
GREEN.

WHAT IS CONTAINED IN CYLINDERS COLOR CODED YELLOW?
FLAMMABLE MATERIALS-ACETYLENE.

WHAT IS THE COLOR CODE FOR FUEL CONTAINERS THAT ARE NOT PORTABLE?
YELLOW.

WHAT THINNER IS USED TO THIN VINYL ALKYD RESIN ENAMEL?
VINYL PAINT THINNER.

WHAT SHOULD BE USED TO SEAL WOOD RESIN BLEED THROUGH?
ALUMINUM PAINT.

A KNOT THAT SOAKS UP OILS IN THE PAINT WILL RESULT IN WHAT PAINT FAILURE?
CHALKING.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WHEN USING FLAME TO REMOVE PAINT?
FIRST, WASH, SECOND CLEAN OILS WITH SOLVENTS, THEN SAND.

WHAT IS THE EXTENT OF THE ANTI FOULING SYSTEM ON A VESSEL?
TO KEEP TO THE TOP OF THE BOOT TOPPING.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO A GALVANIZED SURFACE AFTER SCRAPING AND/OR WIRE BRUSHING?
WIPE WITH PAINT THINNER.

WHAT IS THE GENERAL RULE CONCERNING THE NAP FOR THE SELECTION OF ROLLER COVERS?
The smoother the surface, the shorter (thinner) the nap. And, the rougher the surface, the longer (thicker) the nap.
WHAT TYPE OF COVER IS RECOMMENDED FOR APPLYING ENAMELS TO A SMOOTH SURFACE? MOHAIR.

SYNTHETIC COVERS CAN GENERALLY BE USED EXCEPT FOR WHEN? COATINGS THAT CONTAIN ALCOHOL AND KEYTONES.

WHERE SHOULD YOU START WHEN ROLLING PAINT? ON THE UNPAINTED AREA FINISHING UP ON THE PREVIOUSLY PAINTED AREA.

HOW SHOULD ROLLER COVERS BE CLEANED IMMEDIATELY AFTER USING? FIRST CLEAN THEM WITH THINNER. THEN WASH THOROUGHLY WITH SOAP AND WATER. RINSE AND DRY THE ROLLER TO PREVENT SHRINKAGE.

WHAT ARE THE THREE PRIMARY TYPES OF SPRAYING EQUIPMENT? CONVENTIONAL, HOT SPRAY, AND AIRLESS SPRAY.

WHAT IS THE METHOD OF ATOMIZATION FOR EXTERNAL MIX GUNS? THEY MIX THE AIR AND MATERIAL OUTSIDE THE CAP.

WHAT TYPE OF COMPRESSORS ARE USED WITH BLEEDER GUNS? COMPRESSORS THAT HAVE NO PRESSURE CONTROL DEVICE IN ORDER TO ELIMINATE EXCESSIVE PRESSURE BUILD UP IN THE HOSE.

WHAT ARE THE COMPONENTS OF THE REMOVABLE HEAD ASSEMBLY? THE AIR CAP, FLUID TIP, FLUID NEEDLE, AND SPRAY HEAD BARREL.

IMPERFECT SPRAY PATTERNS DUE TO IMPROPER BALANCE OF AIR AND FLUID PRESSURE WILL TAKE ON WHAT FORMS? HEAVY CENTERED OR SPLIT SPRAY PATTERNS.

WHAT CAUSES THE COMMON DEFECT KNOWN AS MIST OR FOG? AIR PRESSURE TOO HIGH OR FLUID PRESSURE TOO LOW.

WHAT CAUSES A COMMON DEFECT IN SPRAY PAINTING CALLED SAGGING? HAVING TOO MUCH MATERIAL.

SHOULD YOU COMPLETELY IMMERSE A SPRAY GUN IN THINNER OR SOLVENT TO CLEAN IT? NO, LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASE WILL BE REMOVED AND THE PACKING WILL DRY OUT.

WHAT IS INDICATED BY FLATTENING OF PAINT? THE INITIAL BREAKDOWN OF THE VEHICLE AT THE SURFACE OF THE PAINT.

WHAT TYPE OF PAINT FLATTENS (AND CHALKS) LESS RAPIDLY, ENAMELS OR SOFTER LINSEED OIL PAINTS? ENAMELS.

LARGE AMOUNTS OF WHAT ELEMENT WILL RESULT IN MORE RAPID CHALKING? SUNSHINE.

WHAT TERM IS USED FOR BREAKS IN THE PAINT FILM WHICH ARE FORMED AS THE PAINT BECOMES HARD AND BRITTLE? CHECKING OR CRACKING.

WHEN DOES CRAWLING OCCUR?
WHEN A NEW COATING FAILS TO WET AND FORM A CONTINUOUS FILM OVER THE PRECEEDING COAT.

WHEN DOES BLISTERING APPEAR IN THE PAINT FILM?
WHEN THE TOP COATS LIFT FROM THE BASE, LEAVING THE PRIME COAT INTACT. FREQUENTLY BLISTERING RESULTS FROM MOISTURE BEING ABSORBED BY THE WOOD.

HOW CAN WOOD RESIN BLEED BE CORRECTED?
BY SEALING THE BARE KNOT WITH VARNISH BASED ALUMINUM PAINT.

WHAT SHOULD BE USED TO SCRUB BADLY MILDEWED SURFACES?
HOUSEHOLD BLEACH AND THEN SOAP AND WATER BEFORE REPAINTING.

WHAT NUMBER OF COATS MAKE FIRE RETARDANT PAINTS INEFFECTIVE AS A FIRE RETARDANT?
WHEN MORE THAN THREE COATS ARE APPLIED.

WHAT MUST BE THE POSITION OF A CHIPPING HAMMER WHEN SHARPENING ITS FACE?
SQUARE.

WHAT IS THE FIRST STEP IN SHARPENING A SCRAPER?
SQUARE THE END.

WHAT SHOULD NEVER BE USED TO CLEAN YOUR HANDS?
TURPENTINE, SPIRITS, OR OTHER THINNERS.

WHAT IS MEANT BY LAYING ON PAINT?
TO APPLY THE PAINT FIRST IN LONG HORIZONTAL STROKES.

WHAT CAN BE USED INSTEAD OF A FLAT ENDED BRUSH FOR STENCILING?
AN OLD TOOTHBRUSH.

WHAT SHOULD BE THE WIDTH OF THE SQUARED ACE ON A PROPERLY SHARPENED CHIPPING HAMMER?
1/16 TO 1/8 INCH.

WHAT IS THE STENCILING REQUIREMENT FOR CONTAINERS HAVEING A FLASH POINT BELOW 80 DEGREES F?
The product and the word "flammable" must be stenciled in yellow.

WHAT SYMBOL IS USED FOR A CLASS "A" FIRE?
A GREEN TRIANGLE CONTAINING AN "A" IN WHITE.

WHAT SYMBOL IS USED FOR A CLASS "B" FIRE?
A RED SQUARE CONTAINING AN "B" IN WHITE.

WHAT SYMBOL IS USED FOR A CLASS "C" FIRE?
A BLUE CIRCLE CONTAINING AN "C" IN WHITE.

WHAT SYMBOL IS USED FOR A CLASS "D" FIRE?
A YELLOW STAR.

EXCEPT FOR OXYGEN AND THE FIRE MAIN, HOW SHOULD ALL PIPING BE MARKED?
SHOULD BE PAINTED TO MATCH ADJACENT BULKHEADS, NAME OF SERVICE AND DIRECTION OF FLOW.
WHAT COLOR SHOULD ZINCS BE PAINTED?
THEY SHOULD NOT BE PAINTED.

HOW SHOULD DECK CHESTS, BOAT BOXES, OARS OR OTHER WOOD OBJECTS BE STENCILED THAT MAY BE WASHED OVERBOARD?
WITH THE VESSEL'S NAME, PRECEDED WITH USCGC OR THE DESIGNATING NUMBER PRECEDED BY CG IN TWO INCH LETTERS.

WHAT PERIOD OF TIME SHOULD BE ALLOWED FOR NEW CONCRETE TO SET BEFORE PAINTING?
30 DAYS AT A MATERIAL TEMPERATURE OF 70 DEGREES F.

WHAT SAFETY TREATMENT IS REQUIRED FOR SMOOTH CONCRETE SURFACES?
MUST BE ABRASIVE BLASTED OR ACID ETCHED WITH A 10% TO 15% SOLUTION OF MURATIC ACID.

WHAT WHITE PIGMENT HAS THE HIGHEST KNOWN HIDING POWER?
TITANIUM DIOXIDE.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF PAINT EXTENDERS OR INERT PIGMENTS?
TO PROVIDE A LESS EXPENSIVE BASE TO CERTAIN COLORS AND TO INCREASE THE THICKNESS OF THE PAINT FILM.

VARNISH, WHEN USED AS A VEHICLE, IS FOUND IN WHAT PAINTS?
PRIMERS, DECK PAINTS, AND BOOT TOPPINGS.

WHEN IS VARNISH USED AS A VEHICLE IN PAINTS?
WHEN HARDNESS, GLOSS, WATER RESISTANCE, AND SIMILAR PROPERTIES ARE DESIRED.

WHAT IS THE BOOT TOP AREA?
IT EXTENDS FROM THE LIGHT LOAD WATERLINE TO ABOVE THE FULL LOAD WATERLINE.
ADMINISTRATION

EVALUATIONS
ADVANCEMENT
CORRESPONDENCE
DIRECTIVES SYSTEM
MEDALS AND AWARDS
PERSONNEL FORMS, REPORTS AND RECORDS
CASUALTIES AND DECEDENT AFFAIRS
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
SECURITY
ASSIGNMENTS AND TRANSFER
PAY
TRAVEL
BOATSWAIN'S MATE OF THE WATCH
ABSTRACT OF OPERATIONS
LEAVE AND LIBERTY
ENLISTMENTS
REENLISTMENTS AND EXTENSIONS
DISCHARGES AND SEPARATIONS
TRAINING
TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MAIL
NAVAL ENGINEERING
GALLEY MANAGEMENT
PROPERTY
SUPPLY
THE OIC AND SMALL UNIT ORGANIZATION
PERSONNEL
EVALUATIONS

WHAT ARE THE FOUR CATEGORIES IN WHICH WE ARE EVALUATED?
MILITARY, PERFORMANCE, PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES AND LEADERSHIP.

WHEN ARE MARKS TO BE COMPLETED, INCLUDING EVALUee ACKNOWLEDGEMENT?
NO LATER THAN 21 DAYS FOLLOWING THE END OF THE EVALUATION PERIOD.

WHEN SHOULD MARKS BE DATED FOR ADVANCEMENT?
THE DAY PREVIOUS TO THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF ADVANCEMENT.

WHAT DO THE FOLLOWING CODES MEAN ON A CG-3306?
P-SEMI-ANNUAL MARKS.
T-TRANSFER.
C-CHANGE IN RATE.
D-DISCIPLINARY.
A-ADVANCEMENT.
W-SWE.
B-REDUCTION.
G-TAD 92 DAYS OR MORE.
S-SPECIAL (RESERVES).

WHAT DOES A SINGLE * MEAN?
THE REASON FOR THE EVALUATION.

WHAT DOES A DOUBLE * MEAN?
GOOD CONDUCT ELIGIBILITY STATUS.

UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD YOU NOT COMPLETE ANY EVALUATION?
IF A MEMBER IS HOME AWAITING ORDERS, UPON DISCHARGE OR RELEASE, DURING CLASS "A" OR "C" TRAINING (EXCEPT FOR DISCIPLINARY REASONS), THE EVALUee IS U/A OR DESERTER, MEMBER IS ON LEAVE AWAITING APPELLATE REVIEW OF A COURT MARTIAL, OR UPON CIVIL CONVICTION AS A RESULT OF AN ALCOHOL INCIDENT FOR WHICH THE MEMBER HAD PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED A SPECIAL EVALUATION.

WHAT IS THE INITIAL SERVICE ENTRY DEADLINE DATE FOR BEING ELIGIBLE FOR THE 10% GOOD CONDUCT FOR RETIREMENT?
SEPTEMBER 6, 1963.

ON WHAT DATE DID THE MARKING SYSTEM CHANGE?
JULY 1, 1983.

AT WHAT LEVEL SHOULD THE EVALUATION PROCESS BEGIN?
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE LEVEL.

WHO CAN MARK AS SUPERVISOR?
E-6 AND ABOVE.

WHO MARKS AS MARKING OFFICIAL?
E-7 OR ABOVE OIC, XPO OR DEPARTMENT HEAD.

WHO MUST BE THE APPROVING OFFICIAL?
A COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

WHO IS THE APPEAL AUTHORITY FOR GROUP/ UNITS/ VESSELS?
THE DISTRICT COMMANDER.

HOW ARE NONRATES WITH DESIGNATORS MARKED?
AS NONRATES.

WHICH CATEGORY IS NOT MARKED FOR E-1 AND E-2 EVALUATIONS?
LEADERSHIP.

WHAT HAPPENS TO ALL REMARK SHEETS (NOT INCLUDING CG-3307) AFTER EVALUCEE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT?
THEY ARE DESTROYED.

MUST A COPY OF A MEMBER'S MARKS BE MAINTAINED IN THE UNIT PDR?
YES, UNTIL THE MARKS SHEET IS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSRU.

CAN A COMMANDING OFFICER CHANGE MARKS THAT HE HAS GIVEN?
YES.

HOW LONG DOES THE EVALUCEE HAVE TO APPEAL MARKS?
15 CALENDAR DAYS AFTER SIGNING THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

WHAT IS THE PERSON BEING MARKED CALLED?
The EVALUCEE.

WHEN IS A CG-3307 REQUIRED WITH MARKS?
FOR A MARK OF 1, 2, 7, UNSATISFACTORY CONDUCT MARK, OR THE MEMBER IS EVALUATED AS "NOT RECOMMENDED" OR "PROGRESSING".

WHAT IS AN UNSATISFACTORY CONDUCT MARK GIVEN FOR?
NON-JUDICIAL PUNISHMENT, COURT MARTIAL, CIVIL CONVICTION, FINANCIAL IRRESPONSIBILITY, NON-SUPPORT OF DEPENDENTS, ALCOHOL INCIDENTS, AND NON-CONFORMANCE TO CIVILIAN AND MILITARY RULES, REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS.

WHEN DOES THE SUPERVISOR NOT NEED TO BE AT LEAST ONE PAY GRADE SENIOR TO THE EVALUCEE?
WHEN HE IS AN OIC OR XPO.

HOW LONG AFTER THE END OF THE EVALUATION PERIOD ARE THE MARKS DUE TO PPC(ADV)?
NO LATER THAN 30 DAYS FOLLOWING THE END OF THE EVALUATION PERIOD.

STATE WHEN REGULAR EVALUATION PERIODS FOR THE FOLLOWING PAY GRADES END.
THE LAST DAY OF:
E-9, E-8
E-7
E-4
E-6, E-3
E-5, E-2, E-1
MAY
SEP
SEP & MAR
NOV & MAY
OCT & APR

WHEN ARE REGULAR EVALUATIONS NOT REQUIRED?
WHEN A SPECIAL EVALUATION HAS BEEN COMPLETED WITHIN 92 DAYS PRIOR TO THE PERIOD ENDING DATE, OR IF THE EVALUCEE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO A NEW DUTY STATION FOR LESS THAN 92 DAYS PRIOR TO THE PERIOD ENDING DATE.

WHAT SPECIAL EVALUATIONS ARE OPTIONAL AND WHEN ARE THEY OPTIONAL?
PCS, TAD FOR LESS THAN 92 DAYS, AND ADVANCEMENT. IF A FULL EVALUATION HAS BEEN DONE LESS THAN 92 DAYS PRIOR TO ADVANCEMENT OR TRANSFER THEY ARE NOT REQUIRED.
HOW LONG DOES THE APPEAL AUTHORITY HAVE TO ACT ON AN APPEAL?
WITHIN 15 CALENDAR DAYS OF RECEIPT OF THE APPEAL.
ADVANCEMENT

WHAT ARE PBQ'S?
PERFORMANCE BASED QUALIFICATIONS.

WHO AUTHORIZES AN INDIVIDUAL TO GO OUTSIDE HIS CHAIN OF COMMAND TO GET PBQ'S SIGNED?
THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR.

WHO MAINTAINS CUSTODY OF PBQ SHEETS AT A UNIT WHERE SERVICE RECORDS ARE NOT KEPT?
CO.

WHAT IS THE FORM # FOR PBQ'S?
CG 3303C.

WHO MAY WAIVE PBQ'S?
THE COMMANDING OFFICER.

WHO MAY NORMALLY SIGN PBQ'S?
COMMISSIONED, WARRANT AND SENIOR PETTY OFFICERS.

HOW MAY PERSONNEL BE ADVANCED WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN THE SWC?
BY SPECIAL AUTHORITY OF THE COMMANDANT.

WHAT IS THE FORM # FOR THE PERSONNEL DATA EXTRACT?
CG 4902.

WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENT FOR ADVANCEMENT?
THE Commander's RECOMMENDATION FOR ADVANCEMENT.

WHEN ARE E-5 AND E-6 SWC'S?
MAY AND NOVEMBER.

WHEN ARE SWC'S FOR E-7 THROUGH E-9?
MAY.

WHEN MUST CORRESPONDENCE COURSES AND PBQ'S BE COMPLETED FOR THE SWC?
01 FEB FOR THE MAY SWC. 01 AUG FOR THE NOV SWC.

WHEN MUST TIME IN GRADE/SERVICE REQUIREMENTS BE MET?
01 JUL FOLLOWING THE NOV SWC. 01 JAN FOLLOWING THE MAY EXAM.

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM SEA DUTY REQUIREMENT FOR BM1?
6 MONTHS IN ANY PAY GRADE.

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM SEA DUTY REQUIREMENT FOR BMC?
12 MONTHS ABOVE PAY GRADE E-3.

AS OF WHEN IS A CORRESPONDENCE COURSE CONSIDERED TO BE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED?
THE DATE THE MEMBER WAS ADMINISTERED THE END OF COURSE TEST.

WHAT PAY GRADES HAVE AN OBLIGATED SERVICE REQUIREMENT UPON ADVANCEMENT, AND HOW LONG IS IT?
E-7 THROUGH E-9, 2 YEARS.
WHAT IS THE ELIGIBILITY FOR E-7?
2 YEARS AS E-6 AS OF THE TERMINAL ELIGIBILITY DATE, NO UNSATISFACTORY CONDUCT MARK, NJP OR COURT MARTIAL CONVICTION FOR 24 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SWC QUALIFICATION DATE.

WHAT IS ELIGIBILITY FOR E-8?
3 YEARS AS E-7, 10 YEARS ACTIVE SERVICE, NO UNSATISFACTORY CONDUCT MARK, NJP OR COURT MARTIAL CONVICTION FOR 36 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SWC QUALIFICATION DATE.

WHAT IS THE ELIGIBILITY FOR E-9?
2 YEARS AS E-8, 12 YEARS ACTIVE SERVICE, NO UNSATISFACTORY CONDUCT MARK, NJP OR COURT MARTIAL CONVICTION FOR 24 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SWC QUALIFICATION DATE. ATTEND THE CPO ACADEMY OR DOD SENIOR ENLISTED ACADEMY.

WHAT ARE THE ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVANCEMENT TO BMCS AND BMCM?
CURRENTLY CERTIFIED AS QUALIFIED TO COMMAND AFLOAT AND ASHORE BY THE OFFICER IN CHARGE REVIEW BOARD.

HOW LONG BEFORE BEING ELIGIBLE MUST A MEMBER WAIT IF ADVANCEMENT IS DECLINED?
ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE DECLINED.

ARE GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS FROM OTHER SERVICES WORTH SERVICEWIDE POINTS?
NO.

WHAT ARE THE FACTORS, MAX CREDIT, AND COMPUTATION FOR THE SERVICEWIDE EXAM?
| EXAM SCORE | 80 |
| MARKS | 50 |
| TIME IS SERVICE | 20 |
| TIME IN GRADE | 10 |
| MEDALS | 10 |
| SEA TIME | 5 .5 POINTS PER YEAR AFTER FEBRUARY 1994. |

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE FOR ADVANCEMENT?
175 POINTS.

GIVE THE SERVICE WIDE POINT CREDIT FOR THE FOLLOWING AWARDS.
MEDAL OF HONOR: 10.
GOLD LIFESAVING AND HIGHER: 6.
BRONZE STAR: 5.
PURPLE HEART: 4.
MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL: 4.
AIR MEDAL: 4.
SILVER LIFESAVING: 4.
ANY COMMENDATION MEDAL: 3.
ANY ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL: 2.
COMBAT ACTION RIBBON: 1.
COMMANDANT'S LETTER OF COMMENDATION: 1.
SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION LETTERS OF COMMENDATION: 1.
COAST GUARD GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL: 1.

IS TIME IN ANOTHER SERVICE CREDITABLE TO TIME IN SERVICE FOR ADVANCEMENT?
YES.

CAN A PERSON REDUCED IN RATE COUNT PRIOR TIME IN PRESENT PAY GRADE OR A HIGHER GRADE IN DETERMINING TIME IN GRADE?
NO.

WHAT IS THE AGE REQUIREMENT FOR OCS?
21 TO 27 ON CUT OFF DATE (MAY EXCEED AGE LIMIT BY THE NUMBER OF MONTHS SERVED ON
ACTIVE DUTY UP TO 60 MONTHS.

UP TO WHAT AGE ARE WARRANT OFFICERS ELIGIBLE FOR OCS?
40.

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM PAY GRADE ACTIVE DUTY ENLISTED PERSONNEL MUST BE FOR OCS
WHEN APPLYING FOR TEMPORARY COMMISSIONS?
E-5.

WHAT IS AN ENLISTED PERSON COMMISSIONED AS UPON GRADUATION FROM OCS?
TEMPORARY ENSIGN.

WHAT IS A WARRANT OFFICER APPOINTED AS UPON GRADUATION FROM OCS?
TEMPORARY LTJG AS LONG AS THEY HAVE 21 MONTHS OR MORE AS A WARRANT OFFICER AS
OF THE CLASS CONVENING DATE.

WHAT IS THE TIME IN SERVICE REQUIREMENT FOR ACTIVE DUTY TO GO TO OCS?
4 YEARS OF ACTIVE DUTY IN ANY ARMED SERVICE, 2 OF WHICH IN THE COAST GUARD.

WHAT PAY GRADE ARE ALL WARRANT OFFICER BILLETS?
W-4.

WHAT IS THE ACTIVE DUTY REQUIREMENT FOR APPOINTMENT TO WARRANT OFFICER?
EIGHT YEARS TOTAL IN ANY ARMED SERVICE AND HAVE SERVED THE LAST 4 CONTINUOUS
YEARS IN THE COAST GUARD.

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM PAY GRADE YOU NEED TO BE TO APPLY FOR WARRANT OFFICER?
E-7 AND ABOVE OR AN E-6 IN THE TOP 50% OF THE E-7 ELIGIBILITY LIST.

WHAT IS THE CONDUCT REQUIREMENT FOR APPOINTMENT TO WARRANT OFFICER?
NO COURT MARTIAL, NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENT OR UNSATISFACTORY CONDUCT MARK FOR 3
YEARS PRIOR TO THE 1 JANUARY DEADLINE OF THE YEAR THE BOARD CONVENES.

WHAT IS THE SEA TIME REQUIREMENT FOR WARRANT BOATSWAIN?
1 YEAR SEA DUTY AS AN E-6 OR ABOVE EXCEPT FOR MEMBERS SERVING IN THE MST RATING.

FROM WHAT RATINGS IS THE NORMAL PATH OF ADVANCEMENT TO WARRANT BOATSWAIN?
BOATSWAIN’S MATE, MARINE SCIENCE TECHNICIAN, QUARTERMASTER AND RADARMAN.

HOW LONG DO YOU HAVE TO WAIT TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR WARRANT SELECTION AFTER TURNING
IT DOWN OR HAVING YOUR NAME REMOVED FROM THE FINAL ELIGIBILITY LIST?
2 YEARS FROM THE ANNIVERSARY DATE OF THE ELECTION OF REMOVAL FROM THE LIST SO
LONG AS IT IS WITHIN THE TWO WEEK PERIOD FROM THE DATE TIME GROUP OF THE MESSAGE.
IF ELECTION IS MADE AFTER THE TWO WEEK PERIOD, FIVE YEARS.

IS THERE AN AGE LIMIT FOR APPOINTMENT TO WARRANT OFFICER?
NO.

WHAT ARE THE AGE AND MARITAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ACADEMY?
AT LEAST 17 BUT NOT HAVE REACHED THE AGE OF 22 BY JULY 1 OF YEAR ADMITTED AND BE
UNMARRIED WITH NO OBLIGATIONS FROM A PREVIOUS MARRIAGE.
WHAT ARE THE HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ACADEMY?
5’ TO 6’6” (WAIVERABLE BY COMDT TO 6’8”).

IS DEFECTIVE COLOR VISION WAIVERABLE FOR THE ACADEMY?
NO.
CORRESPONDENCE

WHEN WRITING AN OFFICIAL LETTER, WHAT MANUAL SHOULD YOU REFER TO?
The Correspondence Manual, COMDTINST M5216.4 (Series).

HOW FAR FROM BOTTOM ARE PAGES NUMBERED?
1/2”.

HOW DO YOU USE DATES IN TEXT?
Spell them out.

IF USING SIGNATURE STAMP, DO YOU STAMP ALL COPIES?
Yes.

IS IT OK TO USE "Encl." IN TEXT?
No, spell it out.

DO YOU NUMBER A SINGLE VIA?
No.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE VIA BLOCK?
When one or more units are to see your letter before the action addressee.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE COPY BLOCK?
When one or more units are to see your letter and don't need to act on it.

DO YOU LETTER A SINGLE REFERENCE?
Yes.

DO YOU NUMBER A SINGLE ENCLOSURE?
Yes.

WHEN DO YOU USE A MULTIPLE ADDRESS LETTER?
2 to 5 addresses.

DOES EACH ACTION ADDRESSEE RECEIVE A LETTER ON LETTERHEAD WITH A SIGNATURE?
Yes.

HOW DO YOU REFER TO PERSONNEL WHEN WRITING OUTSIDE THE COAST GUARD?
Spell out rank or general title.

HOW IS THE SUBJECT LINE CAPITALIZED?
All caps after the colon.

WHAT IS THE PROPER FORMAT FOR A BASIC LETTER?
From, to, via, subject, reference.

WHAT IS THE MEMORY AID FOR THE BASIC LETTER FORMAT?
For the very sick rabbit try some extra carrots.

ARE REFERENCES NUMBERED OR LETTERED?
Lettered in lower case.

HOW MAY SPACES FOLLOW CLOSING PARENTHESES?
One.
HOW ARE ENCLOSURES THEMSELVES MARKED?
IN THE LOWER RIGHT HAND CORNER OF THE FIRST PAGE.

WHAT IS A BASIC LETTER USED FOR?
CORRESPONDENCE WITH OTHER COAST GUARD AND DOD UNITS ON OFFICIAL MATTERS.

WHO MAY SIGN A BASIC LETTER?
ONLY A UNIT'S COMMANDING OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED SUBORDINATE.

WHEN IS CORRESPONDENCE DATED?
The date it is signed.

HOW IS A LETTER ROUTED THROUGH THE CHAIN OF COMMAND WHEN THERE ISN'T TIME?
REPEAT THE ACTION ADDRESSEE IN THE COPY BLOCK FOLLOWED BY THE WORD ADVANCE.
THEN MAIL A COPY TO THE ACTION ADDRESSEE.

WHAT CAN YOU OMIT FROM A CG LETTER?
SERIAL NUMBER.

HOW DO YOU WRITE “FIRST ENDORSEMENT”?
WRITTEN OUT AND CAPITALIZED.

WHAT TYPE OF ENDORSEMENT IS USED FOR FORWARDING LETTERS WITHOUT COMMENTS?
SIGNATURE ENDORSEMENT.

HOW DO YOU NUMBER PAGES?
ONLY ON THE SECOND PAGE AND AFTERWARDS.

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF LINES THAT CAN BE ON THE SIGNATURE PAGE OF A LETTER?
TWO.

HOW MANY LINES FROM THE TEXT IS THE SIGNATURE PLACED?
FOUR.

WHAT GOES UNDER THE INDIVIDUAL’S NAME ACTING IN PLACE OF THE CO?
ACTING.

WHAT TYPE OF LETTER RECEIVES ENDORSEMENTS?
BASIC LETTER.

HOW WOULD YOU MARK AN ENCLOSURE ON A CG LETTER?
Encl (1).

WHAT COLOR OF COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE DOES A UNIT MAINTAIN FOR ITS FILES?
YELLOW.

HOW ARE UNIT CORRESPONDENCE FILES MAINTAINED?
BY CALENDAR YEAR.

WHEN IS THE ACTION ADDRESSEE’S ENTIRE ADDRESS USED IN THE “To” BLOCK?
IN THE WINDOW ENVELOPE FORMAT.

WHEN ENDORSING LETTERS, WHAT IS THE GENERAL RULE FOR REFERENCES AND ENCLOSURES?
DONT REPEAT ANY ALREADY SHOWN IN THE LETTER OR WITH PRIOR ENDORSEMENTS. INCLUDE ONLY THE ONES YOU ADD.

HOW MANY PEN AND INK CHANGES ARE ALLOWED ON CORRESPONDENCE? TWO.

WHY IS BLACK OR DARK BLUE INK USED? TO ENSURE LEGIBLE REPRODUCTION.

CAN YOU INCLUDE A MEMBER'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER IN A LETTER OUTSIDE THE COAST GUARD? NO, UNLESS THE INDIVIDUAL GIVES HIS CONSENT OR THE INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE HAS ALREADY REVEALED IT.

WHAT IS THE FORMAT FOR FULLY IDENTIFYING MEMBERS OF THE COAST GUARD IN A LETTER THAT REQUIRES IT? ABBREVIATED RANK OR RATE, FIRST NAME, MIDDLE INITIAL, LAST NAME, SOCIAL SECURITY (without hyphens), AND THE BRANCH OF SERVICE.

HOW IS A MULTI-ADDRESSED LETTER WITH SIX OR MORE ACTION ADDRESSEES ISSUED? AS AN INSTRUCTION OR NOTICE.

WHAT IS USED FOR CORRESPONDENCE WITH AGENCIES OUTSIDE THE CG OR DOD? BUSINESS LETTER.

WHERE DO ATTENTION LINES GO ON A BUSINESS LETTER? BETWEEN COMPANY’S NAME AND ADDRESS.

WHAT DOES THE SALUTATION AGREE WITH? FIRST LINE IN COMPANY’S NAME.

HOW ARE DATES EXPRESSED ON A BUSINESS LETTER? MONTH, DAY, YEAR.

DO YOU SHOW BLIND COPY ROUTING ON BUSINESS LETTERS? NO, ONLY ON INTERNAL COPIES.

WHAT WORD IS USED TO CLOSE A BUSINESS LETTER? SINCERELY.

WHEN MAY A BUSINESS LETTER BE USED WITHIN THE COAST GUARD OR DOD? ON OCCASIONS THAT CALL FOR A PERSONNAL APPROACH.

HOW IS MISS, MRS OR MS PRINTED IN THE SIGNATURE BLOCK? (Mrs.) THEN THEIR NAME.

WHAT IS USED FOR ROUTINE REQUESTS AND RESPONSES? RAPIDRAFT.

LIST THREE METHODS OF SAVING SPACE ON A RAPIDRAFT? OMIT THE SUBJECT, USE NARROW MARGINS, SINGLE SPACE BETWEEN PARAGRAPHS.

IF YOU RECEIVE A RAPIDRAFT AND CHOOSE TO REPLY, WHICH COPY IS KEPT AS A FILE COPY? BLUE.
WHAT IS A MEMORANDUM USED FOR?
INFORMAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS IN A UNIT.

WHEN IS NO FILE COPY OF A MEMORANDUM REQUIRED?
WHEN THE MATTER IS SHORT LIVED OR VERY MINOR.

WHAT IS AN OPTION, WHEN PREPARING A MEMORANDUM WHEN THERE ARE TOO MANY
ACTION ADDRESSEES?
TYPE "Distribution" AFTER THE "To" BLOCK. THEN LIST THEM AT THE BOTTOM AFTER "Dist:"

WHAT CORRESPONDENCE MAY BE HANDWRITTEN?
MEMORANDUM.

IS THE USE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS RECOMMENDED IN COAST GUARD CORRESPONDENCE?
YES.

GIVE SOME EXAMPLES OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.
WE, US, OUR, I, ME AND MY.

HOW LONG SHOULD SENTENCES BE KEPT?
NO MORE THAN 20 WORDS OR TWO TYPED LINES.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AN ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE?
WITH THE VERB IN THE ACTIVE VOICE, THE SUBJECT IS THE DOER. IN THE PASSIVE VOICE, THE
SUBJECT IS ACTED UPON.
DIRECTIVES SYSTEM

HOW DO YOU FORMAT THE HEADING FOR A DIRECTIVE?
FULLY IDENTIFY IT, ISSUE AN EXPIRATION DATE (IF IT'S A NOTICE), TYPE THE SUBJECT (ALL CAPS), LIST REFERENCES.

HOW LONG DOES AN INSTRUCTION REMAIN IN EFFECT?
UNTIL 30 SEP OR 31 MAR FOLLOWING THE 4TH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR ISSUANCE, WHICHEVER COMES FIRST, OR WHEN REPLACED OR CANCELLED BY THE ORIGINATOR OR HIGHER AUTHORITY.

HOW LONG DO NOTICES REMAIN IN EFFECT?
UNTIL DATE OF CANCELLATION AND THEY ARE AUTOMATICALLY CANCELLED AFTER ONE YEAR.

WHAT IS PARAGRAPH SEQUENCE IN A DIRECTIVE?
PURPOSE, ACTION, DIRECTIVES AFFECTED, FORMS AND REPORTS.

WHAT COLOR PAPER ARE COMDT NOTICES?
GREEN.

WHAT ARE MARGINS OF DIRECTIVES?
LEFT - 3/4" JUSTIFIED, RIGHT - 1/2" UNJUSTIFIED, TOP AND BOTTOM ARE 1".

WHERE IS IDENTIFICATION PRINTED ON CONTINUATION PAGES OF A DIRECTIVE?
TOP RIGHT FOR ODD PAGES, TOP LEFT FOR EVEN PAGES (ID OF DIRECTIVE OVER 10 PAGES IS NOT NECESSARY).

WHEN IS A DIRECTIVE DATED?
THE DATE IT IS SIGNED.

WHEN DOES AN INSTRUCTION BECOME A MANUAL?
WHEN IT EXCEEDS 10 PAGES, WHICH THEN REQUIRES A TABLE OF CONTENTS.

WHERE WOULD THE LONG AND SHORT TITLES OF ORIGINATORS BE LISTED?
ENCLOSURE (3) OF THE STANDARD DISTRIBUTION LIST, COMDTNOTE 5605.

WHAT ARE PUBS?
NON-DIRECTIVE MATERIALS.

HOW ARE PARAGRAPH TITLES TYPED?
UNDERLINED OR IN BOLDFACE TYPE.

WHEN SHOULD DIRECTIVES BE REISSUED?
 WHEN CUMULATIVE CHANGES RESULT IN THE REPLACEMENT OF 50% OR MORE OF THE TEXT OR WHEN THE SIGNATURE PAGE IS REPLACED.

WHAT DO THE DIGITS OF AN SSIC INDICATE?
GENERAL CATEGORY, PRIMARY SUBJECT, SECONDARY SUBJECT, AND TERTIARY SUBJECT.

NAME THE GENERAL CATEGORIES FOR THE FOLLOWING SSIC'S.
1000-MILITARY PERSONNEL.
2000-TELECOMMUNICATIONS.
3000-OPERATIONS AND READINESS.
4000-LOGISTICS.
5000-GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT.
6000-MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY.
7000-FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.
8000-ORDNANCE MATERIAL.
9000-SHIPS DESIGN AND MATERIAL.
10000-GENERAL MATERIAL.
11000-FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES ASHORE.
12000-CIVILIAN PERSONNEL.
13000-AERONAUTICAL AND ASTRONAUTICAL MATERIAL.
16000-COAST GUARD MISSIONS.
MEDALS AND AWARDS

WHAT REFERENCE IS USED FOR MEDALS AND AWARDS?
THE MEDALS AND AWARDS MANUAL, COMDTINST M1650.25 (SERIES).

WHO APPROVES AND AWARDS THE MEDAL OF HONOR?
The President in the name of Congress.

WHO APPROVES THE CG DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL AND LEGION OF MERIT?
The Secretary of Transportation for the President.

WHO HAS BEEN DELEGATED AUTHORITY FOR APPROVING AWARDS DOWN TO THE SILVER LIFESAVING MEDAL?
The Commandant.

WHO IS THE APPROVAL AUTHORITY FOR UNIT COMMENDATIONS?
Area Commanders.

WHO IS THE APPROVAL AUTHORITY FOR MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATIONS AND COMMENDATION MEDALS?
Flag Officers.

WHO IS THE APPROVAL AUTHORITY FOR THE MERITORIOUS TEAM COMMENDATION AND ACHIEVEMENT MEDALS?
O-6's in command or an O-5 acting in a vacant O-6 billet.

WHO IS THE APPROVAL AUTHORITY FOR THE COMMANDANT'S LETTER OF COMMENDATION?
O-4's in command.

CAN A MEMBER RECEIVE A UNIT AWARD AND PERSONAL AWARD FOR THE SAME ACT OR PERIOD OF TIME?
Yes.

WHAT IS THE DOLLAR LIMIT FOR NON-MONETARY AWARDS?
$100.00.

IF CITED FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM, HOW MUCH OF A RETIREMENT INCREASE ARE YOU ENTITLED?
10%.

WHO WILL AN AWARD RECOMMENDATION ALWAYS GO VIA?
The CO.

WILL THE APPROVAL DATE MATCH THE DATE OF PRESENTATION?
No.

ARE LETTERS OF APPRECIATION CONSIDERED PART OF THE MEDALS AND AWARDS SYSTEM?
No.

WHAT MUST BE DONE WHEN RECOMMENDING A MEMBER FROM ANOTHER SERVICE FOR AN AWARD?
A letter of concurrence must be obtained from the member's parent service.

CAN RESERVE TIME APPLIED TO THE RESERVE GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL ALSO BE APPLIED TO THE ACTIVE DUTY GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL?
WHAT FORM IS USED IN RECOMMENDING AN AWARD?
CG-1650.

WHAT RANK SHOULD THE PERSON RECOMMENDING AN AWARD BE?
E-7 OR ABOVE, SENIOR TO THE PERSON BEING RECOMMENDED.

HOW MANYCopies OF THE AWARD RECOMMENDATION SHOULD BE FORWARDEd WHEN THE
DISTRICT COMMANDER IS THE APPROVING AUTHORITY?
The ORIGINAL AND 2.

WHAT IS THE TIME LIMIT FOR AWARD RECOMMENDATIONS?
3 YEARS, EXCEPT FOR THE PURPLE HEART AND GOLD & SILVER LIFESAVING MEDALS WHICH
HAVE NO TIME LIMIT.

WHAT AWARDS REQUIRE NO SUMMARY OF ACTION?
THE COAST GUARD COMMENDATION MEDAL, THE COAST GUARD ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL, THE
MERITORIOUS TEAM COMMENDATION AND THE COMMANDANT'S LETTER OF
COMMENDATION.

HOW MANY PAGES SHOULD THE SUMMARY OF ACTION BE LIMITED TO FOR A MERITORIOUS
SERVICE MEDAL?
1 PAGE.

WHEN DID THE CURRENT 3 YEAR GOOD CONDUCT AWARD PERIOD START?
1 JULY 1983.

WHEN SHOULD POSTHUMOUS AWARDS BE PRESENTED TO THE NEXT OF KIN?
WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER THE INDIVIDUAL IS DECLARED DEAD.

WHAT IS ATTACHED TO A MEDAL TO ACT AS A COMBAT DISTINGUISHING DEVICE?
A BRONZE LETTER "V".

WHAT ARE THE TWO SIZES OF STARS WORN ON AWARDS TO DENOTE SUBSEQUENT AWARDS?
5/16" AND 3/16".

WHAT IS THE SIZE OF THE OPERATIONAL DISTINGUISHING DEVICE?
1/4".
PERSONNEL FORMS, REPORTS AND RECORDS

WHERE IS INFORMATION ON PERSONNEL FORMS, REPORTS AND RECORDS FOUND?
CHAPTER 13, PERSONNEL MANUAL.

WHAT HAS THE COAST GUARD ESTABLISHED TO PROVIDE A MORE FORMALIZED METHOD FOR MEMBERS TO SEEK CORRECTION OF ENTRIES IN THEIR PERSONNEL RECORDS?
THE PERSONNEL RECORDS REVIEW BOARD (PRRB).

HOW LONG DOES AN APPLICATION FOR REVIEW OF A DISCHARGE HAVE TO BE REVIEWED BY THE DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD FOR A FORMER MEMBER OF THE COAST GUARD?
WITHIN 15 YEARS OF THE DATE OF SEPERATION.

WHAT IS THE FILING LIMIT FOR APPLICATIONS TO THE BOARD FOR CORRECTIONS OF MILITARY RECORDS?
3 YEARS FROM THE DATE OF DISCOVERY OF THE ALLEGED ERROR OR INJUSTICE.

WHAT REQUIRES UNITS TO SUBMIT SAILING LISTS?
CHAPTER 13-D, PERSONNEL MANUAL.

WHEN IS THE ONLY TIME ACTIVE DUTY ID CARDS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO BE IN A MEMBER’S POSESSION?
IF REQUIRED BY PROPER MILITARY AUTHORITY TO BE SURRENDERED FOR IDENTIFICATION OR INVESTIGATION.

HOW LONG ARE MEMBERS OF THE COAST GUARD RESERVE REQUIRED TO BE ON EXTENDED ACTIVE DUTY OR ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING TO BE ISSUED THE DD FORM 2CG (ACTIVE)?
IN EXCESS OF 30 DAYS.

WHAT IS DONE WITH RESERVE ID CARDS WHEN THEY ARE ISSUED THE "ACTIVE" CARD?
THEY ARE ATTACHED TO THE LEFT-HAND SIDE OF THE MEMBER’S SERVICE RECORD UNTIL COMPLETION OF THE ACTIVE DUTY PERIOD.

WHAT FORM IS USED TO APPLY FOR ID CARDS?
DD-1172.

WHO MAY A CO DELIGATE IN WRITING TO VERIFY DD-1172’S?
A COMMISSIONED OFFICER, CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, CHIEF PETTY OFFICER OR FIRST CLASS PETTY OFFICER.

NAME THE COLORS AND FORM NUMBERS OF THE ID CARDS CURRENTLY ISSUED TO ALL MEMBERS.
GREEN-DD FORM 2CG (ACTIVE).
BLUE-DD FORM 2 (RETIRED).
PINK-DD FORM 2CG (RESERVE).

HOW LONG ARE COMPLETED CG-3133’S (RECORD OF IDENTIFICATION CARDS ISSUED) RETAINED?
6 YEARS.

HOW OFTEN ARE SAFE COMBINATIONS CHANGED WHERE ID CARDS ARE STORED?
UPON RELIEF OF THE CUSTODIAN AND ANNUALLY.

WHO MUST AUDIT ID CARDS AND WHEN?
A COMMISSIONED OFFICER, NOT INVOLVED WITH THE ID CARD ISSUANCE PROGRAM, ANNUALL EVERY FEBRUARY.
HOW ARE ID CARDS SHIPPED?
USPS REGISTERED MAIL.

