

The U.S. Navy's

MILITARY • SEALIFT • COMMAND



2006
In Review

Cover:

Civil service mariners and sailors from MSC hospital ship USNS Mercy help Indonesian patients board a utility boat for transport to Mercy during a five-month humanitarian mission to Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific. Photo by MCC Don Bray.

Back cover photo:

A sailor aboard aircraft carrier USS Kitty Hawk helps bring the ship alongside MSC underway replenishment oiler USNS Walter S. Diehl in the Pacific Ocean. Photo by MCSN Benjamin Dennis.



Rear Admiral Robert D. Reilly Jr., USN
Commander, Military Sealift Command

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by Rear Adm. Robert D. Reilly Jr., USN

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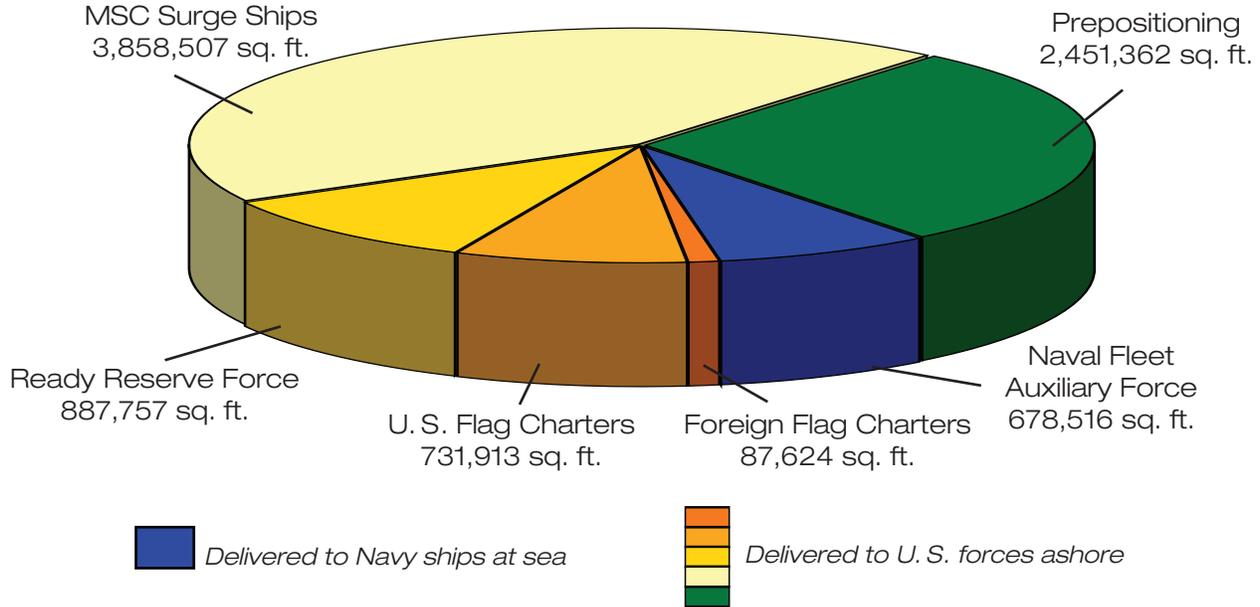
Appendix A1 thru A13

Aircraft carrier USS Dwight D. Eisenhower, left, and guided-missile cruiser USS Anzio, right, take on supplies from MSC fast combat support ship USNS Arctic in the Atlantic Ocean. Photo by ET3 Paul Haze.



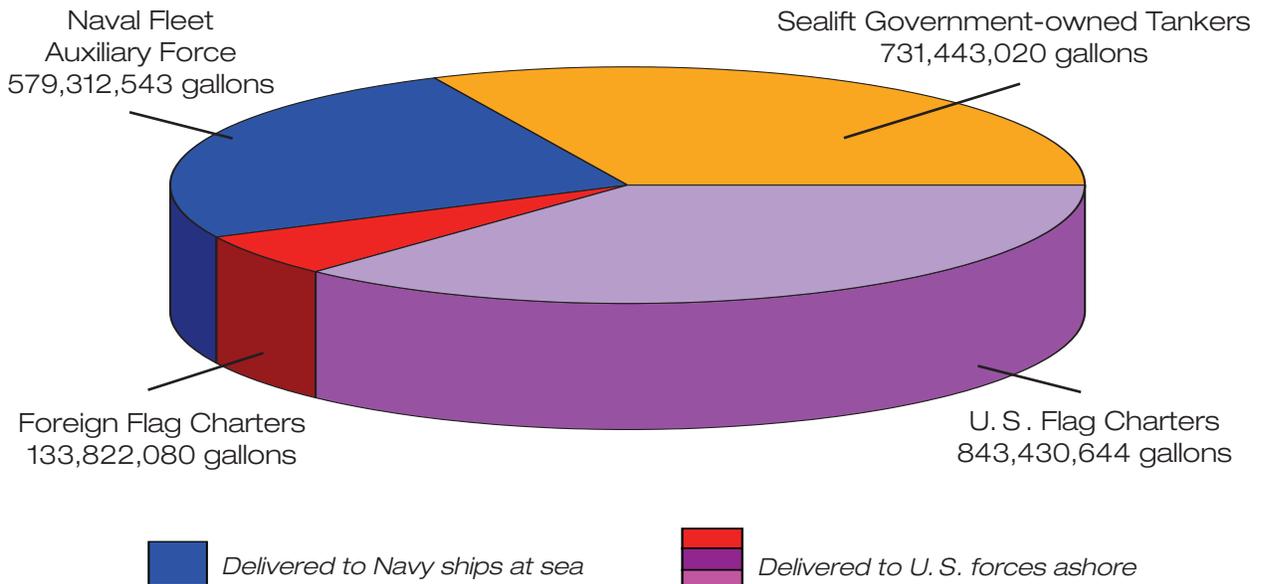
Dry Cargo delivered in FY 2006

8.7 Million Sq. Ft.



Fuel delivered in FY 2006

2.3 Billion Gallons



COMMANDER'S PERSPECTIVE

Fiscal year 2006 was a benchmark for Military Sealift Command. As the global war on terrorism moved into its sixth year, we remained the premiere provider of ocean transportation for the Department of Defense, operating an average of 110 ships daily. MSC delivered more than 8.7 million square feet of combat cargo and 2.3 billion gallons of fuel to U.S. war fighters worldwide. At the same time, hospital ship USNS Mercy showed America's compassion during a humanitarian mission to Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific, while MSC-chartered commercial ships helped relocate thousands of Americans from strife-torn Lebanon.

Details on all these great accomplishments and more are inside these pages.

As we closed out our global transformation efforts in FY 2006, the last three of five MSC area commands aligned with their Navy fleet logistics counterparts, becoming sealift logistics commands. These new organizations are better able to meet the combat logistics needs of our shipmates throughout the Navy and Department of Defense. Military Sealift Fleet Support Command, an MSC subordinate command headquartered in Norfolk, Va., completed its first year in business, focusing on the crewing, training, equipping and maintaining of our government-owned, government-operated ships. In FY 2007, in keeping with the Navy's enterprise alignment, MSC reports to Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command. This is a timely move for MSC that gets us closer to our customer . . . the Fleet!

New operational efficiencies are appearing as we drill down on costs while retaining our high level of support to the war fighters. The cost savings we're realizing are also helping to recapitalize the Navy fleet. The first of 11 new dry cargo/ammunition ships was delivered to MSC this year. The 689-foot-long USNS Lewis and Clark will deploy operationally in FY 2007, adding greatly to the fleet's underway replenishment capabilities and helping to keep our Navy's combatant ships at sea and ready. The second and third ships in the class will deliver to MSC in FY 2007, and two more ships are under construction.

In FY 2006, we began operating two of four salvage and rescue ships. By the end of 2007, we'll operate the others.

In recent years, we've expanded our seagoing civil service workforce as the Navy's combat logistics ships have transferred to MSC operation, a testimony to the great job our mariners are doing. In FY 2006 we gained 275 civil service mariners, an increase of 6.2 percent. That growth will continue as we add more dry cargo/ammunition ships and salvage and rescue ships in future years.

The efficiencies we've developed and adopted from our commercial maritime industry partners are helping build an infrastructure that is critical to the Navy and our future national strategy. In light of the globalization of the world's economy, freedom of the seas is becoming ever more important, and MSC and our Navy are key to maintaining that freedom.

Clearly, we're not just about ships, technology and costs. Our people are the cornerstone of MSC. Maintaining and building a quality workforce is our most important priority. As our ships grow more technologically complex and our shore-side organization becomes more technology reliant, we'll continue to need a bright, technically astute workforce, both at sea and ashore. We'll also continue to focus on family readiness, a critical aspect of our Navy and MSC missions . . . especially in these uncertain times.

In FY 2007 and beyond, we will continue to strive for newer, better ways to meet our diverse mission requirements. I'm proud of our people. Their dedication, innovation and hard work have earned us the reputation, "MSC delivers!"



*Rear Adm. Robert D. Reilly Jr., USN
Commander, Military Sealift Command*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. D. Reilly Jr.", written in a cursive style.

*Rear Admiral Robert D. Reilly Jr., USN
Commander, Military Sealift Command*

MSC tanker USNS Lawrence H. Gianella sails through an icy channel past Mt. Erebus, the southernmost active volcano on Earth, on its way to deliver supplies to McMurdo Station, Antarctica.



ORGANIZATION



ilitary Sealift Command is the premiere provider of ocean transportation for the Navy and the rest of the Department of Defense – operating approximately 110 ships daily around the globe. In FY 2006, Military Sealift Command reported through three distinct and separate chains of command:

- To the Commander of U.S. Transportation Command for defense transportation matters,
- To the Chief of Naval Operations for Navy-unique matters (this changes to Commander of U.S. Fleet Forces Command in FY 2007), and
- To the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development and Acquisition for procurement policy and oversight matters.

Military Sealift Fleet Support Command

During FY 2006, MSC established a subordinate type command. Military Sealift Fleet Support Command, located in Norfolk, Va., executes the type-command functions of crewing, training, equipping and maintaining MSC government-owned/government-operated ships worldwide and supporting other MSC assets as directed. MSFSC's primary functions include managing the repair and maintenance of MSC's government-owned/government-operated ships and their installed shipboard communication systems and personnel administration for both assigned active duty military and civil service mariners, or CIVMARs. MSFSC also provides engineering management, comptroller and contracting functions related to MSC's government-owned, government-operated ships and crews.

Sealift Logistics Commands

In FY 2006, MSC completed the final stages of a worldwide transformation. MSC area commands outside the United States aligned with the numbered fleet logistics staffs in their respective theaters to become sealift logistics commands. Former MSC area commands in Norfolk, Va., and San Diego also became sealift logistics commands. These streamlined organizations provide MSC-unique expertise and operational perspective to fleet commanders. The new commands retained their operational focus, but type commander functions were transferred to MSC's Military Sealift Fleet Support Command. Ship maintenance and support functions of the task force staffs were incorporated into the ship support units of MSFSC.