WHEN SHALL A MEMBER'S ID CARD BE INSPECTED?
WHEN REPORTING FOR DUTY.

WHEN SHOULD ENLISTED MEMBERS ROUTINELY BE ISSUED REPLACEMENT ID CARDS?
UPON ADVANCEMENT TO E-4 THROUGH E-9.
CASUALTIES AND DECEDEMENT AFFAIRS

WHAT CHAPTER OF THE PERSONNEL MANUAL PROVIDES GUIDANCE FOR CASUALTIES AND DECEDEMENT AFFAIRS?
CHAPTER 11.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CASUALTY?
MISSING, INJURY OF A CRITICAL NATURE, OR DEATH.

ARE CASUALTY REPORTS REQUIRED ON DEPENDENTS OR RETIREES?
YES.

HOW ARE REPORTS SENT?
BY MESSAGE.

WHEN MUST REPORTS BE SENT?
WITHIN 4 HOURS OF NOTIFICATION.

WHO IS THE ACTION ADDRESSEE FOR CASUALTY REPORTS?
DISTRICT COMMANDER WHERE THE NEXT OF KIN RESIDES.

WHO IS ARE INFORMATION ADDRESSEES ON CASUALTY REPORTS?
COMMANDANT, PERSONNEL AND PAY CENTER, DISTRICT WHERE IT OCCURRED, LOCAL DISTRICT COMMANDER, AND THE HOME TOWN NEWS.

WHAT DOES THE SUBJECT LINE OF THE MESSAGE READ?
PERSONNEL CASUALTY REPORT.

WHICH PARENT IS THE PRIMARY NEXT OF KIN IF THERE IS NO SPOUSE OR ELDEST CHILD OVER 21?
The father.

CAN COMBAT CASUALTY NOTIFICATION BE MADE BY TELEGRAM?
NO. BUT ALL OTHERS MAY BE IF CIRCUMSTANCES DO NOT PERMIT PERSONAL NOTIFICATION.

HOW LONG AFTER THE CASUALTY OCCURRENCE MUST THE CO WRITE A LETTER EXPLAINING THE CIRCUMSTANCES TO THE NEXT OF KIN?
WITHIN 48 HOURS.

WHEN ARE CASUALTIES RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION WHEN OUTCONUS?
4 HOURS AFTER NEXT OF KIN NOTIFICATION.

WHEN ARE CASUALTIES RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION WHEN WITHIN CONUS MILITARY INSTALLATIONS?
AS SOON AS NEXT OF KIN CAN REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED.

WHEN ARE CASUALTIES RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION WHEN WITHIN CONUS OUTSIDE INSTALLATIONS?
IMMEDIATELY UPON IDENTIFICATION UNLESS THERE HAS BEEN NO MAJOR INTRUSION IN THE CIVILIAN COMMUNITY.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS

WHAT SSIC IS THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS MANUAL?
COMDTINST M2000.3.

WHAT DOES CMS STAND FOR?
COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY MATERIAL SYSTEM.

WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY IS IT TO HOLD CMS INSPECTIONS?
The ISIC (IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR IN COMMAND).

HOW OFTEN ARE AREA AND DISTRICT COMMANDERS REQUIRED TO INSPECT RADIO EQUIPPED UNITS?
EVERY 2 YEARS.

WHAT DOES "MINIMIZE" MEAN?
AN ACTION IMPOSED BY A COMMANDING OFFICER UPON THE USERS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS TO PROVIDE A REDUCTION OF TRAFFIC IN AN ACTUAL, SIMULATED, OR ANTICIPATED EMERGENCY.

WHAT DOES INVIOLABILITY MEAN?
NO MESSAGE WILL BE RELEASED OR DIVULGED BEYOND THE EXPECTATION INTENDED BY THE ORIGINATOR.

HOW LONG SHOULD RECORDS OF THE VISITOR'S LOG TO A COMMCEN BE MAINTAINED?
TWO YEARS.

HOW ARE CLASSIFIED MESSAGES IN SECURE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SPACES HANDLED DIFFERENTLY THAN WHEN OUTSIDE?
THEY ARE NOT REQUIRED TO BE ENTERED INTO THE COMMAND'S CLASSIFIED MATERIAL CONTROL SYSTEM UNLESS THEY LEAVE THE CONFINES OF THE SPACE. IF RETURNED TO THE SPACE FOR STOWAGE, THEY ARE REMOVED FROM THE CONTROL SYSTEM.

ARE FAX COVER SHEETS REQUIRED FOR NORMAL DAY TO DAY USE?
NO, DUE TO EXPENSE OF LONG DISTANCE CARRIERS.

WHAT ARE THE THREE TYPES OF RADIO LOGS?
COMPLETE RADIO LOG, ABBREVIATED RADIO LOG, AND RECORDED RADIO LOG.

HOW IS IT DETERMINED WHICH TYPE OF RADIO LOG WILL BE KEPT BY A UNIT?
AT THE DISCRETION OF THE CO/OIC UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED.

WHAT ARE THE CLASSES OF MESSAGES?
A- DOD (CG DURING WAR).
B- COAST GUARD/US GOVT.
C- WX, NAV WARNINGS, ETC (AVAILABLE TO ALL NATIONS).
D- PRIVATE (PRESS ETC.).
E- PERSONAL COMMERCIAL.

WHO IS THE MESSAGE ORIGINATOR?
The command by whose authority the message is sent.

WHO COMPOSES A MESSAGE?
The drafter.
WHO IS THE RELEASING OFFICER?
THE INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO RELEASE IN THE NAME OF THE ORIGINATOR.

WHAT ARE MESSAGE PRECEDENCES AND TIME LIMITS?
EMERGENCY COMMAND PRECEDENCE (Y)
FLASH (Z) - WAR/ENEMY, 10 MINUTES.
IMMEDIATE (O) - SECURITY OF NATION, 30 MINUTES.
PRIORITY (P) - SAR, ATON, ETC., 3 HOURS.
ROUTINE (R) - MISC., 6 HOURS OR START OF NEXT BUSINESS DAY.

HOW ARE ADDRESSEES LISTED ON MESSAGES?
BY USING THEIR PLAIN LANGUAGE ADDRESS (PLA) AS LISTED IN THE MESSAGE ADDRESS DIRECTORY (MAD).

WHAT IS AN AIG?
ADDRESS INDICATING GROUP. A PREDETERMINED LIST OF ACTION/INFO ADDRESSEES USED FOR MESSAGES OF A PREPLANNED OR REOCCURRING NATURE.

WHAT IS A CAD?
COLLECTIVE ADDRESS DESIGNATOR. USED AS A SINGLE ADDRESS GROUP WHICH REPRESENTS A PREDETERMINED SET OF 5 OR MORE ACTIVITIES LINKED BY AN OPERATIONAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE CHAIN OF COMMAND.

WHAT IS THE FIRST LINE OF A MESSAGE TEXT?
THE CLASSIFICATION LINE. IT CONTAINS THE CLASSIFICATION AND THE SSIC.

HOW IS THE CLASSIFICATION SPELLED OUT IN THE ABOVE QUESTION?
UNCLAS, C O N F I D E N T I A L, S E C R E T, OR T O P S E C R E T.

HOW IS THE SSIC WRITTEN?
// FOLLOWED BY THE FIVE DIGIT SSIC FOLLOWED BY//.

WHAT IS THE LINE LIMIT OF THE SUBJECT LINE OF A MESSAGE?
ONE LINE.

WHERE DOES CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBJECT GO ON THE SUBJECT LINE?
IN ( ). EX (U), (C), (S) ETC.

HOW ARE REFERENCE LINES MARKED?
ALPHABETICALLY.

WHAT ARE TWO EXAMPLES OF GENERAL MESSAGES DISTRIBUTED BY THE COMMANDANT?
ALCOAST AND ALDIST.

WHAT TIME ZONE IS USED FOR RADIO LOG ENTRIES?
ZULU.

HOW OFTEN ARE OPERATIONS NORMAL REPORTS REQUIRES FOR SMALL BOATS?
HOURLY.

WHERE DOES A SHIP DISPLAY ITS CALL SIGN WHILE ENTERING AND LEAVING PORT DURING THE DAYTIME?
INBOARD PORT YARDARM.
WHAT CODE WORDS ARE USED TO INDICATE INFRA-RED VISUAL SIGNALS ARE TO BE PASSED?
NANCY HANKS.
SECURITY


WHAT PERSON ARE ALL UNITS WHICH INITIATE, RECEIVE OR PROCESS CLASSIFIED MATERIAL REQUIRED TO DESIGNATE IN WRITING? A CMCO (CLASSIFIED MATERIAL CONTROL OFFICER).

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM PAYGRADE A PERSON MUST BE TO BE DESIGNATED A CMCO? E-5.

WHO RECEIVES INFO COPIES OF LETTERS OF DESIGNATION REGARDING SECURITY? THE SECMGR (DISTRICT SECURITY MANAGER) AND CSO (COMMAND SECURITY OFFICER, FOR LARGE UNITS).

WHO DETERMINES “NEED TO KNOW”? POSSESSOR OF CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD A CSO REVIEW A UNIT’S SECURITY PROGRAM? ANNUALLY.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING ONLY PEOPLE WITH APPROPRIATE CLEARANCE AND NEED TO KNOW HAVE ACCESS TO SUCH MATERIAL? THE DCSO (DOCUMENT CONTROL STATION OFFICER).

WHAT IS EACH UNIT REQUIRED TO DEVELOP WHICH MAY BE INCORPORATED IN THE SOP? AN INFORMATION SECURITY PLAN.

WHO MUST BE NOTIFIED IF A UNIT RECEIVES CLASSIFIED MATERIAL AND THE UNIT DOESN'T STORE OR HAVE THE ABILITY TO SAFEGUARD CLASSIFIED MATERIAL? THE SECMGR.

WHAT IS AN ADMINISTRATIVE SECURITY DISCREPANCY? A FAILURE TO FOLLOW ESTABLISHED SECURITY PROCEDURES BUT DOES NOT ACTUALLY SUBJECT CLASSIFIED MATERIAL TO COMPROMISE.

HOW LONG MAY A UNIT, UPON REQUEST, BE GRANTED A WAIVER FOR FOLLOWING CRITERIA IN THE INFORMATION SECURITY PROGRAM? 1 YEAR OR LESS.

WHEN IS THE ANNUAL REPORT OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL DUE? ANNUALLY, NO LATER THAN THE 10TH WORKING DAY OF OCTOBER.

WHERE ARE SECURITY BRIEFINGS RECORDED? PART III OF THE CG-5274, PERSONNEL SECURITY RECORD.

LIST THE TYPES OF ROUTINE BRIEFINGS THAT MUST BE CONDUCTED. ARRIVAL, ACCESS, FOREIGN TRAVEL, ANNUAL REFRESHER, TRANSFER AND FINAL TERMINATION.

DEFINE COMPROMISE. THE DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION TO A PERSON NOT AUTHORIZED ACCESS.
HOW ARE ADMINISTRATIVE SECURITY DISCREPANCIES REPORTED?
CG-4674, ADMINISTRATIVE SECURITY DISCREPANCY NOTICE.

HOW IS A COMPROMISE/POSSIBLE COMPROMISE REPORTED?
BY PHONE IS THE PREFERRED METHOD FOLLOWED UP BY A FORMAL MESSAGE WITHIN 2 WORKING DAYS. A LETTER MAY BE USED IF ALL ADDRESSEES WERE ALREADY NOTIFIED BY PHONE.

WHO IS A REPORT OF INQUIRY SENT TO FOR ACTION AND INFO?
SECMGR. G-OIS-2, ORIGINATOR, CNO IF NAVY MATERIAL, THE UNIT HAVING CUSTODIAL RESPONSIBILITY IF OTHER THAN THE INQUIRY ORIGINATOR.

WHAT MAY A COMMANDING OFFICER DO IN A CASE OF POSSIBLE COMPROMISE WHICH IS BEYOND THE UNIT'S CAPABILITIES OR RESOURCES?
REQUEST ASSISTANCE FROM COAST GUARD INVESTIGATIONS.

HOW ARE REPORTS OF INQUIRY CLASSIFIED?
FOUO UNLESS THE REPORT ITSELF MUST CONTAIN CLASSIFIED INFORMATION, THEN IT IS CLASSIFIED TO THAT LEVEL.

WHAT PRESCRIBES THE BASIS FOR CLASSIFYING INFORMATION?
EXECUTIVE ORDER 12356.

HOW SHOULD INFORMATION IN WHICH THERE IS A REASONABLE DOUBT ABOUT THE NEED TO CLASSIFY IT BE SAFEGUARDED?
AS IF IT WERE CLASSIFIED, PENDING A DETERMINATION BY AN ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY.

WHEN MAY INFORMATION BE CLASSIFIED?
ONLY IF ITS DISCLOSURE COULD REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY.

WHAT ARE THE THREE CLASSIFICATIONS AND THEIR MEANING?
TOP SECRET- WHERE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE COULD REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO CAUSE EXCEPTIONALLY GRAVE DAMAGE TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY.
SECRET- WHERE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE COULD REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO CAUSE SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY.
CONFIDENTIAL- WHERE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE COULD REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY.

WHAT ARE TWO WAYS OF CLASSIFYING INFORMATION?
ORIGINAL AND DERIVATIVE.

WHAT GIVES INFORMATION FOR DOWNGRADING CLASSIFIED MATERIAL?
PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT MANUAL.

WHO HAS THE AUTHORITY TO ORIGINALLY CLASSIFY INFORMATION AS SECRET OR CONFIDENTIAL?
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION, COMMANDANT AND CHIEF-OFFICE OF OPERATIONS.

WHO HAS THE AUTHORITY TO ORIGINALLY CLASSIFY INFORMATION AS SECRET OR CONFIDENTIAL DURING DEFCON 1 AND 2?
VICE COMMANDANT, CHIEF OF STAFF, AREA COMMANDERS, DISTRICT COMMANDERS, COMMANDER ACTIVITIES EUROPE AND CHIEF G-OIS.

WHAT IS A CLASSIFICATION GUIDE USED FOR?
TO FACILITATE THE PROPER AND UNIFORM DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION.

WHO, IN THE COAST GUARD, HAS THE AUTHORITY TO ORIGINALLY CLASSIFY INFORMATION AS TOP SECRET?
NO ONE.

WHAT IS ISOO?
INFORMATION SECURITY OVERSIGHT OFFICE.

WHAT IS FOIA AND WHAT DOES IT MEAN?
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACTS. A RIGHT TO KNOW NOT NEED TO KNOW.

WHO ADMINISTERS FOIA REQUESTS INVOLVING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION?
COMMANDANT G-OIS-2.

WITHIN HOW MANY DAYS MUST A DETERMINATION BE MADE ON A FOIA OR PRIVACY ACT REQUEST?
10 WORKING DAYS.

IN THE CASE OF AN APPEAL ON A FOIA OR PRIVACY ACT REQUEST, WITHIN HOW MANY DAYS MUST A DETERMINATION BE MADE?
20 WORKING DAYS FOR A FOIA REQUEST, 30 WORKING DAYS FOR A PRIVACY ACT REQUEST.

HOW ARE CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS MARKED?
AT THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF THE FRONT AND BACK COVERS (IF ANY), TITLE PAGE (IF ANY), FIRST PAGE (IF ANY) AND THE REVERSE SIDE OF THE LAST PAGE IF UNCOVERED.

HOW ARE PAGES MARKED?
TOP AND BOTTOM ACCORDING TO ITS CONTENT.

HOW ARE SUBJECTS AND TITLES MARKED?
RIGHT AFTER THE TITLE INSIDE PARENTHESES.

HOW ARE PARAGRAPHS MARKED?
IMMEDIATELY BEFORE EVERY PORTION ABBREVIATED IN PARENTHELETICAL SYMBOLS (i.e. "(TS)").

HOW DO YOU MARK A TRANSMITTAL DOCUMENT WITH CLASSIFIED INFORMATION ENCLOSED?
"UNCLASSIFIED AFTER REMOVAL OF ENCLOSURE" , IN ADDITION TO THE NORMAL TOP AND BOTTOM MARKINGS.

HOW ARE CLASSIFIED MESSAGES MARKED?
TOP, BOTTOM AND THE FIRST WORD OF TEXT FOR THE OVERALL CLASSIFICATION PLUS THE PARENTHELETICAL PARAGRAPH MARKINGS.

HOW ARE CHARTS, MAPS AND DRAWINGS MARKED?
AT THE TOP AND AT THE BOTTOM UNDER THE LEGEND OR SCALE AND ON THE OUTSIDE WHEN IT IS FOLDED OR ROLLED.

HOW ARE PHOTOS MARKED?
ON THE CONTAINERS, AND THE PRINTS MUST BE MARKED ON TOP, BOTTOM, AND BACK.

HOW ARE SLIDES AND TRANSPARENCIES MARKED?
AT THE TOP AND BOTTOM BORDER, HOLDER OR FRAME, AND ON THE IMAGE.

HOW ARE RECORDINGS MARKED?
A STATEMENT AT THE BEGINNING AND END, AND ALSO ON THE CONTAINERS.

WHAT IS RESTRICTED DATA?
NUCLEAR INFORMATION.

HOW ARE WARNING NOTICES MARKED?
CONSPICUOUSLY ON THE FRONT COVER, TITLE PAGE, FIRST PAGE AND ANY OTHER APPLICABLE PAGES OF A DOCUMENT AND ABBREVIATED FORMS OF THE WARNING NOTICE WILL BE INCLUDED IN PORTION MARKINGS.

WHAT DOES A PERSON NEED TO BE GRANTED ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED MATERIAL?
CLEARANCE AND A NEED TO KNOW.

WHAT IS THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CMCO?
TO DIRECT THE OPERATION OF THE UNIT SECURITY CONTROL POINT.

HOW LONG ARE FINAL DISPOSITION RECORDS FOR TOP SECRET AND SECRET INFORMATION KEPT?
4 YEARS.

WHAT FORM IS USED FOR ACCOUNTABILITY?
CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT CONTROL LOG, CG-4819.

WHAT DOES "OADR" MEAN?
ORIGINATING AUTHORITY DETERMINATION REQUIRED.

WHAT CLEARANCE MUST A MAIL ORDERLY HAVE TO RECEIVE REGISTERED OR CERTIFIED MAIL?
NONE, BUT HE MUST MAINTAIN A CURRENT NATIONAL AGENCY CHECK WITHIN THE PAST 10 YEARS.

WHOSE SIGNATURES MUST BE ON A RECORD OF DESTRUCTION?
THE OFFICIAL PERFORMING THE DESTRUCTION AND A WITNESS.

HOW LONG ARE DISPOSITION RECORDS FOR CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL KEPT?
THEY AREN'T, ACCOUNTABILITY RECORDS FOR CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ARE NOT REQUIRED.

WHO IS REQUIRED TO BE PRESENT DURING INVENTORIES?
TWO APPROPRIATELY CLEARED INDIVIDUALS. ONE MAY BE THE CONTROL OFFICER, THE OTHER SHOULD BE A DISINTERESTED PARTY.

WHO RECEIVES THE INVENTORY?
THE SECMGR VIA THE COMMANDING OFFICER.

HOW OFTEN ARE TOP SECRET HOLDINGS INVENTORIED?
SEMI-ANNUALLY OR UPON RELIEF OF CUSTODIAN.

HOW OFTEN ARE SECRET HOLDINGS INVENTORIED?
ANNUALLY OR UPON RELIEF OF CUSTODIAN.

HOW LONG ARE COPIES OF INVENTORIES RETAINED?
UNTIL THE NEXT INVENTORY IS COMPLETED.

WHO AUTHORIZES REPRODUCTION OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL?
IT'S ORIGINATOR FOR TOP SECRET, THE CO, CMCO OR TSCO AS APPLICABLE.
HOW ARE COPIES NUMBERED?
EXAMPLE: 6 OF 10. IF REPRODUCED FURTHER IT WOULD READ IN ADDITION, "REPRODUCED COPY #1".

CAN VALUABLES BE STORED WITH CLASSIFIED MATERIAL?
NO.

HOW ARE EXTERIORS OF STOWAGE CONTAINERS CONTAINING CLASSIFIED MATERIAL MARKED?
NEVER BY THE CLASSIFICATION. INSTEAD BY A NUMBER OR SYMBOL, IN A CONSPICUOUS LOCATION, FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES AS TO THE LEVEL OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL AUTHORIZED.

WHAT IS THE ONLY TYPE OF SECURITY CONTAINERS AUTHORIZED FOR PROCUREMENT?
GSA APPROVED.

WHAT ARE THE MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS FOR SECURITY CONTAINERS?
20 MAN MINUTES AGAINST SURREPTITIOUS ENTRY, 20 MAN HOURS AGAINST MANIPULATION OF THE LOCK, 20 MAN HOURS AGAINST RADIOLOGICAL ATTACK, NO FORCED ENTRY TEST REQUIREMENT, AND CASTER BASES PROHIBITED.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD THE EXTERIOR OF A SECURITY CONTAINER BE INSPECTED FOR INTEGRITY?
ANNUALLY.

WHEN SHOULD A SECURITY CONTAINER BE INSPECTED FOR TAMPERING?
WHEN FOUND OPEN AND UNATTENDED, WHEN THE COMBINATION IS SUSPECTED OF BEING COMPROMISED, AND WHEN A NEW CONTAINER IS RECEIVED.

HOW LONG DO NON-APPROVED SECURITY CONTAINERS CURRENTLY IN USE HAVE TO BE REPLACED?
2 YEARS UPON DISCOVERY.

WHO CAN CHANGE SECURITY CONTAINER COMBINATIONS?
ONLY THE CUSTODIAN OR ALTERNATE.

WHEN MUST SECURITY CONTAINER COMBINATIONS BE CHANGED?
UPON RECEIPT OF THE CONTAINER, WHEN AN INDIVIDUAL'S CLEARANCE IS REDUCED, WHEN AN INDIVIDUAL TRANSfers OR IS DISCHARGED, WHEN THE COMBINATION IS COMPROMISED, WHEN THE CONTAINER IS FOUND OPEN AND UNATTENDED, ANNUALLY, AND WHEN THE CONTAINER IS USED TO STORE INFORMATION OF A HIGHER LEVEL OF SECURITY THAN THE LEVEL OF CLEARANCE OF ANYONE KNOWING THE COMBINATION.

WHAT IS MAINTAINED FOR EACH SECURITY CONTAINER FOR RECORDING COMBINATIONS?
SF-700, SECURITY CONTAINER INFORMATION FORM.

WHAT IS AFFIXED TO EACH SECURITY CONTAINER IN ORDER TO CHECK EACH TIME IT IS OPENED AND CLOSED?
SF-702, SECURITY CONTAINER CHECK SHEET.

WHEN RETIRING A SECURITY CONTAINER, TO WHAT SHOULD THE COMBINATION BE SET AFTER THE CONTAINER IS EMTPTED?
50-25-50.

CAN THE SAME COMBINATION BE USED FOR DIFFERENT SECURITY CONTAINERS?
NO.

CAN MULTIPLES OF 5 BE USED FOR COMBINATIONS?
WHAT CLASSIFICATION ARE COMBINATIONS TO SECURITY CONTAINERS GIVEN? 
THE SAME AS THE HIGHEST CLASSIFICATION STORED THEREIN.

WHO AUTHORIZES THE DRILLING OF A SECURITY CONTAINER? 
SECMGR.

HOW MANY TIMES DO YOU ROTATE THE DIAL WHEN SECURING A CONTAINER? 
4 TIMES IN THE SAME DIRECTION

HOW IS CLASSIFIED MATERIAL KEPT WHILE IN USE? 
CONSTANT SURVEILLANCE AND FACE DOWN IF NOT IN USE, ALSO A CLASSIFIED MATERIAL 
COVER SHOULD BE USED. (SF-703, SF-704 AND SF-705).

WHAT IS USED TO ESTABLISH DETAILED PROCEDURES FOR SECURING AND REMOVING 
CLASSIFIED MATERIAL IN CASE OF NATURAL DISASTER OR CIVIL DISTURBANCE? 
AN EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN (EAP).

HOW OFTEN SHOULD EAP DRILLS BE CONDUCTED AND DOCUMENTED? 
SEMI-ANNUALLY.

WHAT ARE SPACES THAT CONTAIN CLASSIFIED MATERIAL CALLED, AND WHO DESIGNATES 
THEM? 
RESTRICTED AREAS. THE SECMGR.

LIST AND DESCRIBE THE 3 TYPES OF RESTRICTED AREAS. 
EXCLUSION AREA—ACCESS TO THE AREA WOULD BE CONSIDERED TO CONSTITUTE ACTUAL 
ACCESS TO THE SECURITY ASSET. ITS SECURITY ASSET, IF COMPROMISED, COULD CAUSE GRAVE 
DAMAGE TO UNIT MISSION OR NATIONAL SECURITY.
LIMITED AREA—UNCONTROLLED MOVEMENT COULD PERMIT ACCESS TO THE SECURITY ASSET. 
ITS SECURITY ASSET, IF COMPROMISED, COULD CAUSE SERIOUS DAMAGE TO UNIT MISSION OR 
NATIONAL SECURITY.
CONTROLLED AREA—UNCONTROLLED MOVEMENT MAY OR MAY NOT PERMIT ACCESS TO THE 
SECURITY ASSET. ITS SECURITY ASSET, IF COMPROMISED, COULD CAUSE IDENTIFIABLE 
DAMAGE TO UNIT MISSION OR NATIONAL SECURITY.

WHAT COLORS ARE USED TO IDENTIFY THE 3 LEVELS OF CLASSIFICATION ON COVER SHEETS? 
ORANGE-TOP SECRET, RED-SECRET AND BLUE-CONFIDENTIAL.

HOW IS SECRET MATERIAL SENT IN THE U.S. AND PUERTO RICO? 
BY REGISTERED MAIL.

HOW IS SECRET MATERIAL SENT OUTSIDE U.S. AND PUERTO RICO? 
REGULAR MAIL THROUGH MILITARY SERVICE.

WHAT CLASS OF MATERIAL NEEDS RECEIPTS DURING TRANSMISSION? 
TOP SECRET AND SECRET.

HOW LONG AFTER MAILING DO YOU WAIT FOR A SIGNED RECEIPT BEFORE INITIATING FOLLOW 
UP ACTION? 
UP TO 45 DAYS.

HOW LONG ARE COPIES OF SIGNED RECEIPTS RETAINED? 
4 YEARS.
WHAT ARE THREE METHODS OF DESTROYING CLASSIFIED MATERIAL?
BURNING, PULPING, AND MELTING.
ASSIGNMENTS AND TRANSFER

LIST THE FIVE PHASES OF S.P.E.A.R., THEIR TIMELINES AND A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF EACH.
-STRATEGIZE (01 JUNE-15 AUGUST): TOUR COMPLETE MEMBERS BEGIN REVIEWING ASSIGNMENT CONCERNS AND PRIORITIES.
-PUBLISH (15 AUGUST): ENLISTED SHOPPING LIST IS PUBLISHED WITH UPDATES ON 15 SEPTEMBER AND 15 OCTOBER.
-ENGAGE (01 SEPTEMBER-30 NOVEMBER): TOUR COMPLETE MEMBERS SUBMIT ASSIGNMENT DATA CARDS TO COMMAND BY 15 NOVEMBER. COMMAND REPRESENTATIVES RELAY ASSIGNMENT CONCERNS TO DETAILERS.
-ACT (01 DECEMBER-30 MARCH): DETAILERS COMPILE INFORMATION AND CUT ORDERS.
-REVIEW (01 APRIL-31 MAY): REVIEW OF THE ASSIGNMENT SEASON IS CONDUCTED.

HOW LONG ARE NON-RATE TOURS?
2 YEARS. EXCEPT FOR ISOLATED

WHEN WOULD A NON-RATE BE KEPT AT A UNIT BEYOND HIS TWO YEARS?
WHEN HE IS WITHIN ONE YEAR OF RECEIVING ORDERS TO CLASS "A" SCHOOL OR BECOMING DESIGNATED THROUGH THE STRIKER PROGRAM.

WHAT ARE THE FOUR PRIORITIES OF UNITS FOR RECEIVING NEW PERSONNEL?
PRIORITY 1: CUTTERS.
PRIORITY 2: STATIONS, ANT TEAMS, AND LORAN STATIONS.
PRIORITY 3: GROUPS AND BASES.
PRIORITY 4: ISC'S, DISTRICTS AND TRACENS.

WHEN WOULD A LOWER PRIORITY UNIT MOVE TO THE HIGHEST PRIORITY?
WHEN ITS NON-RATE COMPLIMENT FALLS TO 60% OR LESS.

WHAT SPECIAL CRITERIA IS ADDED TO THE SPONSOR PROGRAM WHEN RECEIVING RECRUITS FROM TRACEN CAPE MAY?
TRACEN CAPE MAY IS PROVIDED THE NAME OF THE SPONSOR (E-4 OR ABOVE), PHONE NUMBER AND BEST TIME TO CALL. THE MEMBER IS NOT CALLED BY THE SPONSOR. SPONSOR PACKAGES ARE MAILED TO THE MEMBER'S LEAVE ADDRESS.

CAN A WOMAN BE ASSIGNED TO A UNIT IF SHE WILL BE THE ONLY WOMAN ASSIGNED THERE?
YES, BUT IT IS DESIRED THAT TWO OR MORE BE ASSIGNED DUE TO MEDICAL AND COMPANIONSHIP REASONS.

WHEN ARE MEMBERS ENTITLED TO DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE?
FOR MEMBERS WITH DEPENDENTS WHenever THE DEPENDENTS RELOCATE THEIR HOUSEHOLD IN CONNECTION WITH THE PCS. FOR MEMBERS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS WHenever TRANSFERRED TO A PDS WHERE NO GOVERNMENT QUARTERS ARE ASSIGNED.

HOW OFTEN CAN A MEMBER RECEIVE DLA?
NOT MORE THAN ONCE EVERY FISCAL YEAR EXCEPT FOR EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES AS FOUND BY THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION.

CAN YOU BE TRANSFERED WITH NJP CONVICTION IN LAST MARKING PERIOD?
NOT NORMALLY.

ARE THERE FACTOR MARK LIMITS FOR TRANSFER?
YES.
CAN MEDICAL PERSONEL BE ASSIGNED TO BEAR CEREMONIAL ARMS?
NO.

WHAT ARE AFLOAT TOUR LENGTHS NOT INCLUDING PATROL BOATS?
THREE YEARS EXCEPT FOR WLR OIC’S WHICH IS FOUR YEARS.

WHAT IS TOUR ON WPB?
TWO YEARS EXCEPT FOR OIC’S, WHICH IS THREE YEARS.

WHAT IS NORMAL TOUR ASHORE FOR E-4 AND ABOVE?
FOUR YEARS, EXCEPT FOR XPO BILLETS WHICH ARE THREE.

HOW LONG CAN AN INDIVIDUAL E-6 AND BELOW STAY AT THEIR PRESENT UNIT UPON ADVANCING IN RANK?
UNTIL AFTER 2 YEARS ON BOARD, UNLESS A BILLET OPENS UP IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA.

HOW LONG MUST A NEWLY ADVANCED E-7 REMAIN IN AN E-7 BILLET?
FOR HIS FIRST THREE YEARS IN GRADE.

HOW MUCH TIME IN GRADE MUST AN E-4 HAVE TO FILL AN INDEPENDENT DUTY E-5 BILLET?
TWO YEARS.

WHAT ARE THE ASSIGNMENT PRIORITIES IN SELECTING ENLISTED PERSONNEL FOR ASSIGNMENT?
PRIORITY 1: OVERSEAS RESTRICTED.
PRIORITY 2: OVERSEAS AFLOAT AND POLAR CLASS.
PRIORITY 3: CONUS AFLOAT.
PRIORITY 4: OVERSEAS ASHORE.
PRIORITY 5: CONUS ASHORE.

WHAT ARE THE OBLIGATED SERVICE REQUIREMENTS FOR INCONUS AND OUTCONUS ASSIGNMENTS?
THOSE WITH LESS THAN 6 YEARS OF SERVICE MUST OBLIGATE SERVICE TO MEET THE TOUR LENGTH OF THE NEW UNIT AND MUST DO THE SAME FOR OUTCONUS REGARDLESS OF YEARS OF SERVICE. THOSE WITH OVER 6 YEARS OF SERVICE MUST ONLY HAVE 1 YEAR REMAINING AFTER REPORTING TO THE NEW UNIT.

WHEN SHOULD A CG-3698A BE SUBMITTED?
WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF ARRIVAL AT NEW UNIT, TO REQUEST AN EXTENSION 6-9 MONTHS PRIOR TO ROTATION DATE, FOR MUTUAL OR UNILATERAL, TO REQUEST SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT, AND WITHIN 30 DAYS OF APPEARING ABOVE THE CUTOFF ON THE ADVANCEMENT ELIGIBILITY LIST.

IS IT AUTHORIZED TO FAX CG-3698A’S TO DETAILERS?
ONLY, IF SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED BY THE DETAILER.

IS IT AUTHORIZED TO E-MAIL DETAILERS?
ONLY IN RESTRICTED UNITS IN THE 14TH AND 17TH DISTRICTS.

HOW MUCH ADVANCE NOTICE OF TRANSFER SHOULD BE MADE TO A MEMBER?
90 DAYS BEFORE THE REPORTING DATE AT INCONUS UNITS AND 120 DAYS BEFORE REPORTING AND DEPARTING OUTCONUS UNITS.

WITHIN HOW MANY DAYS OF RECEIPT OF ORDERS MUST THE COMMAND NOTIFY THE MEMBER?
3.
HOW IS ASSIGNMENT AS A MESSCOOK RECORDED?
IN THE MEMBER'S PDR.

HOW LONG MUST A MEMBER BE AT A UNIT BEFORE EXECUTING A MUTUAL/UNILATERAL
TRANSFER?
6 MONTHS.
PAY

WHAT IS IN THE FOLLOWING BLOCKS OF YOUR LES.
BLOCK 1-THE PERIOD COVERED.
BLOCK 2-SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER.
BLOCK 3-PAY BASE DATE.
BLOCK 4-ACTIVE DUTY BASE DATE.
BLOCK 5-EXPECTED ACTIVE DUTY TERMINATION DATE.
BLOCK 6-EXPECTED LOSS DATE.
BLOCK 7-MID-MONTH PAY.
BLOCK 8-END-MONTH PAY.
BLOCK 9-CHECKING ACCOUNT NUMBER.
BLOCK 10-FINANCIAL INST. ROUTING NUMBER.
BLOCK 11-EARNED LEAVE BEFORE THE PERIOD COVERED.
BLOCK 12-EARNED LEAVE DURING PERIOD COVERED.
BLOCK 13-LEAVE USED DURING FISCAL YEAR.
BLOCK 14-LEAVE SOLD DURING PERIOD COVERED.
BLOCK 15-LEAVE BALANCE.
BLOCK 16-LEAVE IN EXCESS OF 60 DAYS LOST IN THE PRIOR FISCAL YEAR.
BLOCK 17-LEAVE SOLD DURING CAREER.
BLOCK 18-RESERVE CLASSIFICATION PAY.
BLOCK 19-NAME.
BLOCK 20-PAY GRADE.
BLOCK 21-UNIT.
BLOCK 22-MAILING ADDRESS.
BLOCK 23-NEXT MONTH ESTIMATED MID-MONTH PAY.
BLOCK 24-NEXT MONTH ESTIMATED END-MONTH PAY.
BLOCK 25-ENTITLEMENTS.
BLOCK 26-ALLOTMENTS.
BLOCK 27-DEDUCTIONS.
BLOCK 28-AMOUNT BROUGHT FORWARD.
BLOCK 29-TOTAL ENTITLEMENTS.
BLOCK 30-TOTAL ALLOTMENTS.
BLOCK 31-TOTAL DEDUCTIONS.
BLOCK 32-NET EARNINGS.
BLOCK 33-AMOUNT TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.
BLOCK 34-INCOME YEAR TO DATE.
BLOCK 35-TAX WITHHELD YEAR TO DATE.
BLOCK 36-TAX EXEMPTIONS.
BLOCK 37-LEGAL RESIDENCE.
BLOCK 38-TAXABLE INCOME THIS PERIOD.
BLOCK 39-TAXABLE INCOME YEAR TO DATE.
BLOCK 40-TAX WITHHELD YEAR TO DATE.
BLOCK 41-ALLOWANCES CLAIMED FOR TAXES.
BLOCK 42-ADDITIONAL TAX WITHHELD.
BLOCK 43-FICA WAGES.
BLOCK 44-FICA WAGES YEAR TO DATE.
BLOCK 45-FICA TAX YEAR TO DATE.

WHAT IS MAXIMUM NUMBER OF MONTHS ARE AUTHORIZED FOR ADVANCED PAYMENTS?
3 MONTHS.

WHAT TYPES OF ADVANCED PAYMENTS ARE AVAILABLE?
PAY, PAY AND ALLOWANCES, BAQ AND VHA, OHA, INTERIM HOUSING ALLOWANCE AND BAQ.
WHAT IS OHA?
OVERSEAS HOUSING ALLOWANCE.

WHAT IS ADVANCED PAY AND ALLOWANCES?
UP TO 3 MONTHS OF FULL PAYCHECKS.

HOW LONG ARE YOU GIVEN TO PAY BACK ADVANCE PAY?
UP TO 12 MONTHS.

HOW LONG ARE YOU GIVEN TO PAY BACK ADVANCED PAY AND ALLOWANCES?
YOU AREN’T PAID UNTIL IT IS COVERED.

WHAT PART OF PAY IS TAXABLE?
PAY WHICH IS NOT AN ALLOWANCE.

WHAT IS THE EXCEPTION TO NONTAXABLE ALLOWANCES?
DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE.

WHEN DO MEMBERS NOT GET TAXED AT ALL?
WHEN SERVING IN A COMBAT ZONE.

WHAT EARNINGS ARE SUBJECT TO FICA?
BASE PAY.

WHEN IS PAYMENT AUTHORIZED?
ON THE PRECEDING WORKDAY BEFORE THE 15TH AND 30TH. HOWEVER, IT IS NOT AUTHORIZED
MORE THAN 3 DAYS PRIOR TO THE LAST DAY OF THE PAY PERIOD.

HOW MUCH OF YOUR PAY CAN BE ALLOTED?
ALL BUT BAS, CAREER SEA PAY, PARACHUTE, AND AVIATION PAY.

WHEN IS A PERSONAL FINANCIAL RECORD OPENED FOR A COAST GUARD MEMBER?
AFTER 30 DAYS ARE SERVED.

WHAT IS SAVED PAY?
WHEN PAY AND ALLOWANCE IN A FORMER GRADE ARE HIGHER THAN THAT OF A NEW GRADE.

WHEN DO MEMBERS QUALIFY FOR FSA 1?
WHEN A PERSON HAS TO MAINTAIN QUARTERS OVERSEAS WHILE MAINTAINING QUARTERS
ELSEWHERE FOR DEPENDENTS.

HOW MUCH IS FSA 1?
BAQ (WITHOUT).

WHEN DO MEMBERS QUALIFY FOR FSA 2?
WHEN AWAY FROM HOMEPORT OR PERMANENT STATION FOR MORE THAN 30 CONSECUTIVE
DAYS. OR, MEMBERS MARRIED TO MEMBERS, WITH NO OTHER DEPENDENTS, SEPERATED BY
MILITARY ORDERS.

HOW MUCH IS FSA 2?
$75.00 A MONTH.

WHEN ARE SINGLE MEMBERS ENTITLED TO BAQ (WITHOUT)?
E-6 OR ABOVE. E-5 ASSIGNED AFLOAT IF GOVERMENT QUARTERS ASHORE ARE NOT AVAILABLE.
WHAT IS THE RULE FOR BAQ ENTITLEMENT FOR TWO MEMBERS MARRIED TO ONE ANOTHER, BELOW E-6, HAVING NO OTHER DEPENDENTS, AND SIMULTANEOUSLY ASSIGNED AFLOAT? JOIN ENTITLEMENT TO ONE BAQ (WITHOUT) EQUAL TO THE SENIOR MEMBER'S RATE.

HOW IS THE AMOUNT OF BAQ (CHILD) DETERMINED?
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BAQ (WITH) AND (WITHOUT).

WHEN DID BAQ (CHILD) TAKE EFFECT?
5 DECEMBER 1991.

AT WHAT PERCENT AFTER HOUSING COSTS DOES VHA START?
BAQ PLUS 15%.

WHAT IS VHA BASED ON?
ZIP CODE.

WHAT ARE THE DATES OF ENTRY INTO MILITARY SERVICE TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE HIGH 3 50% RETIREMENT PROGRAM?
SEPTEMBER 1980 TO AUGUST 1986.

WHEN COMPUTING CREDITABLE SERVICE FOR PAY, ALL MONTHS ARE CONSIDERED TO HAVE HOW MANY DAYS?
30.

WHEN IS A MEMBER NOT ENTITLED TO BASIC PAY?
DURING PERIODS OF UNAUTHORIZED ABSENCE, EXCESS LEAVE, AND CONFINEMENT AFTER EXPIRATION OF ENLISTMENT.

WHEN IS SPECIAL BAS PAYABLE?
FOR MEMBERS ASSIGNED DUTY UNDER EMERGENCY CONDITIONS WHERE NO GOVT MESSING FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE, INCONUS ONLY.

HOW IS REGULAR BAS COMPUTED?
ON A DAILY BASIS.

WHAT IS PARTIAL BAS?
A PER-MEAL ALLOWANCE, PAYABLE TO AN ENLISTED MEMBER WHO NORMALLY SUBSISTS IN A GOVT MESS.

WHEN IS REGULAR BAS AUTHORIZED?
WHEN THERE ARE NO RATIONS-IN-KIND AVAILABLE TO ENLISTED MEMBERS AT THEIR DUTY STATION.

WHAT SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE DO ENLISTED MEMBERS GET DURING PROCEED TIME?
SEPRATS.

WHAT ARE LEAVE RATIONS?
DURING PERIODS OF REGULAR LEAVE REGARDLESS OF AVAILABILITY OF RATIONS-IN-KIND. IN ADDITION, IT AUTOMATICALLY OFFSETS ANY SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE THE MEMBER IS CURRENTLY RECEIVING.

WHAT IS SUPPLEMENTAL BAS?
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REGBAS AND SEPRATS PAYABLE TO A MEMBER RECEIVING SEPRATS WHEN REQUIRED TO PURCHASE A MEAL FROM A MESSING FACILITY OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

WHO AND HOW LONG CAN A MEMBER NOT RECEIVING BASE PAY CONTINUE TO RECEIVE BAQ (WITH)?
UP TO 2 MONTHS FOR E-1 THROUGH E-4 WITH 4 OR LESS YEARS SERVICE.

WHAT ARE THREE TYPES OF CLOTHING ALLOWANCES?
CIVILIAN, SUPPLEMENTARY AND MAINTENANCE.

WHAT IS BMA?
BASIC MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE.

WHAT IS SMA?
STANDARD MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE.

WHEN IS BMA CLOTHING PAID?
AFTER SERVING 6 MONTHS ACTIVE DUTY.

WHEN IS SMA CLOTHING PAID?
AFTER SERVING 36 MONTHS ACTIVE DUTY.

WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE PERSONAL MONEY ALLOWANCE?
VICE ADMIRAL AND ABOVE.

IS PERSONAL MONEY ALLOWANCE TAXABLE?
YES.

WHO MAY RECEIVE FOREIGN DUTY PAY (FORDU)?
ENLISTED MEMBERS ON DUTY IN CERTAIN PLACES OUTCONUS.

WHO MAY NOT RECEIVE FOREIGN DUTY PAY (FORDU)?
OFFICERS, ACADEMY CADETS, MEMBERS RECEIVING SEA PAY, LEGAL RESIDENTS OF THE OUTCONUS PLACE IN WHICH THEY ARE CURRENTLY SERVING.

WHO GETS CAREER SEA PAY?
E-4 AND ABOVE TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY ATTACHED TO A VESSEL 65 OR MORE FEET IN LENGTH.

WHAT IS THE CRITERIA FOR CAREER SEA PAY PREMIUM?
E-4 THROUGH E-9 WITH 36 OR MORE CONSECUTIVE MONTHS OF SEA DUTY EXCEPT FOR E-5 THROUGH E-9 WITH OVER 5 YEARS SEA DUTY.

WHAT IS THE CAREER SEA PAY PREMIUM RATE?
$100.00 + CAREER SEA PAY.

CAN ACADEMY CADETS RECEIVE SEA PAY?
NO.

HOW MUCH CAREER SEA PAY/TIME WOULD A TAD MEMBER RECEIVE AFTER SERVING 50 DAYS TAD ON A CAREER SEA PAY VESSEL?
30 DAYS.
WHEN ASSIGNED SEA DUTY, HOW MANY DAYS AWAY TAD WOULD STOP THE SEA PAY/TIME COUNTER?
30.

HOW MUCH TLE MAY MEMBERS RECEIVE?
$110.00 A DAY FOR 10 DAYS.

WHAT ARE MEMBERS WHOSE PAY IS FORFIETED FOR MORE THAN ONE MONTH ENTITLED TO?
$5.00 A MONTH FOR PERSONAL EXPENSES.

WHAT IS SDAP?
SPECIAL DUTY ASSIGNMENT PAY?

HOW MANY LEVELS OF SDAP ARE THERE?
6.

WHAT IS DONE WHEN A MEMBER QUALIFIES FOR TWO DIFFERENT SDAP’S?
HE RECEIVES THE HIGHER ONE.

WHAT IS DONE WHEN A MEMBER QUALIFIES FOR TWO SDAP’S AT EQUAL LEVELS?
HE RECEIVES THE ONE WHICH MATCHES HIS PRIMARY DUTY.

HOW LONG AFTER BEING AWAY TAD AND NOT PERFORMING DUTIES FOR WHICH THE SDAP IS BASED DOES THE SDAP STOP?
AFTER THE 90TH DAY.

WHAT IS USED TO ANNOUNCE SDAP ENTITLEMENT AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA?
AN ALDIST.

HOW OFTEN IS THE SDAP REVIEW BOARD HELD?
ANNUALLY, USUALLY EVERY SPRING.
TRAVEL

WHAT IS THE FORM NUMBER FOR THE TRAVEL VOUCHER OR SUBVOUCHER?
DD1351-2

WHAT IS DLA?
DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE.

WHAT IS GTR?
GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUEST.

WHAT IS GTS?
GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

WHAT IS PCS?
PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION.

WHAT IS PDS?
PERMANENT DUTY STATION.

WHAT IS POC?
PRIVATELY OWNED CONVEYANCE.

WHAT IS MALT?
MONETARY ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF TRANSPORTATION.

WHAT IS TAD?
TEMPORARY ADDITIONAL DUTY.

WHAT IS TLC?
TRAVEL LIQUIDATION AND CERTIFICATION.

WHAT IS TLE?
TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE.

HOW LONG DO YOU HAVE TO FILE A TRAVEL CLAIM TO YOUR SUPERVISOR?
3 WORKING DAYS.

HOW LONG IS THE ADMIN REVIEW OF A TRAVEL CLAIM BEFORE IT MUST BE FORWARDED TO PPC?
2 WORKING DAYS.

WHAT IS REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED WITH THE TRAVEL VOUCHER?
ORIGINAL AND TWO COPIES OF THE TRAVEL ORDER WITH ENDORSEMENTS, COPIES OF ALL GTR'S, ORIGINAL ITEMIZED LODGING RECEIPT, AND RECEIPTS OF REIMBURSIBLE EXPENSES IN EXCESS OF $75.00.

HOW MANY MILES ARE GIVEN FOR EACH DAY OF TRAVEL BY PRIVATELY OWNED CONVEYANCE?
350 MILES PER DAY. IF THERE ARE 51 OR MORE MILES LEFT OVER, IT COUNTS AS AN ADDITIONAL DAY.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR FILING THE TRAVEL CLAIM?
THE TRAVELLER.
AFTER RELAD, HOW LONG DO YOU HAVE TO COMPLETE TRAVEL?
180 DAYS.

HOW MUCH PER DIEM IS PAID FOR EACH PERSON IN A FAMILY FOR EACH DAY OF TRAVEL DURING PCS?
MEMBER-$50.00, DEPENDENTS 12 OR OLDER-$37.50, DEPENDENTS LESS THAN 12-$25.00.

HOW MUCH IS DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE?
2 AND 1/2 MONTHS BAQ.

IS DLA AUTHORIZED FOR A SINGLE MEMBER?
YES, IF NO GOVERNMENT QUARTERS ARE AVAILABLE.

HOW OFTEN CAN DLA BE PAID?
ONCE EVERY FISCAL YEAR.

CAN FREQUENT TRAVELLER BENEFITS EARNED THROUGH OFFICIAL TRAVEL BE USED FOR PERSONAL TRAVEL?
NO.

WHAT IS THE MALT RATE FOR A POV WHILE TAD?
$.31 PER MILE.

WHAT ARE THE RATES FOR MALT PLUS FOR PCS?
BASED ON AUTHORIZED TRAVELERS PER VEHICLE.
15 CENTS PER MILE FOR 1 AUTHORIZED TRAVELLER.
17 CENTS PER MILE FOR 2 AUTHORIZED TRAVELLERS.
19 CENTS PER MILE FOR 3 AUTHORIZED TRAVELLERS.
20 CENTS PER MILE FOR 4 OR MORE AUTHORIZED TRAVELLERS.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM LENGTH OF TIME HOUSEHOLD GOODS MAY BE LEFT IN SHORT-TERM STORAGE (STORAGE IN TRANSIT)?
90 DAYS.

WHAT IS USED FOR REIMBURSEMENT FOR AUTHORIZED LOCAL TRAVEL?
SF-1164.

CAN SERVICE MEMBERS AND DEPENDENTS RECEIVE GOV'T FUNDED EMERGENCY TRAVEL?
YES.

CAN SERVICE MEMBERS TAD AWAY FROM UNIT OR U/W RECEIVE GOV'T FUNDED EMERGENCY TRAVEL?
YES.

HOW ARE ACTIVE DUTY AND DEPENDENTS CATEGORIZED ON MAC FLIGHTS DURING EMERGENCY TRAVEL?
ACTIVE- SPACE REQUIRED, DEPENDENTS- CAT ONE.

IS THE TIME SPENT IN TRAVEL STATUS AT GOV'T EXPENSE DEDUCTIBLE AS LEAVE?
NO.

HOW MANY COPIES OF ORDERS ARE NEEDED WHEN TRAVELLING MAC?
8.
WHO MUST SUBSTANTIATE AND VERIFY EMERGENCY CONDITIONS FOR THE COAST GUARD TO
ASSUME THE COST OF TRAVEL?
RED CROSS.

WHAT CAN COAST GUARD PERSONNEL ON EMERGENCY LEAVE USING COMMERCIAL OVERSEAS
TRAVEL FACILITIES EXPECT TO PAY?
ALL INCURRED EXPENSES.
BOATSWAIN'S MATE OF THE WATCH

WHAT IS THE BMOW'S JOB TITLE?
THE PRINCIPAL ENLISTED ASSISTANT TO THE OOD.

WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BMOW?
THOROUGH SECURITY ROUNDS.

WHAT SHOULD THE BMOW ENSURE WHILE MAKING ROUNDS?
THAT THE DESIGNATED MATERIAL CONDITION IS SET.

WHO DOES THE BMOW OBTAIN PERMISSION FROM FOR LEAVING HIS STATION?
The OOD.

WHAT MUST THE BMOW BE SURE OF BEFORE SENDING SOMEONE ON WATCH?
THEY HAVE BEEN PROPERLY INSTRUCTED AND TRAINED.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD THE BMOW MAKE AIRCRAFT AND FLIGHT DECK SECURITY CHECKS?
HALF-HOURLY.

AT WHAT WINDSPEED SHOULD BLADE SECURITY PROCEDURES BE INITIATED?
ABOVE 30 KTS.

HOW IS THE BOSUN PIPE TUNED?
FILE THE WIND EDGE TILL IT EXACTLY SPLITS THE BLAST OF AIR FROM THE PEA.

HOW CAN YOU TELL IF A BOSUN PIPE IS PROPERLY TUNED?
WHEN HELD TO A GENTILE BREEZE, IT SHOULD SOUND.

WHAT ARE THE PARTS OF A BOSUN PIPE?
HOLE, PEA, BOWL, REED, MOUTH.

WHAT ARE THE FOUR HAND POSITIONS FOR THE BOSUN PIPE?
OPEN, CURVED, CLOSED AND CLINCHED.

WHEN SOUNDING THE BOSUN PIPE, HOW ARE HIGH NOTES MADE?
WITH A CLINCHED HAND POSITION.

WHEN SOUNDING THE BOSUN PIPE, HOW ARE LOW NOTES MADE?
WITH AN OPEN HAND POSITION.

WHEN IN SCORE, WHAT DOES A STRAIGHT LINE INDICATE?
A SMOOTH NOTE.

WHEN IN SCORE, WHAT DOES A DOTTED LINE INDICATE?
A RATTLED NOTE.

WHEN IN SCORE, WHAT DOES A BROKEN LINE INDICATE?
A WAVY NOTE.

WHEN IN SCORE, WHAT DO FULL ARROWHEADS ALONG THE LINE INDICATE?
FULL BREATH PULSATION.

WHEN IN SCORE, WHAT DO HALF ARROWHEADS ALONG THE LINE INDICATE?
GENTLE BREATH PULSATION.
WHEN IN SCORE, WHAT DOES AN ARROW AT THE END OF A LINE INDICATE? END SHARP.

WHEN IN SCORE, WHAT DOES NO ARROW AT THE END OF A LINE INDICATE? DIE AWAY.

HOW ARE INTERVALS OR RESTS MARKED IN SCORE? WITH A VERTICAL LINE WITH THE DURATION OF THE PAUSE IN SECONDS ABOVE.

"MESS CALL" IS A COMBINATION OF WHATPIPES? "ALL HANDS", A LONG "HEAVE AROUND" AND A LONG "PIPE DOWN" IN THAT ORDER.

WHAT IS THE LONGEST OF CALLS AND HOW LONG SHOULD IT LAST? "MESS CALL", NO LESS THAN 1 MINUTE.

WHAT IS THE ARISTOCRAT OF ALL CALLS? "PIPING THE SIDE".

WHAT ARE THE TWO PARTS OF "PIPING THE SIDE"? "ALONGSIDE" AND "OVER THE SIDE".

WHEN IS THE "ALONGSIDE" PORTION OF "PIPING THE SIDE" DONE? SO AS TO END WHEN THE VISITOR’S BOAT OR VEHICLE MAKES THE GANGWAY.

WHEN IS THE "OVER THE SIDE" PORTION OF "PIPING THE SIDE" DONE? JUST AS THE VISITOR’S HEAD APPEARS AT THE QUARTERDECK LEVEL.

WHEN DO THE BOATSWAIN’S MATE AND SIDEBOYS SALUTE IN "PIPING THE SIDE"? THE SALUTE IS RAISED ON THE FIRST NOTE OF "OVER THE SIDE" AND LOWERED ON THE LAST NOTE.
ABSTRACT OF OPERATIONS

WHAT IS THE DIRECTIVE FOR ABSTRACT OF OPERATIONS?
COMDTINST M3123.7.

AT WHAT SIZE ARE CUTTERS REQUIRED TO SUBMIT AN ABSTRACT OF OPERATIONS CUTTER REPORT, CG3273C?
65 BUT LESS THAN 82 FEET. ALL CUTTERS 82 FEET AND ABOVE WILL SUBMIT VIA PRIORITY MESSAGE AND INCLUDE A POC AND PHONE NUMBER.

WHAT HOURS ARE NOT REPORTED FOR CUTTERS' BOATS?
STANDBY AND STORAGE.

WHEN AND TO WHOM ARE ABSTRACT OF OPERATIONS REPORTS DUE?
WITHIN THREE WORKING DAYS AFTER THE END OF THE QUARTER TO COMMANDANT G-OCC.

WHAT CATEGORY DOES A VESSEL PARTICIPATING IN A REGATTA FALL UNDER?
RECREATIONAL BOATING SAFETY.

UNDER WHAT CATEGORY DO YOU REPORT VIOLATIONS OF LAWS UNRELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING OR FISHERIES?
ELT OTHER.

WHICH CATEGORY REQUIRES REMARKS?
MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT CATEGORY DOES A VESSEL TRANSFERRING FROM ONE STATION TO ANOTHER FALL IN?
MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW ARE A TO N AND SAR TRAIL SORTIES REPORTED?
BY THE TIME SPENT TRANSPORTING THE BOAT TO AND FROM THE LAUNCH SITE. THE ENTIRE TRIP IS COUNTED AS ONE SORTIE. THE TIME U/W IS NOT INCLUDED HERE.

BOATS NOT ASSIGNED TO A CUTTER, WHEN NOT UNDERWAY, WILL BE IN WHAT STATUS?
MAINTENANCE, STANDBY OR STORAGE.

HOW IS A BOAT ASSIGNED TO A CUTTER, BUT NOT CARRIED ABOARD THE CUTTER REPORTED?
LIKE OTHER INDEPENDENT BOATS.

WHAT IS THE CORRECT FORMAT FOR ENTERING THE DATE IN THE "QUARTER ENDING" BLOCK?
MM/DD/YY.

IF UNDERWAY IN A BOAT FOR OPTRA FOR 4 HOURS AND A 2 HOUR SAR CASE OCCURS DURING THIS TIME PERIOD, HOW WOULD THIS BE REPORTED IN THE FOLLOWING UTILIZATION DATA?
MISSIONS-AS 1 OPTRA AND 1 SAR MISSION.
SORTIES-ONLY 1 SORTIE WOULD BE REPORTED UNDER THE PRIMARY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY AND THIS WOULD BE DETERMINED BY THE OPERATIONAL COMMANDER.
EMPLOYMENT HOURS-6 HOURS OPTRA, 2 HOURS SAR.
RESOURCE HOURS-4 HOURS OPTRA, 2 HOURS SAR. (THIS WILL BE EQUAL TO THE TOTAL TIME UNDERWAY).

IF MAINTENANCE IS PERFORMED WHILE A BOAT IS IN STORAGE AND UNAVAILABLE FOR USE, HOW IS THIS TIME REPORTED?
UNDER MAINTENANCE HOURS.
How are time zone and daylight savings time changes reported? They aren't. They are ignored.

When a non-cutter reporting unit reports its total quarterly hours, what are the three totals of hours that must appear without explanatory remarks being required? 2160, 2184 or 2208.

What is the proper format for the boat identification? Boat type and number. (MLB 44352 not CG 44352).

Who determines which employment categories are benefited by a cutter's presence? The commanding officer.

What is the format for the "reporting unit" block on a cutter report? Ex. (CGC FARALLON (WPB-1301)).

If a cutter is underway for ATON and is interrupted by SAR, how is this reported? 1 ATON and 1 SAR mission.

If a mission begins one quarter and ends in the next, what are the reporting procedures? Each quarter gets its hours and days. The following quarter gets the mission.

How are employment hours for cutters reported? Same as boats. ex. (A 12 hour SAR mission could be reported 12 hours SAR, 12 hours OPTRA).

What is recorded for resource hours spent outside the bounds of a district? "GL" for global operations.

What is the rule of thumb regarding employment hours? They will always be greater than or equal to resource hours.

When inport operations are conducted during maintenance periods and maintenance is still able to be performed, how are the hours reported? As maintenance hours.

During a maintenance period, inport operations interfere with maintenance, how are the hours reported? As inport operations hours.

What constitutes "high readiness" hours? WHEC, WMEC and WAGB: B0-B6. All others: B0-B2. Environmental conditions including weather and darkness where time spent inport is awaiting improvement so operations may be commenced when possible.

How do transit hours compare to resource hours? They are reported in addition to instead of replacing resource hours.

What constitutes standby hours?
WHEN A CUTTER IS NOT IN A MAINTENANCE CATEGORY AND IS AVAILABLE FOR DEPLOYMENT, BUT THE TIME DOES NOT FIT IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES: UNDERWAY, INPORT OPERATIONS OR HIGH READINESS.

IN THE DATA SUMMARY, WHAT CONSTITUTES A “DAY AWAY FROM HOMEPORT”? WHERE THE CUTTER IS NOT IN ITS HOMEPORT AND IS UNABLE TO GRANT NORMAL LIBERTY. (i.e. 75 MILES OR 90 MINUTE DRIVE FROM THE NORMAL BERTH AND NORMAL LIBERTY BEING 12 CONSECUTIVE HOURS BETWEEN 1600-0800).

IS THE DAY OF ARRIVAL IN HOMEPORT COUNTED AS "AWAY FROM HOMEPORT"? ONLY IF NORMAL LIBERTY CAN NOT BE GRANTED THAT EVENING.

HOW MANY DAYS UNDERWAY WOULD BE REPORTED IF A SHIP GOT UNDERWAY AT 2300 01 MAR AND RETURNED 0100 5 MAR?
5 DAYS.

HOW DOES THE BREAKDOWN WORK IN THE DATA SUMMARY?
UNDERWAY DAYS: IF THE CUTTER ACCUMULATES UNDERWAY HOURS DURING ANY PORTION OF THE DAY (0000-2400). (NOT INCLUDING SHIFTING BERTHS).
INPORT OPERATIONS DAYS: CALENDAR DAY WHERE A CUTTER DOESN'T GET UNDERWAY AND LOGS 4 OR MORE INPORT OPERATIONS HOURS.
HIGH READINESS DAYS: WHERE A CUTTER IS NOT UNDERWAY OR QUALIFIES FOR AN INPORT OPERATIONS DAY BUT LOGS 4 OR MORE HIGH READINESS HOURS.
MAINTENANCE DAYS: ANY DAY SPENT IN A MAINTENANCE STATUS. ALL 24 HOURS SHOULD BE SPENT TO COUNT AS A MAINTENANCE DAY EXCEPT THE FIRST DAY OF A SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE PERIOD AS LONG AS IT BEGINS BY 0800 AND IS NOT THE LAST DAY OF A DEPLOYMENT.
STANDBY DAYS: CALENDAR DAYS WHICH DO NOT MEET ANY OF THE ABOVE CATEGORIES.
TOTAL DAYS: THIS MUST COME TO 90, 91 OR 92 DAYS.
LEAVE AND LIBERTY

WHAT TYPES OF LEAVE ARE NOT CHARGEABLE?
SICK LEAVE AND GRADUATION LEAVE.

HOW MUCH MINUS LEAVE BALANCE ARE YOU ALLOWED?
IT CAN'T EXCEED THE AMOUNT WHICH CAN BE EARNED DURING THE PERIOD OF OBLIGATED SERVICE.

WHAT IS EARNED LEAVE?
LEAVE ACCRUED.

WHAT IS ADVANCE LEAVE?
LEAVE TAKEN PRIOR TO ACCRUAL WITH PAY AND ALLOWANCES BASED ON THE FACT THAT THE AMOUNT ADVANCED WILL BE EARNED PRIOR TO SEPARATION.

WHAT IS EXCESS LEAVE?
LEAVE BEYOND EARNED AND ADVANCE DURING WHICH THE MEMBER IS NOT ENTITLED TO PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

IS LEAVE-LIBERTY-LEAVE AUTHORIZED?
NO.

WHAT MUST AN INDIVIDUAL BE INFORMED OF WHEN REQUESTING LEAVE?
LEAVE BALANCE.

HOW MUCH LEAVE CAN BE GRANTED BY A COMMAND?
EARNED LEAVE PLUS 30 DAYS ADVANCE.

WHO MUST AUTHORIZE MORE THAN 30 DAYS ADVANCE LEAVE?
COMMANDANT.

HOW MUCH LEAVE CAN BE GRANTED FOR A TRANSFER OVERSEAS?
EARNED PLUS ADVANCED LEAVE NOT RESULTING IN MORE THAN A -30 LEAVE BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

IS DELAY EN ROUTE CHARGEABLE AS LEAVE?
YES.

HOW MUCH DELAY EN ROUTE CAN AN OFFICER GET?
20 DAYS OR AS SPECIFIED IN THE ORDERS.

HOW MUCH DELAY ENROUTE CAN AN ENLISTED GET?
60 DAYS OR AS SPECIFIED IN THE ORDERS.

HOW MANY DAYS OF RECRUIT LEAVE MAY BE AUTHORIZED?
UP TO 12, PROVIDED THE MEMBER REPORTS DURING NORMAL WORKING HOURS.

WHO APPROVES RECRUIT LEAVE UPON ENLISTMENT?
COMMANDANT.

HOW LONG DO YOU HAVE TO EXTEND YOUR ENLISTMENT TO RATE REENLISTMENT LEAVE?
2 YEARS.
HOW MUCH REENLISTMENT LEAVE CAN BE TAKEN?
Earned Leave Plus 30 Advance (Not to Exceed 90)

HOW MUCH EMERGENCY LEAVE CAN BE GRANTED TO ENLISTED MEMBERS AND OFFICERS?
Enlisted-60, Officers-30

HOW MUCH SICK LEAVE CAN BE GRANTED CUMULATIVELY FOR ONE ILLNESS OR INJURY
Without the Approval of Commandant?
30 Days.

WHEN DOES EMERGENCY LEAVE START AND END WHEN ON LEAVE FROM OUT CONUS?
Upon Departing CONUS Airport and Arriving at CONUS Airpor

CAN PERMISSIVE ORDERS FOR HOUSEHUNTING BE EXTENDED BY LEAVE?
Yes, but not with other delays (i.e. Travel and Proceed).

HOW LONG IS X-MAS AND NEW YEARS LEAVE AT TRAINING CENTERS?
16 Days Commencing 1630 Friday Before X-Mas and Ending 0745 Monday After New Years.

HOW MAY THE TRACEN CO ADJUST X-MAS LEAVE?
He may extend, advance or retard it by two days.

DURING WHAT PERIODS DO MEMBERS NOT EARN LEAVE?
During periods of U/A, Confinement, Absence due to Alcohol, Drugs, and
Misconduct for more than one day or during periods of Excess Leave or Leave
With no Pay.

AT WHAT THE TIME MUST A MEMBER DEPART FOR AND RETURN FROM LEAVE TO NOT HAVE
The Day of Departing and Return Included as a Day of Leave?
The End of the Normal Workday for the Day of Departure, at or Before 0900 on Day
Of Return.

CAN SPECIAL LIBERTY AND LEAVE TO BE COMBINED?
No.

WHEN DOES LEAVE STOP AND START WHILE HOSPITALIZED ON LEAVE?
The Day of Entry and Departure and the Period of Hospitalization Aren't Charged
As Leave.

WHO AUTHORIZES LEAVE FOR AREA AND DISTRICT COMMANDERS AND CO'S OF HQ UNITS?
The Commandant.

WHAT DOCUMENT PROVIDES LEAVE AUTHORIZATION?
CG-2519.

WHEN DOES LEAVE STOP AND START IF ORDERED TAD WHILE ON LEAVE?
Upon Departing the Leave Address and Upon Returning to It.

IF RECALLED FROM LEAVE, HOW LONG CAN YOU BE ON LEAVE BEFORE THE PERIOD IS NOT
CHARGED AS LEAVE?
If the Receipt of Recall Is Within 72 Hours.

WHEN CAN MEMBERS CARRY OVER MORE THAN 60 DAYS LEAVE AT THE END OF A FISCAL
YEAR?
WHEN EMBARKED AWAY FROM HOMPORT ON A VESSEL, OR IN AN AREA SUBJECT TO HOSTILE FIRE FOR MORE THAN 120 CONSECUTIVE DAYS.

HOW MUCH ACCRUED LEAVE MAY MEMBERS RECEIVE PAYMENT FOR?
60 DAYS, CAREER TOTAL.

WHAT ARE PERSONNEL ON LEAVE REQUIRED TO KEEP THEIR COMMAND ADVISED OF?
THEIR LEAVE ADDRESS.

WHAT IS A MINUS LEAVE BALANCE AT THE TIME OF DISCHARGE, FIRST EXTENSION OF ENLISTMENT, SEPERATION FROM ACTIVE DUTY, DESERTION OR DEATH CALLED?
EXCESS LEAVE.

IF AWOL AND THE ABSENCE WAS AVOIDABLE, BUT THE CO DECIDES NOT TO TAKE DISCIPLINARY ACTION, WHAT WILL THE MAST ACTION BE RECORDED AS?
"CHARGE DISMISSED" RATHER THAN "EXCUSED".

IF AN ABSENCE WAS UNAVOIDABLE AND IT IS RULED TO BE EXCUSED, IS IT CHARGEABLE AS LEAVE?
YES.

FOR EMERGENCY LEAVE, WHO IS INCLUDED IN THE TERM "IMMEDIATE FAMILY"?
FATHER, MOTHER, PERSON STANDING IN LOCO PARENTIS, SPOUSE, CHILDREN, BROTHER, SISTER OR ONLY LIVING RELATIVE.

IS DETENTION BY CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES CONSIDERED CHARGEABLE AS LEAVE?
NO, SO LONG AS IT IS NOT EXCUSED AS UNAVOIDABLE.

HOW MUCH LEAVE MAY BE GRANTED FOR MATERNITY LEAVE?
30 DAYS PRENATAL. 42 DAYS POSTNATAL.

WHEN CAN LEAVE IN CONNECTION WITH TAD BE GRANTED?
SO LONG AS THE ORDERS AREN'T BEING USED TO DEFRAY THE COSTS OF TRAVEL TO AND FROM THE LEAVE ADDRESS.

WHEN CAN ADMINISTRATIVE ABSENCES (i.e. PERMISSIVE ORDERS) BE GRANTED?
TO ATTEND ACTIVITIES SEMI-OFFICIAL IN NATURE WHICH BENEFIT THE COAST GUARD, TO SEARCH FOR A RESIDENCE AT A NEW DUTY STATION WHEN IN RECEIPT OF PCS ORDERS, OR TO ALLOW MEMBERS TO RETURN TO THEIR OLD DUTY STATION TO MOVE THEIR FAMILY WHEN ORDERS WERE EXECUTED/ISSUED ON SHORT NOTICE (LESS THAN 60 DAYS).

HOW MANY DAYS PERMISSIVE ORDERS FOR HOUSEHUNTING MAY BE AUTHORIZED?
5 WORKING DAYS.

HOW MANY DAYS PERMISSIVE ORDERS MAY BE GRANTED FOR THE HOMETOWN RECRUITING PROGRAM?
30.

IS TIME SPENT IN TRAVEL STATUS AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE DURING EMERGENCY LEAVE CHAGEABLE TO THE MEMBER'S ACCOUNT?
NO.

HOW MANY CONSECUTIVE DAYS MUST BE SERVED TO BE ENTITLED TO LEAVE AT THE RATE OF .2 CALENDAR DAYS PER MONTH?
30.

WHAT MUST THE OFFICER GRANTING LEAVE ENSURE THE MEMBER HAS?
SUFFICIENT FUNDS FOR TRAVEL.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM FOR REGULAR LIBERTY?
72 HOURS, UNLESS EXTENDED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WHAT IS SPECIAL LIBERTY?
LIBERTY GRANTED OUTSIDE OF REGULAR LIBERTY PERIODS.

WHAT DAYS ARE CONSIDERED HOLIDAYS WHEN A PUBLIC HOLIDAY FALLS ON A SATURDAY OR SUNDAY?
THE FRIDAY OR MONDAY PRECEEDING OR FOLLOWING THE HOLIDAY.

A HOLIDAY FALLS ON A WEEKEND, AND A FRIDAY OR MONDAY IS DESIGNATED AS A NON-WORKDAY. WHAT DAYS WILL COMPENSATORY TIME APPLY TO?
BOTH THE HOLIDAY AND THE OBSERVED DAY.

HOW OFTEN CAN A MEMBER EARN A SPECIAL 72 HOUR LIBERTY FOR AIDING THE COAST GUARD RECRUITING EFFORT?
ONCE PER QUARTER.

CAN A MEMBER UNDER TREATMENT FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE BE GRANTED LIBERTY?
NOT WITHOUT PERMISSION FROM THE CO.

CAN A CO GRANT 96 HOUR LIBERTY?
YES.

ABSENCE OVER REGULAR LIBERTY, EXCUSED AS UNAVOIDABLE, IN EXCESS OF 24 HOURS IS HANDLED HOW?
LEAVE IS CHARGED THE DAY LIBERTY EXPIRED UNTIL THE DAY OF RETURN UP TO 0900.

ABSENCE OVER SPECIAL LIBERTY, EXCUSED AS UNAVOIDABLE, IS CHARGED AS LEAVE FOR THE ENTIRE PERIOD WHEN?
THE PERIOD OF U/A EXCEEDED 24 HOURS, OR THE PERIOD OF SPECIAL LIBERTY AND U/A EXCEEDED 72 HOURS TOTAL.

WHAT IS COMPENSATORY ABSENCE?
A FORM OF LIBERTY GRANTED TO MEMBERS SERVING ON ISOLATED DUTY.

IS THE LEAVE AUTHORIZATION (CG-2519) USED TO AUTHORIZED COMPENSATORY ABSENCE IN CONNECTION WITH LEAVE?
YES, THIS IS THE ONLY TIME. IT MAY NOT BE USED IN THIS INSTANCE DURING PCS OR TAD.
ENLISTMENTS

ARE UNBORN CHILDREN CONSIDERED DEPENDENTS FOR ENLISTING?
YES.

WHAT RANKS MAY BE CONSIDERED FOR DEPENDENT WAIVERS?
E-4 AND ABOVE.

IF A RESERVIST IS ENLISTING IN THE ACTIVE DUTY COAST GUARD, WHAT ARE HIS ENLISTMENT OPTIONS?
4 OR 6 YEARS.

ARE USCGR AND USNR REENLISTED OR ENLISTED IN THE ACTIVE DUTY COAST GUARD SUBJECT TO THE OPEN RATE LIST?
YES.

WHAT ARE ARMY, AIR FORCE, MARINE PERSONNEL E-4 AND ABOVE ENLISTED AS?
E-3.

HOW OLD IS A DWI OR RECKLESS DRIVING CONVICTION BEFORE IT IS NOT CONSIDERED AGAINST AN INDIVIDUAL FOR ENLISTMENT?
2 YEARS.

WHAT IS THE LENGTH OF ORIGINAL ENLISTMENTS?
4 YEARS.

WHAT ARE THE AGE REQUIREMENTS FOR ENLISTMENTS?
17 TO LESS THAN 26 (UNLESS PRIOR SERVICE).

HOW OLD MUST PRIOR SERVICE BE TO ENLIST AS E-3 OR BELOW?
LESS THAN 30.

HOW OLD MUST PRIOR SERVICE BE TO ENLIST AS E-4 OR HIGHER?
LESS THAN 35.

AT WHAT AGE ARE CONSENT PAPERS NEEDED?
17.

WHO NEEDS CHARACTER REFERENCES?
PERSONNEL ENLISTING FOR THE FIRST TIME AND THOSE REENLISTING AFTER 90 DAYS OF SEPARATION.

WHAT REFERENCES ARE REQUESTED ON AN ENLISTEE?
ONE FROM EACH SCHOOL AND EMPLOYER FOR LAST THREE YEARS PLUS AN ADDITIONAL THREE.

HOW LONG DO RECRUITERS WAIT FOR A POLICE REPORT BEFORE PROCESSING AN INDIVIDUAL FOR ENLISTMENT?
14 DAYS AFTER REQUEST FORWARDED TO AGENCY.

IS PROBATION A FORM OF RESTRAINT WHEN CONSIDERING AN INDIVIDUAL FOR ENLISTMENT?
YES.
WHO APPROVES AN INDIVIDUAL FOR ENLISTMENT WHEN THE INDIVIDUAL HAS BEEN RESTRAINED BY CIVIL AUTHORITIES?
COMMANDANT.

HOW MANY TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS WITHIN A YEAR ARE CONSIDERED MINOR VIOLATIONS?
TWO.

IS A PAGE 7 REQUIRED FOR ENLISTEES CONCERNING THE COAST GUARD DRUG POLICY?
YES.

IS A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION REQUIRED FOR ENLISTING?
YES OR GED.

WHAT IS THE DEPENDENT LIMIT FOR ENLISTEES E-1 TO E-3?
TWO.

WHAT IS THE DEPENDENT LIMIT FOR ENLISTEES E-4 AND ABOVE?
THREE.

WHAT IS THE DEPENDENT LIMIT FOR AN ENLISTING SINGLE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL?
ZERO.
REENLISTMENTS AND EXTENSIONS

WHAT ARE THE PERIODS OF REENLISTMENTS?
3, 4, 5, 6.

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM EVALUATION DIMENSION AVERAGE THAT AN INDIVIDUAL MUST HAVE TO REENLIST OR EXTEND?
3.

HOW LONG BEFORE DISCHARGE DO YOU HAVE TO REENLIST IN ORDER TO KEEP CONTINUOUS SERVICE?
3 MONTHS.

HOW LONG AFTER DISCHARGE MAY YOU REENLIST IN THE RATE HELD ON THE DATE OF DISCHARGE?
WITHIN 24 HOURS.

WHEN DOES AN EXTENSION BECOME EFFECTIVE?
THE DAY AFTER AN ENLISTMENT ENDS.

HOW ARE EXTENSIONS MADE TO MEET OBLIGATED SERVICE REQUIREMENTS?
IN FULL YEARS AND/OR MONTHS.

HOW ARE EXTENSIONS MADE WHEN DONE AT THE REQUEST OF THE MEMBER?
IN FULL YEARS FOR 2 TO 6 YEAR PERIODS.

HOW ARE EXTENSIONS MADE TO COMPLETE A VESSEL CRUISE?
FULL MONTHS LESS THAN ONE YEAR.

WHO AUTHORIZES ALIENS TO EXTEND?
THE COMMANDANT.

DO MEMBERS WHO ENLISTED IN THE REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES NEED TO OBTAIN PERMISSION FROM COMMANDANT TO EXTEND?
NO.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM TOTAL OF ALL EXTENSIONS OF AN ENLISTMENT?
6 YEARS.

WHAT FORM MUST BE USED FOR AN EXTENSION IN ORDER TO BE BINDING?
CG-3301B, AGREEMENT TO EXTEND ENLISTMENT.

HOW SOON PRIOR TO THE END OF AN ENLISTMENT CAN YOU EXTEND?
3 MONTHS, UNLESS NECESSARY TO MEET OBLIGATED SERVICE REQUIREMENTS. IN THAT CASE IT MAY BE DONE FAR AHEAD OF TIME.

CAN E-1’S AND E-2’S BE RECOMMENDED FOR REENLISTMENT?
NO. IT WOULD TAKE THEM BEYOND THEIR PROFESSIONAL GROWTH POINT WHICH IS 4 YEARS.

WHAT DOES CFTRR STAND FOR?
CENTRALIZED FIRST TERM REENLISTMENT REVIEW.
AFTER RECEIVING AUTHORIZATION TO REENLIST OR EXTEND FROM THE CFTRR BOARD, WHAT ARE THE MEMBER’S RESPONSIBILITIES?
TO OBLIGATE THREE YEARS WITHIN 90 DAYS OF THE DTG OF THE MESSAGE AND TO COMPLETE A NEW ASSIGNMENT DATA FORM TO REFELECT THOSE INTENTIONS WITHIN THE 90 DAY PERIOD.

FOR MEMBERS RECOMMENDED BY THEIR COMMAND TO REENLIST, BUT NOT BY THE CFTRR BOARD, WHAT RE-CODE DO THEY RECEIVE?
RE-3. NOT ELIGIBLE FOR REENLISTMENT IN THE COAST GUARD BUT ELIGIBLE FOR ENLISTMENT IN OTHER BRANCHES OF THE ARMED FORCES.

HOW OFTEN DO CFTRR PANELS CONVENE?
QUARTERLY.

HOW ARE MEMBERS NOTIFIED OF BEING SUBJECT TO CFTRR?
A CFTRR MESSAGE, ON THEIR LES, AND BY RECEIPT OF THE CFTRR APPLICATION.

E-3’S MUST BE AFFILIATED WITH A RATING TO REENLIST OR EXTEND, WHAT MEETS THE CRITERIA OF AFFILIATION?
ON A CLASS "A" SCHOOL LIST, ON A STRIKER LIST, OR CURRENTLY ATTENDING A CLASS "A" SCHOOL.

HOW MANY DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF THE CFTRR APPLICATION DOES THE MEMBER HAVE TO COMPLETE IT AND RETURN IT TO THE COMMAND?
10 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT.

MEMBERS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR REENLISTMENT HAVE HOW MANY DAYS TO PREPARE AN APPEAL TO ACCOMPANY THE CFTRR APPLICATION?
15 WORKING DAYS.
DISCHARGES AND SEPARATIONS

IN CASES INVOLVING A MEMBER BEING PROCESSED FOR DISABILITY EVALUATION AND, AT THE SAME TIME IS INVOLVED IN DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS WHICH COULD RESULT IN A PUNITIVE DISCHARGE, WHICH WILL BE SUSPENDED?

DISABILITY EVALUATIONS.

DEFINE DISCHARGE.
COMPLETE SEVERENCE FROM ALL MILITARY STATUS.

DEFINE RELAD.
RELEASE FROM ACTIVE DUTY. TERMINATION OF ACTIVE DUTY AND TRANSFER OR REVERSION TO A RESERVE COMPONENT.

DEFINE RESPONDENT.
A MEMBER WHO HAS BEEN NOTIFIED THAT ACTION IS BEING INITIATED TO DISCHARGE HIM.

WHO IS ON AN ADMINISTRATIVE DISCHARGE BOARD?
THREE EXPERIENCED COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, ONE OF WHICH MUST BE AN O-4 OR HIGHER. IN THE EVENT THE RESPONDENT IS A RESERVIST, FEMALE, OR MINORITY, ONE BOARD MEMBER WILL BE FROM THAT RESPECTIVE GROUP, IF POSSIBLE.

DEFINE ENTRY LEVEL STATUS.
The first 180 days of continuous active duty.

LIST THE TYPES OF DISCHARGE WITH CORRESPONDING CHARACTER OF SEPARATION.
HONORABLE DISCHARGE—SEPARATION WITH HONOR.
GENERAL DISCHARGE—SEPARATION UNDER HONORABLE CONDITIONS.
DISCHARGE UNDER OTHER THAN HONORABLE CONDITIONS—SEPARATION UNDER CONDITIONS OTHER THAN HONORABLE.
BAD CONDUCT DISCHARGE—SEPARATION UNDER CONDITIONS OTHER THAN HONORABLE.
DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE—SEPARATION WITH DISHONOR.
UNCHARACTERIZED DISCHARGE—SEPARATION WITHOUT SPECIFIC CHARACTER. (NO CERTIFICATE ISSUED).

LIST THE 12 FORMAL REASONS FOR DISCHARGE.
EXPIRATION OF ENLISTMENT.
FULFILLMENT OF SERVICE OBLIGATION.
CONVENIENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.
DEPENDENCY OR HARDSHIP.
MINORITY (AGE).
DISABILITY.
UNSUXTIABILITY.
SECURITY.
MISCONDUCT.
SENTENCE OF A COURT MARTIAL.
ENTRY LEVEL SEPARATION (UNCHARACTERIZED DISCHARGE).
DISCHARGE FOR THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE.

WHAT TYPE OF DISCHARGE IS NORMALLY GIVEN FOR SOMEONE INVOLVED WITH ILLEGAL DRUGS?
GENERAL DISCHARGE.

WHEN MAY A BAD CONDUCT DISCHARGE BE GIVEN?
ONLY AS A RESULT OF A SPECIAL OR GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.
WHEN CAN A DISCHARGE UNDER OTHER THAN HONORABLE CONDITIONS BE GIVEN?
IN LIEU OF A TRIAL BY COURT MARTIAL, UPON DETERMINATION OF THE COMMANDANT.

WHEN MAY A DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE BE GIVEN?
ONLY AS A RESULT OF A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

HOW OFTEN MUST A COMMAND HOLD TRAINING ON THE TYPES OF DISCHARGES AND RELATED MATTERS AND HOW IS IT DOCUMENTED?
EACH TIME THE ARTICLES OF THE UCMJ ARE EXPLAINED AND IT IS DOCUMENTED ON A CG-3307.
THIS OCCURS UPON INITIAL ENTRY IN THE COAST GUARD OR WITHIN SIX DAYS THEREAFTER, AFTER THE MEMBER HAS COMPLETED SIX MONTHS OF ACTIVE DUTY, AND PERIODICALLY THEREAFTER INCLUDING UPON REENLISTMENT.

HOW LONG CAN AN E-2 EXTEND FOR WHEN SERVING ON A 2-YEAR ENLISTMENT?
A MAXIMUM OF 2 YEARS.

WHAT DOES THE CLASSIFICATION RE-1 MEAN?
ELIGIBLE FOR REENLISTMENT IN ANY BRANCH OF THE ARMED FORCES.

WHAT CLASSIFICATION DO E-2'S RECEIVE AT THE END OF A 4-YEAR ENLISTMENT?
RE-4 (NOT ELIGIBLE FOR REENLISTMENT).

WHEN SHOULD A COMMAND CONDUCT A REENLISTMENT INTERVIEW?
SIX MONTHS BEFORE EXPIRATION OF ENLISTMENT.

WHO SHOULD CONDUCT A REENLISTMENT INTERVIEW FOR A MEMBER ELIGIBLE FOR REENLISTMENT AND WHAT MUST BE COVERED?
A PETTY OFFICER WHO HAS INDICATED CAREER INTENTIONS. SELECTIVE REENLISTMENT BONUS, IF ELIGIBLE.

WHAT IS A FOLLOW UP INTERVIEW?
AN INTERVIEW HELD BY THE CO OR XO FOR A MEMBER WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR REENLISTMENT AND HAS INDICATED INTENTIONS NOT TO.

HOW IS A REENLISTMENT INTERVIEW DOCUMENTED?
CG-3307.

HOW LONG DOES A MEMBER HAVE TO MAKE AN APPEAL AFTER BEING NOTIFIED OF NOT BEING ELIGIBLE FOR REENLISTMENT?
15 DAYS.

HOW MANY YEARS OF SERVICE MUST A MEMBER NOT ELIGIBLE FOR REENLISTMENT HAVE TO HAVE THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL AND APPEAR BEFORE A REENLISTMENT BOARD?
8 OR MORE YEARS. UNLESS THE MEMBER IS SCHEDULED FOR RELEASE DUE TO CFTRR OR HAS REACHED HIS PROFESSIONAL GROWTH POINT FROM HIGH YEAR TENURE.

WHAT MEMBERS BEING SEPARATED DO NOT RECEIVE A DISCHARGE PHYSICAL?
THOSE BEING DISCHARGED OR RETIRED FOR PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY.

HOW LONG ARE PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR SEPARATION GOOD FOR?
12 MONTHS.

FOR WHAT REASON ARE ENLISTED PERSONNEL SEPARATED PRIOR TO THEIR DATE OF EXPIRATION OF ENLISTMENT?
WHEN IT IS IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE GOVERNMENT.
AS PER CHAPTER 12-B-7, PERSONNEL MANUAL, HOW MANY MONTHS EARLY MAY A CO SEPERATE A MEMBER?
3 MONTHS OR LESS.