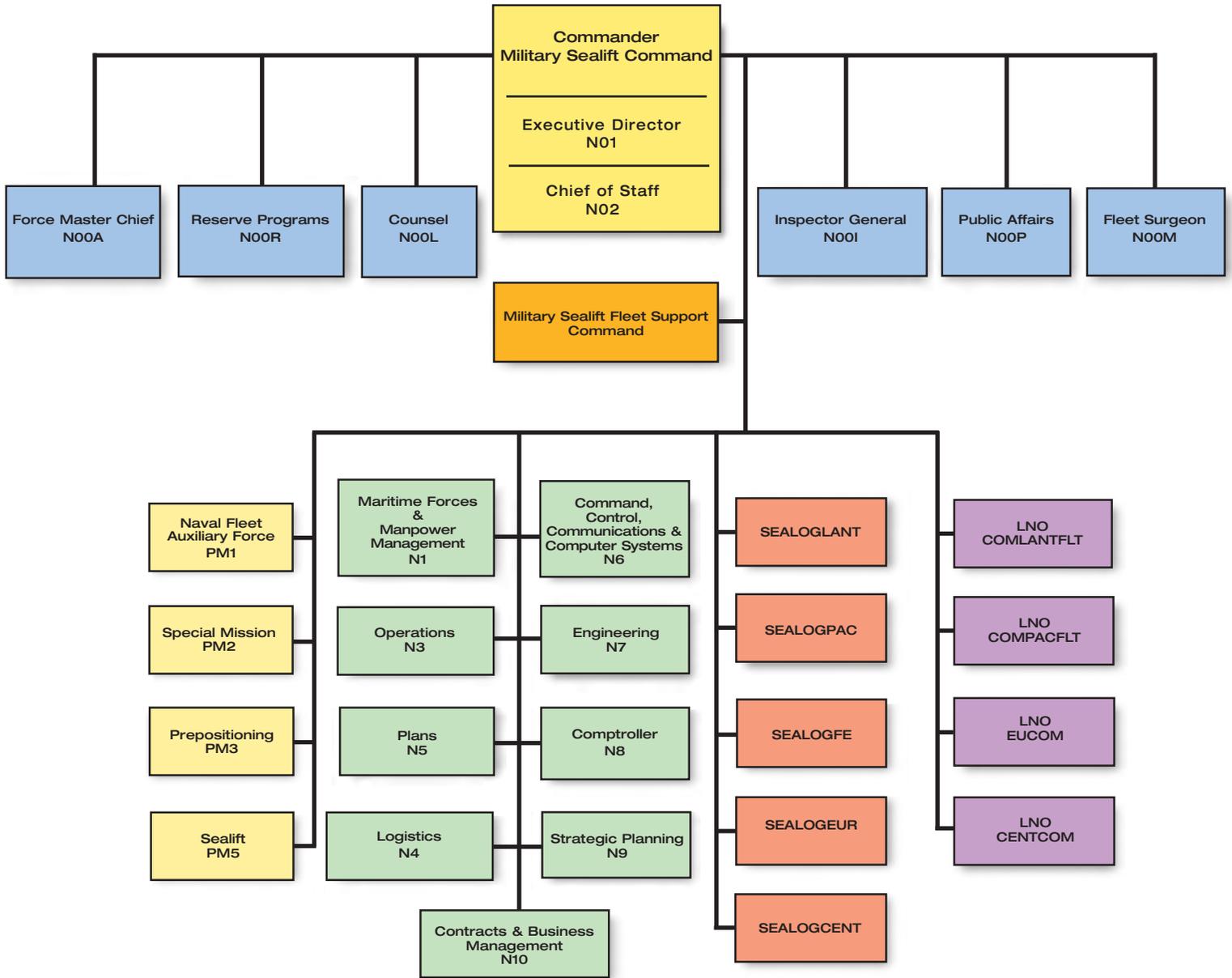
- Sealift Logistics Command Atlantic – Norfolk, Va.
- Sealift Logistics Command Pacific – San Diego
- Sealift Logistics Command Europe – Naples, Italy
- Sealift Logistics Command Central – Manama, Bahrain
- Sealift Logistics Command Far East – Singapore

Programs

MSC has four ship management programs:

- Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force
- Special Mission
- Prepositioning
- Sealift

ORGANIZATION



ORGANIZATION

Directorates

Headquarters functional directorates provide specialized support services to the ship management programs and the MSC commander:

- Maritime Forces and Manpower Management (N1)
- Operations (N3)
- Logistics (N4)
- Joint Plans, Strategic Studies and War-gaming (N5)
- Command, Control, Communications and Computer Systems (N6)
- Engineering (N7)
- Comptroller (N8)
- Strategic Planning (N9)
- Contracts and Business Management (N10)

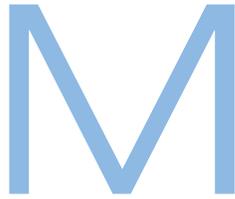
Reserve Programs

Since Sept. 11, 2001, MSC has mobilized 487 reservists, nearly 42 percent of its reserve force of nearly 1,200, to support worldwide shipping operations in the global war on terrorism. During FY 2006, reservists supported MSC in four key ways:

- Expeditionary port units, each composed of approximately 16 reservists, provided command and control support in various ports around the world. One unit took charge of MSC ship operations at the main seaport of debarkation/embarkation for the Iraqi theater of operations in Kuwait during FY 2006.
- Headquarters units provided watch standers for MSC's 24/7 global command information center.
- Cargo afloat rig teams operated at-sea cargo replenishment rigs on combat logistics force ships. These teams supported Exercise Rim of the Pacific 2006, which involved several U.S. allies in the Far East.
- Merchant Marine Reserve program officers supported U.S. Maritime Administration Ready Reserve Force ship activations, MARAD headquarters and regional office operations, anti-terrorist/force protection evaluation and training and chemical, biological and radiological defense training for MSC and MARAD vessel crews.



SUBORDINATE COMMANDS



Military Sealift Fleet Support Command

Military Sealift Fleet Support Command, a subordinate command to Military Sealift Command, is headquartered in Norfolk, Va. Six MSC ship support units at locations around the globe provide a regional presence: SSU San Diego, SSU Guam, SSU Singapore, SSU Bahrain, SSU Japan and SSU Naples. The ship support units are MSC's "face on the pier" for assisting in ship repair and maintenance issues.

During FY 2006, MSC's former Afloat Personnel Management Center transferred to the new command to handle the personnel management for government-owned and -operated ships.

MSFSC recruited and hired nearly 800 new civil service mariners during FY 2006, bringing the CIVMAR workforce total to more than 4,700. This seagoing workforce is dedicated to the crewing of nearly 40 MSC ships that operate globally. Over the next two years, MSFSC expects to hire 1,800 CIVMARs to accommodate additional ships entering the MSC fleet.

Sealift Logistics Command Atlantic – Norfolk, Va.

Sealift Logistics Command Atlantic, or SEALOGLANT, has operational and administrative control over Military Sealift Command afloat and ashore personnel that provide ocean transportation of equipment, fuel, supplies and ammunition in the Eastern Atlantic to sustain U.S. forces worldwide. SEALOGLANT also provides logistics support to the U.S. Navy's 2nd Fleet.

SEALOGLANT continued to play a crucial role in Operation Iraqi Freedom and the global war on terrorism during FY 2006. Assigned personnel provided oversight for loading and discharging approximately 8 million square feet of military equipment and cargo in their area of responsibility.

SEALOGLANT marine transportation specialists at its headquarters in Norfolk, Va., and its representative offices in Earle, N.J.; Sunny Point, N.C.; Charleston, S.C.; Beaumont, Texas; Port Canaveral, Fla.; and Jacksonville, Fla., provided operational, administrative, material and logistics support for MSC ships and coordinated associated cargo operations.

In FY 2006, MSC ships under SEALOGLANT's operational control delivered millions of gallons of fuel and nearly 50,000 pallets of supplies during almost 1,000 underway replenishments at sea. To accomplish this task, MSC's vessels steamed more than a million miles. In addition to resupplying the U.S. Navy fleet, MSC's vessels supported allied naval ships from the United Kingdom, Spain, Greece, Italy, France, Canada, Poland, Germany, Australia, the Netherlands and Portugal.

Following the devastating earthquake in Kashmir, Pakistan, that rocked South Asia in October 2005, two SEALOGLANT vessels, fleet replenishment oiler USNS Kanawha and ammunition ship USNS Mount Baker, supported relief efforts to the earthquake victims. The earthquake registered a minimum magnitude of 7.6 and resulted in the deaths of 74,700 people in the region.

While performing its mission near Monrovia, Liberia, USNS Apache, a fleet ocean tug, successfully rescued a stranded freighter crew after battling a blaze that had engulfed their ship. A short while later, Apache rescued seven drowning fishermen adrift in the area after their canoes capsized. Apache was in Liberian waters as part of an effort to strengthen the emerging U.S. partnership with that region.

Opposite: Space shuttle Atlantis rockets skyward toward the International Space Station Sept. 6, as seen from MSC acoustic survey ship USNS Hayes, which is assigned to Sealift Logistics Command Atlantic to monitor launches in support of NASA.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDS



The steel-reinforced ramps of large, medium-speed, roll-on/roll-off ships like USNS Mendonca are ideal for rapidly loading and unloading U.S. Army tanks, trucks and other wheeled vehicles.

Sealift Logistics Command Pacific - San Diego

Sealift Logistics Command Pacific, or SEALOGPAC, exercises operational control over Military Sealift Command ships operating in the eastern Pacific. These ships support the U.S. Navy's 3rd Fleet by delivering equipment and supplies to Navy combatant ships underway, allowing them to remain deployed for longer periods of time. Ships under SEALOGPAC's control also transport vital military cargo to forces ashore overseas and support other Department of Defense missions.

During FY 2006, SEALOGPAC fast combat support ship USNS Rainier deployed with the USS Ronald Reagan Carrier Strike Group, supported the USS Abraham Lincoln Carrier Strike Group and served as the Southern California duty oiler. USNS Bridge returned from a Western Pacific deployment in November 2005, served as Southern California duty oiler and then performed Western Pacific ammunition shuttle runs.

Fleet replenishment oiler USNS Pecos was the mid-Pacific duty oiler from October 2005 to August 2006. USNS John Ericsson served as Southern California duty oiler and then as the Mid-Pacific duty oiler. USNS Guadalupe was the Southern California duty oiler and subsequently supported Canadian sustainment training operations, various exercises in the 3rd Fleet area of responsibility and the deployment of the USS Boxer surface group to the Western Pacific. USNS Henry J. Kaiser was activated in Alameda, Calif., for an overhaul in San Francisco.

Ammunition ship USNS Kiska completed a Western Pacific ammunition shuttle run in December 2005, another to Naval Magazine Indian Island, Wash., in March and a third run as it transferred from 3rd Fleet to 7th Fleet. Ammunition ship USNS Shasta completed an overhaul in San Francisco in May 2006 and was assigned to Western Pacific ammunition shuttle runs.