WHEN WILL MEMBERS BE PROVIDED A CG-5525, COAST GUARD RESERVE ASSIGNMENT REQUEST AND ORDERS?
THE FOURTH MONTH PRIOR TO SEPERATION.

HOW EARLY MAY CO'S RELEASE MEMBERS TO PURSUE THEIR EDUCATION?
30 DAYS. A MAXIMUM OF 90 WHEN COMBINED WITH LEAVE.

WHAT CRITERIA MUST BE MET TO PROCESS UNSATISFACTORY PERFORMERS FOR DISCHARGE?
THEY MUST NOT BE UNDERGOING MEDICAL TREATMENT AND/OR DISABILITY PROCESSING.
THEY MUST HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE UNIT FOR AT LEAST 180 DAYS. THEY MUST NOT BE UNDERGOING PROCESSING OR BE ELIGIBLE FOR MORE APPROPRIATE PROCESSING.

WHAT MUST BE SHOWN TO PROCESS A POOR PERFORMER FOR DISCHARGE?
THE MEMBER HAS BEEN GIVEN PROPER DIRECTION FOR IMPROVEMENT AND HAS BEEN PROVIDED ADEQUATE TIME TO DEMONSTRATE HE/SHE COULD BECOME A PRODUCTIVE SERVICE MEMBER.

WHEN BEING EVALUATED FOR DISCHARGE DUE TO UNSATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE, HOW LONG IS A MEMBER NORMALLY PLACED ON PROBATION?
6 MONTHS.

EXPLAIN REENLISTMENT CODE RE-3.Y.
UNSATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE IS THE REASON FOR DISCHARGE AND THE CO HAS DETERMINED THE MEMBER MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR REENLISTMENT AT A LATER DATE.

HOW ARE MEMBERS NOTIFIED OF PROBATION AND DISCHARGE PROCESSING FOR UNSATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE?
BY LETTER.

WHAT TYPES OF DISCHARGES WILL MEMBERS BEING DISCHARGED FOR UNSATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE RECEIVE?
HONORABLE OR GENERAL.

WHAT TYPE OF DISCHARGE DO MEMBERS IN CLASS "A" TRAINING IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING RECRUIT TRAINING RECEIVE UNDER THIS PROGRAM?
HONORABLE.

WHEN SHOULD A MEMBER BEING DISCHARGED UNDER THIS PROGRAM BE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO CONSULT WITH A MILITARY LAWYER FOR AN EXPLANATION OF RIGHTS?
WHEN HIS MARKS INDICATE THE POSSIBILITY OF RECEIVING A GENERAL DISCHARGE.

WHAT IS A MEMBER DISCHARGED FOR UNSATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE REQUIRED TO SURRENDER?
HIS UNIFORM.

IF A MEMBER'S EXPIRATION OF ENLISTMENT FALLS ON A FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY OR HOLIDAY, HOW MANY DAYS PRIOR TO THAT DATE MAY HE BE SEPERATED?
NOT MORE THAN 7.

IF A MEMBER HAS LOST TIME DUE TO ABSENCE, WHEN DOES THIS TIME HAVE TO BE MADE UP?
ANYTIME IT EXCEEDS ONE DAY.

IF A MEMBER'S ENLISTMENT EXPIRES WHILE SERVING ON A CUTTER IN FOREIGN WATERS, AND HIS CO CERTIFIES WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF THE NEXT SUPERIOR SHORE COMMANDER THAT RETENTION OF THE MEMBER IS ESSENTIAL TO PUBLIC INTERESTS, WHAT IS THE MEMBER ENTITLED TO?
A 25% INCREASE IN BASE PAY FOR THE PERIOD OF THE RETENTION.

WHEN IS A MEMBER'S SERVICE CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL TO PUBLIC INTERESTS?
WHEN THE MEMBER IS REQUIRED AS A WITNESS FOR A PENDING PROCEEDING, WHEN THE MEMBER'S RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS HAVEN'T BEEN RECEIVED, WHEN UPON PHYSICAL EXAMINATION DISQUALIFYING MENTAL OR PHYSICAL DEFECTS ARE FOUND, AND WHEN THE MEMBER IS PERFORMING FLOOD, HURRICANE OR OTHER EMERGENCY RELIEF DUTY.

UNDER WHAT CODE DO ENLISTED MEMBERS INCUR THEIR OBLIGATION OF SERVICE?
10 USC 651.

WHEN A MEMBER IS DISCHARGED BY REASON OF MINORITY, WHAT WILL THE CO NOTIFY AND NOT NOTIFY THE NEXT OF KIN OF AND WHY?
DATE AND PLACE OF DISCHARGE. THEY WILL NOT BE NOTIFIED OF TYPE AND REASON FOR DISCHARGE. (PRIVACY ACT OF 1974, 5 USC 552a).

WHEN CAN A MEMBER BE CONSIDERED FOR DISCHARGE DUE TO UNSUITABILITY?
INAPTITUDE, PERSONALITY DISORDERS, APATHY, UNSANITARY HABITS, ALCOHOL ABUSE, FINANCIAL IRRESPONSIBILITY OR SEXUAL HARASSMENT.

WHAT WILL MEMBERS UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR DISCHARGE DUE TO INAPTITUDE, APATHY, UNSANITARY HABITS OR FINANCIAL IRRESPONSIBILITY BE AFFORDED?
A MINIMUM PROBATIONARY PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS TO OVERCOME THEIR DEFICIENCIES.

WHAT IS A MEMBER OVER 8 YEARS SERVICE UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR DISCHARGE BY REASON OF UNSUITABILITY ENTITLED TO?
AN ADMINISTRATIVE DISCHARGE BOARD.

HOW ARE ESTABLISHMENT OF PROBATIONARY PERIODS UNDER THIS PROGRAM DOCUMENTED?
CG-3307.

DESCRIBE THE PROVISIONS OF REASON FOR DISCHARGE FOR THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE?
IT IS REQUESTED BY THE MEMBER FOR A DISCHARGE UNDER OTHER THAN HONORABLE CONDITIONS IN LIEU OF; UCMJ ACTION IF PUNISHMENT COULD RESULT IN A PUNITIVE DISCHARGE, OR COURT MARTIAL CHARGES HAVE BEEN PREFERRED AGAINST THE MEMBER.

WHEN DOES THE DISCHARGE OF AN ENLISTED MEMBER TAKE EFFECT?
UPON DELIVERY OF THE DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE.

FROM THE ABOVE QUESTION, WHAT IF THE MEMBER IS ON TERMINAL LEAVE?
HE IS CONSIDERED TO BE ON ACTIVE DUTY UNTIL 2400 HOURS ON THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF SEPERATION.

WHEN CAN MEMBERS BEING DISCHARGED UNDER OTHER THAN HONORABLE CONDITIONS BE DISCHARGED IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY?
WHEN THEY ARE CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES.

WHEN WILL A MEMBER BE PROVIDED AN ESCORT FOR SEPERATION?
WHEN UNDER 18 AND DEEMED IRRESPONSIBLE AND/OR IMMATURE, THE ESCORT WILL ACCOMPANY THE MEMBER TO THE PERSON ASSUMING CUSTODY AND WILL DELIVER THE DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE TO THAT PERSON THEREFORE EFFECTING THE DATE OF DISCHARGE.

WHEN DO MEMBERS WHO RELATE TO THE RESERVES RECEIVE THEIR DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE? WHEN THEY FULFILL THEIR ENTIRE MILITARY OBLIGATION.

WHAT PART OF THE DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE IS NOT TO BE COMPLETED WHEN PREPARED FOR ISSUANCE?
THE REVERSE SIDE.

WHO MAY A COMMANDING OFFICER DESIGNATE AS CUSTODIAN OF DISCHARGE CERTIFICATES?
ANY COMMISSIONED OFFICER, CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, CHIEF PETTY OFFICER OR FIRST CLASS PETTY OFFICER.

WHAT ARE THE DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE CUSTODIAN'S RESPONSIBILITIES?
TO ENSURE SAFEKEEPING, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND PROPER ISSUANCE OF ALL DISCHARGE CERTIFICATES.

WHAT IS THE CRITERIA FOR HONORABLE DISCHARGE BUTTON ELIGIBILITY?
SERVING IN EXCESS OF 30 DAYS ACTIVE DUTY OR ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING AND DISCHARGE FROM AN ORIGINAL ENLISTMENT IN THE COAST GUARD OR COAST GUARD RESERVE.

HOW IS ORIGINAL AND REPLACEMENT HONORABLE DISCHARGE BUTTON ISSUANCE DOCUMENTED?
CG-3307.

WHO MAY A COMMANDING OFFICER DESIGNATE AS CUSTODIAN OF HONORABLE DISCHARGE BUTTONS?
ANY COMMISSIONED OFFICER, CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER OR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER.

WHO PROCURES HONORABLE DISCHARGE BUTTONS AND FROM WHERE?
DISTRICT COMMANDERS AND COMMANDING OFFICERS OF HEADQUARTERS UNITS, SUPPLY CENTER BROOKLYN.

WHERE SHOULD CO'S OBTAIN HONORABLE DISCHARGE BUTTONS FROM?
DISTRICT.

WHAT WILL EVERY MEMBER DISCHARGED WHO IS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR REENLISTMENT BE INFORMED OF?
FRAUDULENT ENLISTMENT IN ANY BRANCH OF THE ARMED FORCES WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE DETECTED BY FINGERPRINTS, AND IF CONCEALMENT OF PREVIOUS SERVICE RESULTS IN ENLISTMENT, THE INDIVIDUAL WILL BE SUBJECT TO DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

WHEN WILL A MEMBER BE FURNISHED WITH CIVILIAN CLOTHING UPON DISCHARGE?
WHEN THE UNIFORM IS SURRENDERED AND THE MEMBER HAS NO PERSONAL CIVILIAN CLOTHING AVAILABLE.

WHAT GARMENTS ARE RETURNED WHEN A MEMBER SURRENDERS HIS UNIFORM?
ALL OUTER GARMENTS AND DISTINCTIVE PARTS OF THE UNIFORM.

HOW ARE SURRENDERED UNIFORMS TO BE DISPOSED OF?
BY LUCKY BAG SALES.
HOW LONG AFTER DISCHARGE MAY MEMBERS ENTITLED TO KEEP THEIR UNIFORMS WEAR THEM?
FROM THE DATE OF DISCHARGE TO THE DATE OF ARRIVAL AT HOME. A MAXIMUM OF 3 MONTHS.

WHEN IS A MEMBER REQUIRED TO SURRENDER HIS UNIFORMS?
UPON: DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE; BAD CONDUCT DISCHARGE; DISCHARGE UNDER OTHER THAN HONORABLE CONDITIONS; VOID ENLISTMENTS; DISCHARGE BY REASON OF MISCONDUCT, UNSUITABILITY, MINORITY; DISHCARGE FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS; CONCIENTIOUS OBJECTION, OBESITY, UNSATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE, HABEAS CORPUS (MEMBER'S RETENTION IN THE CG IS ILLEGAL), AS DIRECTED BY THE COMMANDANT OR SECRETARY; THE MEMBER'S CO BELIEVES THE MEMBER WILL BRING DISCREDIT UPON THE UNIFORM, OR THE MEMBER'S CHARACTER OF SERVICE WARRANTS IT.

IN THE CASE OF SEPERATION OR RELAD, MEMBERS (NOT INCLUDING RETIREES) HAVE HOW LONG FOR GOVERNMENT FUNDED TRANSPORTATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS?
WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF SEPERATION.
TRAINING

WHAT MANUAL CONTAINS INFORMATION ON FORMAL SCHOOL, PQS, AND TRAINING EXCERCISE REQUIREMENTS?
CUTTER TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS MANUAL, COMDTINST M3502.4.

WHO DOES TRAINING OFFICER WORK FOR IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTIES?
XO.

WHAT FORM IS THE QUARTERLY TRAINING PLAN?
CG-5293.

WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE QUARTERLY TRAINING PLAN?
FISCAL YEAR AND CALENDAR MONTH, CUTTER'S DEPLOYMENT, AND SCHEDULED TRAINING.

HOW DOES THE QUARTERLY TRAINING PLAN BECOME THE QUARTERLY TRAINING RECORD?
The training officer annotates on the quarterly training plan as to the training actually accomplished.

WHAT FORM IS THE WEEKLY TRAINING PLAN?
CG-5288.

WHAT DOES THE WEEKLY TRAINING PLAN CONTAIN?
LESSON TOPIC, LOCATION OF TRAINING, AND ASSIGNED INSTRUCTOR.

WHO GENERATES THE WEEKLY TRAINING PLAN?
Each division officer generates it from the quarterly training plan.

WHAT ARE LARGE CUTTERS (180' AND UP) REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN?
DEPARTMENT OR DIVISIONAL TRAINING RECORDS.

WHAT FORM IS THE DEPARTMENTAL TRAINING RECORD?
CG-5289.

WHAT FORM IS THE RECORD OF DRILLS AND EXCERSISES?
CG-5290.

WHAT FORMAT IS THE CG-5289?
MATRIX.

WHAT FORMAT IS THE CG-5290?
GRAPHIC.

THE TRAINING OFFICER FILLS IN THE APPROPRIATE BLOCK OF THE CG-5290 UPON COMPLETION OF A DRILL OR EXCERSISE. WHAT DOES HE DO IF THE DRILL OR THE TRAINING WAS DEEMED INCOMPLETE OR UNSATISFACTORY?
He makes the entry with red ink and places an entry on the reverse side of the form.

WHAT IS CONTAINED IN EACH SECTION OF A TRAINING RECORD?
INSIDE FRONT COVER-COMPLETED INDOCTRINATION AND CHECK OFF SHEETS.
SECTION I-FINAL PQS CERTIFICATIONS. CG-3307 ENTRIES FOR ASSIGNMENT OF QUALIFICATION CODES. INDIVIDUAL RECORD OF SMALL ARMS TRAINING (CG-3029A). SECTION II-ORAL BOARD FINDINGS AND QUALIFICATION RECOMMENDATIONS.
SECTION III-PERFORMANCE BASED QUALIFICATION SHEETS. FORMAL SCHOOL AND
CORRESPONDENCE COURSE COMPLETION LETTERS WITH ASSOCIATED CG-3307 ENTRIES.
SECTION IV-RECORD OF LECTURES ATTENDED. RECORD OF DRILLS AND EXCERISES ATTENDED.
SECTION V-MISCELLANEOUS TRAINING INFORMATION.

WHO MAINTAINS INDIVIDUAL TRAINING RECORDS?
DEPARTMENT/DIVISION ON LARGE CUTTERS. TRAINING OFFICER ON SMALL CUTTERS. OFFICERS
MAINTAIN THEIR OWN. INDIVIDUALS HAND CARRY THEIR TRAINING RECORDS BETWEEN UNITS.

CAN OPERATIONAL MISSIONS BE COUNTED AS EXCERCISES?
YES.

FOR WHAT TWO REASONS ARE DRILLS AND EXCERCISES CONDUCTED?
-TO TRAIN UNIT PERSONNEL TO PERFORM CERTAIN TASKS.
-TO EVALUATE THE ABILITY OF PERSONNEL TO PERFORM THOSE TASKS.

WHO IS TYPE COMMANDER (TYCOM) FOR CUTTER TRAINING?
AREA COMMANDER.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CUTTER MATERIAL AND TRAINING READINESS?
DISTRICT COMMANDER.

WHO FUNDS FOR PERSONS TO GO TO MARITIME TRAINING SCHOOLS?
DISTRICT COMMANDER.

WHAT IS THE KEY TO SUCCESS AS AN INSTRUCTOR?
PREPARATION.

WHAT IS THE PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION?
WORDS MAKE UP 7%, VOCAL TONE 55%, AND BODY LANGUAGE IS 38%.
TRAINING AND EDUCATION

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF TRAINING END EDUCATION WITHIN THE COAST GUARD?
TO PROVIDE PERSONNEL WITH THE CAPABILITY TO BETTER FULFILL COAST GUARD MISSIONS AND THEIR NECESSARY SUPPORT.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRAINING AND EDUCATION?
TRAINING IS NARROW IN SCOPE, DESIGNED TO DEVELOP SPECIFIC SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE. EDUCATION IS DESIGNED TO DEVELOP AND CULTIVATE AN INDIVIDUAL AND IS BROAD IN SCOPE.

WHAT ARE TWO CATEGORIES OF TRAINING?
INDIVIDUAL AND OPERATIONAL.

WHAT ARE THREE LEVELS OF TRAINING?
ENTRY LEVEL, ADVANCED AND SPECIALIZED TRAINING, AND GENERAL MILITARY TRAINING.

DEFINE SHORT TERM TRAINING?
INSTRUCTION OF LESS THAN 20 WEEKS, THUS NOT INVOLVING A PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION.

HOW MANY POINTS CAN A COMMANDING OFFICER WAIVE FROM A COMBINATION OF TWO OR MORE SUBTESTS FOR A CLASS "A" SCHOOL REQUIREMENT?
UP TO 5 POINTS.

HOW MUCH OF A WAIVER CAN BE GRANTED FOR A SINGLE TEST MINIMUM SCORE BY A COMMANDING OFFICER?
NONE.

CAN PREGNANT WOMEN APPLY FOR CLASS "A" SCHOOL?
ONLY AFTER OBTAINING A MEDICAL OFFICER'S STATEMENT SAYING THAT THEY ARE PHYSICALLY CAPABLE OF ENTERING TRAINING AND WILL NOT ENTER THE THIRD TRIMESTER PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF THE TRAINING. OTHERWISE, THEY WILL BE PLACED IN MEDICAL HOLD STATUS.

HOW LONG AFTER DISENROLLMENT FROM A CLASS "A" SCHOOL CAN YOU REAPPLY?
6 MONTHS.

HOW LONG AFTER NJP OR CM CAN YOU APPLY FOR "A" CLASS A SCHOOL?
6 MONTHS

WHAT FORM IS USED TO REQUEST CLASS "A" TRAINING?
CG-5286.

WHO APPROVES A PETTY OFFICER TO CHANGE RATING BY GOING TO CLASS "A" SCHOOL?
G-PTE.

HOW LONG MUST AN E-2 SERVE AT A UNIT BEFORE REQUESTING CLASS "A" SCHOOL?
4 MONTHS.

WHAT DETERMINES PRECEDENCE ON A CLASS "A" SCHOOL LIST?
BY SIGNATURE DATE, E-3'S ARE ABOVE E-2'S.
WHAT ARE THE TIME IN GRADE RULES FOR E-2'S APPLYING FOR CLASS "A" SCHOOL?
E-2's with less than one year in grade may apply for school. Unless ordered to school or advanced to E-3 within one year of advancing to E-2, their name will be removed from the list. E-2's with more than one year in grade may not apply for school.

WHAT IS THE REQUIRED SERVICE FOR UP TO AND INCLUDING A 12 WEEK "A" SCHOOL?
24 MONTHS.

WHAT IS THE REQUIRED SERVICE FOR AN "A" SCHOOL OVER 23 WEEKS?
36 MONTHS.

WHAT IS THE OBLIGATED SERVICE REQUIREMENT TO ATTEND A CLASS "C" SCHOOL GREATER THAN 2 WEEKS BUT LESS THAN 20 WEEKS IN DURATION?
1 YEAR FROM THE COMPLETION DATE OF THE CLASS.

WHAT IS THE OBLIGATED SERVICE REQUIREMENT TO ATTEND A CLASS "C" SCHOOL OF 20 OR MORE WEEKS IN DURATION?
2 YEARS OR TWO WEEKS PER WEEK OF TRAINING, WHICHEVER IS GREATER.

WHAT IS THE OBLIGATED SERVICE REQUIREMENT TO ATTEND A CLASS "C" SCHOOL OF LESS THAN 2 WEEKS IN DURATION?
NONE.

HOW LONG BEFORE THE CLASS CONVENING DATE SHOULD THE ACTION OFFICE RECEIVE CLASS "C" SCHOOL TRAINING REQUESTS?
12 WEEKS.

WHAT ARE THE PRIORITIES A COMMAND MAY ENTER IN THE PRIORITY BLOCK ON A SHORT TERM TRAINING REQUEST?
PRIORITY 1-ESSENTIAL TO MISSION ACCOMPLISHMENT.
PRIORITY 2-DIRECTLY RELATES TO MISSION ACCOMPLISHMENT.
PRIORITY 3-INDIRECTLY RELATES TO MISSION ACCOMPLISHMENT.

WHAT FORM IS THE SHORT TERM TRAINING REQUEST?
CG-5223.
MAIL

WHAT IS FASTER IN SERVICE THAN FIRST CLASS MAIL?
EXPRESS MAIL.

HOW SHOULD CHECKS OR MONEY ORDERS BE MAILED?
REGISTERED MAIL.

WHAT MUST A MAIL ORDERLY CARRY WHILE PERFORMING HIS DUTIES?
DD-285.

WHAT TYPE OF MAIL PROVIDES A CHAIN OF RECEIPTS FROM ACCEPTANCE TO DELIVERY?
REGISTERED MAIL.

WHO DETERMINES THE METHOD OF DELIVERY OF PERSONAL MAIL?
COMMANDING OFFICER/ OFFICER IN CHARGE.

WHAT IS THE LOWEST COST SERVICE FOR PRINTED MATTER BETWEEN 16 OUNCES AND 70 LBS?
FOURTH CLASS.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD MAIL DIRECTORY CARDS BE UPDATED?
DAILY OR AS CHANGES OCCUR.
NAVAL ENGINEERING

HOW OFTEN ARE ENGINE ROOM ROUNDS REQUIRED TO BE MADE? EVERY HOUR.

IS DIESEL FUEL AN AUTHORIZED SOLENT ON BOARD CUTTERS? YES.

HOW OFTEN ARE CO/OIC’S REQUIRED TO MAKE INSPECTIONS OF SHIPBOARD SPACES AND MACHINERY? WEEKLY WHILE UNDERWAY. BI-WEEKLY INPORT.

WHAT LENGTH OF VESSELS ARE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN A HULL HISTORY? 65 FEET AND GREATER.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THE HULL HISTORY? THE FIRST LIEUTENANT.

ARE HULL HISTORY ENTRIES MADE FOR BARGES ATTACHED TO CUTTERS? THEY ARE MAINTAINED IN THEIR OWN SEPERATE HULL HISTORY.


IS A COMPUTER GENERATED HULL HISTORY EQUIVALENT AUTHORIZED? YES.

WHEN IS A DC BOOK REQUIRED FOR A CUTTER? ON CUTTERS ABOVE 213 FEET AND 210 WMEC'S.

WHAT INFORMATION IS CONTAINED IN A PAINT LOG? THE SAME AS A HULL HISTORY BUT FOR SHORE INSTALLATIONS.

WHAT IS A PERMANENT RECORD OF A SHIP’S GROUND TACKLE AND ITS USE? THE ANCHOR LOG.

WOULD SERIAL NUMBERS OF DETACHEBLE LINKS BE FOUND IN THE ANCHOR LOG? YES.

WHAT UNITS ARE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN A CASUALTY CONTROL MANUAL? CUTTERS 65' AND GREATER IN LENGTH.

WHEN IS A 19' RHIB CONSIDERED A STANDARD BOAT? WHEN ASSIGNED TO A CUTTER.

HOW OFTEN ARE BOAT INSPECTIONS REQUIRED TO BE MADE? ANNUALLY.

HOW LONG AFTER BOAT INSPECTIONS ARE BOAT INSPECTIONS REPORT FORM (CG-3022) DUE AND TO WHOM? 10 DAYS AFTER COMPLETION OF THE BOAT INSPECTION TO THE MLC VIA THE CHAIN OF COMMAND.

HOW MANY COPIES ARE MADE AND WHERE ARE THEY SENT?
WHAT VESSELS ARE INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE REQUIREMENT?
ALL BOATS LESS THAN 65 FEET IN LENGTH, EXCEPT THOSE POWERED BY OUTBOARD ENGINES AND THOSE THAT ARE UNPOWERED. IT ALSO INCLUDES BARGES, FLOATING CRANES AND SIMILAR CRAFT REGARDLESS OF LENGTH.

WHEN ARE SPECIAL BOAT INSPECTIONS COMPLETED?
UPON BOAT TRANSFER.

WHAT IS THE DISPOSITION OF A BOAT RECORD IN THE EVENT OF TRANSFER?
IT IS FORWARDED TO THE UNIT RECEIVING THE BOAT.

HOW ARE BOAT RECORD FILES MAINTAINED?
ON CUTTERS WITH STANDARD BOATS, THEY ARE INCORPORATED AS PART OF THE MACHINERY HISTORY FILE. SHORE BASED UNITS WITH STANDARD BOATS WILL MAINTAIN A SEPERATE SIX-PART FOLDER FOR EACH BOAT AS FOLLOWS:
PART I-BOAT RECORD BOOK (CG-2580).
PART II-BOAT INSPECTION REPORTS (REQUIRED TO BE KEPT FOR 3 YEARS). ALSO THE CURRENT LIFE RAFT INSPECTION RECEIPT AND A COPY OF THE CURRENT DEVIATION TABLE.
PART III-CASREPS AND CASCORS FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR. OLD CASREPS AND CASCORS GO IN A SEPERATE FILE FOR 2 YEARS.
PART IV-BOATALTS PENDING.
PART V-BOATALTS COMPLETED.
PART VI-PENDING CSMP’S. COMPLETED CSMP’S ARE KEPT IN A SEPERATE FILE FOR 3 YEARS.

WHEN DOES A UNIT SUBMIT A CASREP?
WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE DEFICIENCY THAT CAN’T BE CORRECTED WITHIN 48 HOURS OR A CONDITION EXISTS DUE TO LACK OF TEST EQUIPMENT, PMS, OR QUALIFIED PERSONNEL.

WHAT ARE FOUR TYPES OF CASREPS?
INITIAL, UPDATE, CORRECT, AND CANCEL.

WHEN IS A CANCEL CASREP SENT?
WHEN THE ITEM IS SCHEDULED TO BE REPAIRED DURING AN AVAILABILITY.

WHO TAKES ACTION ON THE MAJORITY OF BOAT CSMP’S USING LOCAL AFC-30 FUNDS?
THE GROUP.

AFC-45 FUNDS ARE FOR BOAT REPAIRS RESULTING FROM STORM, GROUNDING, ICE, EXPLOSION, FIRE, OR COLLISION. HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR THESE FUNDS MADE?
BY ASKING THE GROUP TO SUBMIT A CASREP.

WHO ENSURES PMS IS CARRIED OUT?
The CO/OIC.

WHEN INSPECTING THE HULL OF A FIBERGLASS BOAT, WHAT WOULD A DULL OR MUFFLED SOUND PRODUCED BY TAPPING WITH A SOLID OBJECT INDICATE?
THE PRESENCE OF A SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITY OF AIR BUBBLES, DELAMINATION, OR THE RESIN HASN’T CURED PROPERLY.

WHEN MIXING OIL TO GASOLINE FOR A TWO-STROKE OUTBOARD ENGINE, WHAT IS THE RATIO?
50 TO 1 (FUEL TO OIL).

WHEN ARE POWER DRIVEN CRANE AND BOOM WEIGHT TESTS REQUIRED TO BE PERFORMED?
AFTER 1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD LEVEL INSPECTION/OVERHAUL OR MAJOR EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENTS ARE MADE.

HOW MUCH WEIGHT IS USED IN WEIGHT TESTS?
1.25 TIMES THE WORKING LOAD.

WHAT IS THE NINTH DECK?
THE DOUBLE BOTTOMS (REGARDLESS OF THE NUMBER OF DECKS ABOVE).

HOW LONG AFTER COMPLETION OF HOT WORK MUST THE FIREWATCH REMAIN ON STATION?
30 MINUTES.

HOW OFTEN ARE COMPASSES CALIBRATED?
ANNUALLY IN JUNE UNLESS DONE IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS.

WHEN DOES A CLASS "B" BOATALT NEED TO BE DONE BY?
WITHIN TWO AVAILABILITY CYCLES.

WHAT IS A CCOL?
COMPARTMENT CHECKOFF LIST.

HOW MANY COPIES OF A CCOL ARE REQUIRED AND WHERE ARE THEY KEPT?
THREE. MASTER, SPARE, AND IN THE RESPECTIVE COMPARTMENT.

WHAT MUST BE STENCILED ON POTABLE WATER AND WASHDOWN HOSES?
"NOT FOR FIREFIGHTING USE".

WHAT IS HALON 1301 PRESSUREIZED TO?
600 PSI.

WHAT INSTRUMENT IS USED TO CHECK THE HEEL OR TRIM OF A VESSEL?
CLINOMETER.

FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING PURPOSES, AT WHAT INTERVALS ARE SHORE FACILITIES INSPECTED?
EVERY TWO YEARS.
GALLEY MANAGEMENT

WHAT IS THE SSIC FOR THE SUBSISTENCE MANUAL?
COMDTINST M4061.3 (SERIES).

WHO HAS OVERALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SUBSISTENCE PROGRAM AND POLICY?
COMMANDANT (G-K).

WHO DO SAT TEAMS WORK UNDER?
The MLC COMMANDER.

WHAT ARE THE CRITERIA FOR THE THREE SIZES OF DINING FACILITIES?
LARGE: 100 OR MORE AUTHORIZED ENLISTED BILLETS ASSIGNED TO THE OPFAC.
MEDIUM: 35-99 AUTHORIZED ENLISTED BILLETS ASSIGNED TO THE OPFAC.
SMALL: 34 OR LESS AUTHORIZED ENLISTED ASSIGNED TO THE OPFAC.

WHAT IS CONSIDERED A BALANCED MEAL?
FOOD FROM THE FOUR BASIC FOOD GROUPS.

WHAT IS THE SUBSISTENCE FOUNDATION BUILT AROUND?
RATIONS IN KIND.

WHAT IS RATIONS IN KIND?
ONE DAY'S LEGAL ALLOWANCE OF SUBSISTENCE AT THE GOVERNMENT'S EXPENSE.

WHO ESTABLISHES AND DIESTABLISHES MESSES?
DISTRICT COMMANDER AND COMMANDANT.

WHO HAS THE AUTHORITY TO RECLASSIFY A CGDF?
The CO/OIC.

WHEN CAN MEMBERS ASSIGNED TO CAREER SEA PAY VESSELS BE GRANTED SEPRATS?
WHEN THE AFLOAT CGDF IS DIESTABLISHED AND; AN ALTERNATE SOURCE IS AVAILABLE FOR SEPRATS PERSONNEL TO SUBSIST WHEN OFF DUTY, THE AUTHORITY TO SUBSIST SEPERATELY DOESN'T INTERFERE WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTY, AND CONTROLS ARE MAINTAINED TO ENSURE SEPRATS PERSONNEL ARE NOT FURNISHED RATIONS OR MEALS FROM RIK.

WHO CAN GRANT SEPRATS?
The CO/OIC.

WHAT ARE THE PRIORITIES FOR GRANTING SEPRATS?
1-PERSONNEL REQUIRED TO RESIDE IN QUARTERS (GOVERNMENT OR PRIVATE) NOT CO-LOCATED WITH THE UNIT.
2-PERSONNEL REQUIRED TO RESIDE IN GOVERNMENT QUARTERS (UPH) CO-LOCATED WITH THE UNIT OR AT THEIR OWN CHOICE RESIDE IN PRIVATE QUARTERS NOT CO-LOCATED WITH THE UNIT.

FOR WHAT REASONS MAY AN OIC REMOVE SEPRATS?
FOR MEDICAL REASONS OR FAILURE TO PAY FOR MEALS.

WHAT MUST BE DONE WHEN CANCELLING SEPRATS FOR MEDICAL REASONS?
IT MUST BE CERTIFIED BY A MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE.
REGBAS WOULD BE GRANTED FOR PERSONNEL WHEN IT WOULD TAKE HOW LONG TO TRAVEL TO AND RETURN FROM THE NEAREST GOVERNMENT MESS?
MORE THAN 1 HOUR.

HOW ARE OFFICERS SUBSISTED?
BAS.

WHO CERTIFIES THE DAILY AND SUMMARY RATION MEMORANDUM?
XO.

WHAT IS THE FORM NUMBER FOR THE CGDF OPERATING STATEMENT?
CG-2576.

WHEN IS THE CG-2576 SUBMITTED?
EVERY MONTH AND RELIEF OF THE FSO.

WHO IS THE CG-2576 SUBMITTED TO?
THE DISTRICT COMMANDER IN DUPLICATE. (ORIGINAL AND COPY).

WHEN MUST THE CG-2576 ARRIVE AT THE DISTRICT?
BY THE 10TH DAY OF THE FOLLOWING MONTH.

HOW LONG AFTER RELIEF ARE REPORTS OF RELIEF REQUIRED?
WITHIN 10 DAYS.

WHAT IS THE ORDER OF ARRANGEMENT OF THE CGDF OPERATING STATEMENT AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR SUBMISSION TO THE ACCOUNTING OFFICE?
-CG-2576.
-CG-3123 RATION MEMORANDUM.
-RECEIPT DOCUMENTS.
-EXPENDITURE DOCUMENTS.
-CG-4261 PROVISION INVENTORY REPORT, UPON RELIEF OF THE FSO, WHEN INVENTORY IS VERIFIED, AND AS DIRECTED.

WHAT IS ON LINE THREE OF THE COAST GUARD DINING FACILITY OPERATING STATEMENT?
PURCHASES.

HOW LONG DOES A COAST GUARD DINING FACILITY MAINTAIN RECORDS OF DOCUMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE?
2 YEARS.

WHAT IS DONE WHEN ITEMS RECEIVED ARE OF A DIFFERENT PRICE?
THE OLD PRICE IS RULED OUT AND THE NEW IS ENTERED.

WHO MUST BE THE FSO?
AN SS WHO IS E-5 OR ABOVE. IF NONE ARE AVAILABLE THE OIC MUST BE THE FSO.

WHAT OCCURS DURING A FORMAL RELIEF OF AN FSO?
INVENTORY VERIFICATION.

WHAT OCCURS DURING AN INFORMAL RELIEF?
A BOOK OR SPOT INVENTORY.

WHEN MUST THERE BE A FORMAL RELIEF?
WHEN THE FSO IS ABSENT FOR MORE THAN 30 DAYS. WHEN THE ACTING FSO IS RELIEVED BY A THIRD PARTY. OR, THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE DINING FACILITY IS IN DOUBT.
CAN PREPARED FOOD FROM A COMMERCIAL SOURCE BE PURCHASED? NO.

DOES FOREIGN FOOD HAVE TO BE CONSUMED PRIOR TO ENTERING THE U.S. ON SHIP? YES.

WHAT IS THE ALLOWED ERROR LIMIT ON GOVERNMENT INVOICES? $5.00.

WHAT IS THE ALLOWED ERROR LIMIT ON COMMERCIAL INVOICES? $10.00.

WHAT IS DONE IF THERE IS A SHORTAGE OR DAMAGE TO DELIVERED GOVERNMENT GOODS FOR $300.00 OR MORE? A SURVEY.

WHAT IS THE TIME LIMIT ON INVENTORIES? 60 DAYS.

HOW DO YOU ASSESS REPLENISHMENT NEEDS? SET HIGH AND LOW LIMITS.

WHEN IS PERPETUAL INVENTORY CONTROL USED? LARGE MESSES, WHERE FOOD IS TRANSFERRED AND SOLD.

WHO APPROVES OF ALL EXPENDITURES FROM INVENTORY? FSO OR CO/ OINC.

CAN AN FSO BE ON A BOARD OF SURVEY? YES, UNLESS THE ITEMS WERE UNDER HIS CONTROL.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM TOUR FOR A MESS ATTENDANT? 60 DAYS UNLESS THE MEMBER REQUESTS AN EXTENDED TOUR.

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM TIME BETWEEN TOURS AS A MESS ATTENDANT? 2 MONTHS, EXCEPT FOR TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS NOT TO EXCEED 10 DAYS.

WHEN CONSULTING THE MESS ATTENDANT STANDARDS TABLE, AFLOAT UNITS USE AN EQUAL FIGURE TO THE MILITARY PERSONNEL ALLOWANCE, WHAT DO SHORE UNITS USE? 75%.

WHAT IS BASIC DAILY FOOD ALLOWANCE (BDFA)? THE VALUE OF FOOD TO SUBSIST AN INDIVIDUAL FOR 24 HOURS.

WHEN ARE BDFA MESSAGES SENT? WITHIN 10 DAYS PRIOR TO THE NEW QUARTER.

WHAT IS THE BUILT IN BDFA INCREASE FOR A LARGE MESS? 0%.

WHAT IS THE BUILT IN BDFA INCREASE FOR A MEDIUM MESS? 15%.

WHAT IS THE BUILT IN BDFA INCREASE FOR A SMALL MESS? 30%.
WHAT IS AN OPSUP?
AN OPERATING SUPPLEMENT ADDED TO BDFA WHEN SPECIAL OPERATING CONDITIONS EXIST.

WHAT IS THE BDFA INCREASE FOR A VESSEL AWAY FROM HOMEPORT FOR 48 OR MORE
CONSECUTIVE HOURS (OPSUP1)?
10%. RETROACTIVE FROM THE FIRST DAY UNDERWAY TO THE LAST DAY SO LONG AS AT LEAST
ONE MEAL WAS SERVED THAT DAY.

WHAT IS THE BDFA INCREASE FOR A UNIT ABOVE 50 DEGREES NORTH LATITUDE (OPSUP 2)?
15%. PROVIDING AT LEAST ONE MEAL WAS SERVED.

WHAT IS THE BDFA INCREASE FOR A UNIT BELOW 50 DEGREES SOUTH LATITUDE (OPSUP 3)?
40%. PROVIDING AT LEAST ONE MEAL WAS SERVED.

CAN MORE THAN ONE OPSUP BE CLAIMED?
YES.

WHAT ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE IS GRANTED IN THE MONTHS OF AUG, NOV, DEC, AND JAN.
1%.

WHAT IS THE BDFA INCREASE IF ALL AUTHORIZED PERSONS ARE GRANTED SEPRATS?
10%.

WHAT IS THE BDFA INCREASE FOR A NEWLY ESTABLISHED MESS FOR THE FIRST 30 DAYS?
10%.

HOW MUCH INCREASE IS THERE FOR EXTRAORDINARY CONDITIONS (EOC), AND WHO
AUTHORIZES IT?
A UNIT CAN REQUEST ANY % INCREASE THEY DEEM NECESSARY. COMMANDANT (G-KOM) MAY
AUTHORIZE THIS FOR 60 DAYS.

HOW MUCH ACCUMULATED MONETARY UNUSED ALLOWANCE CAN YOU HAVE?
10%.

WHAT MUST BE DONE IF YOU HAVE A DEFICIT OF 10% OR MORE?
THE CO MUST WRITE A LETTER OF EXPLANATION TO THE DISTRICT COMMANDER.

CAN A DEFICIT BE CHARGED TO YOUR AFC-30 ACCOUNT?
YES, IF APPROVED BY THE DISTRICT COMMANDER.

HOW MUCH OF A RATION CAN BE CLAIMED ON A PERSON ARRIVING OR DEPARTING ON LEAVE,
EVEN IF HE ONLY EATS ONE MEAL?
A FULL DAY’S RATION.

WHEN ARE PARTIAL RATIONS CLAIMED?
WHEN ONLY ACTUAL MEALS ARE FURNISHED.(I.E. RESERVE IDT).

WHAT IS SMS?
SPECIAL MEAL SUPPLEMENT. (BOX LUNCHES, BULK MEALS AND FLIGHT MEALS).

WHAT DOES SMS NOT INCLUDE?
MIDRATS, PARTIES AND RECREATIONAL EVENTS.

CAN AN EXTRA RATION BE CLAIMED FOR THE MIDRATS?
NO.
HOW ARE EMERGENCY RATIONS PURCHASED?
AFC-30.

HOW ARE CADET RATIONS CLAIMED?
BDFA.

HOW MANY SETS OF COOKS WHITES, AT A MINIMUM SHOULD, A UNIT PROVIDE A COOK?
3.

WHAT ARE MEALS SOLD TO GUESTS BASED ON?
The category of the guest, not the host.

WHEN MUST PARTIAL RATIONS BE CONVERTED?
5 OR MORE.

HOW ARE PARTIAL RATIONS ROUNDED AT THE END OF THE MONTH?
ROUNDED UP.

HOW ARE MONEY ORDER FEES TAKEN CARE OF?
FROM FUNDS TRANSMITTED.

WHAT IS THE FREQUENCY OF TRANSMITTING FUNDS?
LARGE OR MEDIUM-$1,000 OR WEEKLY. SMALL-$500.00 OR WEEKLY.

WHEN ARE OPTIONAL CONTROL SYSTEMS USED?
No sale or transfer of food. And, control of food can be established by monthly inventories.

WHAT ARE TWO TYPES OF OPTIONAL CONTROL?
EXPENDITURE VS. ALLOWANCE AND PURCHASE VS. ALLOWANCE.

WHEN IS PURCHASE VS. ALLOWANCE USED?
Small messes with one cook.

WHAT DOES THE SOLVENCY OF A PURCHASE VS. ALLOWANCE SYSTEM DEPEND ON?
Low inventory (less than one week) with the menu being checked against purchase and consumption.

IN THE PURCHASE VS. ALLOWANCE, ARE THE DAILY EXPENDITURES ITEMIZED?
No.

IN THE PURCHASE VS. ALLOWANCE, WHAT IS USED FOR THE PRICING RECORD?
The last CG-4261.

CAN YOU SELL OR TRANSFER ITEMS USING THE PURCHASE VS. ALLOWANCE?
No.

WHO SUPERVISES INVENTORIES?
FSO.

WHEN ARE INVENTORIES DONE?
Perpetual is done quarterly. All others are monthly.

WHO MUST WRITE A LETTER TO POSTPONE AN INVENTORY?
CO.
WHEN AND WHO DOES THE VERIFICATION INVENTORY? EVERY FISCAL YEAR BY AN OFFICER. (NOT THE FSO).

WHAT AMOUNT OF ERROR IS ALLOWED ON PERPETUAL CONTROL CG-3469? 5%.

WHAT AMOUNT OF ERROR IS ALLOWED ON EXPENDITURE VS. ALLOWANCE? 10%.

WHAT AMOUNT OF ERROR IS ALLOWED ON PURCHASE VS. ALLOWANCE? 0%.
PROPERTY

WHAT REFERENCE IS USED FOR PROPERTY MANAGEMENT?
COMDTINST M4500.5.

WHAT IS AIM?
ACCOUNTABLE ITEM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

DEFINE PERSONAL PROPERTY?
ANY PROPERTY WHICH IS TRANSPORTABLE. FOR EXAMPLE: TYPEWRITERS, SMALL BOATS, LARGE CUTTERS AND AIRPLANES.

WHAT IS REAL PROPERTY?
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES INCLUDING MACHINERY PERMANENTLY AFFIXED TO THEM.

WHAT IS MEANT BY PROPERTY MANAGEMENT?
CONTROLLING THE PROCUREMENT, USE, SAFEKEEPING, AND DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.

WHAT IS NONEXPENDABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY?
PROPERTY HAVING A NORMAL LIFE EXPECTANCY OF MORE THAN 2 YEARS, HAS A CONTINUING USE AS A SELF CONTAINED UNIT, ISN'T CONSUMED IN USE, DOESN'T LOSE ITS IDENTITY WHEN PUT INTO USE OR DOESN'T ORDINARILY BECOME A NONSERVICEABLE COMPONENT OF OTHER PROPERTY.

WHAT IS IN-USE PROPERTY?
AN ITEM ASSIGNED FOR USE AND IS PERFORMING ITS INTENDED FUNCTION.