Hospital Ship USNS Mercy was activated for a humanitarian assistance deployment to Southeast Asia, departing San Diego in late April 2006. During its deployment, Mercy's medical staff treated more than 60,000 patients, performed more than 1,000 surgeries, provided 16,000 pairs of eyeglasses, gave more than 19,000 immunizations and provided hands-on training to more than 6,000 host-nation attendees during sessions aboard ship and ashore. In addition to

In July 2006, a dry cargo ship and a tanker under SEALOGLANT control carried food, equipment and fuel to Thule Air Base, Greenland, for the annual Operation Pacer Goose re-supply mission.

MSC ships under SEALOGLANT operational control participated in a number of Navy exercises throughout the year, including joint task force exercises, computer-based worldwide command center exercises and operational force exercises such as Steadfast Jaguar, Brilliant Mariner and New Horizons. See the exercise section in the Appendix for more details on these and other exercises.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDS

operating the giant hospital ship, the more than 60 civil service mariners aboard Mercy participated in a variety of humanitarian assistance projects ashore and operated small boats to shuttle patients and medical staff between ship and shore. Mercy returned to San Diego in September.

Fleet ocean tugs USNS Navajo and USNS Sioux towed seven Navy decommissioned or deactivated vessels to disposal ports during FY 2006.

Maritime prepositioning ship USNS GYSGT Fred W. Stockham loaded 150 containers of ordnance in Guam in December 2005 and delivered them to Naval Magazine Indian Island, while USNS 1st Lt. Baldomero Lopez supported an Improved Navy Lighterage System evaluation from March to May 2006, off the California coast.

SEALOGPAC's long-term chartered container ship MV American Tern delivered 26,646 tons of cargo from Port Hueneme, Calif., to McMurdo Station, Antarctica, for Operation Deep Freeze in February 2006. American Tern also carried more than 43,000 square feet of cargo from Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to Chuk Samet, Thailand, for Operation Cobra Gold.

Chartered vessel Strong American arrived at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, in September 2006, to discharge 5,000 square feet of cargo being returned from exercise Cobra Gold in Thailand, then loaded equipment for a Patriot missile defense battery and departed for Okinawa, Japan.

MV Global Patriot, a SEALOGPAC voyage-chartered container ship, discharged 654 containers of ammunition at Concord Naval Weapons Station, Calif., in September, and loaded 58 containers and 48 pieces of break-bulk equipment for a Patriot missile defense battery destined for Okinawa.

SEALOGPAC's large, medium-speed, roll-on/roll-off ship, or LMSR, USNS Mendonca loaded 135,000 square feet of cargo for the Second Cavalry Regiment, Stryker Brigade, in Tacoma, Wash., in June 2006, for transport to Bremerhaven, Germany. Ready Reserve Force roll-on/roll-off ship MV Cape Decision carried an additional 135,000 square feet of unit gear for the brigade.

A trio of MSC ammunition ships (left to right) USNS Shasta, USNS Flint and USNS Kiska, meet in the Pacific for an ammunition transfer. Photo by Byron Boyer.



SUBORDINATE COMMANDS



Above: Maritime Prepositioning Ship USNS 1st Lt. Baldomero Lopez unloads cargo using the Improved Navy Lighterage System in Coronado, Calif. The ship's ramp extends onto the nine-module, roll-on/roll-off discharge facility, which serves as a staging area for off-loading cargo. Attached to the back right is the motorized causeway ferry, which detaches so equipment can be ferried to shore. At the back left is a landing craft utility vessel, which can be used in conjunction with the INLS. Warping tugs, used to assemble the components of the INLS, flank the discharge facility. Photo by Michael Alston.

Right: Commandos from a Greek frigate search for illicit cargo aboard MSC's Maritime Prepositioning Ship MV 2nd Lt. John P. Bobo during the NATO-controlled Exercise Destined Glory, held off the coast of Sardinia, Italy. Photo by ENS Noel Koenig.

SEALOGEUR oversees the movement of fuel, food, spare parts, ammunition and combat equipment throughout the U.S. European Command theater in support of U.S. and NATO forces engaged in the global war on terrorism, operations Enduring and Iraqi Freedom and other efforts to promote peace and security on the sea.

SEALOGEUR's commander is double-hatted as the commander of Task Force 63, the operational commander of all U.S. 6th Fleet air and sea logistics assets.

In FY 2006, SEALOGEUR handled 108 separate ship visits and port calls in 90 different locations. Command personnel coordinated 130 transits through the Strait of Gibraltar and supported Military Sealift Command ships participating in nine U.S. and NATO military exer-



LMSRs USNS Fisher, USNS Bob Hope, USNS Gordon and USNS Pomeroy, plus Ready Reserve Force ship MV Cape Orlando, delivered 741,854 square feet of combat cargo to Ash Shuaybah, Kuwait, for the global war on terrorism.

During FY 2006, SEALOGPAC managed 93 port calls for tankers that delivered more than 421 million gallons of petroleum products to customers in the 3rd Fleet operating area.

Sealift Logistics Command Europe - Naples, Italy

Sealift Logistics Command Europe, or SEALOGEUR, is the U.S. Navy's single at-sea logistics and strategic sealift provider in Europe and Africa.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDS



Above: Maritime Prepositioning Ship USNS Lance Cpl. Roy M. Wheat (black hull) participates in a formation exercise as part of the multinational exercise Baltic Operations.

Below: SEALOGEUR's commanding officer Navy Capt. Nicholas H. Holman, right, and Army Maj. Gabrielle Maddaloni lay a memorial wreath into the North Sea in honor of merchant mariners who have died in service to the United States. The Maritime Day ceremony took place aboard a German navy patrol boat in May.



cises. Ships under SEALOGEUR control delivered more than 2 million square feet of combat cargo to U.S. and coalition troops, while SEALOGEUR tankers moved nearly 350 million gallons of fuel in the European theater.

In early 2006, Maritime Prepositioning Ship Squadron One ships USNS Pfc. Dewayne T. Williams, SS Pfc. Eugene A. Obregon and MV Pfc. William B. Baugh transferred from the European theater to Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean in order to balance the prepositioning resources available to combatant commanders worldwide. MPS Squadron One ships MV 2nd Lt. John P. Bobo, USNS Lance Cpl. Roy M. Wheat and MV TSgt. John A. Chapman remained in theater.

In early October, Bobo participated in NATO's largest annual military exercise, Destined Glory, acting as a maritime interdiction platform for U.S. and NATO forces training. MPS Squadron One ships were also critical players in multinational military exercises Baltic Operations 2006.

USNS Wheat and SEALOGEUR commander Navy Capt. Nick Holman hosted the U.S. Ambassador to Estonia, Estonia's Minister of Defense and Chief of Defense Forces and nearly 30 other military and governmental officials aboard ship for a tour and reception August 3 in Tallinn, Estonia.

Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force ships also supported a host of military exercises in the SEALOGEUR theater this year. Fleet replenishment oiler USNS Laramie conducted 20 at-sea replenishments in 11 days for Exercise Brilliant Mariner. SEALOGEUR ships also participated in Exercise Steadfast Jaguar. See the exercise section in the Appendix of this report for more information.

SEALOGEUR ships and personnel played an integral role in supporting U.S. and NATO operations in the Middle East after the Israeli-Lebanon crisis broke out in July. On August 16, U.S. 6th Fleet command ship USS Mount Whitney and its crew of 157 sailors and 146 MSC civil service mariners deployed to the Eastern Mediterranean for Joint Task Force Lebanon. Additionally, HSV Swift and fleet replenishment oiler USNS Kanawha provided support services to the task force and other U.S. and NATO assets involved. During her two-and-a-half-month support of JTF Lebanon, Kanawha performed more than 50 underway replenishments.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDS

Right: Newly elected president of Liberia, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, is piped aboard the U.S. Navy's 6th Fleet command ship USS Mount Whitney Jan. 17, marking her visit aboard the U.S. Navy ship. Photo by JO1 Kurt Riggs.

Below: Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit Two divers help a Bulgarian navy diver back aboard MSC fleet ocean tug USNS Apache following an underwater welding exercise.



Command personnel also supported JTF Lebanon from a forward operating site in Akrotiri, Cyprus.

MSC fleet ocean tug USNS Apache and the embarked Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit Two traveled to France, Croatia, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Israel and Ghana to conduct diving exercises with host-nation navies. Additionally, the tug traveled to Liberia to conduct harbor clearance assessments of three Liberian ports and to repair a damaged commercial pier at the capital city's Port of Monrovia, paving the way for the eventual clearing of Liberia's harbors, a great economic benefit to the country and its people.

Sealift Logistics Command Central - Manama, Bahrain

Sealift Logistics Command Central, or SEALOGCENT, represents Military Sealift Command in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility. This includes the Persian Gulf, Northern Arabian Sea, Gulf of Oman and Red Sea. SEALOGCENT provides reliable and efficient sealift, combat logistics forces, special mission ships and maritime services to meet U.S. Central Command requirements.

SEALOGCENT's commander is double-hatted as commander of Task Force 53, the operational commander of all U.S. 5th Fleet air and sea logistics assets.

The command's operational logistics support was a critical factor to 5th Fleet's operations in FY 2006. SEALOGCENT's combat logistics force ships conducted 717 underway replenishments at sea involving the delivery of more than 84 million gallons of fuel. Navy helicopters provided logistics support to afloat assets, moving more than 1,027 tons of cargo and mail and 3,740 passengers. Round-the-clock logistical support services were provided to war fighters throughout the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility. Of the 21,000 tons of cargo that moved through the region, more than 127 tons was moved via the newly implemented Middle Eastern Intermodal Distribution Network, a cost-effective means of moving cargo via overnight surface delivery.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDS



Top: U.S. citizens, fleeing Beirut during the conflict between Israel and Lebanon, exit MSC-chartered passenger ship MS Orient Queen in Cyprus in July. **Above:** U.S. Navy Master at Arms 2nd Class Chad Givan assists evacuees down the ramp of high-speed vessel Vittoria M in Cyprus. Photos by Air Force Tech. Sgt. Russell E. Cooley.

In July and August 2006, SEALOGCENT played a crucial role in supporting the rescue of U.S. citizens from Beirut, Lebanon. As MSC chartered cruise ship Orient Queen, high-speed vessel Vittoria M and motor ferry Rahma and to transport 6,670 U.S. citizens from hostile areas of Lebanon to safety in Cyprus, SEALOGCENT personnel on the ground in Akrotiri, Cyprus, coordinated the movement of 657 tons of humanitarian and medical assistance to the U.S. Embassy in Beirut and to five safe-haven locations in Cyprus. Fleet replenishment oilers USNS Big Horn and USNS Kanahwa transferred 3.5 million gallons of fuel

and 862 pallets of cargo to U.S. warships operating in support of the relocation, the largest rescue of U.S. citizens since the Korean War.

Several afloat prepositioning ships off-loaded their primary cargo and were used to move a variety of urgently needed shipments to U.S. war fighters. This included the timely movement of unit equipment, bulk fuel, ammunition and food.

During FY 2006, SEALOGCENT coordinated 138 cargo operations, delivering 17 million square feet of combat equipment and more than 836 million gallons of fuel for Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. This included 22,252 wheeled vehicles, 1,027 helicopters and 14,197 tracked vehicles delivered to nine active ports.

Operation Vigilant Mariner provided force protection aboard MSC vessels to defend against waterborne and landside terrorist attacks in the U.S. Central Command operating area. In FY 2006, SEALOGCENT deployed 216 embarked security teams for Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. These teams executed

more than 1,000 transits through the Strait of Hormuz, Bab el Mandeb and the Suez Canal, working closely with carrier and amphibious strike groups, multi-national coalition warships, merchant vessels and the U.S. Defense Attaché Office in Cairo, Egypt.

Sealift Logistics Command, Far East - Singapore

Sealift Logistics Command Far East, or SEALOGFE, operates government-owned and -contracted ships to provide direct fleet support, platforms for special projects and strategic sealift and transportation operations for the U.S. Pacific Command and its components. SEALOGFE is co-located with Logistics Group Western Pacific/Task Force 73 and reports to Military Sealift Command headquarters in Washington, D.C.

On the bridge wing of MSC prepositioning ship USNS Lance Cpl. Roy M. Wheat, a guest looks out over the ship's flight deck. Wheat hosted sailors and airmen on a cruise around the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, part of the Sealift Logistics Command Central's operating area. The tour gave Wheat's crew the chance to explain the purpose of prepositioning ships to military personnel stationed at Diego Garcia.



SUBORDINATE COMMANDS

Top: Civilian mariner David Boudreaux helps a patient onto USNS Mercy, anchored off the coast of Dili, East Timor.

Below: Civil service mariner crew members found and refurbished two standard Navy utility boats in San Diego, naming the boats Band-Aid 1 and Band-Aid 2. Photo by MCC Edward Martens.



A June 2006 change of command ceremony at Yokohama, Japan, marked a new chapter in MSC's history in Asia. Ending a more than 50-year presence in Japan, the command moved 3,000 miles south, relocating to the tip of the Malay Peninsula. In July, SEALOGFE's new commodore, Navy Capt. Susan Dunlap, and Navy Rear Adm. William Burke, commander of Logistics Group Western Pacific and Task Force 73, cut the ceremonial ribbon to open SEALOGFE's new office at Sembawang Wharves in Singapore.

During FY 2006, SEALOGFE managed a daily average of 48 ships representing all of MSC's missions.

Hospital ship USNS Mercy completed its five-month, 10-stop humanitarian deployment to the Far East in late September. Stops included the Philippines, Bangladesh and Indonesia.

Combat stores ship USNS Concord and fleet replenishment oiler USNS Yukon joined the USS Essex Amphibious Ready Group in mid-February to assist relief efforts at Leyte Island, Philippines, where the side of a mountain collapsed burying a small village in mud. Up to 1,000 people perished in the disaster. Concord delivered more than 53,000 pounds of fresh fruit, vegetables, dry goods and medical supplies, while Yukon delivered more than 1.3 million gallons of fuel and other cargo.

MSC ships under SEALOGFE operational control delivered thousands of tons of cargo in support of joint, multi-national exercise Cobra Gold at Chuk Samet, Thailand, in late April. Reservists made a positive impact on a rural Thai community by painting classrooms in a local village school.

Maritime Prepositioning Ship Squadron Two participated in Exercise Southeast Asia Cooperation Against Terrorism, or SEACAT, testing the ability of naval forces to locate, track and board suspect merchant vessels. MV Sgt. William R. Button, the squadron's flagship, was boarded by naval forces from Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and the United States.

MSC Office Korea and SEALOGFE reserve units participated in two vital Republic of Korea defense exercises. Both Exercise Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration and Exercise Ulchi Focus Lens trained MSC personnel for sealift operations in the Far East.



Combat stores ship USNS Niagara Falls conducted operations with USNS Mercy in the Bay of Bengal, providing essential aviation support as part of Mercy's ongoing theater security cooperation deployment. Embarked helicopters moved 500 patients to and from Mercy for urgent medical and dental care. Niagara Falls then sailed to Singapore, where crew members attended an all-hands call with Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Mike Mullen.

MSC Programs

MSC has four ship management programs. Program management brings together managers, technicians and specialists in a variety of fields to support each program.

MSC's programs are:

*Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force
Special Mission
Prepositioning
Sealift*



MSC combat stores ship USNS Spica conducts an underway replenishment with aircraft carrier USS Harry S. Truman. Photo by PHAN Kristopher Wilson.

NAVAL FLEET AUXILIARY FORCE

Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force Ships - 38

(as of Sept. 30, 2006)

Fleet Replenishment Oilers - 15

USNS Big Horn (T-AO 198)
USNS Walter S. Diehl (T-AO 193)
USNS John Ericsson (T-AO 194)
USNS Leroy Grumman (T-AO 195)
USNS Guadalupe (T-AO 200)
USNS Kanawha (T-AO 196)
USNS Henry J. Kaiser (T-AO 187) ROS-30*
USNS Laramie (T-AO 203)
USNS John Lenthall (T-AO 189)
USNS Patuxent (T-AO 201)
USNS Pecos (T-AO 197)
USNS Rappahannock (T-AO 204)
USNS Tippecanoe (T-AO 199)
USNS Yukon (T-AO 202)
USNS Joshua Humphreys (T-AO 188)**

Ammunition Ships - 5

USNS Flint (T-AE 32)
USNS Kilauea (T-AE 26) ROS-15*
USNS Kiska (T-AE 35)
USNS Mount Baker (T-AE 34)
USNS Shasta (T-AE 33)

Fast Combat Support Ships - 4

USNS Arctic (T-AOE 8)
USNS Rainier (T-AOE 7)
USNS Supply (T-AOE 6)
USNS Bridge (T-AOE 10)

Combat Stores Ships - 5

USNS Concord (T-AFS 5)
USNS Niagara Falls (T-AFS 3)
USNS San Jose (T-AFS 7)
USNS Saturn (T-AFS 10)
USNS Spica (T-AFS 9)

Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ship - 1

USNS Lewis and Clark (T-AKE 1)

Fleet Ocean Tugs - 4

USNS Apache (T-ATF 172)
USNS Catawba (T-ATF 168)
USNS Navajo (T-ATF 169)
USNS Sioux (T-ATF 171)

Salvage and Rescue Ships - 2

USNS Grasp (T-ARS 51)
USNS Grapple (T-ARS 53)

Hospital Ships - 2

USNS Comfort (T-AH 20) ROS-5*
USNS Mercy (T-AH 19) ROS-5*

*Reduced Operating Status (ready to get underway in 5, 15 or 30 days)

**Deactivated and sent to reserve fleet Sept. 30, 2006

In FY 2006, Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force, or NFAF, ships were available for tasking an average of 285 days for underway replenishment in support of the U.S. Navy Fleet. During the year, NFAF ships pumped more than 466 million gallons of ship propulsion and aviation fuels and handled more than 1.3 million square feet of cargo, ammunition and stores for U.S. Navy and coalition surface combatants in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom and other fleet missions for field and numbered-fleet commanders. NFAF ships also provided vital life-sustaining supplies and medical treatment in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations abroad and at home.

Fleet Replenishment Oilers

Fourteen fleet replenishment oilers served fleet operations in FY 2006. A fifteenth ship, USNS Henry J. Kaiser, was maintained in 30-day reduced operating status. At the end of the fiscal year, USNS Joshua Humphreys was deactivated and transferred to the reserve fleet.

Six Atlantic-based ships conducted successful deployments to the Mediterranean Sea and Persian Gulf, and seven Pacific-based ships continued to sustain surface units throughout the 3rd and 7th Fleets. Several ships rotated through deployments to the 5th Fleet area of operations, providing needed fuel and supplies to U.S. and coalition ships in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom.



A gunner's mate fires a line across to MSC fleet replenishment oiler USNS Kanawha from amphibious assault ship USS Saipan during an underway replenishment in the Mediterranean Sea. Photo by MC3 Gary Johnson.

Ammunition Ships

Four ammunition ships were active in FY 2006 and efficiently provided several thousand tons of ammunition and other cargo to Navy combatants at sea. A fifth ship, USNS Kilauea, remained in reduced operating status during the year, while USNS Santa Barbara was removed from MSC service.

NAVAL FLEET AUXILIARY FORCE



Above: MSC fast combat support ship USNS Supply conducts underway replenishments with guided-missile frigate USS Taylor and aircraft carrier USS Enterprise. Photo by MC3 Rob Gaston.

Right: Distant great-grandnieces of Sacagawea christen the ship that bears their ancestor's name. Photo by Ken Wright.

Fast Combat Support Ships

Four fast combat support ships operated in FY 2006. USNS Arctic and USNS Supply deployed to the Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf, while USNS Bridge and USNS Rainier worked in the southern California operating area prior to deploying to the 7th and 5th Fleets.

Combat Stores Ships

In FY 2006, all five combat stores ships actively sustained surface combatants in support of maritime operations in the 5th, 6th and 7th Fleets.

Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ships

USNS Lewis and Clark, the lead ship in the new dry cargo/ammunition class, called T-AKE, was delivered to MSC in June 2006 and began preparations for fully operational status. The second ship in the class, USNS Sacagawea, was launched the same month. Work continued on the third ship, USNS Alan Shepard, whose keel was laid earlier in the year. The T-AKEs will eventually replace MSC's aging combat stores ships. USNS Lewis and Clark is expected to be fully operational in July 2007.



NAVAL FLEET AUXILIARY FORCE

Fleet Ocean Tugs

Fleet ocean tug USNS Catawba continued salvage and mine recovery operations in the Persian Gulf. USNS Apache completed its deployment to 6th Fleet without need of repairs, its second such deployment in a row. USNS Navajo and USNS Sioux provided support to Pacific Fleet and the Scripps Institute, towing the research platform RP Flip.

Salvage and Rescue Ships

In January 2006, USNS Grasp transferred from Navy to MSC operation with a crew of 26 civil service mariners and four Navy communications personnel. During a 60-day overhaul, Grasp underwent upgrades to crew living areas and major machinery repairs. USNS Grapple was added to the MSC inventory in July. Grapple will undergo major modifications in FY 2007 to bring her to civilian mariner standards.



Above: Astronaut Alan B. Shepard boards Mercury spacecraft Freedom 7 in 1961. MSC's third dry cargo/ammunition ship is named for Shepard, the first American in space. NASA file photo.



Left: MSC salvage and rescue ship USNS Grasp tows the decommissioned cruiser Des Moines to Brownsville, Texas, for scrapping.



During a five-month deployment to Southeast Asia, medical teams and crew return to hospital ship USNS Mercy via one of two utility boats following a day of providing medical care to the Zamboanga region of the Philippines. Photo by MCC Edward Martens.

Hospital Ships

USNS Comfort was activated for 25 days, sailing from Baltimore, Md., to participate in a theater security cooperation exercise with the Canadians. On the return trip, Comfort stopped in Boston to provide tours to medical professionals in the area.

USNS Mercy was activated in April 2006 for a five-month humanitarian deployment to Southeast Asia. Prior to departure, Mercy completed major modifications, including the addition of two 32-foot utility boats and a shelter for two embarked helicopters. Mercy's crew of approximately 745 was composed of civil service mariners; Navy, Army and Air Force personnel; and medical professionals from foreign navies and non-government organizations. Medical staff aboard Mercy recorded approximately 140,000 patient encounters including 900 surgical procedures during the deployment. Mercy's 66 civil service mariners were essential to the mission, operating and navigating the ship, ferrying more than 7,000 patients and medical personnel between ship and shore on the utility boats and repairing infrastructure ashore in local schools and hospitals.