DEFINE PROPERTY OFFICER.
PERSON DESIGNATED IN WRITING BY NAME OR POSITION RESPONSIBLE FOR ACCOUNTABILITY AND CONTROL OF PROPERTY WITHIN A SPECIFIED AREA.

DEFINE PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.
POSITION DESIGNATED IN WRITING BY NAME OR POSITION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CUSTODIAL CONTROL OF PROPERTY WITHIN A SPECIFIED AREA.

WHAT IS PPA?
PERSONAL PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROPERTY OF A UNIT?
COMMANDING OFFICER.

WHAT ARE THE TWO TYPES OF REPORTABLE GENERAL PURPOSE PROPERTY?
MANDATORY AND OPTIONAL ITEMS.

WHAT QualIFIES ITEMS TO BE MANDATORY ITEMS?
LEASED OR BORROWED, ITEMS COSTING $1000 OR MORE INCLUDING ITEMS WHICH COST LESS THAN $1000 ON THE FIRST PURCHASE BUT EXCEEDED $1000 WHEN PURCHASED A SECOND TIME, SILVERWARE, ARTWORK, ARTIFACTS, AND SENSITIVE ITEMS COSTING OVER $100.

WHAT IS CONSIDERED A SENSITIVE ITEM?
AUDIO EQUIPMENT, TOOLS, OFFICE SUPPLIES, RECREATIONAL AND ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT, LAB EQUIPMENT, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND INERT WEAPONS.
WHAT ARE OPTIONAL ITEMS?
ITEMS WHICH MAY BE PLACED ON THE PROPERTY REPORT REGARDLESS OF COST. FOR EXAMPLE: CAMERAS, SPORTS EQUIPMENT AND HAND TOOLS.

WHAT ARE THE METHODS OF MARKING PROPERTY?
NUMBER DECAL CG-4854, ENGRAVING, STENCILING, PAINTING AND TAGGING.

WHAT IS USED TO LOAN PROPERTY SO THAT IT MAY BE REMOVED FROM A COAST GUARD UNIT FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES?
A PROPERTY PASS (NAVSUP 155).

DEFINE PROPERTY REPORT.
A REPORT IN THE CUSTODIAN'S PROPERTY RECORD FOR GP PROPERTY.

DEFINE PROPERTY ALLOWANCE REPORT.
A REPORT CONTAINING THE UNIT'S PROPERTY ALLOWANCE LIST FOR GP PROPERTY.

DEFINE PROPERTY ALLOWANCE SUMMARY REPORT.
A REPORT SUMMARIZING A UNIT'S PROPERTY GP PROPERTY BY IDENTIFYING EACH ITEM, ALLOWANCE, QUANTITY ON HAND, QUANTITY SHORT OR OVER, DOLLAR VALUE ON HAND, DOLLAR VALUE SHORT OR OVER.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF PPA INVENTORIES?
TO VERIFY ITEMS ARE ACTUALLY ACCOUNTED FOR AND THAT ANY NEW ITEMS ARE ADDED.

WHEN ARE PPA INVENTORIES CONDUCTED?
EVERY 3 YEARS OR UPON RELIEF OF CUSTODIAN. THE PROPERTY OFFICER CAN EXTEND IT UP TO 60 DAYS PAST 3 YEARS IF THE CUSTODIAN IS BEING RELIEVED WITHIN 60 DAYS.

IF JOINT INVENTORY CAN'T BE MADE HOW LONG DOES THE NEW CUSTODIAN HAVE TO DO AN INVENTORY AND SEND A LETTER OF RELIEF TO THE CO?
30 DAYS.

WHO MUST BE PRESENT IN A JOINT RELIEF?
The new custodian, old custodian and one other person.

HOW DO YOU ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY OF PROPERTY?
SIGN PROPERTY OFFICER'S COPY OF THE RECORD AND NOTE ANY DISCREPANCIES.

WHAT FORM IS USED TO REPORT STATUS AND TO RECOMMEND DISPOSAL ACTION FOR PROPERTY BEING SURVEYED?
REPORT OF SURVEY, CG-5269.

DEFINE EXCESS PROPERTY.
PROPERTY NO LONGER NEEDED BY A UNIT AND AVAILABLE FOR TRANSFER WITHIN THE COAST GUARD OR TO ANOTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

DEFINE SURPLUS PROPERTY.
PROPERTY NO LONGER NEEDED BY ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DELETED FROM GOVERNMENT RECORDS.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A SURVEY?
TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT THE CONDITION OR STATUS OF PROPERTY, THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING SUCH CONDITION, AND RECOMMENDED DISPOSAL.
WHEN IS A BOARD OF SURVEY NOT REQUIRED?
PROPERTY WITH ACQUISITION COSTS OF LESS THAN 300.00 / PROPERTY LOST DURING
OPERATIONS EXCEPT FOR STANDARD BOATS, SMALL ARMS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES
WHICH ARE NOT RECOVERABLE.

WHAT ACTION IS TAKEN IF THERE IS A LACK OF AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL TO CONVENE A
BOARD OF SURVEY?
The CO/OINC REQUESTS A BOARD BE CONVENED BY THE NEXT HIGHER AUTHORITY.

WHAT PERSONNEL ARE AUTHORIZED TO SIT ON A BOARD OF SURVEY?
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, AND CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS (IF NOT ENOUGH
OFFICERS ARE NOT AVAILABLE AND THE COMMANDING OFFICER DEEMS IT APPROPRIATE).

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE APPOINTED TO A BOARD OF SURVEY?
ONE TO THREE.

WHEN ARE FORMAL SURVEYS DONE?
LOSS OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY AND WHEN RECOMMENDING BOATS, AIRCRAFT, AND
VEHICLES FOR DISPOSAL.

WHEN ARE INFORMAL SURVEYS DONE?
TO OBTAIN PERMISSION TO DISPOSE OF EXCESS OR WORN OUT PROPERTY.

WHO HAS THE AUTHORITY TO CONVENE A BOARD OF SURVEY FOR AN AIRCRAFT?
The Commandant.

WHAT LENGTH OF BOATS CAN CO’s NOT SURVEY?
18 FEET AND UP.

IF A HIGHER COMMAND MUST APPROVE A SURVEY, WHO SIGNS AS ORIGINATOR?
CO OR OINC.

IF THE CO OR OINC CONVENES A SURVEY, WHO ORIGINATES IT?
A DEPARTMENT HEAD, THE CUSTODIAN, OR THE PROPERTY OFFICER.

HOW MANY COPIES ACCOMPANY AN ORIGINAL CG-5269 WHEN SENT TO THE FINAL APPROVING
AUTHORITY?
3.
SUPPLY

WHAT ARE THE FOUR SOURCES OF SUPPLY?
EXCESS PERSONNEL PROPERTY, FEDERAL STOCK, FEDERAL CONTRACTS AND COMMERCIAL PURCHASE.

WHAT FORMS ARE USED TO REQUISTION EXCESS PERSONNEL PROPERTY?
DD-1348 FOR DOD PROPERTY. SF-122 FOR GSA PROPERTY.

WHAT ARE THE TWO PARTS OF A NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER?
THE 4-DIGIT FEDERAL SUPPLY CLASSIFICATION CODE (FSC) AND THE 9-DIGIT NATIONAL ITEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (NIIN).

DESCRIBE THE FSC CODING STRUCTURE.
THE FIRST TWO DIGITS IDENTIFY A GROUP. THE LAST TWO DIGITS IDENTIFY THE CLASS WITHIN THE GROUP.

WHAT DO THE FIRST TWO DIGITS OF A NIIN SIGNIFY?
A COUNTRY.

WHAT NUMBERS ARE USED BY THE US?
00 AND 01.

ON WHAT DATE DID THE US GO FROM 00 TO 01?
30 SEPT 74.

WHAT DOES MILSTRIP STAND FOR?
MILITARY STANDARD REQUISITIONING AND ISSUE PROCEDURES.

UNDER MILSTRIP, WHAT DOES THE DOCUMENT IDENTIFIER CODE "A0A" MEAN?
FOR DOMESTIC SHIPMENT WITH NSN/NATO STOCK NUMBER.

WHAT DOCUMENT IDENTIFIER CODE IS USED FOR SUPPLYING SHIPMENT STATUS TO THE REQUISITIONER?
AS1.

WHEN SHOULD FOLLOWUPS BE INITIATED UNDER THE FOLLOWING PRIORITIES?
PRIORITY 01-03: 4 DAYS.
PRIORITY 04-08: 9 DAYS.
PRIORITY 09-15: 15 DAYS.

WHAT ROUTING IDENTIFIERS ARE USED FOR SUPPLY CENTER BROOKLYN, NY?
ZNB AND ZNC.

WHAT IS THE BREAKDOWN OF A DOCUMENT NUMBER?
SERVICE: Z=COAST GUARD.
REQUISITIONER: 5-DIGIT OPFAC.
JULIAN DATE.
4-DIGIT SERIAL NUMBER.

WHAT FUND CODES ARE USED FOR SMALL BOAT AND CUTTER MAINTENANCE?
SE AND SN, RESPECTIVELY.

WHAT FUND CODE WOULD BE USED FOR MAA SUPPLIES?
SA.
WHAT FORM IS USED TO AMEND AN ORDER WITHOUT HAVING TO RETYPE THE OF-347?
SF-30.

WHEN DOES A PURCHASE ORDER HAVE TO BE MODIFIED FOR SHIPPING COST AFTER BEING
AMENDED BY AN SF-30?
IF THE SHIPPING COST DIFFERENCE IS 30.00 OR MORE PLUS OR MINUS.

WHAT PURCHASES REQUIRE A SOLICITATION FOR QUOTES?
$1,000 AND UP.

HOW MANY SOURCES SHOULD BE SOLICITED FOR QUOTES?
3.

DO QUOTES HAVE TO BE WRITTEN?
ONLY FOR CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS OVER $2000.

WHAT FORM IS USED FOR WRITTEN QUOTES?
SF-18.

WHAT FORM IS USED AS A CONTINUATION OF AN SF-18?
SF-36 CONTINUATION SHEET.

WHAT MAY BE ISSUED TO FILL REPETITIVE NEEDS FOR SUPPLIES?
BLANKET PURCHASE AGREEMENT (BPA).

WHAT IS THE DOLLAR LIMIT ON SF-44'S?
$2,500 OR THE UNIT'S PURCHASING AUTHORITY, WHICHEREVER IS HIGHER. ALSO $25,000 FOR FUEL
AND OIL FOR COAST GUARD AIRCRAFT AND VESSELS WHEN DLA RESOURCES ARE NOT
AVAILABLE.

WHERE ARE THE INSTRUCTIONS TO SF-44'S?
INSIDE THE FRONT COVER OF THE SF-44 BOOK.

WHO RETAINS THE BLUE COPY OF AN SF-44?
THE VENDOR.

WHAT COPY OF AN SF-44 DOES THE UNIT RETAIN FOR ITS FILES?
GREEN.

WHAT IS A SMALL PURCHASE?
LESS THAN $25000.

WHAT PURCHASES HAVE TO BE RESERVED FOR SMALL BUSINESSES?
LESS THAN $25000.

WHAT TYPES OF DISCOUNTS ARE THERE?
TRADE (GOVERNMENT), QUANTITY AND PROPTMT PAYMENT.

WHAT IS LIMIT ON IMPREST FUNDS?
UNDER $250.00 FOR NORMAL EXPENSES OR UNDER $500.00 FOR EMERGENCY EXPENSES.

CAN YOU DIVIDE PURCHASES TO AVOID EXCEEDING PURCHASE LIMITATIONS?
NO.
WHAT ARE FIVE OPERATING GUIDES AND THEIR USES?
AFC 20: PERMANENT CHANGES OF STATION.
AFC 30: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS.
AFC 42: ELECTRONICS PROGRAM.
AFC 56: PERSONNEL TRAINING AND PROCUREMENT.
AFC 57: MEDICAL EQUIPMENT.

WHAT DOES IMPAC STAND FOR?
INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT PURCHASE AUTHORIZATION CARD.

WHAT ARE THE LIMITS OF AN IMPAC CARD’S USE?
$2500 FOR NON-WARRANTED CARDHOLDERS, $5000 FOR WARRANTED CARDHOLDERS, $25000 FOR FUEL.

HOW MANY PEOPLE AT A SMALL BOAT STATION MAY BE AUTHORIZED TO USE ONE CARD?
UP TO 5 INCLUDING THE HOLDER.

WHAT IS AN SOA?
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.
THE OIC AND SMALL UNIT ORGANIZATION

DOES AN OIC HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO SIGN ENTRIES IN ENLISTED SERVICE RECORDS?
ONLY WHEN SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED BY THE COMMANDANT OR DISTRICT COMMANDER.

CAN AN OIC CONVENE A COURT OF INQUIRY OR ORDER AN INVESTIGATION?
NO.

WHEN CAN AN OIC RELEASE A PERSON TO THE CUSTODY OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES?
ONLY WHEN SO ORDERED BY HIS COMMANDING OFFICER.

WHO DOES AN OIC REPORT TO WHEN HE FINDS AN AID TO NAVIGATION OFF STATION?
HIS OPERATIONAL COMMANDER.

WHO DOES AN OIC REPORT TO WHEN HE FINDS INACCURATE CHART DATA?
HIS COMMANDING OFFICER.

HOW MANY ANNEXES ARE IN THE DISTRICT OPLAN?
26.

NAME THE APPROPRIATE TOPIC FOR THE FOLLOWING ANNEXES.
ANNEX A: TASK ORGANIZATION.
ANNEX B: BASIC PLAN.
ANNEX C: COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS.
ANNEX D: GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY.
ANNEX E: OPERATIONAL READINESS.
ANNEX G: MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION.
ANNEX H: INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.
ANNEX I: SEARCH AND RESCUE.
ANNEX K: AIDS TO NAVIGATION.
ANNEX M: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS.
ANNEX P: TELECOMMUNICATIONS.
ANNEX Q: LOGISTICS AND ADMINISTRATION.
ANNEX Y: OPERATIONAL REPORTS.
ANNEX Z: DISTRIBUTION.

WHAT IS CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING CHAPTERS OF A UNIT ORGANIZATION MANUAL?
CHAPTER 1: FORMAL DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FROM THE COMMANDING OFFICER TO
SUBORDINATE OFFICERS OF THE COMMAND.
CHAPTER 2: WATCH ORGANIZATION.
CHAPTER 3: WQSB.
CHAPTER 4: REGULATIONS FOR PERSONNEL ATTACHED.
CHAPTER 5: PROCEDURES FOR DISCIPLINARY MEASURES, HONORS AND CEREMONIES,
PERSONNEL INSPECTIONS, LEAVE AND LIBERTY, COLD WX, HEAVY WX, ETC.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THE FOLLOWING BILLS?
WQSB: XO.
CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE: XO.
SPECIAL SEA DETAIL: OPS.
RESCUE AND ASSISTANCE: EO.
MAN OVERBOARD: 1LT.
ABANDON SHIP: 1LT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE XO.
BATTLE BILL: XO UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE CO.

HOW OFTEN IS AN OIC REQUIRED TO SUBMIT AN ENERGY CONSUMPTION REPORT (CG-5175)?
QUARTERLY.

WHICH COPY OF THE ENERGY CONSUMPTION REPORT IS KEPT FOR UNIT FILES?
BLUE.

WHAT VEHICLE MILEAGE IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE ENERGY CONSUMPTION REPORT?
GSA.

HOW OFTEN IS THE CUTTER ENGINEERING REPORT (CG-4874) SUBMITTED?
SEMIANNUALLY ENDING 31 DECEMBER AND 30 JUNE.
PERSONNEL

WHAT ARE OCCUPATIONAL QUALIFICATION CODES?
Those codes assigned to each rating. These will consist of two numerals or a combination of a letter and a number.

WHAT ARE SPECIAL SERIES QUALIFICATION CODES?
Codes assigned to all eligible members regardless of their rating. These will consist of two letters.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF QUALIFICATION CODES A MEMBER CAN HOLD?
12.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE SERVICE RECORD?
It provides a history of an enlisted person’s career in the Coast Guard.

WHAT INSTRUCTION PROVIDES GUIDANCE FOR SERVICE RECORD PAGES?

WHOSE PROPERTY IS THE SERVICE RECORD?
The government’s.

WHO OPENS THE ENLISTED SERVICE RECORD?
Recruiter

WHO OPENS THE RETIRED ENLISTED SERVICE RECORD?
The member’s first reporting unit.

WHAT GOES ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF THE SERVICE RECORD?
Enlistment information, administrative remarks, and other important information.

WHAT DOES A STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING DO?
It acknowledges obligated service requirement.

WHEN SHOULD SERVICE RECORDS BE VERIFIED?
Upon transfer, reporting aboard, and discharge and retirement.

WHICH PAGE PROVIDES A SUMMARY OF EDUCATION, ADVANCEMENT, AND SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS?
Achievement Sheet.

WHERE ARE MEDALS AND COMMENDATIONS ENTERED?
On pages 7 and 3.

WHAT IS THE DISPOSITION OF DUPLICATE PAGES OF THE ACHIEVEMENT SHEET UPON SEPERATION?
They are given to the member.

WHAT IS A RECORD OF EMERGENCY DATA (CG-4113) FOR?
Casualty reporting, notification of next of kin and designating beneficiaries.

IS A NEW CG-4113 REQUIRED WHEN REPORTING TO A NEW PDS?
Yes.
WHAT ITEMS ON THE RECORD OF EMERGENCY DATA ARE CHECKED EVERY YEAR?
ITEMS 6 THROUGH 16.

HOW LONG BEFORE RETIRING DOES A NEW RECORD OF EMERGENCY DATA HAVE TO BE PREPARED?
NO LATER THAN 30 DAYS.

WHEN IS THE CG4113 REVIEWED?
ANNUALLY ON APRIL 1.

IF FOUND CORRECT, WHERE IS IT INDICATED?
ON THE BACK OF THE FORM BY SIGNATURE.

IF ABOARD A SHIP, HOW MANY COPIES OF THE CG4113 ARE PREPARED?
4.

HOW DO YOU INDICATE A PERSON WHO IS NOT TO BE NOTIFIED IN CASE OF EMERGENCY OR DEATH?
BY X IN THE BLOCK OPPOSITE THE NAME.

WHAT IS THE SECESSION OF ELIGIBLE SURVIVORS?
SPOUSE, CHILDREN IN EQUAL SHARES, PARENTS IN EQUAL SHARES, AND BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

HOW LONG DOES AN INDIVIDUAL HAVE TO BE LOCO PARENTIS TO BE INCLUDED AS A BENEFICIARY?
AT LEAST ONE YEAR PRIOR TO THE ENTRY UPON ACTIVE SERVICE.

DOES A WILL HAVE ANY INFLUENCE ON BENEFICIARIES FOR UNPAID PAY AND ALLOWANCES?
NO.

WHAT DOES A MISSING PERSONS ACT PROVIDE?
PAY AND ALLOWANCES WILL CONTINUE TO ACCRUE TO THE PAY ACCOUNT OF THE MISSING MEMBER AND MAY BE PAID TO THE DEPENDENTS FOR SUPPORT.

IF AN INDIVIDUAL IS DECLARED A DESERTER, WHAT HAPPENS TO HIS PDR?
FORWARDED TO THE PERSRU.

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE PDR UPON SEPARATION OR RETIREMENT?
GOES WITH THE MEMBER.

WHEN DOES A GOOD CONDUCT PERIOD START IF CONFINED?
DAY OF RELEASE.

IF CONVICTED BY CIVIL AUTHORITIES WHEN DOES NEW CONDUCT PERIOD START?
DATE OF RETURN TO CG JURISDICTION.

IF CASES OF FAMILY NEGLECT COME TO THE CO'S ATTENTION WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?
LOCALS NOTIFIED, AND A REPORT TO COMDT.

HOW ARE REPORTS SENT?
DOUBLE ENVELOPES.

HOW MANY COPIES OF SUGGESTIONS SHOULD BE FORWARDED?
2
HOW LONG SHOULD IT TAKE A SUGGESTION TO BE APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY?  30 DAYS.

HOW LONG AFTER DISCHARGE DOES HEADQUARTERS HOLD ENLISTED SERVICE RECORDS BEFORE MAILING THEM TO FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER ST. LOUIS?  6 MONTHS.

HOW MANY DAYS OF ACTIVE DUTY MUST BE COMPLETED TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR VA TUITION ASSISTANCE?  181 DAYS.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF WEEKS OF INSTRUCTION THAT CAN BE PAID WITH TUITION ASSISTANCE?  18.
MILITARY REQUIREMENTS

- LAW ENFORCEMENT
- MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION
- DAMAGE CONTROL
- SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
- FIRST AID
- CODE OF CONDUCT
- COAST GUARD HISTORY
- COAST GUARD REGULATIONS
- HONORS AND CEREMONIES
- COMMUNICATIONS
- PUBLIC AFFAIRS
- WORK LIFE
- TQM AND TEAM COORDINATION TRAINING
- MILITARY JUSTICE AND DISCIPLINE
- CIVIL RIGHTS
- COAST GUARD DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICIES
- UNIFORM REGULATIONS
- MILITARY FUNDAMENTALS
- HIGH YEAR TENURE
- GENERAL MILITARY REQUIREMENTS
LAW ENFORCEMENT

DOES EVERYONE ON A VSL HAVE TO PRODUCE ID?
NO, ONLY THE OPERATOR.

WHAT SIZE IS THE OFFICIAL NUMBER?
3 INCHES.

DO NAMES ON DOCUMENTED BOATS HAVE TO BE BLOCK LETTERS?
ONLY ON COMMERCIAL.

WHAT SIZE MUST HOMEPORT LETTERS BE?
4 INCHES.

DOES A DOCUMENT HAVE TO BE SENT IN FOR RENEWAL?
NO.

WHEN IS A DOCUMENT RENEWED?
ANNUAL.

HOW LONG IS A CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION GOOD FOR?
3 YEARS.

WHAT SIZE ARE REGISTRATION NUMBERS?
3 INCHES.

WHAT IS HOMEPORT?
The port of issuance for the document.

WHAT IS HAILING PORT?
Either the homeport or the owner's address.

WHO DETERMINES IF A VESSEL IS STATELESS?
COMMANDANT.

WHO SHOULD BE FIRST ON BOARD A VSL TO BE BOARDED?
SECURITY.

DOES CG ALLOW CHOCK RESTRAINTS?
NO.

WHAT IS PLAIN VIEW?
When contraband is discovered during a lawful intrusion.

WHERE IS TERRITORIAL SEA?
03 MILES OFFSHORE.

WHAT IS THE TERRITORIAL SEA BASE LINE?
LOW WATER MARK.

WHAT IS CUSTOMS ZONE?
12 MILES OFFSHORE.

WHAT IS THE CONTIGUOUS ZONE?
3 TO 12 MILES OFF SHORE.
WHAT TYPES OF LAWS ARE ENFORCED IN CUSTOMS ZONE?
FISCAL, IMMIGRATION, SANITATION, CUSTOMS.

WHERE IS EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE?
OUT TO 200NM.

WHAT IS APPROVAL NUMBER FOR FLAME ARRESTORS?
162.

WHAT SIZE BOATS HAVE TO HAVE CAPACITY PLATES?
LESS THAN 20'

WHAT ARE THE THREE DEGREES OF BOARDINGS?
NORMAL, GREATER THAN NORMAL, AND HIGH DEGREE OF RISK

WHAT ARE THE THREE THINGS PRESENT TO USE FORCE?
ABILITY, OPPORTUNITY, AND JEOPARDY.

WHAT DO YOU NEED JURISDICTION OVER?
PERSON, LOCATION, AND OFFENSE.

WHAT FORM IS USED TO REPORT A BOARDING?
CG-4100.

WHEN MAY A WARNING BE ISSUED?
WHEN THERE ARE TWO OR LESS VIOLATIONS FOR WHICH A WARNING MAY BE ISSUED, THE OPERATOR HASN'T BEEN CITED IN THE LAST YEAR, AND STATES THE PROBLEM WILL BE CORRECTED PROMPTLY.

WHAT AMENDMENT DEALS WITH SEARCH AND SEIZURE?
4TH.

WHICH DEALS WITH MIRANDA RIGHTS?
5TH.

WHAT IS PROBABLE CAUSE?
BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT.

WHAT CAN BE SEIZED?
INSTRUMENTALITIES, WEAPONS AND MEANS OF ESCAPE, FRUITS OF THE CRIME, AND CONTRABAND.

WHO GIVES PERMISSION FOR A PROBABLE CAUSE SEARCH?
GROUP CO.

WHAT IS A KATZ TEST?
REASONABLE EXPECTATION TO PRIVACY.

WHAT ALLOWS US TO BOARD A VSL WITHOUT A WARRANT?
EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES.

WHAT DO YOU USE TO TRANSFER SEIZED PROPERTY AND PRISONERS?
DD-1149.

WHAT IS REASONABLE SUSPICION?
MORE THAN A HUNCH BUT LESS THAN PROBABLE CAUSE.

WHAT ARE ELEMENTS OF ARREST?
AUTHORITY, INTENT, KNOWLEDGE, AND SUBMISSION.

WHAT IS THE CURRENCY LIMIT FOR REPORTS TO CUSTOMS?
10,000.00

WHEN DOES A STOLEN VSL BECOME A FEDERAL VIOLATION?
VSL COST MORE THAN 5000.00 AND IS TRANSPORTED OVER STATE LINES.

WHAT IS THE DATE OF THE GUN CONTROL ACT?
1968.

WHAT ARE SOME WEAPONS (TITLE II) THAT NEED A TAX REGISTRATION?
AUTOMATIC WEAPONS, SILENCERS, RIFLE WITH BARREL LESS THAN 16", SHOTGUN WITH BARREL LESS THAN 18" OR OVERALL LESS THAN 26".

WHO CAN NOT OWN WEAPONS?
FELONS, DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE, MENTALLY INCOMPETENT, RENOUNCED US CITIZEN, ILLEGAL ALIENS, AND IMMIGRANTS.

WHAT DO YOU DO FOR THE FOLLOWING CAT BOATS?
CAT 1-DON'T MAINTAIN SURV, JUST REPORT POSN.
CAT 2-MAINTAIN REMOTE SURV
CAT 3-BOARD VSL AND SEIZURE OF EVIDENCE.
CAT 4-CONDUCT HARBOR CHECK AND SURV.
CAT 5-CONDUCT HARBOR CHECK AND BOARD.
CAT 6-CONDUCT SEARCH AND BOARD.

WHAT IS COVERT?
UNDERCOVER.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AREAS COVERED BY AMJ AND SMTJ?
SMTJ DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERNAL WATERS (BASELINE INWARDS)

WHAT DOES 14 USC 141 ALLOW?
US TO ASSIST OTHER AGENCIES.

WHAT DOES 14 USC 143 ALLOW?
CUSTOMS AUTHORITY

WHAT IS 14 USC 111?
ASSAULT ON A BOARDING OFFICER.

WHAT STATUTE GIVE THE COAST GUARD LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY?
14 USC 89.

WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO ENFORCE FEDERAL LAWS UNDER 14 USC 89?
COMMISIONED, WARRANT, AND PETTY OFFICERS.

WHAT DOES 14 USC 89 ALLOW THE COAST GUARD TO DO?
S-SEARCH.
E-EXAMINE.
A-ARREST.
S-SEIZE.
I-INVESITGATE.
I-INSPECT.

HOW ARE CHEMICAL IRRITANTS STORED?
IN SEPARATE AIRTIGHT CONTAINERS.

WHAT MUST BE PRESENT IF STORING MORE THAN 12 CHEMICAL IRRITANT CONTAINERS?
MK 5 MASK.

WHAT IS THE RANGE OF CURB?
15 TO 25 FEET.

HOW LONG DOES CURB AFFECT A PERSON?
15 TO 35 MINUTES.

WHAT CAN BE USED TO NEUTRALIZE CURB?
BORIC ACID.

WHAT IS THE ONLY AUTHORIZED BODY ARMOR?
MK20.

MUST HANDCUFF POUCH BE WORN?
NOT IF THE INDIVIDUAL IS TRAINED TO CARRY THE CUFFS ALONG THE BACK.

WHAT DOES PUBLIC LAW 186-59 AUTHORIZE THE COAST GUARD TO DO?
SELL SERVICES AND SUPPLIES.
MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION

HOW ARE HEALTH RECORDS HANDLED?
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1974 PRIVACY ACT.

HOW ARE MEDICAL RECORDS PROTECTED?
LOCKED CABINET AS CLASS II.

WHEN ARE MEDICAL RECORDS VERIFIED?
ANNUALLY IN APRIL.

IF RECORD IS LOST THEN FOUND, WHAT HAPPENS?
NEW RECORD IS COMBINED INTO OLD ONE.

WHO RECEIVES HEALTH RECORD UPON RELAD?
COMMANDANT.

HOW LONG DOES A DISTRICT COMMANDER HAVE TO FORWARD A HEALTH RECORD WITH SERVICE RECORD TO COMDT IF THE INDIVIDUAL IS DECLARED A DESERTER?
5 WORKING DAYS (WITHIN US) 2 MONTHS OUTSIDE THE US, ON SHIP 30 DAYS.

WHAT IS CONSIDERED ACCESSORY DENTAL CARE?
JACKET CROWNS AND REPLACEMENT TEETH.

WHAT IS THE LIMIT OF DENTAL CARE FOR DENTAL COST APPROVAL?
500.00.

HOW ARE HEALTH RECORDS PROTECTED IF THERE IS NO MEDICAL OFFICER OR HS ASSIGNED OR COLOCATED, OR THE UNIT IS NOT WITHIN 40 MILES OF A COAST GUARD HEALTH CARE CLINIC?
XO.

WHO PRESCRIBES MEDICAL CARE FOR MEMBERS?
SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE AND TRANSPORTATION.

WHO APPROVES NONEMERGENCY TREATMENT AT A CIVILIAN MEDICAL FACILITY?
COMDT/KMA.

HOW MUCH ARE CHAMPUS INPATIENTS CHARGED IN A MILITARY HOSPITAL
7.55 A DAY.

WHAT IS THE PECKING ORDER FOR UNIFORMED MEDICAL FACILITIES?
DEPENDENTS, RETIRED, FORMER SPOUSES.

HOW MUCH IS AN ACTIVE DUTY DEPENDENT INPATIENT CHARGED IN A CIVILIAN HOSPITAL?
25.00 OR 7.55 PER DAY, WHICHEVER IS GREATER.

HOW MUCH DO RETIREES, DEPENDENTS, AND DECEASED MEMBER DEPENDENTS PAY INPATIENT IN A CIVILIAN HOSPITAL?
25%.

WHAT IS OUTPATIENT CHARGED?
50.00 FOR ONE OR 100.00 FOR A FAMILY EACH YEAR PLUS 20-25% FOR RETIRED AND DECEASED DEPENDENTS.

WHAT IS DEADLINE FOR CLAIMS?
DECEMBER OF YEAR FOLLOWING YEAR OF SERVICE.

WHO IS AUTOMATICALLY ENROLLED IN DEERS?
ACTIVE DUTY AND RETIRED.
DAMAGE CONTROL

WHAT ARE THREE TYPES OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT IN USE ABOARD COAST GUARD CUTTERS?
FIRE FIGHTER'S ENSEMBLE (FFE) WITH OBA, EMERGENCY ESCAPE BREATHING DEVICE (EEBD), ANTI FLASH GEAR.

WHAT IS THE OUTER SHELL OF THE FFE MADE OF?
NOMEX.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD FIREFIGHTERS BE RELIEVED WHEN FIGHTING MAJOR FIRES?
EVERY 30 MINUTES.

HOW MANY FLASHOODS ARE RECOMMENDED TO BE WORN BY FIREFIGHTERS?
TWO.

WHAT IS THE FIREFIGHTER'S HELMET MADE OF?
KEVLAR.

WHEN SHOULD AN FFE BE REPLACED?
IF TEARS IN THE MATERIAL PENETRATE THE VAPOR BARRIER, OR THE SHELL IS TORN MORE THAN 2 INCHES IN ANY DIRECTION.

WHAT TYPE OF OBA IS CURRENTLY IN USE IN THE COAST GUARD?
A-4.

WHAT IS THE MEMORY AID FOR TENDING LINE SIGNALS?
OATH.

WHAT SHOULD A LINE TENDER BE WEARING?
RUBBER GLOVES AND SHOES.

WHEN CAN A SAFETY LINE BE DISPENSED WITH?
WHEN TWO PEOPLE ARE INVESTIGATING THE SAME COMPARTMENT.

WHAT ARE THE TENDING LINE PULLS?
O-ARE YOU OK? (1 PULL)
A-ADVANCE. (2 PULLS)
T-TAKE SLACK. (3 PULLS)
H-HELP. (4 PULLS)

HOW LONG SHOULD IT TAKE PERSONNEL TO DON OBA'S?
2 MINUTES. ADD ANOTHER 2 MINUTES IF WEARING AN FFE.

HOW MUCH OXYGEN DOES THE SODIUM CHLORATE CANDLE PROVIDE BEFORE THE OBA CANISTER BEGINS TO GENERATE OXYGEN?
FIVE MINUTES.

WHAT COLOR IS THE OBA CANISTER THAT IS USED FOR FIREFIGHTING?
GREEN.

WHAT COLOR IS THE OBA CANISTER THAT IS USED FOR TRAINING?
RED.

HOW MANY CANISTERS ARE THERE FOR EACH OBA?
12.

HOW DO YOU SET THE TIMER ON AN OBA?
TURN ALL THE WAY AROUND TO 60, THEN HALF WAY BACK TO 30.

HOW MUCH OXYGEN DOES AN EEBD PROVIDE?
15 MINUTES.

HOW LONG AFTER REMOVING AN EEBD SHOULD THE WEARER WAIT BEFORE SMOKING?
15 MINUTES.

WHAT IS THE EXPLOSIVE RANGE?
THE RANGE OF COMBUSTIBLE VAPOR OR GAS-AIR MIXTURE BETWEEN THE LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (LEL) AND THE UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (UEL).

WHAT MUST THE OXYGEN LEVEL BE AT TO RELAX THE WEARING OF OBA’S?
19.5% - 22%.

WHAT IS THE NORMAL PERCENTAGE OF OXYGEN IN THE AIR?
21%.

AT WHAT LEVEL SHOULD COMBUSTIBLE GASES BE?
LESS THAN 10% OF THE LEL.

AT WHAT LEVEL SHOULD TOXIC GASES BE?
 Below their threshold limit value (TLV).

WHAT ARE TWO TYPES OF EXPLOSIVE METERS USED IN THE COAST GUARD?
NAVY TYPE "E", AND MODEL GN TYPE "E".

HOW MANY POINTS IN A COMPARTMENT ARE CHECKED WITH THE O2 AND EXPLOSIVE METER?
TEN.

HOW MANY TIMES DO YOU SQUEEZE THE BULB OF AN EXPLOSIVE METER TO CLEAR IT AND TO TAKE READINGS?
5 TIMES AND 2 TIMES FOR EACH 10 FEET OF HOSE.

WHERE DO YOU SET THE EXPLOSIVE METER GAUGE USING THE RHEOSTAT KNOB?
ZERO.

WHAT ARE DEWATERING TEAM DUTIES?
STAGING EQUIPMENT, EQUIPMENT SET UP, AND DEWATERING OPERATION.

WHAT ARE THREE TYPES OF INSTALLED DEWATERING SYSTEMS?
INSTALLED EDUCTORS, SHIPBOARD PUMPS, AND GRAVITY DRAINS.

WHAT IS THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY FUNCTION OF THE P-250 MOD 1?
TO PROVIDE EMERGENCY FIREFIGHTING WATER, FOR EMERGENCY DEWATERING WITH A MAXIMUM CAPABILITY OF 250 GALLONS PER MINUTE.

WHAT ARE THE ENGINE SPECIFICATIONS OF A P-250 MOD 1 PUMP?
2 CYCLE, 2 CYLINDER, 55 HORSEPOWER, WATER COOLED.

WHAT ARE THE THREE MAIN PARTS OF A P-250 MOD 1?
PUMP, ENGINE, AND ACCESSORIES.
WHAT ARE THE FOUR KEY PARTS OF THE PUMP UNIT?
3" SUCTION INLET, 2_" DISCHARGE OUTLET, MANUAL PRIMING PUMP, AND RAPID PRIMING PORT.

HOW TIGHT SHOULD THE SUCTION HOSE BE ON THE INLET?
SPANNER WRENCH TIGHT.

WHAT POSITIONS SHOULD THE BALL VALVE IN THE DISCHARGE OUTLET BE OPERATED IN?
FULLY CLOSED FOR PRIMING AND FULLY OPENED FOR PUMPING.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM SUCTION LIFT FOR THE MANUAL PRIMING PUMP?
20 FEET.

HOW MANY PETCOCKS ARE ON A P-250?
THREE.

WHAT IS THE NORMAL OPERATING PRESSURE?
100-125 PSI.

UNDER WHAT PSI SHOULD THE PUMP NEVER BE OPERATED?
80.

HOW LONG MAY THE STRAINER FLUSH VALVE BE HELD OPEN AT A TIME?
5 SECONDS MAXIMUM.

WHAT SIZE IS THE P-250 FUEL TANK?
6 GALLONS.

HOW LONG IS THE P-250 JUMPER HOSE TO THE TRIGATE?
18 INCHES.

WHAT SIZE IS THE EXHAUST HOSE?
2 INCH AND 20 FEET LONG.

CAN AN EDUCTOR BE USED FOR PUMPING CONTAMINATED WATER?
YES.

WHAT SIZE ARE THE INTAKE AND DISCHARGE FITTINGS ON A NAVY PERIJET EDUCTOR?
2.5" IN, 4" OUT.

WHEN IS MATERIAL CONDITION XRAY SET?
INPORT DURING NORMAL WORKING HOURS.

WHEN IS MATERIAL CONDITION YOKE SET?
AT SEA, INPORT AFTER NORMAL WORKING HOURS, AND DURING WARTIME.

WHEN IS MATERIAL CONDITION ZEBRA SET?
PRIOR TO ENTERING AND LEAVING PORT DURING WARTIME AND DURING GQ.

WHEN IS DOG ZEBRA SET?
TO RESTRICT LIGHT.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WILLIAM AND CIRCLE WILLIAM FITTINGS?
WILLIAM ARE VITAL FITTINGS. CIRCLE WILLIAM ARE NON VITAL.
WHAT ARE THE MODIFICATION FITTINGS AND WHEN CAN THEY BE OPENED?
CIRCLE XRAY, YOKE AND ZEBRA. CIRCLE XRAY AND YOKE MAY BE PASSED THROUGH AND IMMEDIATELY SECURED WITHOUT PERMISSION. CIRCLE ZEBRA REQUIRES SPECIAL PERMISSION.

WHEN MAY PERMISSION BE GRANTED TO OPEN CIRCLE ZEBRA FITTINGS WHILE ZEBRA IS SET?
DURING PROLONGED PERIODS OF GQ, BUT MUST BE GUARDED FOR IMMEDIATE CLOSURE.

WHO ALLOWS DC FITTINGS TO BE OPENED?
OOD OR DC CENTRAL.

WHEN ARE ENTRIES MADE IN THE CLOSURE LOG?
ANYTIME AN EXCEPTION TO A CONDITION IS GRANTED BY THE BRIDGE.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A CCOL?
TO AID PERSONNEL SETTING MATERIAL CONDITIONS OF READINESS.

NOT INCLUDING CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED FITTINGS, WHAT DOES A CCOL CONTAIN?
DAMAGE CONTROL EQUIPMENT IN THE COMPARTMENT.

WHAT IS THE BREAKDOWN OF THE FOLLOWING COMPARTMENT NUMBER? 2-30-1-W.
2=SECOND DECK.
30=THE FORWARDMOST FRAME IN THE COMPARTMENT.
1=FIRST COMPARTMENT TO STARBOARD OF CENTERLINE.
W=THE COMPARTMENT IS A WATER TANK.

HOW ARE VALVES NUMBERED DIFFERENTLY THAN COMPARTMENTS?
The letter at the end is dropped and an abbreviated name of the system appears before the number.

IN WHAT TWO WAYS IS DAMAGE CONTROL EQUIPMENT STORED ABOARD A CUTTER?
AS PRE-MADE KITS AND OTHER DAMAGE CONTROL EQUIPMENT.

WHAT ARE THREE METHODS OF PIPE PATCHING?
JUBILEE PATCH, SOFT PATCH AND SYNTHO-GLASS.

WHAT SYSTEMS ARE THE ONLY ONES THAT CAN RECEIVE EMERGENCY PIPE PATCHING?
FIREMAIN AND SALT WATER COOLING.

SINCE RUBBER IS USED IN JUBILEE AND SOFT PATCHES, WHICH SYSTEMS SHOULD NEVER BE PATCHED USING THESE PATCHES?
FUEL AND STEAM.

UP TO WHAT PSI MAY A JUBILEE PATCH BE USED?
100 PSI.

UP TO WHAT PSI ARE SOFT PATCHES RATED?
150 PSI.

HOW FAR SHOULD THE RUBBER GASKET ON A SOFT PATCH AND JUBILEE PATCH EXTEND BEYOND THE RUPTURE?
2" ON BOTH SIDES.

WHAT ARE THE PSI AND TEMPERATURE LIMITATIONS OF SYNTHO-GLASS?
150 PSI AND 1100 DEGREES F.
CAN SYNTHO-GLASS BE USED ON FUEL LINES?
YES, BUT NOT GASOLINE.

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE A SYNTHO-GLASS PATCH TO DRY?
30 MINUTES.

WHAT SAFETY GEAR MUST BE WORN WHEN USING SYNTHO-GLASS?
GLOVES AND EYE PROTECTION.

HOW MANY PEOPLE USUALLY MAKE UP A PLUGGING AND PATCHING TEAM?
TWO.

HOW MUCH LARGER THAN A HOLE SHOULD THE PLUG BE?
2 INCHES.

WHAT CAN BE DRIVEN BETWEEN PLUGS?
CLOTH OR OAKUM.

WHAT SIZE PLUG MUST BE SHORED?
10 INCH OR LARGER.

WHAT SHAPE OF PLUG HOLDS THE BEST IN HOLES?
SQUARE.

WHAT ARE THE FOUR TYPES OF PATCHES?
PLATE, BUCKET, HINGED, AND BOX.

WHAT PATCH IS USED FOR HOLES WITH JAGGED EDGES PROTRUDING INWARD?
BOX PATCH.

WHAT IS USED TO HOLD BOX PATCHES IN PLACE?
SHORING OR WELDING.

WHAT IS THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BUCKET PATCH?
IT IS SECURED BY USING A FOLDING "T" BOLT AND DOES NOT REQUIRE SHORING.

WHAT IS USED TO PATCH SMALL HOLES 18" OR LESS PROTRUDING INWARD?
HINGED PLATE PATCH.

WHAT IS A SHORE?
A PORTABLE BEAM USED TO ADD SUPPORT.

WHEN DO YOU SHORE?
WHEN IN DOUBT.

WHAT ARE TWO TYPES OF SHORING?
WOOD AND STEEL.

HOW ARE WOOD SHORES CUT FOR STORAGE?
4"X4", 16 TO 18 FOOT LENGTHS.

WHAT ARE SHORES MADE OF?
DOUGLAS FIR AND YELLOW PINE. THEY ARE SOFT WOODS WHICH SWELL WITH WATER CAUSING A TIGHTER FIT.
WHAT ARE SHORES TREATED WITH?
FIRE RESISTANT CHEMICALS/PAINT.
HOW ARE SHORING WEDGES MADE?
ROUGH CUT AND UNPAINTED.