Commercial Helicopters

Commercial helicopters continued to provide vertical replenishment services for Navy operations in the Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf. Operating alternately from USNS Saturn and USNS Spica, the commercial detachment, composed of two Puma helicopters, transferred cargo and passengers between MSC combat stores ships and U.S. Navy surface combatants in the 5th and 6th Fleets with 100 percent mission availability. A contract was awarded for similar helicopter services in the Western Pacific.

Commercial Helicopter Operations (FY 2006)

Flight Hours

Mission:	344.1
Training:	73.9
Flight check:	2.4
Total	420.4

Cargo

External:	7,255.8 tons
Internal:	11.8 tons
Passengers:	418
Total lifts:	3,814

SPECIAL MISSION

The Special Mission Program operated 24 sea-going platforms in FY 2006 to support a number of Department of Defense agencies, including Naval Sea Systems Command and the Oceanographer of the Navy. Civilian mariners employed by companies under contract to MSC operated the majority of these ships. Agency-provided technicians and U.S. military personnel performed the mission work and specialized shipboard tasks. Three special mission ships were crewed by federal civil service mariners.

Special Mission Ships - 24

(as of Sept. 30, 2006)

Oceanographic Survey Ships – 7

USNS Bowditch (T-AGS 62)
USNS Bruce C. Heezen (T-AGS 64)
USNS Henson (T-AGS 63)
USNS John McDonnell (T-AGS 51)
USNS Pathfinder (T-AGS 60)
USNS Mary Sears (T-AGS 65)
USNS Sumner (T-AGS 61)

Ocean Surveillance Ships – 5

MV Cory Chouest
USNS Effective (T-AGOS 21)
USNS Impeccable (T-AGOS 23)
USNS Loyal (T-AGOS 22)
USNS Victorious (T-AGOS 19)

Submarine Support Ships – 4

MV Carolyn Chouest
MV Dolores Chouest
MV Kellie Chouest
MV C-Commando

Missile Range Instrumentation Ships – 2

USNS Invincible (T-AGM 24)
USNS Observation Island (T-AGM 23)

Acoustic Survey Ship – 1

USNS Hayes (T-AG 195)

Navigation Test Support Ship – 1

USNS Waters (T-AGS 45)

Cable Laying/Repair Ship – 1

USNS Zeus (T-ARC 7)

Command Ships – 2

USNS Coronado (T-AGF 11) ROS-30*
USS Mount Whitney (LCC 20)

High-Speed Vessel – 1

HSV Swift (HSV-2)

*Reduced Operating Status
(ready to get underway in 30 days)

Oceanographic Survey Ships

MSC's oceanographic ships conducted surveys of the world's oceans using multi-beam, wide-angle, precision hydrographic sonar systems to collect water depth measurements and other related data. The information was used to produce accurate charts and other products for Navy war fighters.

In addition to survey work, USNS Pathfinder, with her naval mobile instrumentation system, supported the Navy Strategic Systems Program Office by providing down-range missile tracking capabilities.

In April 2006, following the execution of an historic memorandum of agreement between the U.S. and Philippine governments, USNS Bruce C. Heezen began the first surveys of Philippine waters by the U.S. Navy oceanographic fleet in more than 20 years. Philippine

naval officers and scientists onboard Heezen participated in the mission.

USNS John McDonnell conducted surveys in the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean, and USNS Henson conducted surveys in the North Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea and Persian Gulf/Red Sea region.

These surveys consisted of gathering and analyzing information about sea bottom conditions in littoral areas along the



MSC oceanographic survey ship USNS Bruce C. Heezen collects information used by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to produce accurate charts for mariners.

SPECIAL MISSION



MSC oceanographic survey ships USNS Bruce C. Heezen, USNS John McDonnell and USNS Mary Sears refuel in Singapore, meeting up with ocean surveillance ship USNS Loyal and fleet replenishment oiler USNS Rappahannock.

coastlines of cooperating countries using the installed ship equipment and the embarked hydrographic survey launches.

Ocean Surveillance Ships

In the Western Pacific, ocean surveillance ships USNS Effective, USNS Loyal, USNS Impeccable, USNS Victorious and MV Cory Chouest continued to provide direct support to 7th Fleet units by listening for undersea threats. USNS Impeccable and MV Cory Chouest have low-frequency active systems installed and continue to support the fleet with those systems as well as their passive arrays.

Submarine Support Ships

MSC operated four chartered submarine support ships for the Navy in FY 2006. MV Kellie Chouest, MV Dolores Chouest and MV Carolyn Chouest provided deep submergence and salvage support and submarine escort/rescue assistance for the Navy's submarine forces. MV Delores Chouest, along with MV C-Commando, also supported the Navy Special Warfare Command's field delivery vehicle.

Missile Range Instrumentation Ships

Missile range instrumentation ships USNS Observation Island in the Western Pacific and USNS Invincible in the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea supported the Air Force as seaborne platforms for radar systems that collected data on theater ballistic missiles launched by various countries, as well as domestic test flights of other missiles.

SPECIAL MISSION



Acoustic Survey Ship

USNS Hayes, an acoustic survey ship operated for Naval Sea Systems Command and the Naval Surface Warfare Center in support of the U.S. Navy's submarine noise reduction program, spent most of the year in a reduced operating status at Port Canaveral, Fla. The ship was activated to support National Aeronautics and Space Administration shuttle launches in July and August 2006 by tracking any debris falling from the shuttles.

Navigation Test Support Ship

Navigation test support ship USNS Waters continued operations in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in support of weapons and navigation systems testing for the Strategic Systems Programs.

Cable Laying/Repair Ship

USNS Zeus continued as the Navy's only cable laying/repair ship, spending the majority of the year working on sub-sea cable missions in the Western Pacific Ocean. Additional cable repair ships were chartered from the commercial sector when dictated by mission requirements.

Command Ships

Command ship USS Mount Whitney completed her first year of service with an MSC civil service mariner crew performing navigation, deck, engineering, laundry and galley services and a military duty crew in charge of communications and weapon systems. The ship continued to serve as the combined Naval Forces Europe/6th Fleet flagship.

SPECIAL MISSION

Mount Whitney participated in several NATO exercises and familiarization voyages in the Mediterranean Sea and off the coast of West Africa, where it provided assistance to a vessel in distress. In addition, the ship was on station off the Lebanese coast to coordinate the relocation of Americans from Lebanon during the crisis there in July 2006.

The other command ship, USNS Coronado, remained in reduced operating status during the year and was deactivated and transferred to the Navy's inactive fleet on Sept. 30, 2006.



MSC-chartered high-speed vessel HSV-2 Swift is operated by Mine Warfare Command to support the littoral combat ship program. Photo by MC1 Paul Phelps.

High-Speed Vessel

Chartered commercial vessel HSV-2 Swift, operated by Mine Warfare Command in Ingleside, Texas, conducted various missions to support the littoral combat ship program. Swift participated in joint and combined exercises, demonstrations and training events along the U.S. East and Gulf Coasts, off the shores of Senegal in North Africa and near the United Kingdom and Norway. Swift supported piracy suppression operations in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility and was called upon to support non-combatant relocation operations off the Lebanese coast.

Harbor Tug and Port Services

The Special Mission Program continued to manage the Navy's harbor and port services contracts. MSC administers contracts that provide on-call civilian harbor tug service and other port services for the Navy, such as re-supply, crew launches and utilities. During FY 2006, MSC awarded a multi-year contract for contractor-owned/contractor-operated vessels to support Navy submarine forces in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, as well as Navy Special Warfare Command at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

PREPOSITIONING

Prepositioning Ships – 35

(as of Sept. 30, 2006)

Maritime Prepositioning Ships – 16

SQUADRON ONE

MV Pfc. William B. Baugh (T-AK 3001)
MV 2nd Lt. John P. Bobo (T-AK 3008)
SS Pfc. Eugene A. Obregon (T-AK 3006)
USNS Lance Cpl. Roy M. Wheat (T-AK 3016)
USNS Pfc. Dewayne T. Williams (T-AK 3009)

SQUADRON TWO

MV Sgt. William R. Button (T-AK 3012)
SS Sgt. Matej Kocak (T-AK 3005)
USNS 1st Lt. Baldomero Lopez (T-AK 3010)
MV Pvt. Franklin J. Phillips (T-AK 3004)
USNS Gunnery Sgt. Fred W. Stockham (T-AK 3017)

SQUADRON THREE

MV Pfc. James Anderson Jr. (T-AK 3002)
MV 1st Lt. Alex Bonnyman (T-AK 3003)
MV Cpl. Louis J. Hauge (T-AK 3000)
USNS 1st Lt. Jack Lummus (T-AK 3011)
USNS 1st Lt. Harry L. Martin (T-AK 3015)
SS Maj. Stephen W. Pless (T-AK 3007)

Army Prepositioned Stocks-3 Ships – 10

LMSRs

USNS Charlton (T-AKR 314)
USNS Dahl (T-AKR 312)
USNS Pomeroy (T-AKR 316)
USNS Red Cloud (T-AKR 313)
USNS Sisler (T-AKR 311)
USNS Soderman (T-AKR 317)
USNS Watkins (T-AKR 315)
USNS Watson (T-AKR 310)

CONTAINER SHIPS

MV Staff Sgt. Edward A. Carter Jr. (T-AK 4544)
MV Lt. Col. John U.D. Page (T-AK 4496)

Navy, Defense Logistics Agency, Air Force Ships – 9

U.S. NAVY (BREAK-BULK SHIP)

SS Cape Jacob (T-AK 5029)

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (TANKERS)

SS Petersburg (T-AOT 9101)

U.S. AIR FORCE (CONTAINER SHIPS)

MV Capt. Steven L. Bennett (T-AK 4296)
MV Maj. Bernard F. Fisher (T-AK 4396)
MV TSgt. John A. Chapman (T-AK 323)
MV A1C William A. Pitsenbarger (T-AK 4638)

AVIATION LOGISTICS SUPPORT SHIPS

SS Curtis (T-AVB 4)

SS Wright (T-AVB 3)

HIGH-SPEED VESSEL (CATAMARAN)

HSV Westpac Express (HSV 4676)

In FY 2006, MSC operated 35 afloat prepositioning ships to strategically place U.S. combat equipment and supplies around the globe, ready for rapid delivery ashore when needed. Thirty-three ships were assigned to sites in the Mediterranean Sea and Eastern Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Western Pacific Ocean or were reloading or awaiting refurbishment of their prepositioning cargo at ports in the United States. The remaining two ships were aviation logistics support ships and were maintained in reduced operating status on the U.S. East and West Coasts.

One component of the Prepositioning Program includes eight Watson-class large, medium-speed, roll-on/roll-off ships, or LMSRs. At the end of the fiscal year, four of these LMSRs had not been reloaded with prepositioning cargo. As the U.S. Army restructures its global prepositioning strategy, these LMSRs have been assigned to the common-user pool, carrying cargo for Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom missions in support of MSC's Sealift Program.

Maritime Prepositioning Ships

Ships from Maritime Prepositioning Ship Squadron One supported U.S. European Command in the Mediterranean Sea, Eastern Atlantic Ocean and Baltic Sea. New locales are being added to the squadron's list of regular port call sites to support a rotational-siting strategy for the region based on seasonal weather and force protection issues.



Maritime Prepositioning Ship USNS 1st Lt. Baldomero Lopez is part of Maritime Prepositioning Ship Squadron Two, which operates out of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. Photo by Katie Dunnigan.

PREPOSITIONING

Concluding a period of reassignment in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility for Operation Iraqi Freedom, the staff of MPS Squadron Two re-established in the Indian Ocean alongside MSC Office Diego Garcia and Naval Support Facility Diego Garcia, two organizations essential to the husbanding and support of the assigned prepositioning ships.

The six ships of Maritime Prepositioning Ship Squadron Three, stationed in the Guam/Saipan area, supported U.S. Pacific Command operations. The ships visited new ports and participated in a number of Fleet-sponsored exercises.

Army Prepositioned Stocks-3 Ships

Eight LMSRs and two container ships comprise Army Prepositioned Stocks-3. During FY 2006, four LMSRs off-loaded their Army cargo overseas and were temporarily transferred to the MSC Sealift Program's common-user pool to support Operation Iraqi Freedom and the global war on terrorism. The remaining four LMSRs and both container ships continued to support the APS-3 mission.



Cargo is transferred from large, medium-speed, roll-on/roll-off ship USNS Watkins to MSC-chartered ship Mighty Servant I and then loaded onto hovercraft for delivery to shore during a demonstration to test the concept of sea basing. Sea bases will allow the military to deploy U.S. forces and their cargo from the sea instead of pier-side.

PREPOSITIONING



Aviation logistics support ship SS Curtiss and its sister ship, SS Wright support U.S. Marine Corps aircraft repair.

Navy, Defense Logistics Agency and Air Force Ships

The final component of MSC's Prepositioning Program is made up of a diverse array of nine ships that support the Navy, Defense Logistics Agency and Air Force.

SS Cape Jacob, on long-term activation from the U.S. Maritime Administration's Ready Reserve Force, or RRF, continued Navy and Marine Corps ammunition service supporting both U.S. Pacific Command and U.S. Central Command from the Guam/Saipan area.

Tanker SS Petersburg, another long-term activated RRF ship, served Defense Logistics Agency missions from the Guam/Saipan area.

Four container ships supported Air Force munitions needs during the year. MV TSgt. John A. Chapman served in the Eastern Atlantic. MV Maj. Bernard F. Fisher was in Guam/Saipan. MV A1C William H. Pitsenbarger and MV Capt. Steven L. Bennett operated from Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

Two aviation logistics support ships, SS Wright and SS Curtis, both long-term RRF activations, support Marine Corps rotary-wing aircraft repair. The ships are kept in reduced operating status on the U.S. East and West Coasts, respectively.

The ninth ship, HSV Westpac Express, is a commercially chartered high-speed ship operated for the Marine Corps in the Okinawa, Japan, area.

During FY 2006, work continued on development of a new offshore petroleum discharge system, or OPDS, support ship that will be added to the inventory in 2007. The new ship is being designed to take advantage of commercial technology from the offshore oil production and transportation industry. Dynamic-positioning technology will enable delivery of petroleum products from tankers to beaches more efficiently than the current system. As part of this effort SS Chesapeake, a current OPDS tanker, was returned to the U.S. Maritime Administration.

The MSC-chartered cargo ship MV Virginian uses its 800-ton crane to haul containers of ammunition from its cargo holds onto the deck of a small ferry for transport to Livorno, Italy. Photo by Dave Clement.



M

SC's Sealift Program delivers the combat and other military cargo needed by U.S. war fighters around the globe wherever and whenever needed. In FY 2006, the program's ships supported Operation Iraqi Freedom, the global war on terrorism and peacekeeping operations in Eastern Europe, as well as other day-to-day missions for the Department of Defense worldwide.

In FY 2006, the Sealift Program managed 27 government-owned and long-term chartered dry cargo ships and tankers, as well as additional short-term or voyage-chartered ships. In addition, MSC has access to 44 ships of the U.S. Maritime Administration's Ready Reserve Force, or RRF, which are maintained in reduced operating status at ports in the United States and come under MSC's operational control when they are activated. These government-owned ships offset a lack of suitable military cargo ships in the U.S. commercial sector.

Tankers

In FY 2006, MSC tankers moved 1.8 billion gallons of fuel for DOD. Four government-owned tankers, one long-term chartered tanker and 25 commercial short-term chartered tankers made a total of 231 voyages, delivering fuel for U.S. forces to various locations around the world. The majority of the fuel was carried by four government-owned T-5 tankers and MV Montauk, a small, 30,000-barrel capacity chartered ship operating in the Japan/Korea area. Nearly 76 percent of all the voyages were made on U.S.-flagged ships carrying 68 percent of all DOD fuel moved. This was a marginal decrease from prior years and reflects the lack of U.S. flag commercial tankers operating in the international trades.

Sealift Ships - 27

(as of Sept. 30, 2006)

Tankers – 5

USNS Paul Buck (T-AOT 1122)
 USNS Samuel L. Cobb (T-AOT 1123)
 USNS Lawrence H. Gianella (T-AOT 1125)
 USNS Richard G. Matthiesen (T-AOT 1124)
 MV Montauk*

Dry Cargo Ships – 3

MV American Tern*
 MV Baffin Strait*
 MV Sea Mark III*

Large, Medium-Speed, Roll-On/ Roll-Off Ships – 11

USNS Benavidez (T-AKR 306)
 USNS Brittin (T-AKR 305)
 USNS Fisher (T-AKR 301)
 USNS Gilliland (T-AKR 298)
 USNS Gordon (T-AKR 296)
 USNS Bob Hope (T-AKR 300)
 USNS Mendonca (T-AKR 303)
 USNS Pililaau (T-AKR 304)
 USNS Seay (T-AKR 302)
 USNS Shughart (T-AKR 295)
 USNS Yano (T-AKR 297)

Fast Sealift Ships – 8

USNS Algol (T-AKR 287)
 USNS Altair (T-AKR 291)
 USNS Antares (T-AKR 294)
 USNS Bellatrix (T-AKR 288)
 USNS Capella (T-AKR 293)
 USNS Denebola (T-AKR 289)
 USNS Pollux (T-AKR 290)
 USNS Regulus (T-AKR 292)

*Long-term charter

MSC tanker USNS Richard G. Matthiesen is one of five MSC-owned and -chartered tankers that moved 1.7 billion gallons of fuel for the Department of Defense in FY 2006.



SEALIFT

MSC tankers also moved fuel to support annual operations in Thule, Greenland, and McMurdo Station, Antarctica. These missions were performed in extreme arctic climates and provided the only fuel that those locations were able to receive during the year.

Dry Cargo Ships

During FY 2006, MSC managed a variety of dry cargo ships as they moved combat equipment for U.S.

force rotations in Operation Iraqi Freedom, the global war on terrorism and peacekeeping operations in Eastern Europe. Twenty-six dry cargo ships, a mixture of commercial chartered ships and government-owned ships, delivered more than 8 million square feet of cargo for the war effort.

In addition, MSC dry cargo ships supported exercises around the globe such as Cobra Gold in Thailand and the New Horizons series in Central America. See the exercise table in the Appendix for more details on exercises.

MSC dry cargo ships also participated in U.S. relief efforts for Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Four commercial cruise ships chartered late in FY 2005 on behalf of the Federal

Emergency Management Agency helped to house relief workers and victims of the hurricanes on the U.S. Gulf Coast. By the time the four cruise ships completed their charter periods, they had sheltered more than 8,000 people and served more than 2 million meals to relief workers and hurricane victims.

Large, Medium-Speed, Roll-On/Roll-Off Ships

Eleven large, medium-speed, roll-on/roll-off ships, or LMSRs, were surge sealift assets that delivered cargo to U.S. forces overseas in FY



Above: MV Virginian, a U.S.-flagged commercial charter delivered munitions for U.S. forces involved in the global war on terrorism. Photo by Dave Clement.

Below: U.S. Army Strykers off-load from large, medium-speed, roll-on/roll-off ship USNS Mendonca in Germany.



SEALIFT

2006. These ships are maintained pierside in a four-day reduced operating status at strategic ports on the U.S. East and Gulf Coasts when not needed for specific missions. When activated, the ships are especially suited for transporting heavy or out-sized unit equipment such as tanks, large wheeled vehicles and helicopters.

During the year, activated surge LMSRs delivered more than 3.7 million square feet of cargo in 32 voyages to meet the U.S. military's worldwide cargo requirements.

Fast Sealift Ships

Eight fast sealift ships, or FSS, are key components of MSC's surge sealift capabilities. The older, but faster, FSS were reserved for time-sensitive deployments. Capable of sailing from the U.S. East Coast to the Persian Gulf in 15 days, they delivered 135,867 square feet in two voyages.

The combined LMSR/FSS surge fleet delivered 3.8 million square feet of cargo for Operation Iraqi Freedom in FY 2006. This was approximately 49 percent of the total dry cargo carried by all MSC government-owned and chartered ships.

Ready Reserve Force Ships

The U.S. Maritime Administration's Ready Reserve Force includes 44 militarily useful ships, including roll-on/roll-off ships, crane ships, break-bulk ships, heavy-lift ships and tankers. All of the roll-on/roll-off ships are maintained in five-day reduced operating status with 10-person crews aboard. When activated, the ships are fully crewed by private companies under contract to MARAD, but come under MSC's operational control. The ships are berthed on the U.S. East, Gulf and West Coasts

near potential military loading sites.

RRF ships made 13 voyages in FY 2006, carrying 11 percent of MSC's cargo for Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Ready Reserve Force ship MV Cape Decision off-loaded battle-worn equipment from Poland's 12th Mechanized Division at the Baltic Sea port of Szczecin, Poland. This was Cape Decision's second cargo operation supporting Polish troops in Iraq. Photo by Paul Weitenberg.

Ready Reserve Force - 44*

(as of Sept. 30, 2006)

Break-Bulk Ships – 5

Heavy-Lift Ships – 2

Tankers – 2

Aviation Support Ships – 2

Crane Ships – 6

RO/RO Ships - 27

*Two aviation logistics support ships, a break-bulk ship and a tanker are also counted in the Prepositioning Program.



Russian icebreakers MV Kaptain Klebnikov and MV Krasin escort MSC-chartered container ship MV American Tern through a 70-mile channel they carved to the port at McMurdo Station, Antarctica. Tern carried supplies for the National Science Foundation. MSC has participated in the annual Operation Deep Freeze for more than half a century.