HOW IS WEDGE SIZE DETERMINED?
6 TIMES THE MINIMUM BUTT THICKNESS AND AS WIDE AS THE SHORE.

WHAT IS A SHOLE?
A FLAT PLATE 1” THICK, 8-12” WIDE USED TO PROTECT THE END OF A SHORE FROM ROUGH IRREGULAR SURFACES. THE BOTTOM IS CHISELED OUT TO FIT OVER THE IRREGULARITY.

WHAT IS A STRONGBACK?
A SHORT BAR OR BEAM OF WOOD USED WITH A SHORE TO DISTRIBUTE WEIGHT.

HOW DOES STEEL SHORING COME?
3-5 FEET AND 6-11 FEET.

HOW MUCH WEIGHT CAN STEEL SHORING SUPPORT?
3 FEET-20,000 LBS.
5 FEET-12,000 LBS.
6 FEET-20,000 LBS.
11 FEET-6,000 LBS.

WHAT ARE THE THREE TYPES OF SHORING?
I-DIRECT PRESSURE.
K-TRIANGULATION.
H-CROSS AXIAL.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM LENGTH OF A WOOD SHORE?
30 TIMES THE MINIMUM BUTT THICKNESS OF THE SHORE.

HOW MUCH SHORTER ARE SHORES CUT TO ALLOW FOR WEDGES?
1/2 INCH.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM ANGLE ALLOWABLE FOR "K" TYPE SHORING?
90 DEGREES.

SHOULD WARPED AND SPRUNG BULKHEADS BE FORCED BACK INTO PLACE FOR SHORING?
NO. SHORE THEM AS IS.

WHAT ARE TWO METHODS OF MEASURING OUT A TRIANGULAR SHORE?
SHORING BATTEN AND FRAMING SQUARE.

WHAT ARE THE THREE PARTS OF A FRAMING SQUARE?
BLADE (LONGEST LEG), TONGUE (SHORTEST LEG), AND HEEL (OUTSIDE CORNER).

WHAT DISTANCES ARE USED TO DETERMINE THE LENGTH OF A SHORE?
The Rise and the Run.

WHAT PART OF THE FRAMING SQUARE MUST ALWAYS STAY IN YOUR LEFT HAND WHILE MAKING SHORES?
The Tongue.

FOR SAFETY REASONS, WHICH END OF A STEEL SHORE SHOULD BE PASSED DOWN A LADDER FIRST?
THE SCREW JACK END.

DEFINE FLASHPOINT.
The lowest temperature at which a flammable substance gives off vapors that will burn when a flame or spark is applied.

DEFINE FIREPOINT.
The lowest temperature at which fuel will continue to burn after ignition. (Normally a few degrees higher than flashpoint).

DEFINE SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.
When a substance ignites without introduction of an outside source (flame or spark). Also called auto ignition.

DEFINE IGNITION TEMPERATURE.
The lowest temperature at which combustion will occur with the application of heat.

EXPLAIN CHEMICAL CHAIN REACTION.
When burning vapors produce heat which in turn releases and ignites more vapor. This continues until all fuel or oxygen is exhausted.

WHAT THREE ELEMENTS ARE REQUIRED FOR A FIRE AND MAKE UP THE FIRE TRIANGLE?
HEAT, FUEL, AND OXYGEN.

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM PERCENTAGE OF OXYGEN REQUIRED FOR A FIRE?
15%.

WHAT IS THE FIRE TETRAHEDRON?
In addition to illustrating the three elements of fire, it accurately illustrates the chemical chain reaction that sustains the combustion process.

WHAT IS A CLASS ALPHA (A) FIRE?
One which includes ordinary combustible materials (wood, paper, and fabrics) that leaves ashes or embers and must always be overhauled to prevent reflash.

WHAT IS A CLASS BRAVO (B) FIRE?
Fire occurring in the vapor/air mixture over the surface of flammable liquids.

WHAT IS A CLASS CHARLIE (C) FIRE?
An energized electrical fire. Once power is secured it may be classified as alpha.

WHAT IS A CLASS DELTA (D) FIRE?
Combustible metals such as magnesium, sodium, or pyrotechnics.

HOW IS HEAT FROM A FIRE TRANSFERRED?
Conduction, convection, and radiation.

WHAT FOUR STAGES DOES A SHIPBOARD FIRE NORMALLY GO THROUGH?
Growth, flashover, fully developed, and decay.

WHAT IS THE EXTINGUISHMENT THEORY?
A fire can be extinguished by removing any one of the following: fuel, oxygen, heat, or chemical chain reaction.
WHAT IS THE PRIMARY FIRE FIGHTING AGENT FOR CLASS (A) FIRES?
WATER.

WHAT IS AQUEOUS POTASSIUM CARBONATE (APC) USED FOR?
DEEP FAT FRYER FIRES.

WHAT TYPE OF FIRE IS AQUEOUS FILM FORMING FOAM (AFFF) USED FOR?
CLASS (B).

WHAT FIRE EXTINGUISHER IS USED ON SMALL CLASS ALPHA AND CHARLIE FIRES?
CO2.

WHAT ARE THE CO2 EXTINGUISHER SAFETY HAZARDS?
ASPHYXIATION, FROSTBITE, AND STATIC SHOCK.

WHAT DOES PKP STAND FOR?
PURPLE POTASSIUM POWDER.

HOW DOES A PKP EXTINGUISH?
IT INTERRUPTS THE CHEMICAL CHAIN REACTION BETWEEN HEAT AND OXYGEN.

HOW DOES HALON 1301 EXTINGUISH?
BY INTERRUPTING THE CHEMICAL CHAIN REACTION.

WHAT MUST HAPPEN FOR HALON 1301 TO BE EFFECTIVE?
DECOMPOSITION MUST OCCUR. THIS OCCURS WHEN HALON 1301 COMES IN CONTACT WITH
FLAMES PRODUCING TEMPERATURES AROUND 900 DEGREES F.

WHAT IS THE CONSTRUCTION FOR STANDARD FIRE HOSES IN USE BY THE COAST GUARD?
DOUBLE JACKETED NYLON WITH AN INNER RUBBER LINING.

WHAT IS THE LENGTH FOR STANDARD FIRE HOSES USED ABOARD CUTTERS?
50 FEET.

HOW FAR FROM THE DECK MUST HOSES BE STORED TO PREVENT WEAR AND ROTTING?
6 INCHES.

AT WHAT PRESSURE AND HOW OFTEN IS A FIRE HOSE HYDROSTATICALLY TESTED?
250 PSI FOR 5 MINUTES ANNUALLY.

WHAT IS THE FLOW RATE OF A VARI-NOZZLE?
95 GALLONS PER MINUTE.

WHAT IS THE RATIO OF AFFF TO WATER THAT IS PRODUCED BY AN INLINE
INDUCTOR/EDUCTOR?
6% AFFF, 94% WATER.

WHAT IS THE CAPACITY OF A STANDARD CO2?
15 LBS.

WHAT IS THE EFFECTIVE RANGE FOR A CO2?
4-6 FEET.

HOW LONG DOES A CO2 LAST?
45 SECONDS.
WHERE DO YOU DIRECT A CO2 EXTINGUISHER ON A FIRE?
AT THE BASE OF THE FIRE.

WHAT IS THE RANGE OF A PKP?
19 FT.

WHAT WEIGHTS OF PORTABLE PKP EXTINGUISHERS ARE GENERALLY USED?
18 AND 27LB.

HOW LONG DOES A PKP LAST?
APPROXIMATELY 1 SECOND PER POUND.

WHAT IS A NFTI?
NAVY FIREFIGHTING THERMAL IMAGER. A DEVICE THAT ALLOWS THE USER TO SEE THROUGH
DENSE SMOKE AND LIGHT STEAM. IT OPERATES BY SENSING INFRARED RADIATION GIVEN OFF
BY OBJECTS WITH TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCES OF AT LEAST 4 DEGREES F BUT CAN NOT SEE
THROUGH GLASS.

WHAT IS A FIRE FINDER USED FOR?
TO LOCATE HOT SPOTS IN LOW VISIBILITY, MAINTAIN FIRE BOUNDRIES, AND ASSIST IN
OVERHAUL.

WHAT IS THE CAPACITY OF A FIXED CO2 CYLINDER?
50 LBS.

WHAT IS THE ACRONYM FOR REMEMBERING THE STEPS FOR INITIAL ACTION?
F.I.R.E. FIND, INFORM, RESTRICT, AND EXTINGUISH.

WHAT ARE TWO TYPES OF ATTACKS FOR FIGHTING FIRES?
DIRECT AND INDIRECT.

WHAT ARE FOUR METHODS OF DESMOKING?
NATURAL VENTILATION, MECHANICAL VENTILATION, RED DEVIL BLOWER, AND MEDIUM
CAPACITY FAN.

IF THE INSIDE OF A RED DEVIL BLOWER IS PAINTED YELLOW, WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?
DUE TO OVERHAUL OF ITS MOTOR, IT HAS BEEN RENDERED NON EXPLOSION PROOF.

WHAT IS THE DCC TO REPAIR PARTY CIRCUIT?
2JZ.

MESSAGE WRITING

WHAT DOES A STRAIGHT LINE SYMBOL MEAN?
DAMAGE REPORTED.

WHAT DOES PARTIAL TRIANGLE MEAN?
ACTION BEING TAKEN.

WHAT DOES COMPLETE TRIANGLE MEAN?
ACTION COMPLETED.

WHAT DOES TRIANGLE WITH A LINE AND AN "A" IN THE CENTER MEAN?
CLASS ALPHA REFLECT WATCH SET.
WHAT DOES TRIANGLE WITH TWO LINES AND AN "A" IN THE CENTER MEAN?
CLASS ALPHA FIRE OVERHAULED.

WHAT IS THE SYMBOL FOR ELECTRICAL POWER?
E.

WHAT IS THE SYMBOL FOR FIRE BOUNDARY?
FB.

WHAT IS THE SYMBOL FOR FLOODING BOUNDARY?
FLB.

WHAT IS THE SYMBOL FOR PERSONNEL CASUALTY?
P.

WHAT IS THE SYMBOL FOR SHORING?
K.
SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

WHAT INSTRUCTION IS USED FOR MISHAP REPORTING?
SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH MANUAL, COMDTINST M5100.47.

WHAT IS THE MISSION OF THE COAST GUARD SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT PROGRAM?
TO ENSURE THE HEALTH OF COAST GUARD PERSONNEL AND TO PROTECT COAST GUARD MATERIAL RESOURCES. INCLUDED IS THE PROTECTION OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT FROM ENDANGERMENT BY COAST GUARD OPERATIONS.

WHEN DO DEPENDENTS FALL UNDER THIS OVERALL PROGRAM?
WHEN THEY ARE ON COAST GUARD OWNED OR LEASED PROPERTY.

WHEN DO COAST GUARD CIVILIAN PERSONNEL FALL UNDER THIS PROGRAM?
WHEN ON DUTY AND ON COAST GUARD PROPERTY.

DEFINE FACILITY AS PER THIS PROGRAM.
A SEPERATELY DEFINED (BY OPFAC NUMBER) COAST GUARD UNIT WITH A CO OR OINC.

DEFINE MISHAP.
ANY UNPLANNED, UNEXPECTED, OR UNDESIRABLE EVENT CAUSING INJURY, OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS, DEATH, MATERIAL LOSS, OR DAMAGE.

WHO IS THE DESIGNATED SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICIAL FOR THE COAST GUARD?
COMMANDANT (G-CCS).

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPING, PROMULGATING, MANAGING AND OVERSEEING THE COAST GUARD WIDE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM FOR COAST GUARD PERSONNEL?
COMMANDANT (G-K).

WHO IS THE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM MANAGER?
COMMANDANT (G-KSE).

WHO ARE THE DESIGNATED SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICIALS FOR THE FIELD?
AREA COMMANDERS (A).

UNDER THIS PROGRAM, WHAT ARE MLC'S REQUIRED TO PROVIDE UNITS UPON REQUEST?
TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

ALL UNITS MUST HAVE A SAFETY OFFICER. IF A UNIT DOES NOT HAVE AN APPROPRIATE RESOURCE (i.e. MEDICAL OFFICER OR INDUSTRIAL HYGENIST), WHAT MUST THE SAFETY OFFICER ALSO SERVE AS?
THE ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICER.

AT WHAT SIZE MUST A UNIT HAVE A SAFETY AND HEALTH COMMITTEE?
50 OR MORE PERSONNEL. SMALLER UNITS WILL BE REPRESENTED AT THE NEXT HIGHER LEVEL OF COMMAND.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH WHAT DIRECTIVE ARE SAFETY OFFICERS APPOINTED IN WRITING?
COAST GUARD REGULATIONS.

WHO IS REQUIRED TO BE THE SAFETY OFFICER FOR AFLOAT UNITS?
The XO/XPO.
WHAT OPTIONS DO COLLOCATED UNITS WITH A TOTAL COMPLIMENT OF 50 OR MORE PERSONNEL HAVE FOR THIS REQUIREMENT?
DESIGNATING ONE SAFETY OFFICER AND SAFETY SUPERVISOR AT THE SENIOR COMMAND TO REPRESENT ALL THE UNITS.

WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF SAFETY SUPERVISORS?
UNIT INSPECTIONS, SAFETY MEETINGS AND OJT, MISHAP REPORTING AND INVESTIGATION, SAFETY AWARENESS TRAINING, AND SAFETY LIASON WITH MLC.

WHO PROVIDES TRAINING FOR UNIT SAFETY SUPERVISORS?
COMMANDANT (G-K).

WHAT DOES THE UNIT SAFETY AND HEALTH COMMITTEE DISCUSS AT THEIR PERIODIC MEETINGS?
THEY REVIEW ANY MISHAPS THAT HAVE OCCURRED, SIGNIFICANT SAFETY OR HEALTH DISCREPANCIES, OR ANY OTHER SAFETY AND HEALTH SITUATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMAND.

WHAT POSITION WOULD A VESSEL SAFETY OFFICER FILL ON THE BOARD?
CHAIRMAN.

WHAT POSITION WOULD A SAFETY SUPERVISOR AT AN AFLOAT UNIT FILL ON THE BOARD?
RECORDER.

GENERALLY WHO ELSE IS ON THE COMMITTEE?
MANAGEMENT AND NON-MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL.

WHAT NOISE STANDARDS ARE CONSIDERED HAZARDOUS AND REQUIRE HEARING PROTECTION?
CONTINUOUS NOISE LEVELS EXCEEDING 84 dBA OR IMPACT NOISES EXCEEDING 140 dBA. CONTINUOUS NOISE LEVELS EXCEEDING 140 dBA REQUIRE DOUBLE HEARING PROTECTION.

WHEN ANY EMPLOYEE WHO HAS REPORTED A HAZARDOUS CONDITION AND FEELS EITHER NO ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN, OR REPRISAL, SHOULD MAKE A REPORT TO THE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICIAL WHO THEN HAS HOW MANY DAYS TO PROVIDE THE MEMBER A RESPONSE?
30 WORKING DAYS.

IF THE MEMBER FELLS THAT AN UNSATISFACTORY RESOLUTION WAS REACHED IN THE ABOVE SITUATION, WHO CAN HE THEN APPEAL TO?
COMMANDANT (G-K).

WHAT FACILITIES CAN OSHA INSPECT WITHOUT PRIOR NOTICE?
ANY COAST GUARD FACILITY WHERE CIVILIANS WORK ALONE OR WITH MILITARY. MILITARY ONLY FACILITIES CAN NOT BE INSPECTED SINCE MILITARY PERSONNEL ARE EXEMPT FROM OSHA JURISDICTION.

HOW ARE MISHAPS CLASSIFIED?
BY OPERATIONAL MODE AND SEVERITY LEVEL.
WHAT ARE THREE TYPES OF MISHAPS FOR CUTTER AND SMALL BOATS INCLUDING A BRIEF EXPLANATION FOR EACH?
1. MARINE MISHAP: UNDERWAY OR AT ANCHOR, DOCKING OR UNDOCKING WITH THE PROPULSION SYSTEM ENERGIZED.
2. MARINE-RELATED MISHAP: MOORED OR IN DRYDOCK. BOUNDRIES ARE THE GANGWAY, SHORETIES AND MOORING LINES DOCKSIDE.
3. FIREARMS MISHAP: UNINTENTIONAL FIRING OR INTENTIONAL FIRING RESULTING IN UNINTENTIONAL INJURY, DEATH OR PROPERTY DAMAGE.

WHAT ARE THE FOUR TYPES OF FIREARMS MISHAPS?
OPERATIONAL, TRAINING, TEST AND RECREATIONAL.

WHAT ARE THE SEVERITY LEVELS FOR SHORE FACILITY MISHAPS?
CLASS A: $1,000,000 OR MORE IN PROPERTY DAMAGE. INJURY OR ILLNESS RESULTING IN DEATH OR PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITY.
CLASS B: $200,000 BUT LESS THAN $1,000,000 IN PROPERTY DAMAGE. INJURY OR ILLNESS RESULTING IN PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY. OR, 5 OR MORE PERSONNEL INPATIENT HOSPITALIZED.
CLASS C: $10,000 BUT LESS THAN $200,000 IN PROPERTY DAMAGE. INJURY OR ILLNESS RESULTING IN LOST TIME BEYOND THE DAY THE MISHAP OCCURRED.
CLASS D: LESS THAN $10,000 IN PROPERTY DAMAGE. INJURY OR ILLNESS NOT MEETING CLASS C OR HIGHER. OR, ELECTRICAL SHOCK NOT MEETING ANY HIGHER CRITERIA.

FOR CUTTER, SMALL BOAT, AND FIREARMS MISHAPS THERE IS ADDITIONAL MISHAP SEVERITY LEVEL CRITERIA IN ADDITION TO THE CRITERIA FOR SHORE FACILITY MISHAPS. WHAT IS IT?
CLASS A: A COAST GUARD CUTTER OR SMALL BOAT IS MISSING, ABANDONED, RECOVERY IS IMPOSSIBLE OR IMPRACTICAL, OR IT IS STRANDED FOR 24 HOURS OR MORE.
CLASS B: SMALL BOATS 30 FEET OR MORE IN LENGTH WITH $50,000 OR MORE IN DAMAGE. SMALL BOATS LESS THAN 30 FEET IN LENGTH WITH DAMAGE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 1/2 OF THE REPLACEMENT COST.
CLASS C: A PERSON FALLS OVERBOARD ACCIDENTALLY. ANY GROUNDING, CAPSIZING OR ROLLOVER NOT MEETING THE CRITERIA FOR A HIGHER LEVEL OF SEVERITY.
CLASS D: AN ACCIDENTAL FIREARMS DISCHARGE OCCURS.

WHAT EVENTS ARE REPORTABLE EVEN THOUGH NO INJURY, ILLNESS, OR DAMAGE IS SUSTAINED AND HOW ARE THEY REPORTED?
INCIDENTS WITH A HIGH POTENTIAL FOR A LOSS OF PEOPLE, PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT, ENVIRONMENT OR MISSION CAPABILITIES. REPORTED "CLASS D (HIPO)" VIA MESSAGE.

WHAT DO CLASS A AND B MISHAPS AUTOMATICALLY WARRANT?
TREATMENT AND/OR EXAMINATION BY A MEDICAL OFFICER AND A FORMAL MISHAP ANALYSIS BOARD APPOINTED BY THE COMMANDANT.

WHO COMPRIS A MISHAP ANALYSIS BOARD?
SENIOR MEMBER: MUST NOT BE IN THE CO'S CHAIN OF COMMAND AND WILL HAVE SERVED AS COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE SAME TYPE OF UNIT.
ENGINEERING MEMBER: FAMILIAR WITH THE VESSEL INVOLVED.
FLIGHT SURGEON OR MEDICAL OFFICER: IF PERSONNEL INJURY OCCURS.
OTHER KNOWLEDGEABLE OFFICERS OR TECHNICIANS: AS NECESSARY.

WHAT CONSTITUTES PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITY?
THE LOSS OR LOSS OF USE OF BOTH HANDS, FEET, EYES OR ANY COMBINATION OF THESE.

IF UNCLEAR WHETHER OF NOT AN EVENT QUALIFIES FOR INCLUSION, HOW IS IT REPORTED?
AS A CLASS D MISHAP.

WHEN MUST PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN CLASS C AND D MISHAPS HAVE BLOOD AND URINE TESTS TAKEN?
IF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS ARE SUSPECTED.

DESCRIBE THE NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES AND TIMELINES FOR CLASS A AND B MISHAPS.
THE CO/OINC WILL IMMEDIATELY REPORT TO THE CHAIN OF COMMAND VIA TELEPHONE.
PRELIMINARY MESSAGE NOTIFICATION WILL THEN BE SENT PRIORITY WITHIN 12 HOURS. THE MISREP WILL BE PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY THE MISHAP ANALYSIS BOARD.

WHEN ELSE WOULD A TELEPHONE REPORT BE REQUIRED?
FOR ANY MISHAP LIKELY TO CAUSE INTENSE OR UNUSUAL REACTION FROM THE PUBLIC OR NEWS MEDIA.

WHEN WOULD SUPPLEMENTAL MESSAGES BE SENT?
ONLY IF ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY ENCLOSURE (6), COMDTINST M5100.47 WAS NOT PROVIDED IN THE PRELIMINARY MESSAGE.

WHEN WOULD PRELIMINARY MESSAGE NOTIFICATION SATISFY THE SITREP REQUIREMENT FROM OTHER DIRECTIVES?
WHEN COMMANDANT (G-KSE) AND MLC(k) ARE INFORMATION ADDRESSEES AND IT CONTAINS ALL ESSENTIAL INFORMATION.

HOW LONG DOES THE SUPERVISOR HAVE TO SUBMIT A MISREP FOR A CLASS C OR D MISHAP TO THE FIRST REVIEWING OFFICIAL (CO OR XO)?
10 WORKING DAYS.

HOW IS A MISREP SENT VIA E-MAIL?
AS E-MAIL TEXT, NOT AN ATTACHMENT.

WITHIN HOW MANY DAYS MUST THE MISHAP ANALYSIS REPORT BE COMPLETED BY THE MISHAP ANALYSIS BOARD?
30 WORKING DAYS AFTER COMPLETION OF THE ON-SITE INSPECTION.

FROM WHAT THREE PARTIES IS AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM AUTOPSIES RECEIVED?
THE NEXT OF KIN, LOCAL CIVIL AUTHORITIES OR THE CO, DEPENDING ON WHO HAS CUSTODY OF THE BODY AND LOCAL LAW.

IF POSSIBLE, WHERE SHOULD AUTOPSIES BE PERFORMED?
THE ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY (AFIP).

SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

HOW ARE MISHAPS INVOLVING OFF-DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL NOT ON COAST GUARD PROPERTY REPORTED DIFFERENTLY?
THERE IS NO MISHAP ANALYSIS BOARD. THE MISREP IS FILLED OUT INCORPORATING THE RESULTS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY’S INVESTIGATION.

WHAT IS THE FORMAT FOR A FORMAL MISHAP ANALYSIS REPORT?
COVER SHEET, TABLE OF CONTENTS, SYNOPSIS, FACTUAL INFORMATION, ANALYSIS, RECOMMENDATIONS, LESSONS LEARNED, INVESTIGATION AND REPORT PREPARATION WORK HOURS, AND APPENDICES.

WHAT ENCLOSURE TO COMDTINST M5100.47 CONTAINS INSTRUCTIONS ON COMPLETING MISREPS?
ENCLOSURE 6.

RECORDS CONTAINING THE TYPES AND AMOUNT OF INFECTIOUS MEDICAL WASTE GENERATED BY A UNIT, PER MONTH, ARE TO BE MAINTAINED FOR HOW LONG? 5 YEARS.

HOW OFTEN MUST THE COS OF CUTTERS AND SHORE FACILITIES WITH BOATS ASSIGNED, CONDUCT SELF-AUDITS (SAFETY) USING THE MLC SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CHECKLIST? ANNUALLY AND FILED AT THE UNIT WITH A COPY FORWARDED VIA THE CHAIN OF COMMAND TO MLC COMMANDER (k).

WHAT IS EACH UNIT AFLOAT, OR SHORE FACILITY WITH SMALL BOATS ATTACHED, REQUIRED TO DEVELOP TO ORGANIZE AN EFFECTIVE RESPONSE IN THE EVENT OF A CLASS A OR B MISHAP? A PRE-MISHAP PLAN. FOR SMALL GROUP UNITS, IT MAY BE INCORPORATED IN THE GROUP’S PLAN.

AS A GENERAL RULE, AT SHORE FACILITIES, COAST GUARD PERSONNEL WILL NOT ACTIVELY ENGAGE IN STRUCTURAL FIREFIGHTING, EXCEPT FOR WHEN? 1. PERSONNEL WHO ARE TRAINED AND IT IS THEIR PRIMARY DUTY. 2. ISOLATED UNITS WITH NO MUNICIPAL FIRE DEPARTMENT WHO HAVE A FIRE BRIGADE. 3. IN ORDER TO SAVE LIFE. 4. IN THE EARLY STAGES WHERE IT CAN BE PUT OUT WITH A PORTABLE EXTINGUISHER.

HOW OFTEN ARE FIRE SAFETY INSPECTIONS FOR SHORE FACILITIES REQUIRED? ANNUALLY AS PART OF THE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH INSPECTION.

WHAT FORM SHOULD MEMBERS FILL OUT TO REPORT A SUSPECTED UNSAFE CONDITION? CG-5082, HAZARDOUS CONDITION NOTIFICATION FORM.

HOW IS ALL MISHAP RELATED CORRESPONDENCE (MESSAGES, E-MAIL, MAR’S, etc.) SAFEGUARDED? FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (FOUO), UNLESS CLASSIFIED INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED.

WHAT CODE MUST APPEAR AT THE BEGINNING OF THE APPROVAL NUMBER OF RESPIRATORS BEING USED? TC.

WHAT ARE THE WASTE DISPOSAL CODES AND WHAT DO THEY MEAN? RED-PRODUCTS AND CONTAINERS MAY NOT BE DISPOSED OF IN LANDFILL. YELLOW-EMPTY CONTAINERS MAY DISPOSED IN LANDFILL, BUT PRODUCTS MAY NOT. GREEN-PRODUCTS MAY BE DISPOSED OF IN LANDFILL.

UNDER THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLACARDING SYSTEM, HOW ARE EXPLOSIVES MARKED? WITH AN ORANGE DIAMOND AND THE NUMBER ”1”.

UNDER THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLACARDING SYSTEM, HOW ARE FLAMMABLE SOLIDS LABELED? WITH RED AND WHITE VERTICAL STRIPES AND THE NUMBER ”4”.

UNDER THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLACARDING SYSTEM, HOW ARE GASES IN GENERAL NUMBERED? ”2”. UNDER THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLACARDING SYSTEM, HOW ARE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS COLORED AND NUMBERED?
WHAT DOES MSDS STAND FOR?
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET.

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF AN MSDS?
SECTION I- MANUFACTURER/PRODUCT INFORMATION.
SECTION II-HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION.
SECTION III-PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS.
SECTION IV-FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA.
SECTION V-REACTIVITY DATA.
SECTION VI-ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
SECTION VII-HEALTH HAZARD DATA.
SECTION VIII-PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE.
SECTION IX-CONTROL MEASURES.

DESCRIBE THE HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION LABEL.
A DIAMOND WITH FOUR EQUALLY DIVIDED PARTS. STARTING AT THE TOP OF THE DIAMOND
AND MOVING CLOCKWISE, THE COLORS AND MEANINGS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
-RED-FLAMMABILITY (FLASH POINTS).
-YELLOW-REEACTIVITY.
-WHITE-SPECIFIC HAZARD.
-BLUE-HEALTH HAZARD.
ALL BUT THE WHITE ARE ARE NUMBERED FROM FOUR, INDICATING SEVERE HAZARD OR
EXTREME DANGER, TO ZERO, INDICATING NO SPECIAL HAZARD.
FOR THE BOTTOM WHITE AREA, YOU MAY FIND ABBREVIATIONS FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING
SPECIFIC HAZARDS: OXIDIZER, ACID, ALKALI, CORROSIVE, USE NO WATER, OR RADIATION
HAZARD.

HOW OFTEN ARE PERSONNEL WHO USE RESPIRATORS REQUIRED TO RECEIVE TRAINING AND FIT
TESTING?
ANNUALLY.

WHEN DONNING A RESPIRATOR, WHAT TYPES OF FIT CHECKS SHOULD BE PERFORMED PRIOR TO
USE?
POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE FOR 10 SECONDS EACH.

WHAT ARE TWO BASIC TYPES OF RESPIRATORS?
ATMOSPHERE-SUPPLYING AND AIR-PURIFYING.

WHAT ARE THE THREE TYPES OF AIR-PURIFYING DEVICES?
PARTICULATE FILTERS, CARTRIGES AND CANISTERS, AND COMBINATION DEVICES.

WHEN SHOULD PARTICULATE FILTERS BE CHANGED?
WHEN BREATHING RESISTANCE INCREASES.

WHEN SHOULD CHEMICAL CARTRIGES AND CANISTERS BE CHANGED?
WHEN THE ODOR, TASTE, OR IRRITANT EFFECTS OF A SUBSTANCE ARE DETECTABLE.

WHAT TYPES OF DISINFECTING SOLUTIONS MUST BE USED WHEN CLEANING RESPIRATORS?
HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION OR AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF IODINE.

HOW LONG SHOULD A RESPIRATOR BE SOAKED IN ONE OF THE ABOVE SOLUTIONS?
TWO MINUTES.
EXCEPT FOR OBA’S, WHAT ARE THE ONLY RESPIRATORS APPROVED FOR USE IN THE COAST GUARD?
THOSE APPROVED BY THE MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (MSHA) OR NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (NIOSH).
FIRST AID

WHAT ARE THE PURPOSES OF FIRST AID?
TO SAVE LIFE, PREVENT FURTHER INJURY, AND TO PRESERVE THE VICTIM'S VITALITY AND RESISTANCE TO INFECTION.

WHAT ARE THE THREE THINGS TO DO FIRST IN ADMINISTERING FIRST AID?
STOP SEVERE BLEEDING, BEGIN ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION, AND PREVENT OR REDUCE SHOCK.

WHAT IS BLEEDING FROM THE EARS AND NOSE OFTEN A SYMPTOM OF?
FRACTURED SKULL.

WHAT IS ASPHYXIA?
WHEN BREATHING STOPS.

IF YOU COME ACROSS SOMEONE WHO IS NOT BREATHING, WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?
IMMEDIATELY START ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

WHAT IS THE FIRST STEP IN BEFORE STARTING ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION?
REMOVE THE CAUSE FROM THE VICTIM OR THE VICTIM FROM THE CAUSE.

ONCE THE PATIENT'S MOUTH IS CLEARED OF OBSTRUCTIONS AND ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IS STARTED, IT WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL WHEN?
NORMAL BREATHING IS ESTABLISHED, THE PATIENT IS PRONOUNCED DEAD BY A MEDICAL DOCTOR, OR UNTIL YOU ARE UNABLE TO CONTINUE.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE CAUSES THAT MAY STOP BREATHING?
DROWNING, SUFFOCATION, ELECTROCUTION, POISONOUS GASES AND HEART ATTACK.

WHAT IS ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION ALWAYS INSTITUTED WITH?
TWO DEEP BREATHS.

WHAT IS THE RATE OF BREATHS PER MINUTE FOR ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION?
12-14 ADULT, 18-20 FOR CHILDREN

WHEN SHOULD EXTERNAL CARDIAC MASSAGE (COMPRESSIONS) BE STARTED?
ONLY AFTER ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION HAS BEGUN AND ONLY AFTER IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT THE HEART HAS STOPPED.

WHEN CPR IS REQUIRED, HOW LONG DO YOU HAVE TO INITIATE THIS TECHNIQUE BEFORE IRREPAIRABLE DAMAGE HAS OCCURED IN THE VICTIM'S VITAL ORGANS?
4-5 MINUTES.

HOW MANY COMPRESSIONS PER MINUTE FOR CPR?
60-80 ADULTS, 80-100 CHILDREN.

HOW DEEP ARE THE COMPRESSIONS?
1-2 INCHES FOR ADULTS. 1-1 INCHES FOR CHILDREN. _ TO 1 INCH FOR INFANTS.

WHAT IS THE RATIO FOR ONE MAN CPR ON AN ADULT?
15 COMPRESSIONS TO 2 BREATHS.

WHAT IS THE RATIO FOR ONE MAN CPR ON A CHILD OR INFANT?
5 COMPRESSIONS TO 1 BREATH.
WHAT IS THE RATIO OF COMPRESSIONS FOR TWO MAN CPR?
5 COMPRESSIONS TO 1 BREATH.

WHAT CAN YOU TELL BY CHECKING A VICTIM'S PUPILS?
IF THEY ARE WIDELY DIALATED AND DON'T CONTRACT WHEN HIT BY THE LIGHT, THE BLOOD FLOW TO THE BRAIN IS INSUFFICIENT.

HOW MUCH BLOOD DOES THE AVERAGE HUMAN BODY CONTAIN?
5 QUARTS.

WHAT ARE THE THREE TYPES OF BLEEDING?
ARTERIAL, VENOUS, AND CAPILLARY.

WHICH TYPES OF BLEEDING ARE THE MOST SERIOUS AND WHAT ARE THEY CHARACTERIZED BY?
ARTERIAL-BRIGHT RED AND SPURTING.
VENOUS-DARK RED AND FLOWING STEADILY.

WHAT IS THE FIRST STEP IN CONTROLLING BLEEDING?
DIRECT PRESSURE.

WHAT IS THE STEP IN CONTROLLING BLEEDING AFTER DIRECT PRESSURE?
PRESSURE POINTS.

WHAT IS THE FINAL METHOD OF CONTROLLING BLEEDING?
TOURNIQUET.

AFTER A TOURNIQUET IS APPLIED, WHEN MAY IT BE LOOSENED?
ONLY BY MEDICAL PERSONNEL.

IF A TOURNIQUET IS APPLIED, HOW IS THE VICTIM MARKED?
WITH THE LETTER “T” AND THE TIME ON HIS FOREHEAD.

WHAT ARE THE CLASSIFICATIONS OF BURNS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS?
FIRST DEGREE-REDNESS OF THE SKIN.
SECOND DEGREE-BLISTERS PRESENT (THE MOST PAINFUL).
THIRD DEGREE-SKIN IS DESTROYED AND THE TISSUES ARE ACTUALLY CHARRED OR COOKED.

WHAT IS THE FORMULA USED TO FIND THE EXTENT OF BURNS ON A VICTIM'S BODY?
THE RULE OF NINES.

HOW IS THE RULE OF NINES BROKEN DOWN?
THE FRONT AND BACK OF THE TRUNK, AND THE LEGS ARE 18% EACH. THE ARMS AND HEAD ARE 9% EACH. AND, THE GENITAL AREA IS 1%. ALL COMBINED EQUAL 100%.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN DANGERS OF BURNS?
SHOCK AND INFECTION.

FOR SERIOUS BURNS, WHAT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT IN THE TREATMENT FOR SHOCK?
RELEIVING THE PAIN.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF HYPOTHERMIA?
SLOW, SHALLOW BREATHING; FAINT OR UNOBTAINABLE PULSE; SEMI-RIGID BODY TISSUES AND THE LIMBS MAY BE STIFF.
WHAT IS HEATSTROKE A RESULT OF?
A COMPLETE FAILURE OF THE BODY’S HEAT REGULATING MECHANISM.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF HEATSTROKE?
HOT, DRY, RED SKIN; STRONG, FAST PULSE; DEEP, RAPID BREATHING; AND POSSIBLE UNCONCIOUSNESS.

HOW IS HEAT STROKE TREATED?
MOVE THE VICTIM TO A COOL PLACE. REMOVE THE CLOTHING. SPONGE OR SPRAY THE VICTIM WITH COOL WATER AND FAN. YOU MAY GIVE THE VICTIM COOL WATER.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF HEAT EXHAUSTION?
DIALATED PUPILS; WEAK, RAPID PULSE; PALE, COOL AND SWEATY SKIN; AND CRAMPS IN THE ABDOMEN, LEGS AND ARMS.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF SHOCK?
WEAK, RAPID PULSE; SHALLOW, RAPID, IRREGULAR BREATHING; SKIN IS COOL TO THE TOUCH AND MAY BE SWEATY; AND THE PUPILS ARE DIALATED.

HOW IS SHOCK TREATED?
LAY THE PATIENT FLAT ON HIS BACK. ELEVATE THE FEET AND WARM THE VICTIM USING A BLANKET. GIVE NOTHING TO DRINK, BUT MOISTENING THE LIPS AND MOUTH WITH WATER IS ACCEPTABLE.

WHAT ARE TWO METHODS OF CARRYING AN INJURED PERSON UNASSISTED?
The Fireman’s Carry and the Tied Hands Crawl.

Courtesy of
http://www.boatswainsmate.net
CODE OF CONDUCT

WHEN AND WHY DID THE CODE OF CONDUCT COME ABOUT?
17 AUGUST 1955, BECAUSE OF MISCONDUCT OF PERSONNEL DURING THE KOREAN WAR.

WHAT DOES ARTICLE I STATE?
SERVICE MEMBERS WILL ALWAYS OPPOSE THE ENEMY REGARDLESS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

WHAT DOES ARTICLE II STATE?
INDIVIDUAL SERVICE MEMBERS MAY NOT SURRENDER. THOSE IN COMMAND WILL ONLY DO SO AS A LAST RESORT.

WHAT DOES ARTICLE III STATE?
IF CAPTURED, EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO ESCAPE.

WHAT DOES ARTICLE IV STATE?
IT ESTABLISHES THE ORGANIZATION AMONG PRISONERS OF WAR.

WHAT DOES ARTICLE V STATE?
TO GIVE ONLY NAME, RANK, SSN, AND DATE OF BIRTH.

WHAT DOES ARTICLE VI STATE?
The Uniform Code of Military Justice still applies once captured and service members will remain loyal to country, service, and unit while in captivity.
COAST GUARD HISTORY

WHEN DID THE COAST GUARD BEGIN MAINTAINING LIGHTHOUSES?
1789.

WHEN DID SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY HAMILTON ASK CONGRESS TO CREATE A REVENUE MARINE SERVICE WITH A FLEET OF TEN SMALL CUTTERS?
APRIL 1790.

WHEN DID CONGRESS PASS HAMILTON'S BILL MARKING THE BIRTH OF THE REVENUE MARINE?
AUGUST 4, 1790.

WHEN DID CONGRESS AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT TO INCREASE THE REVENUE CUTTER FLEET FOR COASTAL DEFENSE?
JULY 1, 1797.

WHAT YEAR WAS CG ENSIGN DESIGNED AND BY WHOM?
1799 BY SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION OLIVER WOLCOTT.

WHEN DID THE COAST GUARD START ENFORCING VESSEL SAFETY STANDARDS?
1838.

WHEN DID VOLUNTEEER COASTAL RESCUE STATIONS BEGIN?
1848.

DURING THE 22 YEARS OF THE VOLUNTEEER COASTAL RESCUE STATIONS, WHAT WAS THEIR SUCCESS RATE?
90%.

WHEN DID COASTAL RESCUE STATIONS MANNED BY PAID CREWMEMBERS BEGIN?
1871.

IN THE YEARS FOLLOWED BY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RESCUE STATIONS WITH FULL PAID CREWS, WHAT WAS THEIR SUCCESS RATE?
99%.

WHEN WAS THE COAST GUARD FIRST CALLED TO WAR?
DURING THE QUASI-WAR FROM 1798-1801.

DURING THE WAR OF 1812, WHAT DID THE CREW OF THE EAGLE DO THAT MADE THEM FAMOUS?
SHE WAS CAUGHT BY TWO BRITISH SHIPS. HER CAPTAIN RAN THE SHIP AGROUND ON LONG ISLAND. THE CREW DRAGGED GUNS TO A CLIFF TOP AND BEAT OFF THE ENEMY.

DURING THE WAR OF 1812, WHAT SHIP CAPTURED THE DART?
THE VIGILANT.

DURING THE YEARS FOLLOWING THE WAR OF 1812, WHAT CUTTERS SINGLE HANDEDLY BROKE UP THE NOTORIOUS LAFITTE GANG OF PIRATES?
THE ALABAMA AND THE LOUISIANNA.

WHAT CUTTERS FOUGHT THE SEMINOLE INDIANS IN FLORIDA?
THE DALLAS AND THE JACKSON.
WHEN WAS THE HARRIET LANE CAPTURED BY THE CONFEDERATES?
1863.

WHO MADE THIS FAMOUS DISPATCH, "IF ANYONE ATTEMPTS TO HAUL DOWN THE AMERICAN
FLAG, SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT", AND WHY?
SECRETARY DIX DID TO PREVENT THE MCCLELLAND FROM BEING TURNED OVER TO THE
CONFEDERATES.

ON WHAT SHIP DID PRESIDENT LINCOLN CRUISE DOWN CHESAPEAKE BAY TO NORFOLK IN MAY
OF 1863?
The Miami.

WHEN DID THREE LIEUTENANTS FROM THE BEAR PURCHASE AND DRIVE REINDEER TO
STRANDED WHALERS AT PT. BARROW, ALASKA?
1897.

WHEN AND WHERE DID THE TITANIC SINK?
April 14, 1912 off the coast of Newfoundland.

WHEN DID THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE AND LIFESAVING SERVICE COMBINE MARKING THE
BIRTH OF THE COAST GUARD?
28 Jan 1915.

WHAT DID THE ABOVE ACT ALSO ESTABLISH?
The Coast Guard as a military force and authorized the transfer of the Coast
Guard to the Department of the Navy during time of war or as directed by the
President.

WHAT WAS CREATED DUE TO THE SINKING OF THE TITANIC?
The International Ice Patrol.

WHAT SHIP WAS LOST WITH ALL HANDS, PRESUMABLY TO A TORPEDO, DURING WORLD WAR
I?
The Tampa.

WHO WAS THE COAST GUARD CO-PILOT ON THE FIRST AIRCRAFT TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC?
Lt. E.F. Stone.

WHAT PROMPTED CONGRESS TO ESTABLISH THE FIRST 10 AIR STATIONS?
Prohibition.

WHEN WAS THE COAST GUARD SEAL ADDED TO THE COAST GUARD ENSIGN?
1927.

WHEN DID THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE COMBINE WITH THE COAST GUARD?
July 1, 1939.

WHEN DID THE NORTHLAND CAPTURE THE BUSKOE, AND WHY IS THIS SIGNIFICANT?
September 1941, this was the first naval capture of World War II.

AFTER THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, WHAT CUTTER FORCED A SUBMARINE TO THE
SURFACE AND THEN FORCED HER TO SURRENDER WITH ONLY A 3 INCH GUN?
The Icarus.

IN WHAT WAR DID DOUGLAS MUNRO WIN THE MEDAL OF HONOR?
World War Two.
HOW MANY 82' CUTTERS WERE ORIGINALLY SENT TO VIETNAM IN APRIL 1965, AND HOW MANY JOINED LATER ON?
17, THEN 9 MORE.

ON WHAT DATE DID THE COAST GUARD OFFICIALLY MOVE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION?
1 APR 1967.

WHEN DID THE COAST GUARD MAKE THE FIRST CHIEF PETTY OFFICER?
1920.
COAST GUARD REGULATIONS

WHEN MAY COAST GUARD UNITS PARTICIPATE IN BODY SEARCHES?
AT THE COMMANDING OFFICER’S DISCRETION SO LONG AS THE SEARCHES DO NOT INTERFERE
WITH THE UNIT’S PRIMARY DUTIES.