APPENDIX

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Table Abbreviations

- M/Ts** **MEASUREMENT TONS** (One M/T is a volume measurement equal to 40 cubic feet of dry cargo)
- L/Ts** **LONG TONS** (one L/T is equal to 2,240 pounds; used to measure petroleum products)
- SQ FT** **SQUARE FEET** of dry cargo
- BBLs** **BARRELS** of petroleum product

APPENDIX: MSC OPERATIONS

Summary: MSC Operations

	OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER					
	(\$millions)					
	FY 2005			FY 2006		
	Revenue	Expense	Profit/Loss	Revenue	Expense	Profit/Loss
NAVY						
Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force						
Combat Logistics Force	\$1,000.9	\$1,018.9	(\$18.0)	\$1,095.7	\$1,135.1	(\$39.4)
Hospital Ships	\$48.7	\$57.0	(\$8.3)	\$44.2	\$48.1	(\$3.9)
Sealift Enhancement	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$0.0	\$4.3	\$4.3	\$0.0
Total	<u>\$1,055.6</u>	<u>\$1,081.9</u>	<u>(\$26.3)</u>	<u>\$1,144.2</u>	<u>\$1,187.5</u>	<u>(\$43.3)</u>
Special Mission						
Ocean Surveillance Ships	\$38.9	\$47.9	(\$9.0)	\$65.8	\$52.3	\$13.5
Special Mission Ships	\$229.1	\$235.3	(\$6.2)	\$265.3	\$256.3	\$9.0
Harbor Tugs	\$47.6	\$51.6	(\$4.0)	\$45.6	\$50.1	(\$4.5)
Total	<u>\$315.6</u>	<u>\$334.8</u>	<u>(\$19.2)</u>	<u>\$376.7</u>	<u>\$358.7</u>	<u>\$18.0</u>
Prepositioning						
Prepositioning Ships	\$513.4	\$518.7	(\$5.3)	\$911.4	\$785.2	\$126.2
Total	<u>\$513.4</u>	<u>\$518.7</u>	<u>(\$5.3)</u>	<u>\$911.4</u>	<u>\$785.2</u>	<u>\$126.2</u>
Other Reimbursable Funding	\$67.3	\$67.3	\$0.0	\$46.9	\$46.9	\$0.0
Total NAVY	\$1,951.9	\$2,002.7	(\$50.8)*	\$2,479.2	\$2,378.3	\$100.9
TRANSCOM						
Prepositioning						
Prepositioning Ships	\$306.4	\$259.4	\$47.0	\$330.2	\$314.4	\$15.8
Total	<u>\$306.4</u>	<u>\$259.4</u>	<u>\$47.0</u>	<u>\$330.2</u>	<u>\$314.4</u>	<u>\$15.8</u>
Sealift						
Tankers	\$119.7	\$144.6	(\$24.9)	\$164.0	\$153.6	\$10.4
Dry Cargo	\$375.8	\$363.8	\$12.0	\$313.5	\$332.7	(\$19.2)
Surge Sealift	\$298.8	\$289.9	\$8.9	\$273.5	\$304.1	(\$30.6)
Total	<u>\$794.3</u>	<u>\$798.3</u>	<u>(\$4.0)</u>	<u>\$751.0</u>	<u>\$790.4</u>	<u>(\$39.4)</u>
Other (undistributed write-off)	(\$4.4)	\$53.6	(\$58.0)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Other Reimbursable Funding	\$34.4	\$34.4	\$0.0	\$6.8	\$6.8	\$0.0
Total TRANSCOM	\$1,130.7	\$1,145.7	(\$15.0)*	\$1,088.0	\$1,111.6	(\$23.6)*
Total MSC Business	\$3,082.6	\$3,148.4	(\$65.8)*	\$3,567.2	\$3,489.9	\$77.3

*In a working capital fund, profits one year are returned to the customer in subsequent years via reduced rates. Conversely, losses are recouped via increased customer rates in subsequent years. The goal is for the fund to break even over extended periods, per working capital fund rules. In FY 2005 and FY 2006, MSC budgeted to incur losses as a result of prior year profits.

APPENDIX: EXPENSES

**Expenses by Type
Government vs. Non-Government**

	OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER (\$millions)							
	FY 2005				FY 2006			
	Total Expenses	Gov	Non-Gov	Percent Non-Gov	Total Expenses	Gov	Non-Gov	Percent Non-Gov
NAVY								
Personnel								
Compensation/Benefits	\$504.7	\$58.8	\$445.9	88.3%	\$546.5	\$86.8	\$459.7	84.1%
Travel/Transportation of Goods	\$25.2	\$2.9	\$22.3	88.5%	\$28.8	\$6.7	\$22.1	76.7%
Rent, Communications and Utilities	\$26.8	\$11.3	\$15.5	57.8%	\$30.3	\$14.6	\$15.7	51.8%
Printing/Reproduction	\$0.7	\$0.5	\$0.2	28.6%	\$0.1	\$0.2	(\$0.1)	(100%)
Other Contractual Services	\$1,086.1	\$143.7	\$942.4	86.8%	\$1,310.1	\$105.1	\$1,205.0	92.0%
Supplies/Material	\$267.5	\$247.7	\$19.8	7.4%	\$376.1	\$347.6	\$28.5	7.6%
Equipment	\$80.3	\$51.3	\$29.0	36.1%	\$68.3	\$38.0	\$30.3	44.4%
Depreciation	\$11.4	\$3.7	\$7.7	67.5%	\$18.1	\$15.1	\$3.0	16.6%
Total Navy Expenses	\$2,002.7	\$519.9	\$1,482.8	74.0%	\$2,378.3	\$614.1	\$1,764.2	74.2%
TRANSCOM								
Personnel								
Compensation/Benefits	\$24.9	\$3.7	\$21.2	85.1%	\$26.2	\$7.3	\$18.9	72.1%
Travel/Transportation of Goods	(\$1.5)	(\$2.7)	\$1.2	80%	\$4.1	\$1.0	\$3.1	75.6%
Rent, Communications and Utilities	\$11.1	\$0.9	\$10.2	91.9%	\$13.8	\$3.5	\$10.3	74.6%
Printing/Reproduction	\$0.3	\$0.1	\$0.2	66.7%	\$0.3	\$0.1	\$0.2	66.7%
Other Contractual Services	\$842.1	\$156.0	\$686.1	81.5%	\$836.3	\$86.4	\$749.9	89.7%
Supplies/Material	\$244.3	\$233.3	\$11.0	4.5%	\$213.3	\$175.9	\$37.4	17.5%
Equipment	\$9.8	\$9.8	\$0.0	0.0%	\$6.1	\$2.3	\$3.8	62.3%
Depreciation	\$14.7	\$4.8	\$9.9	67.3%	\$11.5	\$9.4	\$2.1	18.3%
Total TRANSCOM Expenses	\$1,145.7	\$405.9	\$739.8	64.6%	\$1,111.6	\$285.9	\$825.7	74.3%
Total MSC Expenses	\$3,148.4	\$925.8	\$2,222.6	70.6%	\$3,489.9	\$900.0	\$2,589.9	74.2%

APPENDIX: OPERATIONS & NFAF CARGO

Contingency Operations: Operation Enduring Freedom - Operation Iraqi Freedom

OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER
FY 2006

<u>Program</u>	<u>Ship Days</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
Afloat Prepositioning Force - Navy	52	\$4.5
Cargo	2,054	\$100.3
Surge	1,382	\$101.9
Afloat Prepositioning Force - U.S. Transportation Command	607	\$78.4
Total	4,095	\$285.1

Humanitarian Operations

Hurricane Katrina Relief
OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER
FY 2006

Lebanon Relocation
OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER
FY 2006

USNS Mercy Deployment
OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER
FY 2006

<u>Program</u>	<u>Ship Days</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
Hospital Ships	15	\$1.2
Cargo	635	\$153.7
Total	650	\$154.9

<u>Program</u>	<u>Ship Days</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
Cargo	17	\$3.1
Total	17	\$3.1

<u>Program</u>	<u>Ship Days</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
Hospital Ships	162	\$13.4
Total	162	\$13.4

Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force

Dry cargo and petroleum products transferred during underway replenishment

	OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER	
	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006
	Pallets	SQ FT	Pallets	SQ FT

Dry Cargo	102,000	1,346,400	51,418	678,516
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	OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER	
	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006
	BBLs	Gallons	BBLs	Gallons

Petroleum	11,095,238	466,000,000	13,793,156	579,312,543
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APPENDIX: SEALIFT DRY CARGO

**Sealift Dry Cargo: 1904 Cargo Preference Act
U.S. Flag vs. Foreign Flag**

	OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER	
	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006
	M/T	SQ FT	M/T	SQ FT
U.S. Flag				
Commercial	544,669	2,558,792	145,309	731,913
Ready Reserve Force	1,138,267	5,270,523	188,891	887,757
Surge	1,280,318	6,372,095	719,373	3,858,507
Prepositioning (common-user pool)	1,460,206	6,567,247	495,078	2,451,362
Total U.S. Flag	4,423,460	20,768,657	1,548,651	7,929,539
Total Foreign Flag	33,330	179,025	13,433	87,624
Total Sealift Cargo	4,456,790	20,947,682	1,562,084	8,017,163

**Sealift Dry Cargo
Ship Type**

	OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER	
	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006
	M/T	SQ FT	M/T	SQ FT
Controlled Sealift				
Government-Owned	2,740,524	12,939,444	1,214,451	6,309,869
Commercial Charter	577,999	2,737,716	158,742	819,537
Ready Reserve Force	1,138,267	5,270,523	188,891	887,757
Total Sealift Cargo	4,456,790	20,947,683	1,562,084	8,017,163

APPENDIX: SEALIFT DRY CARGO & PETROLEUM

**Sealift Dry Cargo
Deployment / Redeployment**

	OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER	
	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006
	M/T	SQ FT	M/T	SQ FT
Deployment				
U.S. Flag Commercial	216,418	1,242,947	86,452	453,184
Ready Reserve Force	566,115	2,479,428	88,919	427,492
Surge	800,712	3,517,553	331,168	2,143,452
Prepositioning (common-user pool)	862,022	3,663,756	212,544	1,166,514
Foreign Flag	17,612	88,810	2,028	33,577
Total Deployment	2,462,879	10,992,494	721,111	4,224,219
Redeployment				
U.S. Flag Commercial	274,760	1,225,010	58,857	278,729
Ready Reserve Force	501,698	2,461,916	99,972	460,265
Surge	431,856	2,383,569	388,205	1,715,055
Prepositioning (common-user pool)	598,184	2,801,354	282,534	1,284,848
Foreign Flag	1,394	7,191	11,405	54,047
Total Redeployment	1,807,892	8,879,040	840,973	3,792,944
Total Sealift Cargo	4,270,771	19,871,534	1,562,084	8,017,163

Sealift Petroleum: Type Product

	OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER			
	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006
	L/T	BBLS	L/T	BBLS
Jet Fuel (JP8)	2,773,736	22,159,528	2,591,634	20,596,735
Mid-grade Gasoline (MUM)	2,477	21,618	3,279	28,617
Regular Gasoline (MUR)	24,028	157,469	19,818	129,362
Jet Fuel Oil #5 (JP5)	996,471	7,870,900	1,069,569	8,438,449
Thermo-Stable (JPTS)	4,486	36,000	4,651	37,327
Diesel Oil (DFM)	1,579,837	11,984,503	1,509,801	11,452,742
Total Petroleum Products	5,381,035	42,230,018	5,198,752	40,683,232