WHICH CHAPTER OF COAST GUARD REGULATIONS ESTABLISHES THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF A
COMMANDING OFFICER?
CHAPTER 4.

WHEN THE XO, DEPARTMENT HEAD, OR OTHER MAJOR SUBDIVISION OF THE COMMAND IS
RELIEVED, AND A JOINT INSPECTION IS NOT POSSIBLE, HOW MANY DAYS DOES THE RELIEVING
OFFICER HAVE TO MAKE HIS INSPECTION AND TO PROVIDE A WRITTEN REPORT?
WITHIN 30 DAYS OF TAKING CHARGE.

WHAT IS THE ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF AN AFLOAT CO?
SAFE NAVIGATION OF THE SHIP.

HOW OFTEN IS A CO REQUIRED TO INSPECT THE CUTTER’S LOG?
DAILY.

WHO SHOULD BE THE LAST PERSON TO ABANDON SHIP?
CO.

IF A VESSEL IS DELAYED FORM RETURNING TO PORT WHILE GUESTS ARE ON BOARD WHO IS
NOTIFIED?
CO’s SUPERVISOR.

WHO APPROVES A GUEST TO WRITE OR GIVE TALKS ABOUT SHIPBOARD EXPERIENCES?
DISTRICT COMMANDER, AREA COMMANDER OR THE COMMANDANT.

WHERE ARE THE LIFERINGS LOCATED ON A SHIP?
EACH QUARTER AND OUTBOARD SIDES OF BRIDGE.

TO WHAT DOES THE AUTHORITY OF AN OFFICER IN CHARGE COMPARE?
A COMMANDING OFFICER.

WHAT CHAPTER OF COAST GUARD REGULATIONS CONTAINS THE RESPONSIBILITY AND
AUTHORITY OF A BOAT COXSWAIN?
CHAPTER 5.

WHAT ARE A BOAT COXSWAIN’S RESPONSIBILITIES, IN ORDER OF PRECEDENCE?
SAFETY AND CONDUCT OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW. SAFE OPERATION AND NAVIGATION
OF THE BOAT. THE COMPLETION OF THE SORTIE OR MISSION.

WHO ARE THE ONLY PERSONS WHO MAY RELIEVE A BOAT COXSWAIN OF HIS
RESPONSIBILITIES?
The CO/OIC, XO/XPO OR SENIOR OFFICER AT THE SCENE OF DISTRESS, EMERGENCY OR OTHER
ABNORMAL SITUATION.

WHAT ARE THE 7 DEPARTMENT ABOARD A SHIP?
OPERATIONS, ENGINEERING, DECK OR WEAPONS, SUPPLY IF A SUPPLY OFFICER IS ASSIGNED BY
THE COMMANDANT, MEDICAL IF A MEDICAL OFFICER IS ASSIGNED BY THE COMMANDANT,
AND AVIATION IF AN AVIATION DETACHMENT IS ASSIGNED.
WHO ASSIGN THE OPERATIONS OFFICER AND 1ST LIEUTENANT?
The CO. COMMANDANT ASSIGNS ALL OTHERS.

WHEN 5 OR MORE OFFICERS ARE ASSIGNED TO A SHIP, CAN A PETTY OFFICER BE ASSIGNED AS A
DEPARTMENT HEAD?
NO.

WHAT ARE XO'S MAIN JOBS?
PERSONNEL, BILLS, ORDERING, TRAINING, MEDICAL, SECURITY OF SHIP'S KEYS, PLAN OF THE
DAY, INSPECTIONS, SAFETY OFFICER.

WHO DIRECTS THE OOD IN HIS GENERAL DUTIES?
XO.

WHO SCREENS THE CO’s INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS?
XO.

WHO DOES A DEPARTMENT HEAD REPRESENT IN ALL MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE
DEPARTMENT?
CO.

AT WHAT TIME ARE DAILY DEPARTMENT HEAD REPORTS GIVEN TO THE XO?
2000 HRS.

WHAT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE NAVIGATOR?
SAFE NAVIGATION AND PILOTING OF THE VESSEL.

WHO DOES THE NAVIGATOR REPORT TO IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTIES?
CO AND OPERATIONS OFFICER.

WHO IS THE AIDS TO NAVIGATION OFFICER ON TENDERS?
1ST LT.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THE BELL BOOK?
THE ENGINEERING OFFICER.

WHAT SIZE VESSELS ARE BELL BOOKS REQUIRED ON?
150 FT AND ABOVE, EXCEPT FOR SHIPS WHERE THE MAIN ENGINES ARE UNDER PILOT HOUSE
CONTOL.

CAN A DECK PERSON BE THE DAMAGE CONTROL OFFICER?
YES.

WHEN WOULD THE FIRST LIEUTENANT NOT BE ASSIGNED AS A DEPARTMENT HEAD ON A SHIP?
WHEN A SHIP HAS A WEAPONS DEPARTMENT, THE WEAPONS OFFICER WILL BE THE
DEPARTMENT HEAD WITH THE FIRST LIEUTENANT AS A SUBORDINATE. WHEN A SHIP HAS A
DECK DEPARTMENT, THE FIRST LIEUTENANT WILL BE THE DEPARTMENT HEAD WITH THE
WEAPONS OFFICER AS A SUBORDINATE.

WHAT SIZE VESSELS AND LARGER ARE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN A HULL HISTORY?
65 FEET.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE UPKEEP OF THE HULL HISTORY?
1LT.
WHO IS SUBORDINATE TO THE OOD IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTIES?
EVERYONE EXCEPT THE CO AND XO.

WHILE U/W WHO CAN RELIEVE THE OOD?
CO, XO AND THE NAVIGATOR IN AN EMERGENCY.

HOW ARE COLLATERAL DUTIES ASSIGNED?
IN WRITING.

TO WHAT POSITION DOES THE SUPERVISOR OF A SUB-UNIT COMPARE?
A DEPARTMENT HEAD ON A SHIP.

WHO IS CHARGED WITH MAINTAINING THE WQSB?
XO.

WHAT IS THE GUIDELINE FOR THE WQSB?
ORGANIZATION MANUAL.

WHO MAINTAINS THE MAN OVERBOARD BILL?
FIRST LIEUTENANT.

WHEN ARE INSPECTIONS OF COMPARTMENTS DONE?
WEEKLY.
HONORS AND CEREMONIES

WHEN MAY HONORS AND CEREMONIES BE DISPENSED WITH?
AS THE COMMANDANT DIRECTS OR WHEN REQUESTED BY THE INDIVIDUAL TO WHOM THEY ARE DUE.

HOW DO YOU TREAT OTHER FLAGS AND NATIONAL ANTHEMS FORMALLY RECOGNIZED BY THE UNITED STATES?
SAME AS OUR OWN.

HOW DO COAST GUARD PERSONNEL RENDER HONORS TO COLORS IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS?

IN UNIFORM UNCOVERED: STAND AT ATTENTION AND FACE THE ENSIGN. FACE THE MUSIC IF THERE IS NO FLAG.
IN UNIFORM COVERED: STAND AT ATTENTION, FACE AND SALUTE THE ENSIGN. HOLD THE SALUTE FROM THE FIRST TO THE LAST NOTE OF THE ANTHEM.
IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES: STAND AT ATTENTION AND FACE THE FLAG. IF WEARING A HAT, HOLD IT IN YOUR RIGHT HAND OVER YOUR HEART. IF UNCOVERED, HOLD YOUR RIGHT HAND OVER YOUR HEART. WOMEN WILL PLACE THEIR HAND OVER THEIR HEART REGARDLESS OF BEING COVERED.
IN FORMATION: OFFICER IN CHARGE BRINGS THE FORMATION TO HALT. HE FACES THE FLAG OR MUSIC AND SALUTES. RANKS CONTINUE TO FACE THE DIRECTION THEY WERE IN AT HALT.
ANTHEM PLAYED INSIDE A BUILDING (NO FLAG): SAME AS OUTSIDE RULES.
FLAG CEREMONY INSIDE A BUILDING: SAME AS OUTSIDE RULES EXCEPT IN UNIFORM UNCOVERED RENDER HAND OVER THE HEART SALUTE.

IN THE ABSENCE OF A BAND, WHAT BUGLE CALLS MUST BE USED FOR MORNING AND EVENING COLORS?
"TO THE COLORS" AND "RETREAT".

IF YOU ARE IN A VEHICLE DURING COLORS WHAT DO YOU DO?
STOP AND SIT AT ATTENTION, THE SENIOR MAN MAY GET OUT AND SALUTE.

WHAT IF YOU ARE IN A BOAT DURING COLORS?
SIT AT ATTENTION, THE BOAT OFFICER OR COXSWAIN SALUTES.

WHAT IS THE PROCEDURE FOR REPORTING ABOARD A SHIP?
SALUTE THE ENSIGN, SALUTE THE OOD, AND REQUEST PERMISSION TO COME ABOARD.

WHAT IS THE PROCEDURE FOR GOING ASHORE FROM A SHIP?
ASK OOD FOR PERMISSION TO DEPART. ONCE GRANTED, SALUTE HIM, THEN SALUTE THE ENSIGN.

WHICH LADDER ON A SHIP IS RESERVED FOR OFFICERS?
FORWARD OR STARBOARD.

WHAT WOULD BE YOUR RESPONSE TO THE NATIONAL ENSIGN PASSING IN PARADE?
STAND AND SALUTE.

WHAT HONOR DO PAY TO "HAIL TO THE CHIEF"?
SAME AS THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

WHO SALUTES OFFICERS IN ANOTHER BOAT?
COXSWAIN AND SENIOR OFFICER, ALL OTHERS SIT AT ATTENTION.
DO PRISONERS SALUTE?
NO.

ARE PERSONS GUARDING PRISONERS REQUIRED TO SALUTE?
NO.

WHERE DO YOU POSITION YOURSELF WHEN WALKING OR RIDING WITH ANY SENIOR?
TO HIS LEFT.

WHAT IS THE RULE FOR SENIORS AS FAR AS ENTERING AND LEAVING BOATS, CARS AND AIRPLANES?
IN LAST, OUT FIRST.

WHAT IS THE RULE FOR SENIORS AS FAR AS BOARDING AND GOING ASHORE FROM NAVY AND COAST GUARD SHIPS?
SENIORS THEN JUNIORS IN THAT ORDER, AND REVERSE ORDER WHEN DEPARTING.

HOW MANY GUN SALUTES ARE GIVEN ON INDEPENDENCE DAY AND MEMORIAL DAY? 21.
FOR ADMIRALS? 17.
FOR VICE ADMIRAL? 15.

HOW ARE THE SHOTS FIRED?
5 SECOND INTERVALS AND IN ODD NUMBERS.

IF A GUN SALUTE IS RENDERED, WHAT DO MEN ON THE QUARTERDECK DO?
SALUTE.

WHAT DOES A FLAG OFFICER FLY FROM THE SHIP ON WHICH HE IS BEING CARRIED?
HIS PERSONAL FLAG IS FLOWN AT ALL TIMES FROM THE MAIN TRUCK UNLESS HE IS ABSENT FOR MORE THAN 72 HOURS.

WHEN WOULD A UNION JACK BE FLOWN FROM A YARDARM?
TO INDICATE A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL OR COURT OF INQUIRY IS IN SESSION.

WHEN IS THE COMMISSIONING PENNANT FLOWN AT HALF MAST?
IF THE CO DIES.

WHO GETS THE COMMISSIONING PENNANT WHEN A SHIP IS DECOMMISSIONED?
THE CO.

WHERE IS THE COMMISSIONING PENNANT HOISTED?
AFTER TRUCK.

WHERE IS THE COMMISSIONING PENNANT FLOWN ON A BOAT?
THE BOW OF THE CO’S BOAT.

WHEN IS THE COMMISSIONING PENNANT NOT FLOWN FROM A SHIP UNDER A COMMANDING OFFICER?
WHEN A PERSONAL FLAG OR COMMAND PENNANT IS FLOWN.

HOW DOES A MERCHANT SHIP SALUTE A U.S. WARSHIP?
IT DIPS ITS ENSIGN.

WHAT WOULD A U.S. SHIP DO IN RETURN?
DIPS ITS ENSIGN.

DO U.S. WARSHIPS SALUTE FIRST?
NO.

WHAT IF THE U.S. ENSIGN IS NOT DISPLAYED ON A U.S. WARSHIP WHEN SHE IS BEING SALUTED?
PUT THE ENSIGN UP, DIP IT, PUT IT BACK UP, TAKE IT DOWN.

WHAT DOES AN OFFICER BELOW FLAG RANK FLY WHO IS IN COMMAND OF A UNIT OF SHIPS OR AIRCRAFT?
BROAD OR BURGEE COMMAND PENNANT.

WHAT IS FLOWN ON DRESSED SHIPS?
THE U.S. ENSIGN FROM THE FLAGSTAFF AND EACH MASTHEAD.

HOW IS A SHIP FULLY DRESSED?
DRESSED SHIP PLUS SIGNAL FLAGS.

WHEN ARE SHIPS FULL DRESSED?
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AND INDEPENDENCE DAY.

WHEN ARE SHIPS DRESSED?
ALL OTHER HOLIDAYS.

HOW LONG DOES THE NATIONAL ENSIGN REMAIN AT HALF MAST ON MEMORIAL DAY?
FROM 0800 TILL THE COMPLETION OF THE GUN SALUTE. IF THERE IS NO GUN SALUTE, 1220.

WHAT FLAG IS HOISTED CLOSE UP 5 MINUTES PRIOR TO COLORS?
PREP.

WHAT FLAG IS ALWAYS HALF MASTED WHEN THE NATIONAL ENSIGN IS HALF MASTED ON THE FLAGSTAFF?
The Union Jack.

HOW LONG IS THE ENSIGN KEPT AT HALF MAST DURING A BURIAL AT SEA?
FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE FUNERAL SERVICE UNTIL THE BODY IS COMMITTED TO THE DEEP.

HOW IS THE COAST GUARD ENSIGN DISPLAYED AT SHORE UNITS?
ON A YARDARM, OR UNDER THE NATIONAL ENSIGN FROM 0800 TILL SUNSET.

WHEN IS THE COAST GUARD ENSIGN REQUIRED TO BE DISPLAYED?
WHENEVER A VESSEL TAKES ACTIVE MEASURES IN CONNECTION WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT.

WHEN AND WHERE IS THE FIRST SUBSTITUTE FLOWN?
WHEN THE ADMIRAL OR UNIT COMMANDER WHOSE PERSONAL PENNANT IS FLYING IS ABSENT/STARBOARD YARDARM.

WHEN AND WHERE IS THE SECOND SUBSTITUTE FLOWN?
CHIEF OF STAFF ABSENT/PORT YARDARM

WHEN AND WHERE IS THE THIRD SUBSTITUTE FLOWN?
CO ABSENT (MORE THAN 72 HOURS THEN XO) PORT YARDARM.

WHEN AND WHERE IS THE FORTH SUBSTITUTE FLOWN?
CIVILIAN MILITARY OFFICIAL ABSENT/STARBOARD YARDARM.
WHEN IS THE SPEED PENNANT FLOWN?
5 MINUTES BEFORE THE OFFICER WHOSE PERSONAL FLAG OR COMMAND PENNANT IS FLYING LEAVES.

WHAT IS THE ONLY FLAG THAT IS FLOWN OVER THE NATIONAL ENSIGN ON THE SAME HOIST?
The Church Pennant.

AT WHAT RELIGIOUS CEREMONY DO YOU REMAIN COVERED?
Jewish.

IS IT PERMISSIBLE TO SALUTE LEFT HANDED?
Yes, when the right arm is injured or while playing the Bosn Pipe.

WHO SALUTES FIRST IF YOU ARE WALKING WITH AN OFFICER, AND MEET ANOTHER OFFICER?
The officer you're with, followed by your salute.

HOW FAR AWAY DO YOU RENDER A SALUTE?
6 PACES.

WHEN WOULD YOU NOT BE REQUIRED TO SALUTE?
When both hands are full, but you should still give a greeting.

IF IN UNIFORM, DO YOU SALUTE AN OFFICER IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES?
Yes.

WHERE DO OFFICERS SIT IN A BOAT?
Aft.

WHO RISES AND SALUTES SENIORS ENTERING OR LEAVING A BOAT?
Those people in aft seats.

AT WHAT RANK DO YOU BEGIN ADDRESSING OFFICERS BY THEIR RANK?
Commander and above.

HOW ARE OFFICERS LCDR AND BELOW ADDRESSED?
Mr.

DO YOU EVER USE "SIR" WHEN ADDRESSING ENLISTED?
Yes, if they are in the performance of their official duties (I.E. OOD).

IN CIVILIAN LIFE HOW DO YOU INTRODUCE PEOPLE?
Men to women and youth to age.

HOW ABOUT MILITARY PEOPLE INTRODUCED TO EACH OTHER?
Junior to senior except all members are introduced to chaplains.

WHAT RULES OF INTRODUCTION SHOULD BE FOLLOWED WHEN INTRODUCING CIVILIAN AND MILITARY?
Follow civilian rules.

WHAT WOULD BE THE SALUTATION AND CLOSING ON AN UNOFFICIAL LETTER BETWEEN AN ENLISTED AND OFFICER?
My dear very respectfully.

HOW DOES THE OOD CHALLENGE AN APPROACHING BOAT DURING HOURS WHEN SIDE BOYS ARE STATIONED?
HE RAISES HIS HAND WITH A CLOSED FIST.

HOW DOES THE COXSWAIN REPLY IN THE ABOVE SITUATION?
FINGERS FOR THE NUMBER OF SIDEBOYS NEEDED OR HE GIVES A WAVE OFF IF THEY AREN’T REQUIRED.

HOW ABOUT AT NIGHT?
OOD ASKS “BOAT AHOY”/ COXSWAIN REPLIES TO INDICATE THE RANK OF THE SENIOR MOST PERSON ON BOARD.

WHEN PASSING HONORS TO A NAVY OR COAST GUARD SHIP, WHAT DO THE FOLLOWING SIGNALS MEAN?
2 BLASTS: ATTENTION.
1 BLAST: SHIP PASSING STARBOARD.
2 BLASTS: SHIP PASSING PORT.
1 BLAST: SALUTE.
2 BLASTS: END SALUTE.
3 BLASTS: CARRY ON.

WHEN DOES A SHIP FLY A HOMeward BOUND PENANT?
WHEN SHE HAS BEEN OVERSEAS FOR 9 MONTHS OR MORE AND GETS UNDERWAY TO RETURN TO THE U.S. IT IS FLOWN UNTIL SUNSET OF THE DAY OF ARRIVAL.

HOW LONG IS THE HOMeward BOUND PENNANT?
ONE FOOT FOR EACH CREWMEMBER WHO HAS BEEN OVERSEAS FOR 9 MONTHS OR MORE, BUT NEVER LONGER THAN THE SHIP.

WHAT PART OF THE HOMeward BOUND PENNANT DOES THE CO GET AFTER IT IS HAULED DOWN?
THE BLUE FIELD. THE REST IS DIVIDED EVENLY AMONG THE CREW.

WHO GETS THE FLAG FROM A BURIAL AT SEA?
The NEXT OF KIN.

HOW MANY SIDE BOYS DOES A CAPTAIN RATE?
4.

WHAT IS THE NATIONAL ENSIGN ON FOOT CALLED?
COLORS.

WHAT IS THE FLAG ON A VEHICLE CALLED?
The STANDARD.

WHAT IS THE PROPER WAY TO DESTROY FLAGS AND PENNANTS?
BURNING IN PRIVATE.
COMMUNICATIONS

WHEN USING THE SOUND POWERED PHONE, HOW FAR SHOULD THE MOUTH BE KEPT FROM THE MOUTH PIECE?
1 INCH.

WHAT ARE THE FOLLOWING SOUND POWERED CIRCUITS?
CAPTAIN'S BATTLE: JA
ORDNANCE: JC
BATTLE LOOKOUTS: JL
MANEUVERING: 1JV
DAMAGE CONTROL: JZ

WHAT ARE THE THREE MAIN SYSTEMS OF VISUAL SIGNALS?
FLASHING LIGHT, SEMAPHORE, AND FLAGHOIST.

WHAT IS NANCY?
INFRA RED LIGHT SIGNALS.

HOW MANY SEMAPHORE POSITIONS ARE THERE?
30.

HOW MANY FLAGS AND PENNANTS WOULD BE IN ONE COMPLETE SET?
68.

WHAT LINE IS USED TO SEPARATE SIGNALS?
TACK LINE.

HOW DO YOU READ FLAG HOISTS?
OUTBOARD TO INBOARD, FORWARD TO AFT, TOP TO BOTTOM.

WHAT IS A COMPLETE SIGNAL CALLED?
DISPLAY.

IF HOISTED ON YARDARMS OF DIFFERENT HEIGHT, WHICH IS READ FIRST?
THE LOWEST.

WHEN DO YOU MAKE TWO OR MORE DISPLAYS OUT OF A SIGNAL?
IF IT WON'T FIT ON THREE HALYARDS.

WHICH FLAG IS HOISTED IF THERE ARE TWO OR MORE DISPLAYS?
HEADING.

WHAT DO THE FOLLOWING FLAGS MEAN?
ALPHA-DIVERS.
BRAVO-FUELING.
INDIA-SHIP COMING ALONGSIDE.
JULIETT-SEMAPHORE MESSAGE.
MIKE-MEDICAL GUARD.
OSCAR-MAN OVERBOARD.
PAPA-PERSONNEL RECALL.
QUEBEC-BOAT RECALL.
ROMEO-READY DUTY.
SIERRA-SIGNAL DRILL.
YANKEE-VISUAL COMMS.
FIVE-BREAKDOWN.

WHEN IS A HOIST DIPPED?
3/4 UP.

WHEN IS A HOIST CLOSE UP?
WHEN IT IS AS HIGH AS IT CAN GO.

WHAT COLORS ARE REPEATED ON NUMBERED FLAGS?
RED, YELLOW, AND BLUE.

WHAT IS THE PATTERNING OF NUMBERED FLAGS?
1,2,3 HORIZONTAL, 4,5,6 DIAGONAL, 7,8,9 VERTICAL.

WHAT DO THE SUBSTITUTES DO IN A FLAGHOIST?
THEY REPEAT A SPECIFIC FLAG IN THE HOIST.

WHAT IS SOUNDED FOR COLLISION?
SIREN.

WHAT IS SOUNDED FOR FIRE?
BELL.

HOW MANY BELLS FOR FIRE FORWARD ON A SHIP?
ONE.

HOW MANY BELLS FOR FIRE AMID ON A SHIP?
TWO.

HOW MANY BELLS FOR FIRE AFT ON A SHIP?
THREE.

WHAT ARE THE BELLS FOR THE FOLLOWING COMMANDS?
AHEAD SLOW       1 BELLS.
CLUTCH OUT       2 BELLS.
BACK SLOW        3 BELLS.
FULL SPEED IN DIRECTION OF LAST COMMAND 4 BELLS.
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

WHAT IS A RELEASE?
ANY INFORMATION MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC.

WHAT FORM IS USED FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS NEWS RELEASES?
CG-4541

WHAT ARE TWO CATEGORIES OF NEWS RELEASES?
HARD NEWS AND SOFT NEWS.

DOES THE COAST GUARD EVER GIVE EXCLUSIVES FOR HARD NEWS STORIES?
NO.

WHAT ARE THE GUIDELINES FOR SELLING PERSONALLY OWNED PHOTOS AND VIDEOS?
CIVILIAN PHOTOGRAPHERS MUST HAVE THE SAME ACCESS YOU DID. YOU CANT USE YOUR POSITION IN THE COAST GUARD TO GIVE YOURSELF ACCESS. YOU MUST USE A PRIVATELY OWNED CAMERA AND FILM. ALL PHOTOS TAKEN ON COAST GUARD UNITS ARE SUBJECT TO SCREENING BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER. THE COAST GUARD RETAINS THE RIGHT TO USE PERSONAL PHOTOGRAPHY TO SUPPORT COAST GUARD MISSIONS.

WHAT INFORMATION CAN YOU RELEASE WITHOUT A MEMBER'S CONSENT?
BASE PAY, DUTY ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER, PAST AND FUTURE DUTY STATIONS.

WHAT INFORMATION CAN NOT YOU RELEASE WITHOUT A MEMBER'S CONSENT?
HOME ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER, SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER, NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS, AND ALLOTMENTS.
WORK LIFE

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE COMMAND ENLISTED ADVISOR?
AN ADDITIONAL COMMUNICATION LINK BETWEEN THE COMMAND AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE UNIT OMBUDSMAN?
TO SERVE AS A LINK BETWEEN THE COMMAND AND FAMILIES AND TO HELP DIRECT YOU TO THE RIGHT PEOPLE FOR HELP FOR A SPECIFIC PROBLEM.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE FAMILY ADVOCACY REPRESENTATIVE?
TO PROVIDE BOTH PROTECTION AND REFERRALS FOR TREATMENT OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND NEGLECT.

WHAT DOES CHAMPUS STAND FOR?
CIVILIAN HEALTH AND MEDICAL PROGRAM OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR CHAMPUS BENEFITS?
MOST ACTIVE DUTY DEPENDENTS, RETIREES, AND RETIREE DEPENDENTS.

WHO IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR CHAMPUS?
ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL, DEPENDENT PARENTS AND PARENTS-IN-LAW, PEOPLE ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE, PRE-ADOPTIVE CHILDREN, AND WARDS OF THE COURT.

WHO SHOULD BE CONTACTED FOR QUESTIONS REGARDING COVERAGE?
The Health Benefits Advisor (HBA).

WHAT IS AN ALLOWABLE CHARGE?
The amount on which CHAMPUS FIGURES YOUR COST SHARE FOR A COVERED SERVICE.

HOW ARE ALLOWABLE CHARGES FIGURED?
FROM AN AVERAGE OF ALL BILLS OVER THE LAST YEAR FOR A GIVEN SERVICE IN YOUR AREA.

WHAT IS A PARTICIPATING PROVIDER?
ONE WHO AGREES TO ACCEPT CHAMPUS ALLOWABLE CHARGE AS PAYMENT IN FULL. HE MAY PARTICIPATE IN A CASE BY CASE BASIS.

WHAT ARE YOU REQUIRED TO PAY FOR ACTIVE DUTY DEPENDENTS FOR OUTPATIENT AND INPATIENT SERVICES?
OUTPATIENT IS 20% OF THE ALLOWABLE CHARGES AFTER MEETING THE ANNUAL DEDUCTIBLE.
INPATIENT IS A SMALL DAILY FEE OR $25.00, WHICHEVER IS GREATER.

WHAT IS YOUR COST SHARE CAP OR LIMIT FOR ACTIVE DUTY DEPENDENTS FOR A FISCAL YEAR?
$1000.00.

WHAT IS THE NORMAL SIZE OF A CATCHMENT AREA AROUND A UNIFORMED SERVICE MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITY (MTF)?
40 MILES (BASED ON ZIP CODE).

WHAT IS A NONAVAILABILITY STATEMENT?
A REQUIREMENT WHEN YOUR FAMILY LIVES INSIDE A CATCHMENT AREA IN ORDER TO RECEIVE NON-EMERGENCY INPATIENT AND CERTAIN OUTPATIENT PROCEDURES AT A NONMILITARY MEDICAL FACILITY. IT IS REQUIRED FOR CHAMPUS TO PAY THE BILL.
HOW DOES DEERS (DEFENSE ENROLLMENT ELIGIBILITY REPORTING SYSTEM) ENROLLMENT EFFECT MILITARY FAMILIES?
YOU MUST BE ENROLLED TO RECEIVE NON-EMERGENCY CARE AT AN MTF OR BEFORE A CLAIM CAN BE PAID BY CHAMPUS.

WHAT ARE THE SIX DANGER SIGNALS OF SUICIDE?
A STATEMENT INDICATING THE DESIRE TO DIE, A PREVIOUS ATTEMPT, MENTAL DEPRESSION, CHANGES IN BEHAVIOR OR PERSONALITY, MAKING ARRANGEMENTS AS THOUGH FOR FINAL DEPARTURE, AND TAKING UNNECESSARY RISKS.

WHAT IS YOUR ROLE IN PREVENTING OTHERS FROM COMMITTING SUICIDE?
BY LEARNING THAT A PROBLEM EXISTS, GETTING HELP AND UNDERSTANDING HOW TO SUPPORT THE WORK OF A PROFESSIONAL.
TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT / TEAM COORDINATION TRAINING

WHAT IS TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT?
BOTH A PHILOSOPHY AND A SET OF SKILLS FOR MANAGING AND IMPROVING WORK.

WHAT ARE THE COAST GUARD'S TQM PHILOSOPHY AND BASIC PRINCIPLES?
-TO FOCUS ON THE PROCESS AS THE KEY TO PRODUCING AND DELIVERING QUALITY PRODUCTS AND SERVICES.
-TO ACHIEVE CUSTOMER (INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL) SATISFACTION AND TO EXCEED THEIR EXPECTATIONS.

WHAT BENEFITS DOES THE LINKING STRUCTURE OFFER TO TQM?
-HELPS US STAY FOCUSED.
-FOSTERS BETTER TEAMWORK.
-IMPROVES COMMUNICATION.
-IMPROVES THE ABILITY TO COPY IDEAS AND STANDARDIZE SOLUTIONS.

WHAT IS THE CGQC?
COAST GUARD QUALITY COUNCIL. THE HIGHEST LEVEL TQM FORUM IN THE COAST GUARD.

WHAT IS AN ESC?
EXECUTIVE STEERING COMMITTEE.

WHAT IS A QMB?
QUALITY MANAGEMENT BOARD.

WHAT IS A GT?
GUIDANCE TEAM. AN OPTIONAL TEMPORARY SMALL GROUP THAT SERVES TO GUIDE THE QAT IN ITS ANALYSIS.

WHAT IS A QAT?
QUALITY ACTION TEAM. A TEAM THAT DEALS WITH SERIOUS ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEMS, AND PROCESSES ISSUES OR OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPLOITATION.

WHAT IS A NWG?
NATURAL WORK GROUP.

WHAT ARE THE FIVE CRITICAL TEAM SKILLS THAT MAKE UP TCT THAT CAN BE EMPLOYED TO REDUCE THE PROBABILITY OF HUMAN ERROR?
LEADERSHIP, DECISION MAKING, EFFECTIVE MISSION ANALYSIS, ERRORS AND JUDGEMENT CHAINS, AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS.

WHAT ARE THE EIGHT STEPS IN EFFECTIVE MISSION ANALYSIS?
DEFINE THE MISSION, DETERMINE TASKS, OPERATIONAL PLANNING, RISK ASSESSMENT, COMMUNICATE RISK ASSESSMENT, MANAGE AND MINIMIZE RISK, PERFORM MISSION, AND MONITOR AND REASSESS.
MILITARY JUSTICE AND DISCIPLINE

WHAT DOES ARTICLE 15 OF THE UCMJ PROVIDE?
COMMANDING OFFICERS, OFFICERS IN CHARGE AND PRINCIPAL ASSISTANTS OF FLAG OFFICERS IN COMMAND THE AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENT WITHOUT RESORT TO THE JUDICIAL FORUM OF A COURT MARTIAL.

DO EXECUTIVE PETTY OFFICERS HAVE THE POWER TO IMPOSE NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENT?
ONLY WHEN THEY ARE SERVING IN AN "ACTING" CAPACITY.

WHAT LEVEL OF PUNISHMENT DOES ANY OFFICER WHO IS A SUCCESSOR TO COMMAND HAVE THE POWER TO IMPOSE?
ONLY THAT WHICH IS ALLOWED BY HIS RANK.

WHEN A PERSON IS TAD TO A UNIT, WHICH COMMAND (TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT) HAS THE POWER TO IMPOSE NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENT ON HIM?
EITHER ONE. THEY SHOULD BOTH CONFER AND DECIDE WHICH WILL EXCERSISE THEIR AUTHORITY.

FOR WHAT OFFENSES OF THE UCMJ MAY NJP BE IMPOSED?
MINOR OFFENSES AS DISCUSSED IN PART IV MANUAL FOR COURTS MARTIAL.

WHAT IS THE RULE REGARDING DISPOSITION OF MULTIPLE OFFENSES AT NJP?
ALL KNOWN OFFENSES DETERMINED TO BE APPROPRIATE FOR NJP AND READY TO BE CONSIDERED AT THE TIME WILL BE CONSIDERED AT A SINGLE MAST.

CAN NJP BE IMPOSED FOR CIVIL OFFENSES?
IT MAY NOT BE IMPOSED ON AN OFFENSE TRIED BY A U.S. FEDERAL COURT. IT MAY BE IMPOSED FOR AN OFFENSE TRIED BY A STATE OR FOREIGN GOVERNMENT ONLY WITH AUTHORIZATION FROM COMMANDANT (G-L).

WHAT FACTORS SHOULD A COMMANDING OFFICER CONSIDER WHEN DECIDING TO DISPOSE OF AN OFFENSE AT NJP OR TO REFER IT TO COURT MARTIAL?
The nature of the offense, the record of the member, the need for good order and discipline, and the effects on the member.

WHEN SHOULD TOTAL OR PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF PUNISHMENT BE CONSIDERED?
FOR FIRST OFFENDERS OR WHEN EXTENUATING OR MITIGATING MATTERS EXIST.

WHAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN DETERMINING THE AMOUNT AND TYPE OF PUNISHMENT TO BE AWARDED AT NJP?
The age, experience, intelligence, and prior military and disciplinary record of the offender, as well as the facts of the case.

WHAT FORM IS USED TO PLACE PERSONNEL ON REPORT?
REPORT OF OFFENSE AND DISPOSITION (CG-4910).

WHAT ACTION DOES THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER TAKE UPON RECEIPT OF A COMPLAINT?
WHAT MUST THE PIO DO IF HE CONCLUDES THERE IS REASON TO SUSPECT THE ACCUSED COMMITTED CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND HE INTENDS TO TAKE A STATEMENT?
ADVISE THE ACCUSED OF HIS RIGHTS USING THE FORM IN ENCLOSURE (5), COMDTINST M5810.1, MILITARY JUSTICE MANUAL.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE PIO?
TO EXAMINE ALL WITNESSES, DOCUMENTS, STATEMENTS, AND OTHER EVIDENCE. WRITE A SUMMARIZATION AS TO WHAT HAPPENED, IN HIS VIEW, AND PROVIDE A RECOMMENDATION FOR DISPOSITION OF THE CASE.

AFTER THE REPORT IS FORWARDED FROM THE XO TO CO, AND THE CO DECIDES TO DISPOSE OF THE MATTER AT MAST, WHAT MUST HE THEN DO?
MAKE IT KNOWN TO THE ACCUSED USING A FORM FROM ENCLOSURE (3a, 3b, 4a OR 4b AS APPROPRIATE) FROM COMDTINST M5810.1, MILITARY JUSTICE MANUAL.

IF A MATTER IS TO BE DISPOSED OF AT MAST, THE ACCUSED SHALL BE INFORMED OF HIS RIGHT TO DEMAND TRIAL BY COURT MARTIAL IN LIEU OF NJP PROVIDED WHAT?
THE ACCUSED IS NOT ATTACHED TO OR EMBARKED IN A VESSEL. IN ADDITION, THE XO WILL INFORM THE ACCUSED OF HIS OPPORTUNITY TO CONFER WITH A LAWYER (CIVILIAN OR MILITARY) PRIOR TO MAKING HIS DECISION.

CAN A RESERVIST BE ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY, FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPOSING NJP?
YES, BUT NJP WILL NORMALLY BE SCHEDULED TO BE IMPOSED ON THE NEXT REGULARLY SCHEDULED DUTY PERIOD.

WHEN MAY A PERSON REFUSE TRIAL BY SUMMARY COURT AMRTIAL?
ARTICLE 20, UCMJ GIVES A MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCE, IN ALL CASES, THE RIGHT TO REFUSE TRIAL BY SUMMARY COURT MARTIAL.

MAY ARTICLE 15 PUNISHMENT BE IMPOSED WHILE A DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY COURT MARTIAL IS IN EFFECT?
NO. HOWEVER, THE COMMAND IS STILL AUTHORIZED TO USE ANY ADMINISTRATIVE CORRECTIVE MEASURE IT DEEMS NECESSARY.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE?
TO ASSIST THE ACCUSED BY HELPING TO PRESENT HIS SIDE OF THE STORY AND TO ACT AS A SPOKESMAN IF THE ACCUSED SO DESIRES. HE MAY QUESTION WITNESSES, PRESENT EVIDENCE, AND MAY PLEA FOR LENIENCY. HE ALSO MAY MAKE STATEMENTS REGARDING THE REPUTATION OF THE ACCUSED.

IF THE CO DECIDES TO DISMISS A CASE WITH A WARNING, IS A COURT MEMORANDUM (CG-3304) ENTRY MADE IN THE ACCUSED'S SERVICE RECORD?
NO.

WHAT ARE THE MAXIMUM PUNISHMENTS THAT MAY BE AWARDED TO ENLISTED PERSONNEL AT MAST?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>LCDR AND ABOVE</th>
<th>LT AND BELOW</th>
<th>OINC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADMONITION/</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPRIMAND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORRECTIONAL CUSTODY (E-3 AND BELOW)</td>
<td>30 DAYS</td>
<td>7 DAYS</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXTRA DUTIES (E-6 AND BELOW)</td>
<td>45 DAYS</td>
<td>14 DAYS</td>
<td>14 DAYS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESTRICTION       60 DAYS       14 DAYS       14 DAYS
FORFIETURE OF PAY   _ OF 1 MONTHS   7 DAYS PAY   3 DAYS PAY
PAY FOR 2 MONTHS
REDUCTION TO THE NEXT YES              YES            NO
INFERIOR PAY GRADE (E-6 AND BELOW)

FOR WHOM ARE PUNITIVE LETTERS OF ADMONITION OR REPRIMAND GENERALLY CONSIDERED
APPROPRIATE FOR? E-7 AND ABOVE.

ONCE COMMENCED, WHEN CAN RESTRICTION BE INTERRUPTED?
BY CONFINEMENT ADJUDGED BY A COURT MARTIAL, AN APPEAL OF NJP, OR EMERGENCY
LEAVE.

WHAT IS THE RULE FOR WHEN RESTRICTION AND EXTRA DUTIES ARE IMPOSED TO RUN
CONCURRENTLY?
THE RESTRICTION MAY NOT BE IMPOSED TO RUN FOR A LONGER PERIOD THAN THE MAXIMUM
IMPOSEABLE EXTRA DUTY. THEY MAY BE IMPOSED FOR THE MAXIMUM TIMES FOR EACH
WHEN IMPOSED TO RUN CONSECUTIVELY.

CAN RESTRICTION AND/OR EXTRA DUTIES BE IMPOSED IF CORRECTIONAL CUSTODY HAS BEEN
IMPOSED?
NO.

WHO IS ARREST IN QUARTERS IMPOSED ON?
OFFICERS ONLY.

CAN BREAD AND WATER OR DIMINISHED RATIONS BE IMPOSED DURING CONFINEMENT?
NO.

WHAT IS CONSIDERED WHEN ASSIGNING EXTRA DUTIES TO A PETTY OFFICER?
THE DUTIES MAY NOT BE OF A TYPE WHICH WILL DEMEAN THEIR RANK OR POSITION.

CAN EXTRA DUTIES BE PERFORMED ON A PERSON'S SABBATH?
NO, BUT THE PERSON STILL RECEIVES CREDIT FOR EXTRA DUTY FOR THAT DAY.

WHEN IMPOSING EXTRA DUTIES, HOW IS THE PUNISHMENT PHRASED?
IN TERMS OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FOLLOWED BY THE NUMBER OF HOURS TO BE PERFORMED
PER DAY, NOT TO EXCEED TWO. IF THE NUMBER IS NOT MENTIONED, IT SHALL BE DEEMED AS
TWO. IT SHALL NOT BE PHRASED AS A TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS OR BY THE COMPLETION OF
A SPECIFIC WORK PROJECT.

IF A MEMBER IS AWARDED FORFIETURE OF PAY AND REDUCTION IN GRADE, WHAT MUST THE
FORFIETURE BE BASED ON IF THE REDUCTION IS SUSPENDED?
The grade to which reduced.

CAN A MEMBER BE REFERRED TO COURT MARTIAL AFTER RECEIVING NONJUDICIAL
PUNISHMENT FOR THE SAME OFFENSE?
YES.

WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO CONVENE A SUMMARY COURT MARTIAL?
ANY COMMANDING OFFICER OF A COAST GUARD UNIT.
WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO CONVENE A SPECIAL COURT MARTIAL?
ANY COMMANDING OFFICER OF A COAST GUARD UNIT.

WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO CONVENE A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL?
The Commandant, any area, district or MLC commander and the Superintendent of the Coast Guard Academy.

WHEN MAY AN EXECUTED PUNISHMENT OF REDUCTION OR FORFEITURE BE SUSPENDED?
ONLY WITHIN A PERIOD OF FOUR MONTHS AFTER THE DATE OF EXECUTION.

WHAT IS THE LONGEST PERIOD THAT PUNISHMENT MAY BE SUSPENDED?
SIX MONTHS.

WITHIN HOW MANY DAYS OF NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENT BEING AWARDED DOES A MEMBER HAVE TO SUBMIT AN APPEAL?
5 CALENDAR DAYS NOT COUNTING THE DAY OF PUNISHMENT.

FOR WHAT REASONS MAY A MEMBER APPEAL NJP?
WHEN HE CONSIDERS THE PUNISHMENT "UNJUST" OR "DISPROPORTIONATE".

WHO ARE APPEALS SENT TO?
VIA THE COMMANDING OFFICER TO THE NEXT SUPERIOR COMMISIONED OFFICER IN THE COMMANDING OFFICER'S CHAIN OF COMMAND WHO HAS A MILITARY LAWYER REGULARLY ASSIGNED TO HIS COMMAND.

A PERSON MAY REQUEST ANY UNEXECUTED PUNISHMENT INVOLVING RESTRAINT OR EXTRA DUTIES BE DEFERRED IF ACTION IS NOT TAKEN WITHIN HOW MANY DAYS AFTER SUBMISSION OF AN APPEAL?
5 DAYS.

WHEN A COMMANDING OFFICER RECEIVES AN APPEAL FOR NJP THAT HE HAS IMPOSED, CAN HE SET ASIDE OR ADJUST THE PUNISHMENT?
YES.

AN OFFICER ACTING ON AN APPEAL MAY REFER ANY CASE TO A MILITARY LAWYER FOR CONSIDERATION AND ADVICE. WHEN MUST A CASE BE REFERRED?
WHEN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING EXIST:
ARREST IN QUARTES FOR MORE THAN 7 DAYS.
CORRECTIONAL CUSTODY FOR MORE THAN 7 DAYS.
FORFEITURE OF MORE THAN 7 DAYS PAY.
REDUCTION FROM GRADE E-4 OR HIGHER.
EXTRA DUTIES FOR MORE THAN 14 DAYS.
RESTRICTION FOR MORE THAN 14 DAYS.

WHAT THREE AREAS DO ADMINISTRATIVE CORRECTIVE MEASURE FALL UNDER?
EXTRA MILITARY INSTRUCTION, ADMINISTRATIVE WITHOLDING OF PRIVILEGES, AND NONPUNITIVE CENSURE.

HOW MAY ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES BE COMMUTED?
ORALLY OR IN WRITING.

MAY THESE PUNISHMENTS BE IMPOSED FOR MILITARY OFFENSES?
NO.
WHAT IS EMI USED FOR AND HOW IS THE TYPE OF EMI DETERMINED?
TO CORRECT A DEFICIENCY IN AN INDIVIDUAL AND THE EMI MUST BE LOGICALLY RELATED TO THAT DEFICIENCY.

WHAT ARE THE LIMITATIONS OF EMI?
IT WILL NORMALLY BE CONDUCTED FOR NOT MORE THAN 2 HOURS PER DAY.
IT MAY BE CONDUCTED AT A REASONABLE TIME OUTSIDE NORMAL WORKING HOURS.
IT WILL NOT BE CONDUCTED FOR A PERIOD LONGER THAN NEEDED TO CORRECT THE DEFICIENCY.
IT SHOULD NOT BE CONDUCTED ON THE MEMBER’S SABBATH.
IT SHOULD NOT BE USED TO DEPRIVE A MEMBER OF NORMAL LIBERTY.

WHO HAS THE AUTHORITY TO ASSIGN EMI DURING NORMAL WORKING HOURS?
ANY OFFICER OR PETTY OFFICER IN CONNECTION WITH DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNED TO THEM AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN BY ANY SUPERIOR TO THAT OFFICER, IF WARRANTED.

WHO MAY ASSIGN EMI AFTER NORMAL WORKING HOURS?
CO’s OR OIC’S. THIS AUTHORITY MAY BE DELEGATED, BUT EMI MAY ONLY BE ASSIGNED WITH THE KNOWLEDGE AND PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE CO/OIC.

WITH WHOM SHOULD THE AUTHORITY TO WITHHOLD PRIVILEGES LIE?
The level of authority empowered to grant them.

IS DEPRIVATION OF NORMAL LIBERTY AS A PUNISHMENT AUTHORIZED?
ONLY AS SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED UNDER THE UCMJ, OTHERWISE IT IS ILLEGAL.

WHEN FINAL ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN ON A REPORT OF OFFENSE AND DISPOSITION, IT IS FILED IN THE UNIT PUNISHMENT BOOK AND RETAINED FOR HOW LONG?
4 YEARS.

CAN THE ACCUSED HAVE A LAWYER REPRESENT HIM AT MAST?
ONLY AT THE DISCRETION OF THE CO.

HOW ARE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE ACCUSED AND HIS MAST REP REGARDED?
AS CONFIDENTIAL.

IS AN ARTICLE 31 WARNING EQUIVALENT TO THE FIFTH AMENDMENT?
YES.

WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL?
A MILITARY JUDGE AND NO LESS THAN 5 MEMBERS; OR IN NON-CAPITAL CASES THE MILITARY JUDGE ALONE, IF REQUESTED AND APPROVED.

WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF A SPECIAL COURT MARTIAL?
NO LESS THAN 3 MEMBERS; OR A MILITARY JUDGE AND NO LESS THAN 3 MEMBERS; OR A MILITARY JUDGE ALONE, IF DETAILED, AND IF REQUESTED AND APPROVED.

WHAT ARE THE PUNISHMENTS AUTHORIZED TO BE GIVEN AT A SPECIAL COURT MARTIAL?
UP TO THE MAXIMUM ALLOWED UNDER THE MANUAL FOR COURTS MARTIAL EXCEPT DEATH, DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE, CONFINEMENT OVER SIX MONTHS, HARD LABOR OVER 3 MONTHS, OR FORFEITURE OF PAY IN EXCESS OF 2/3 PAY PER MONTH FOR LONGER THAN SIX MONTHS.

AFTER A SPECIAL COURT MARTIAL HAS RESULTED IN A BAD CONDUCT DISCHARGE BEING AWARDED, WHAT MUST BE PREPARED?
A COMPLETE VERBATIM TRANSCRIPT.
WHAT ARE THE PUNISHMENTS AUTHORIZED TO BE GIVEN AT A SUMMARY COURT MARTIAL?
UP TO THE MAXIMUM ALLOWED UNDER THE MANUAL FOR COURTS MARTIAL EXCEPT DEATH,
PUNITIVE DISCHARGE, CONFINEMENT OVER ONE MONTH, HARD LABOR OVER 45 DAYS, OR
FORFEITURE OF PAY IN EXCESS OF 2/3 PAY FOR ONE MONTH.

FOR A SUMMARY COURT MARTIAL, WHEN MUST A SUMMARY OF THE TESTIMONY BE
FORWARDED WITH THE RECORD OF THE COURT?
IF THE FINDING ON ANY CHARGE IS "GUILTY" WHERE THE PLEA WAS "NOT GUILTY".

WHAT MAY AN ENLISTED ACCUSED REQUEST BEFORE ASSEMBLY OF A COURT MARTIAL?
THAT IN THE CASE OF A GENERAL OR SPECIAL COURT MARTIAL, 1/3 OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF
MEMBERS OF THE COURT MARTIAL BE ENLISTED.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE ON A SUMMARY COURT MARTIAL?
1 OFFICER, PREFERABLY LT OR HIGHER.

WHAT ARE THE PUNITIVE ARTICLES OF THE UCMJ?
77-134.

WHAT IS THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS?
5 YEARS, EXCEPT FOR CAPITAL OFFENSES.

WHO IS NOT SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF A SUMMARY COURT MARTIAL?
OFFICERS AND CADETS OF SERVICE ACADEMIES.

HOW OFTEN ARE ARTICLES OF THE UCMJ REQUIRED TO BE EXPLAINED TO A MEMBER?
UPON INITIAL ENTRY, AFTER COMPLETION OF 6 MONTHS OF ACTIVE DUTY, AND UPON
REENLISTMENT.

WHEN YOU LAWFULLY APPREHEND A PERSON, YOU MAY SEARCH THE PERSON, HIS CLOTHING,
AND PROPERTY IN HIS IMMEDIATE POSESSON. WHAT ARE THE TIMELINES FOR THIS SEARCH?
IT MUST BE DONE RIGHT THEN. OTHERWISE, A SEARCH AUTHORIZATION WOULD BE REQUIRED.

WHAT MUST EXIST FOR A COMMANDING OFFICER TO AUTHORIZE A SEARCH IN ON-BASE
HOUSING?
PROBABLE CAUSE.

WHO MUST ISSUE A CIVILIAN SEARCH WARRANT ON FEDERAL PROPERTY?
A FEDERAL JUDGE OR MAGISTRATE.

WHAT IS AN EXIGENCY SEARCH?
A SEARCH CONDUCTED UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES DEMANDING IMMEDIATE ACTION TO
PREVENT REMOVAL OR DESTRUCTION OF EVIDENCE.

HOW LONG AFTER ISSUANCE DOES A SEARCH AUTHORIZATION HAVE TO BE USED?
5 DAYS.

WHAT ARE TWO CATEGORIES OF SIEZABLE ITEMS?
EVIDENCE OF A CRIME AND CONTRABAND.

WHAT IS GIVEN FOR PROPERTY SIEZED?
A RECEIPT AND INVENTORY AS SOON AS PRACTICAL.
WHEN IS THE ONLY TIME THE COAST GUARD HAS THE AUTHORITY TO DIRECT OR CONTROL THE PAY OF A MEMBER TO SATISFY A PRIVATE CLAIM OF INDEBTEDNESS? WHEN A COURT HAS ORDERED THE GARNISHMENT OF PAY FOR THE PAYMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT OR ALIMONY.

FOR HOW MANY DAYS OF ABSENCE IS AN ENLISTED PERSON CONSIDERED AN ABSENTEE? FOR THE FIRST 29 DAYS.

AFTER HOW MANY DAYS OF ABSENCE SHOULD THE MEMBER'S NEXT OF KIN BE NOTIFIED? 10 DAYS AS LONG AS THE MEMBER IS NOT ADMINISTRATIVELY DECLARED A DESERTER.

HOW LONG MUST A UNIT HOLD ON TO THE PERSONAL EFFECTS OF AN ABSENTEE OR DESERTER? 3 MONTHS.

WHAT ARE THE FOUR DIFFERENT TYPES OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PERSONNEL? PERSONAL, ROMANTIC, UNACCEPTABLE AND PROHIBITED.

WHEN DISCUSSING RELATIONSHIPS, WHAT IS CONSIDERED A SMALL SHORE UNIT? LESS THAN 60 MEMBERS.

ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEMBERS ARE PROHIBITED. IT IS CONSIDERED UNACCEPTABLE WHEN CPO'S BECOME ROMANTICALLY INVOLVED WITH WHOM? JUNIOR ENLISTED (E-4 AND BELOW).
CIVIL RIGHTS

WHAT IS THE SSIC FOR THE MILITARY CIVIL RIGHTS MANUAL? COMDTINST M5350.11 (SERIES).

OF WHAT SIZE UNIT MUST THE CO/OIC DESIGNATE A MILITARY CIVIL RIGHTS OFFICER, MILITARY CIVIL RIGHTS COUNSELOR AND ESTABLISH A HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL? 25 PERSONNEL OR MORE.

WHAT IS THE CIVIL RIGHTS OFFICER'S (CRO) JOB? TO SUPERVISE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM AND TO REPORT DIRECTLY TO THE CO ON RELATED MATTERS.

WHAT IS THE MILITARY CIVIL RIGHTS COUNSELLOR/FACILITATOR'S (MCRC/F) JOB? TO INVESTIGATE FORMAL COMPLAINTS, TO ASSIST MEMBERS FILING COMPLAINTS, REPORT THE STATUS OF THE PROGRAM TO THE CRO, CONDUCT TRAINING, AND ASSIST CRO'S AND SUBORDINATE UNIT MCRC'S.

HOW OFTEN ARE COAST GUARD PERSONNEL REQUIRED TO RECEIVE CIVIL RIGHTS TRAINING? AT LEAST ONCE EVERY THREE YEARS.

WHAT IS THE MCRC? A COLLATERAL DUTY MILITARY CIVIL RIGHTS COUNSELLOR.

WHAT IS THE UNIT MCRC'S RESPONSIBILITIES? TO INVESTIGATE FORMAL COMPLAINTS, TO ASSIST MEMBERS FILING COMPLAINTS, AND TO REPORT THE STATUS OF THE PROGRAM TO THE CRO.

HOW MANY PEOPLE, AT A MINIMUM, SHOULD MAKE UP THE CIVIL RIGHTS COUNCIL? 5.

WHO IS IT RECOMMENDED BE ASSIGNED AS THE HEAD OF THE HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL? THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

WHAT IS THE RECOMMENDED FREQUENCY FOR HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL DISCUSSIONS? SEMI-ANNUALLY.

WHAT IS THE FIRST RESPONSIBILITY OF A PERSON BEING SEXUALLY HARASSED? TO MAKE IT CLEAR THE BEHAVIOR IS OFFENSIVE.

WHAT ARE THE RECOMMENDED STEPS THAT SHOULD BE TAKEN WHEN SOMEONE HAS COMMITTED A RACIAL OR SEXIST SLUR? COUNSELLING. IF INEFFECTIVE; WARNING, ADMONISHMENT, OR LOWERED MARKS. IF STILL INEFFECTIVE; NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENT, COURT MARTIAL, OR DISCHARGE AS APPROPRIATE.

WHAT ARE TWO METHODS OF RESOLVING DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINTS? FORMAL AND INFORMAL.

WHEN A COMPLAINT CAN'T BE RESOLVED BETWEEN THE PERSONS INVOLVED OR WITH THE HELP OF THE SUPERVISOR, WHAT IS THE MEMBER'S NEXT COURSE OF ACTION? SUBMIT A SPECIAL REQUEST CHIT TO THE CO/OIC WITH A COPY TO THE CRO. THIS IS DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER 5, CIVIL RIGHTS MANUAL.
AFTER A COMMAND RECEIVES A SPECIAL REQUEST CHIT FROM A MEMBER REQUESTING TO FILE A FORMAL COMPLAINT, WITHIN HOW MANY DAYS MUST THE COMMAND HAVE THE MEMBER MEET WITH THE MCR/F?
15 DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF THE REQUEST.

IF INFORMAL RESOLUTION FAILS, HOW MANY DAYS FROM THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT DOES THE PERSON SUBMITTING THE GRIEVANCE HAVE TO FILE FORMAL CHARGES?
60.

UPON RECEIPT OF A FORMAL COMPLAINT, HOW MANY DAYS DOES A COMMAND HAVE TO ATTEMPT TO ACHIEVE RESOLUTION?
10 WORKING DAYS.

WHAT PAYGRADE MUST THE INVESTIGATING OFFICER FOR A FORMAL COMPLAINT BE?
E-7 OR ABOVE, AND SENIOR TO THE PERSON BEING COMPLAINED AGAINST.
COAST GUARD DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICIES

WHAT ARE THE TWO GOALS OF THE COAST GUARD ALCOHOL ABUSE PROGRAM?
TO ELIMINATE ALCOHOL ABUSE IN THE COAST GUARD AND TO FACILITATE REHABILITATION TO ELIGIBLE MEMBERS FOR FURTHER USEFUL SERVICE IN THE COAST GUARD.

AT SHORE INSTALLATIONS INSIDE THE U.S., THE MINIMUM AGE FOR ALCOHOL IS CONSISTENT WITH STATE LAW EXCEPT FOR WHEN?
AT REMOTE LOCATIONS WHERE PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLES ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR USE, WHEN THERE IS A STATE WITH A LOWER DRINKING AGE WITHIN 50 MILES AND THERE IS A RISK OF YOUNGER MEMBERS TRYING TO MAKE THE DRIVE, OR ON RARE OCCASIONS AT UNIT FUNCTIONS TO FOSTER CAMARADERIE.

WHEN MAY ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BE BROUGHT ON BOARD A SHIP?
WHEN BEING TRANSPORTED OUTSIDE THE U.S. FOR PERSONAL USE THEY MAY BE TRANSPORTED AT THE DISCRETION OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER. THEN THE BEVERAGES MUST BE IN SEALED PACKAGES, PROPERLY MARKED, TRANSPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CUSTOMS LAWS, AND LOCKED UP.

WHEN ARE RECRUITS REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN COAST GUARD DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY TRAINING?
WITHIN 7 DAYS OF REPORTING FOR TRAINING, DOCUMENTED ON A PAGE 7.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD THE CDA R HOLD AWARENESS TRAINING?
SEMI-ANNUALLY.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD SUPERVISORS RECEIVE THE ADDITIONAL AWARENESS TRAINING?
BI-ANNUALLY.

WHAT ACTION IS TAKEN ON THE FIRST ALCOHOL INCIDENT?

WHAT ACTION IS TAKEN AFTER A SECOND ALCOHOL INCIDENT?
The member is normally processed for discharge. This would also include consuming alcohol after receiving treatment or violating an aftercare plan. (This can be waived for the most exceptional performers).

WHAT ACTION IS TAKEN AFTER A THIRD ALCOHOL INCIDENT?
Processed for separation. This would also include consuming alcohol for a second time after receiving treatment or twice violating an aftercare plan.

HOW MANY ALCOHOL ABUSE AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS DOES THE COAST GUARD PROVIDE?
3.

WHAT DOES LEVEL 1 CONSIST OF?
LOCAL COMMAND PROGRAMS CONSISTING OF PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION EFFORTS SUCH AS DISCIPLINE, INSPECTIONS, AWARENESS, EDUCATION, LEADERSHIP, ADMINISTRATIVE SCREENING, MEDICAL IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVENTION, AND NAVY ALCOHOL AND DRUG SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM (NASDAP) WHEN AVAILABLE.

WHAT DOES LEVEL 2 CONSIST OF?
COUNSELING AND ASSISTANCE CENTER (CAAC) PROGRAMS WHICH PROVIDE THERAPEUTIC NONRESIDENTIAL COUNSELING, REFERRAL, OUTREACH ASSISTANCE AND EDUCATION.

WHAT IS THE LENGTH OF THE LEVEL 2 PROGRAM?
DETERMINED BY THE CO, NOT TO EXCEED 4 WEEKS. THE NORMAL DURATION IS 3 WEEKS.

WHAT DOES LEVEL 3 CONSIST OF?
RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMS.

WHAT IS THE CRITERIA FOR ENTRY INTO LEVEL 3?
DIAGNOSIS AS ALCOHOL DEPENDENT BY A MEDICAL DOCTOR TO REQUIRE FULL TIME LIVE-IN REHABILITATION FOR 6 WEEKS, AND SHOW EVIDENCE OF POTENTIAL FOR CONTINUED SERVICE IN THE COAST GUARD.

WHAT NORMALLY FOLLOWS RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT?
COMPLETE ABSTINANCE FROM ALCOHOL, AND ATTENDANCE OF MEETINGS OF ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS.

WHAT IS ANTABUSE?
A NON-TOXIC DRUG THAT INTERFERES WHEN THE BODY METABOLIZES ALCOHOL.

WHEN IS A MEMBER PUT ON AFTERCARE?
SUBSEQUENT TO SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF A LEVEL 2 OR 3 PROGRAM.

HOW LONG DO MEMBERS REMAIN IN AFTERCARE AND WHAT DOES IT CONSIST OF?
TWO YEARS. PARTICIPATION IN FORMALIZED AFTERCARE GROUPS, 2 ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS MEETINGS, A WEEKLY MEETING WITH THE CDAR, AND IF MEDICALLY AUTHORIZED, ANTABUSE THERAPY.

MEMBERS DIAGNOSED AS DRUG OR ALCOHOL DEPENDENT MUST BE OFFERED TREATMENT PRIOR TO SEPERATION. WHO IS THE POINT OF CONTACT FOR ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING TREATMENT?
MLC (KMA).

WHAT IS THE DISPOSITION FOR MEMBERS INVOLVED IN A DRUG INCIDENT?
SEPERATION FROM THE COAST GUARD.

WHAT IS THE FINAL DISPOSITION FOR MEMBERS WITH LESS THAN 8 YEARS OF SERVICE (NOT INCLUDING RECRUITS) INVOLVED IN A DRUG INCIDENT?
SEPERATION BY REASONS OF MISCONDUCT.

HOW ARE MEMBERS WITH 8 OR MORE YEARS OF SERVICE, OR WHEN THE CHARACTER OF DISCHARGE IS CONTEMPLATED, WHO ARE INVOLVED IN A DRUG INCIDENT PROCESSED?
BY AN ADMINISTRATIVE DISCHARGE BOARD.

WHAT MUST BE COMPLETE BEFORE INITIATING DISCHARGE PROCESSING?
ALL DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

WHAT GIVES THE COAST GUARD THE AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT URINALYSIS?
MILITARY RULE OF EVIDENCE 313.
WHAT ARE THE REASONS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE INSPECTIONS?
GOOD ORDER AND DISCIPLINE, MILITARY FITNESS, AND SECURITY.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WHEN AN INDIVIDUAL VOLUNTARILY CONSENTS TO URINALYSIS?
OBTAIN THE CONSENT IN WRITING.

WHEN MAY A MEMBER BE ORDERED TO SUBMIT A URINALYSIS?
IF THERE IS PROBABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THE MEMBER HAS USED AN ILLEGAL DRUG
RECENTLY, PROVIDED A SEARCH AUTHORIZATION IS FIRST OBTAINED.

CAN A CO/OIC DIRECT A URINALYSIS FOR VALID MEDICAL PURPOSES?
NO.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF PRELIMINARY TESTS?
TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT CONFIRMATORY TESTS ARE WARRANTED.

CAN PRELIMINARY TESTS ALONE BE USED AS A BASIS FOR DISCIPLINARY OR ADMINISTRATIVE
ACTION?
NO.

WHAT IS THE PROCEDURE FOR DOUBLE SAMPLES?
ONE SAMPLE IS RETAINED AT THE UNIT UNDER REFRIGERATION. THE OTHER IS SENT TO THE
LABORATORY. IF THE TEST IS POSITIVE, THE UNIT SAMPLE IS FROZEN AND RETAINED FOR 60
DAYS OR UNTIL DISCIPLINARY OR ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS ARE CONCLUDED.

WHY WAS THE DOUBLE SAMPLE PROVISION IMPLEMENTED?
IT ENHANCES THE RELIABILITY AND CREDIBILITY OF URINALYSIS TESTING PROCEDURES
WHEN THE CO HAS REASON TO DOUBT THAT A PROPER CHAIN OF CUSTODY WAS
MAINTAINED, TO HAVE A BACKUP SAMPLE IN THE EVENT RETESTING IS NEEDED, AND, FOR A
MEMBER’S CONFIRMATORY TEST, WHICH WAS POSITIVE, THE MEMBER MAY HAVE THE SECOND
SAMPLE TESTED AS PER CHAPTER 20 OF THE PERSONNEL MANUAL.
UNIFORM REGULATIONS

WHAT IS THE PROPER WAY TO WEAR HEADGEAR?
SQUARELY ON THE HEAD, BOTTOM EDGE HORIZONTAL, AND NO HAIR VISIBLE UNDER THE BRIM.

HOW FAR UP MUST ZIPPERED JACKETS BE ZIPPED UP?
2/3 THE WAY UP.

ARE SEWN IN MILITARY CREESES AUTHORIZED?
NO.

WHEN MAY MALE PERSONNEL WEAR EARINGS?
WHEN IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES, NOT ABOARD ANY MILITARY INSTALLATION.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM BULK ALLOWED FOR MEN'S HAIR?
1 ".

MAY MEN WEAR WIGS OR HAIRPIECES?
YES, TO COVER NATURAL BALDNESS OR PHYSICAL DISFIGUREMENT.

IS CORNROW HAIR AUTHORIZED FOR MEN?
NO.

HOW FAR MAY A MAN'S MOUSTACHE EXTEND HORIZONTALLY BEYOND THE CORNERS OF THE MOUTH?
".

WHEN MEN HAVE A SHAVING WAIVER, WHAT ARE THEIR REQUIREMENTS?
FACIAL HAIR MUST BE KEPT TRIMMED TO " OR LESS. NO FACIAL HAIR WILL BE SHAVED.

IF WORN, HOW MUST SIDEBURNS BE KEPT?
NON-FLARED, TAPERED, AND NOT PAST THE LOWEST PART OF THE EXTERNAL EAR OPENING.

WHEN ARE T-SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR REQUIRED WHILE IN UNIFORM?
AT ALL TIMES.

HOW LONG CAN WOMEN WEAR THEIR HAIR?
TO THE BOTTOM EDGE OF THE COLLAR, AND NOT BELOW THE EYEBROWS WHEN UNCOVERED.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM BULK ALLOWED FOR WOMEN'S HAIR?
2 ".

WHAT CAN A WOMAN NOT WEAR IN HER HAIR?
A RIBBON.

WHAT ARE THE REGULATIONS FOR WOMEN'S HAIR ORNAMENTS?
PINS, COMBS AND ELASTIC BANDS OF SIMILAR COLOR AS THE HAIR. PLAIN GOLD AND BROWN BARRETTE ARE ALSO AUTHORIZED.

WHAT ARE THE REGULATIONS FOR WOMEN'S EARINGS?
MAXIMUM " GOLD, SILVER, OR PEARL BALL. " DIAMONDS WITH FORMAL AND DINNER DRESS UNIFORMS. ONE EARING PER EAR IN THE LOBE ONLY.

ARE WOMEN REQUIRED TO WEAR BRAS WHEN EXERCISING THEIR OPTION TO WEAR A T-SHIRT?
YES.

WHEN SHOULD PERSONNEL WEARING SIDEARMS REMOVE THEIR HEADGEAR INDOORS?
WHEN ENTERING A SPACE WHERE A MEAL IS BEING SERVED, OR DURING DIVINE SERVICES.

WHAT ARE THE DIMENSIONS OF A BRASSARD?
4” X 11”.

ON WHAT ARM ARE BRASSARDS WORN?
RIGHT.

WHERE ARE MOURNING BADGES WORN AND DESCRIBE THEM?
LEFT SLEEVE FOR OFFICERS, RIGHT SLEEVE FOR ENLISTED. 3” BLACK BAND.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE ON A UNIFORM BOARD AND HOW OFTEN DOES IT CONVENE?
10 PEOPLE ANNUALLY.

WHAT SIZE MUST THE WHITE BLOCK LETTERS BE ON CLOTH NAME TAPES?
1/2” TO 3/4” HIGH.

WHICH WINDBREAKER MAY BE WORN WITH THE WOOLY PULLY SWEATER AND WHICH MAY
NOT?
POLYESTER/WOOL. POLYESTER/COTTON.

WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO WEAR THE BLUE WORK JACKET?
ENLISTED ONLY.

HOW MANY COAST GUARD RELATED IDENTIFICATION PATCHES MAY BE WORN ON THE BLUE
WORK JACKET?
2.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SERVICE DRESS BLUE BRAVO AND ALPHA?
THE WHITE DRESS SHIRT IS WORN (WITHOUT COLLAR DEVICES) WITH THE ALPHA.

WHEN MAY WOMEN WEAR MEN’S TROUSERS?
WHEN THEY CAN’T OBTAIN A SATISFACTORY FIT FROM WOMEN’S TROUSERS.

WHICH TROUSER ARE WORN WITH THE UNDRESS BLUE UNIFORM?
EITHER UTILITY OR DRESS.

WHERE ARE RIBBONS WORN ON THE SERVICE DRESS UNIFORM?
_” ABOVE THE LEFT BREAST POCKET.

WHAT UNIFORMS REQUIRE NAMETAGS?
SERVICE DRESS, TROPICAL BLUE, WINTER DRESS, AND WINTER UNDRESS.

WHAT IS THE REGULATION ON SKIRT LENGTH?
FROM THE CREASE IN THE BACK OF THE KNEE TO 2” BELOW THE CREASE IN THE BACK OF THE
KNEE.

WHEN MAY BALL CAPS BE WORN WITH TROPICAL BLUE LONG?
ON BOARD VESSELS ONLY.

WHAT TYPE OF UMBRELLAS ARE AUTHORIZED?
BLACK TELESCOPIC.
WHICH DIRECTION DOES AN OFFICER’S EAGLE ON A COMBINATION CAP FACE?
THE OFFICER’S RIGHT.

DESCRIBE CPO COMBINATION CAP INSIGNIA?
1 3/4” WITH THE UNFOLDED ARM OF THE ANCHOR STOCK TO THE WEARER’S RIGHT.

WHAT DO E-6 AND BELOW WEAR ON COMBINATION CAPS?
1 3/16” COAST GUARD MEDALLION.

WHAT SIDE DOES THE GROMMET ON THE ENLISTED COMBINATION CAP GO?
THE WEARER’S LEFT.

HOW ARE GARRISON CAP DEVICES POSITIONED?
2” FROM THE LEADING EDGE. 1 1/2 ” FROM THE LOWER EDGE.

WHERE IS INSIGNIA WORN ON THE BLUE WORKING CAP?
1 1/4” ABOVE THE VISOR OR AS NOT TO INTERFERE WITH THE 1/2” BLOCK LETTERING.

WHICH WAY DOES THE EAGLE FACE ON THE ENLISTED RATING BADGE?
THE EAGLE’S RIGHT.

WHAT DO THE MCPO-CG AND CEA’S HAVE INSTEAD OF SPECIALTY INSIGNIA ON THEIR RATING BADGES?
A GOLD OR SILVER SHIELD, RESPECTIVELY.

WHERE IS THE GOLD SHIELD SEWN ON ENLISTED SERVICE DRESS BLUE JACKET SLEEVES?
CENTERED BETWEEN THE CUFF AND ELBOW ON THE RIGHT SLEEVE.

WHAT MATERIAL IS USED IN THE BLUE BREAK ON CWO INSIGNIA?
SILK THREAD.

IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING WARRANT SPECIALTY INSIGNIA?
BOATSWAIN TWO CROSSED FOULED ANCHORS.
WEAPONS FLAMING SPHERICAL SHELL.
PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION TWO CROSSED QUILL PENS.
COMMUNICATIONS FOUR LIGHTNING BOLTS.
NAVAL ENGINEERING THREE BLADED PROPELLER.
MATERIAL MAINTENANCE CARPENTER’S SQUARE.
ELECTRONICS HELIUM ATOM.
AVIATION ENGINEERING TWO BLADED PROPELLER.
PUBLIC INFORMATION CAMERA.
MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION CADUCEUS.
FINANCE AND SUPPLY SPRIG OF THREE OAK LEAVES.

DESCRIBE ENLISTED SERVICE STRIPES AND WHERE THEY ARE WORN?
5 1/4" LONG BY 3/8” WIDE, LEFT SLEEVE, 2” FROM CUFF AT A 45 DEGREE ANGLE, LOWER END IN THE FRONT. 1/4” SPACING BETWEEN ADDITIONAL STRIPES.

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM AMOUNT OF STITCHES PER INCH FOR SEWN ON INSIGNIA?
SIX.

ON WHICH COLLAR ARE CWO SPECIALTY INSIGNIA WORN?
LEFT.
WHERE ARE COLLAR DEVICES PLACED ON THE LONG SLEEVE LIGHT BLUE SHIRT?
1" FROM THE FRONT AND UPPER COLLAR EDGES, PARALLEL TO THE FRONT EDGE.

WHERE ARE COLLAR DEVICES PLACED ON THE WORKING BLUE SHIRT?
1" FROM THE FRONT AND LOWER COLLAR EDGES WITH THE BOTTOM OF THE COLLAR DEVICE POINTING TO THE COLLAR POINT.

WHAT IS THE SIZE OF CPO COLLAR INSIGNIA?
15/16".

ON WHAT UNIFORMS ARE BREAST INSIGNIA WORN?
ALL FORMAL DRESS, DINNER DRESS, FULL DRESS, SERVICE DRESS, TROPICAL, AND MAY BE WORN ON THEUNDRESS UNIFORM.

WHEN CAN EMBROIDERED BREAST INSIGNIA BE WORN?
ON COATS OF SERVICE DRESS, FULL DRESS, AND DINNER DRESS UNIFORMS.

CAN BREAST INSIGNIA BE POLISHED OR PLATED?
NO.

EXCLUDING COMMAND INSIGNIA, WHEN CAN TWO BREAST INSIGNIA BE WORN?
WHEN RIBBONS AND/OR MEDALS ARE WORN.

WHAT IS THE GENERAL MEASUREMENT TO REMEMBER IN THE PLACEMENT OF BREAST INSIGNIA?
1/4".

WHEN AN INDIVIDUAL IS NO LONGER IN COMMAND, AND AUTHORIZED TO WEAR AFLOAT AND ASHORE COMMAND INSIGNIA FROM PAST UNITS, HOW ARE THEY POSITIONED?
MOST RECENT EARNED INBOARD, LEFT BREAST POCKET.

WHERE DOES A PRESIDENTIAL, VICE-PRESIDENTIAL, AND HEAD OF FOREIGN STATE’S AIDE WEAR HIS AUGUILETTE?
HIS RIGHT SHOULDER. ALL OTHERS GO ON THE LEFT.

HOW MANY LOOPS IN THE AUGUILETTE WILL A FLAG OFFICER’S AIDE HAVE?
EQUAL TO THE NUMBER OF THE ADMIRAL’S STARS.

WHAT IS THE LENGTH OF A SWORD?
26”-32”.

WHERE ARE CEA AND RECRUITING BADGES WORN?
LEFT BREAST POCKET, CENTERED BELOW THE FLAP.

WHAT PAYGRADES ARE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN THE SEA BAG REQUIREMENTS AS PER UNIFORM REGULATIONS COMDTINST M1020.6?
E-6 AND BELOW.

WHAT COLOR ARE SERVICE DRESS BLUE COATS?
COAST GUARD BLUE, SHADE 3362.

WHAT ARE THE AUTHORIZED KNOTS FOR THE MEN’S NECKTIE?
WINDSOR, DOUBLE WINDSOR AND THE FOUR-IN-HAND.

ARE CLIP ON TIES AUTHORIZED?
YES.
MAY WOMEN WEAR SOCKS WITH PUMPS?
NO.

DESCRIBE THE WOMEN'S HANDBAG?
ENVELOPE STYLE, 11”x8”x5”, PLAIN BLACK OR WHITE (AS APPROPRIATE), MADE OF LEATHER OR SYNTHETIC MATERIAL.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ALPHA AND FULL DRESS BLUE?
WHITE GLOVES, FULL MEDALS, RIBBONS ON RIGHT, AND NO NAME TAG MAKE FULL DRESS BLUE.

HOW ARE RIBBONS WORN IN PRECEDENCE?
INBOARD TO OUTBOARD, TOP TO BOTTOM.

WHERE WOULD YOU PIN A SINGLE STAR ON A RIBBON THAT ALREADY DISPLAYS AN "O" DEVICE?
WEARER'S RIGHT.

HOW SHOULD TROUSERS FIT IN THE WAIST?
LOOSE ENOUGH TO ALLOW FOUR FINGERS TO SLIDE EASILY BACK AND FORTH.
MILITARY FUNDAMENTALS

WHAT ARE THE TWO PARTS TO A DRILL COMMAND?
PREPARATORY AND EXECUTION.

WHAT COMMAND IS USED TO CALL BACK OR REVOKE A COMMAND THAT HAS STARTED
WRONG?
"AS YOU WERE".

WHAT FOOT MUST REMAIN IN PLACE WHEN GIVEN THE COMMAND "REST" OR "AT EASE"?
RIGHT.

WHAT IS USED AFTER THE COMMAND "EYES RIGHT" TO RETURN THE HEADS AND EYES BACK
FORWARD?
"FRONT".

AFTER GIVEN "HAND SALUTE", WHAT COMMAND IS USED TO DROP THE SALUTE?
"TWO".

WHEN PASSING IN REVIEW, HOW LONG IS THE SALUTE HELD?
UNTIL SIX PACES BEYOND THE PERSON SALUTED.

HOW MANY STEPS PER MINUTE ARE TAKEN DURING QUICK TIME?
120.

HOW MANY STEPS PER MINUTE ARE TAKEN DURING DOUBLE TIME?
180.

WHAT IS ANOTHER NAME FOR THE AMOUNT OF STEPS TAKEN PER MINUTE?
CADENCE.

ON WHAT FOOT IS "TO THE REAR, MARCH" GIVEN?
RIGHT.

ON WHAT FOOT IS "MARK TIME" GIVEN?
EITHER.

WHEN CAN MEN TALK WHILE MARCHING?
WHEN GIVEN THE COMMAND "ROUTE STEP, MARCH".

WHAT IS THE BASIC RIFLE POSITION?
ORDER ARMS.
HIGH YEAR TENURE

WHAT ARE THE PROFESSIONAL GROWTH POINTS FOR THE FOLLOWING PAY GRADES?
E-1: CAN NOT REENLIST/EXTEND.
E-2: 4 YEARS ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE. CAN NOT REENLIST/EXTEND BEYOND 4 YEARS ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE.
E-3: 7 YEARS COAST GUARD SERVICE OR 10 YEARS ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE, WHICHEVER IS GREATER. MAY REENLIST/EXTEND AS PER CFTRR, BUT NOT BEYOND 7 YEARS, 1 MONTH COAST GUARD SERVICE OR 10 YEARS, 1 MONTH ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE.
E-4: 7 YEARS COAST GUARD SERVICE OR 10 YEARS ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE, WHICHEVER IS GREATER. MAY REENLIST/EXTEND UP TO BUT NOT BEYOND 7 YEARS, 1 MONTH COAST GUARD SERVICE OR 10 YEARS, 1 MONTH ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE.
E-5: 20 YEARS ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE. MAY REENLIST/EXTEND UP TO BUT NOT BEYOND 20 YEARS, 1 MONTH ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE.
E-6: 22 YEARS ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE. MAY REENLIST/EXTEND UP TO BUT NOT BEYOND 22 YEARS, 1 MONTH ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE.
E-7: 26 YEARS ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE. MAY REENLIST/EXTEND UP TO BUT NOT BEYOND 26 YEARS, 1 MONTH ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE.
E-8: 28 YEARS ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE. MAY REENLIST/EXTEND UP TO BUT NOT BEYOND 28 YEARS, 1 MONTH ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE.
E-9: 30 YEARS ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE. MAY REENLIST/EXTEND UP TO BUT NOT BEYOND 30 YEARS, 1 MONTH ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE. THE MCPO-CG AND COMMANDANT GOLD BADGE CEA’S MAY REENLIST/EXTEND BEYOND 30 YEARS TO COINCIDE WITH COMPLETION OF A TOUR IN A FULL TIME CEA BILLET.

WHEN A MEMBER EXCEEDS HIS PROFESSIONAL GROWTH POINT, WHEN WILL HE BE DISCHARGED/RETIRED?
AT THE END OF THE MONTH IN WHICH THE PGP IS EXCEEDED.

HOW DOES SERVICEWIDE COMPETETION AFFECT A MEMBER’S PGP?
IF A MEMBER APPEARS ABOVE THE CUTOFF, HE IS GIVEN THE PGP FOR HIS PROSPECTIVE PAY GRADE.

ARE MEMBERS DISCHARGED UNDER HYT ELIGIBLE FOR SEPERATION PAY?
YES.

HOW ARE MEMBERS WHO ARE REDUCED IN RATE AFFECTED?
IF THE REDUCTION CAUSES THEM TO BE BEYOND THEIR PGP, THEY ARE ALLOWED TO COMPLETE THE ENLISTMENT/EXTENSION THEY ENTERED PRIOR TO THE REDUCTION. SUBSEQUENT REENLISTMENTS/EXTENSIONS WILL REQUIRE MEMBERS TO MEET THEIR PGP.

ARE MEMBERS BEING DISCHARGED UNDER HYT ELIGIBLE FOR AN ADMINISTRATIVE DISCHARGE BOARD?
NO.

WHAT PAYGRADES MAY REQUEST WAIVERS OF THEIR PGPS?
E-4 THROUGH E-9.

IN WHAT INCREMENTS ARE WAIVERS GRANTED?
1 TO 2 YEAR INCREMENTS.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF YEARS THEY MAY BE ALLOWED BEYOND A PGP?
FIVE.
WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF WAIVERS THAT MAY BE GRANTED?
THREE.
GENERAL MILITARY REQUIREMENTS

WHAT DO MILITARY POLICE HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO DO?
TO STOP, QUESTION, APPREHEND, OR TAKE INTO CUSTODY ANY MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES.

WHAT MUST YOU DO IF STOPPED BY THE SHORE PATROL?
SHOW YOUR ID CARD, LEAVE PAPERS OR ORDERS, AND YOU MUST OBEY ANY DIRECTIONS GIVEN BY THE SHORE PATROL.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN MISSIONS OF MILITARY POLICE?
TO GIVE ASSISTANCE TO MILITARY PERSONNEL, TO PROTECT MILITARY PERSONNEL FROM HARMFUL PRACTICES ON THE PART OF CIVILIAN ESTABLISHMENTS, AND TO INVESTIGATE ACCIDENTS OR OFFENSES INVOLVING MILITARY PERSONNEL.

HOW MANY GENERAL ORDERS ARE THERE?
11.

WHAT ARE THE GENERAL ORDERS?
1. TO TAKE CHARGE OF MY POST AND ALL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN VIEW.
2. TO WALK MY POST IN A MILITARY MANNER, KEEPING ALWAYS ON THE ALERT, AND OBSERVING EVERYTHING THAT TAKES PLACE WITHIN SIGHT OR HEARING.
3. TO REPORT ALL VIOLATIONS OF ORDERS I AM INSTRUCTED TO ENFORCE.
4. TO REPORT ALL CALLS FROM POSTS MORE DISTANT FROM THE GUARD HOUSE THAN MY OWN.
5. TO QUIT MY POST ONLY WHEN PROPERLY RELIEVED.
6. TO RECEIVE, OBEY, AND PASS ON TO THE SENTRY WHO RELIEVES ME ALL ORDERS FROM THE COMMANDING OFFICER, FIELD OFFICER OF THE DAY, OFFICER OF THE DAY, AND OFFICERS AND PETTY OFFICERS OF THE GUARD.
7. TO TALK TO NO ONE EXCEPT IN THE LINE OF DUTY.
8. TO GIVE THE ALARM IN THE CASE OF FIRE OR DISORDER.
9. TO CALL THE CORPORAL OF THE GUARD IN ANY CASE NOT COVERED BY INSTRUCTIONS.
10. TO SALUTE ALL OFFICERS AND ALL COLORS AND STANDARDS NOT CASED.
11. TO BE ESPECIALLY WATCHFUL AT NIGHT, AND DURING THE TIME OF CHALLENGING, TO CHALLENGE ALL PERSONS ON OR NEAR MY POST, AND TO ALLOW NO ONE TO PASS WITHOUT PROPER AUTHORITY.

IS THE $1200 INVESTED INTO THE MGIB BY A MEMBER REFUNDABLE?
NO.

WHAT ARE THE ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE REQUIREMENTS TO RECEIVE THE G.I. BILL?
20 MONTHS ON AN ENLISTMENT OF LESS THAN 3 YEARS. 30 MONTHS ON AN ENLISTMENT OF 3 YEARS OR MORE.

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM BENEFIT OF THE G.I. BILL?
36 MONTHS OF FULL TIME SCHOOLING.

WHEN MUST G.I. BILL BE USED BY?
WITHIN 10 YEARS AND ONE DAY FROM THE DATE OF FINAL SEPARATION FROM THE SERVICE.

WHAT STRIPE DOES THE CG SHIELD CENTER ON?
7TH.

HOW MANY BLUE STARS WERE ON THE ORIGINAL CG ENSIGN AND WHY?
248
13 for each original state.

How many stripes does the CG ensign have?
16.

What do the stripes on the CG ensign stand for?
The states at the time the flag was designed.

When is Special Sea Detail set?
1/2 hour prior to getting U/W.

Does Special Sea Detail have precedence over everything else?
Yes.

Who authorizes Pal’s (Prisoners at Large) to leave a ship?
XO.

Does an individual under arrest perform his normal duties?
No.

How does it take to achieve night vision?
20 minutes.

When are messmen inspected?
Daily by OOD, weekly by Medical Officer.

What is another name for the stub mast?
Pigstick.

What is safety zone around fuel tanks?
50 feet.

Who gives permission for removal of lifelines?
1st LT.

Who gives permission to hang articles off lifelines?
CO.

Who gives permission for removal of ladders?
Department head in charge.

Who gives permission for going aloft?
OOD.

Who gives permission for going over the side U/W?
CO.

What is the difference between sentry duty and guard duty?
A guard may relax.

Do guards do colors?
No.

How far away should a sentry challenge?
30 paces.
ON BOARD SHIPS DO SENTRIES CHALLENGE?
NO.

WHAT IS A SOFA?
STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENT. AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN MILITARY FORCES AND LOCAL GOVT CONCERNING JURISDICTION OVER MILITARY MEMBERS.

WHAT IS CONDITION I?
COMPLETE READINESS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.

WHAT IS CONDITION IIE?
A RELAXATION OF CONDITION I.

WHAT IS CONDITION III?
PART OF THE ARMAMENT READY. THE REST ON STANDBY.

WHAT IS CONDITION IV?
PEACETIME CRUISING.

WHAT IS CONDITION V?
INPORT DURING PEACETIME.

WHEN IS TATTOO SOUNDED?
JUST BEFORE TAPS.

WHEN IS TAPS SOUNDED?
5 MINUTES AFTER TATTOO.

WHAT IS THE HEIGHT OF A FLAG?
HOIST.

WHAT IS THE LENGTH OF A FLAG?
FLY.

WHAT IS A THE TOP OF A FLAG?
RING.

WHAT IS AT THE BOTTOM OF A FLAG?
THE TAIL LINE WITH A HALYARD CLIP.

WHAT IS TABLING?
DOUBLE THICKNESS OF CLOTH ALONG THE EDGE.

HOW LONG ARE RECORDS OF SHIP'S INSPECTIONS KEPT?
2 YEARS.

WHAT KEEPS MEMBERS FROM SERVING JURY DUTY?
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS RELIEF ACT.

HOW MANY HOURS PRIOR TO GETTING UNDERWAY IS THE MASTER GYROCOMPASS ENERGIZED?
4 HOURS
Check this one out!!!