APPENDIX: SEALIFT PETROLEUM & MSC PERSONNEL

**Sealift Petroleum: Workload Comparison
FY 2005 vs. FY 2006**

	OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER		
	FY 2005 L/T	FY 2006 L/T	Change L/T
Government-owned/Time Charter	4,761,505	2,226,154	(2,535,351)
Voyage Charter	619,530	2,972,598	2,353,068
Total Petroleum	5,381,035	5,198,752	(182,283)

**Sealift Petroleum: 1904 Cargo Preference Act
U.S. Flag vs. Foreign Flag**

	FY 2005 L/T	OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER		
		FY 2005 BBLs	FY 2006 L/T	FY2006 BBLs
Government-owned	3,477,161	27,336,382	2,226,154	17,415,310
Time Charter	1,284,344	10,054,673	2,563,040	20,081,682
U.S. Flag Voyage Charter	29,885	237,372	0	0
Foreign Flag Voyage Charter	589,645	4,601,591	409,558	3,186,240
Total Petroleum	5,381,035	42,230,018	5,198,752	40,683,232

MSC Personnel: Ashore and Afloat

	As of September 30		
	FY 2005	FY 2006	Percent Change
Afloat			
Civil service mariners	4,430	4,705	6.2
Commercial mariners	2,950	2,219	(24.8)
Military (active duty)	368	411	11.7
Military (reserves)	342	313	(8.5)
Total Afloat	8,090	7,648	(5.5)
Ashore			
Civilian (direct/indirect)	986	955	(3.1)
Military (active duty)	178	193	8.4
Military (reserves)	525	268	(49.0)
Total Ashore	1,689	1,416	(16.2)
Total Personnel	9,779	9,064	(7.3)

APPENDIX: OPERATING TEMPO

Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force: Operating Tempo

	FY 2005		FY 2006	
	No. of Ships	No. of Days at Sea	No. of Ships	No. of Days at Sea
Type of Ship				
Fleet Replenishment Oiler	15	2,262	15	2,472
Combat Stores	6	943	5	770
Fleet Ocean Tug	5	644	4	464
Ammunition	6	611	5	592
Hospital	2	91	2	85
Fast Combat Support	4	688	4	621
Salvage/Rescue			2	77
Dry Cargo/Ammunition			1	0
Total	38	5,239	38	5,081

Special Mission Ships: Operating Tempo

	2005		2006	
	No. of Ships	No. of Days at Sea	No. of Ships	No. of Days at Sea
Type				
Ocean Surveillance	5	1,187	5	1,178
Oceanographic Survey	7	1,842	7	1,927
Submarine Support	4	600	4	584
Missile Range Instrumentation	2	556	2	486
Cable Laying/Repair	1	172	1	304
Navigation Test Support	1	221	1	190
Acoustic Survey	1	139	1	25
Command Ships	2	82	2	175
High-Speed Vessel	1	269	1	179
Total	24	5,068	24	5,048

APPENDIX: MSC CONTROLLED FLEET

MSC Controlled Fleet: Sept. 30, 2006

Government Owned - 137
 Privately Owned - 27
 TOTAL - 164

Naval Fleet
 Auxiliary
 Force



38

- 15 Fleet Replenishment Oilers
- 5 Ammunition Ships
- 4 Fast Combat Support Ships
- 5 Combat Stores Ships
- 1 Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ship
- 4 Fleet Ocean Tugs
- 2 Salvage & Rescue Ships
- 2 Hospital Ships

Special
 Mission



24

- 7 Oceanographic Survey Ships
- 5 Ocean Surveillance Ships
 - 4 Government-owned
 - 1 Privately owned
- 4 Submarine Support Ships
- 2 Missile Range Instrumentation Ships
- 1 Acoustic Survey Ship
- 1 Navigation Test Support Ship
- 1 Cable Laying/Repair Ship
- 2 Command Ships
- 1 High-Speed Vessel

Prepositioning



35*

- 16 Maritime Prepositioning Ships
 - 6 Government-owned
 - 10 Privately owned
- 10 Army Prepositioned Stock-3 Ships
 - 8 Government-owned
 - 2 Privately owned
- 9 Navy, Defense Logistics Agency, USAF Ships
 - 4 Government-owned
 - 5 Privately owned

Sealift



27

- 5 Tankers
 - 4 Government-owned
 - 1 Privately owned
- 3 Dry Cargo Ships
- 11 Large, Medium-Speed, Roll-On/Roll-Off Ships
- 8 Fast Sealift Ships

Ready
 Reserve
 Force



The U.S. Maritime Administration's Ready Reserve Force comes under MSC's operational control when activated, and are counted in the Sealift Program.

- 5 Break-bulk Ships
- 2 Heavy-lift Ships
- 2 Tankers
- 2 Aviation Logistics Support Ships
- 6 Crane Ships
- 27 Roll-On/Roll-Off Ships

44*

* Two aviation logistics support ships, a break-bulk ship and a tanker are counted in both the Prepositioning Program and the Ready Reserve Force.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60

APPENDIX: EXERCISES

Exercise	Host	MSC Participants	Location	Dates	Purpose
African Lion 2006	U.S. European Cmd	MV Cape Decision	Morocco	May 06	Joint U.S./Morocco interoperability training
ASW Undersea 2006	U.S. Pacific Cmd	USNS Loyal	Hawaii	Sep 06	Anti-submarine warfare training
U.S. Navy-Japanese Maritime Defense Force Exercise 2006	U.S. Pacific Cmd	USNS Walter S. Diehl, USNS Flint, USNS Victorious	Japan	Nov 05	Interoperability & force integration training
Balikatan 2006	U.S. Pacific Cmd	USNS Concord	Philippines	Feb-Mar 06	Humanitarian assistance/ disaster relief
Baltic Operations 2006	U.S. European Cmd	USNS LCPL Roy M. Wheat	Baltic Sea	Jun 06	Maritime interdiction operations
Brilliant Mariner 2006	Sealift Logistics Cmd Europe	USNS Laramie	North Sea	Mar-Apr 06	NATO Response Force readiness exercise
Cooperation Afloat Readiness & Training 2006 Exercise Series	U.S. Pacific Cmd	USNS Yukon USNS Guadalupe	Java Sea, South China Sea, Philippines	Jun-Aug 06	Joint U.S./Southeast Asia fleet maritime & theater security
Cobra Gold 2006	U.S. Pacific Cmd	Sealift Logistics Cmd Pacific (MSC Offices Okinawa, Singapore); HSV WestPac Express	Thailand	May-Jun 06	Joint U.S./Thai humanitarian assistance/disaster relief, force projection
Destined Glory 2006	NATO	MV 2nd Lt. John P. Bobo	Mediterranean Sea	Oct 05	Maritime interdiction & naval forces integration
Delmar 2006	U.S. Transportation Cmd	USNS Red Cloud SS Chesapeake	Virginia	Jun 06	Surface Deployment & Distribution Cmd humanitarian assistance planning
Foal Eagle 2006 and Reception, Staging, Onward Movement & Integration	U.S. Pacific Cmd	Sealift Logistics Cmd Far East, MSC Expedi- tionary Port Units, MV Cape Hudson, MV Cape Victory, USNS Yano	Korea	March 06	U.S./Republic of Korea combined logistics readiness exercise
Frontier Sentinel	U.S. Navy & U.S. Coast Guard	USNS Sisler	U.S. Atlantic Coast	Jun 06	Visiting, boarding, search & seizure exercise
Joint-Logistics-Over-The-Shore 2006	U.S. Transportation Cmd	Sealift Logistics Cmd Atlantic, USNS Red Cloud	Fort Story, Va.	Jun 06	Cargo distribution exercise
New Horizons 2006 Exercise Series – Joint Task Force Morazan	U.S. Southern Cmd	MV Cape Orlando	El Salvador	Feb-Jun 06	Joint humanitarian assistance exercise
Rim of the Pacific 2006	U.S. Pacific Cmd	USNS Rainier USNS John Ericsson USNS Navajo SS Cape Gibson	Pacific, Hawaii	Jun-Jul 06	Multinational force cooperation & integration training exercise
Seahawk 2006	U.S. Pacific Cmd	Sealift Logistics Cmd	Pacific U.S. West Coast	Aug 06	Combined anti-terrorism exercise

APPENDIX: EXERCISES

Exercise	Host	MSC Participants	Location	Dates	Purpose
Sea Scholars Expedition	U.S. Navy	USNS Pathfinder	Hawaii	Aug 06	Increase student interest in ocean research
Solid Curtain 2006	U.S. Navy	Sealift Logistics Cmd Atlantic	Virginia	Sep 06	Anti-terrorism/force protection
Southeast Asia Cooperation Against Terrorism 2006	U.S. Pacific Cmd	MV Sgt William R. Button	Philippines & South China Sea	May 06	Visit, board, search and seizure exercise
Steadfast Jaguar 2006	U.S. European Cmd	USNS Mount Whitney, USNS Leroy Grumman	North Atlantic	Jun 06	NATO Response Force exercise
Talon Vision 2006	U.S. Pacific Cmd	HSV WestPac Express	Philippines	Oct 06	Joint training & humanitarian aid exercise
Trinity 2006	U.S. Coast Guard	MV Cape Trinity	Houston, Texas	Apr 06	Joint agency maritime disaster exercise (oil spill response)
Turbo Activation Series	U.S. Transportation Cmd	MV Cape Knox, MV Cape Washington, MV Cape Race, MV Cape Ray, MV Cape Rise, MV Cape Island	Multiple sites	Quarterly	Ready Reserve Force ship readiness/no-notice activations
Turbo Containerized Ammunition Distribution System 2006	U.S. European Cmd	Sealift Logistics Cmd Europe, MV Maersk Arizona, MV Nils B, MV Faaborg, MV Bay Trader, MV Link Trader, MV Troubadour, MV American Tern	Europe	Jul 06	Containerized ammunition distribution system testing
Ulchi Focus Lens 2006	U.S. Pacific Cmd	Sealift Logistics Cmd Pacific	Korea	Aug-Sep 06	Force readiness command post exercise
Unified Quest 2006	U.S. Joint Forces Cmd	MSC headquarters	Carlisle Barracks, Penn.	Apr 06	Future joint operations tabletop exercise & training
USNS Comfort Combined Joint Medical Exercise 2006	Military Sealift Cmd	USNS Comfort	U.S. East Coast	Apr 06	U.S./Canadian medical interoperability training
USNS Comfort Logistics Exercise 2006	Military Sealift Cmd	USNS Comfort	Baltimore, Md.	May 06	Test medical support to hospital ships
Valiant Shield 2006	U.S. Pacific Cmd	USNS Tippecanoe	Western Pacific	Jun 06	Joint interoperability training
Visit, Board, Search & Seizure Exercise	U.S. Coast Guard	USNS Sisler	Norfolk, Va.	Jun 06	Maritime interdiction training
Visit, Board, Search & Seizure Exercise	7 th Fleet	Tippecanoe	Pacific	Aug 06	Maritime interdiction training

APPENDIX: AWARDS

Awards

During FY 2006, many Military Sealift Command employees were recognized for their outstanding service to the Navy, the Department of Defense and the United States.

Galley crew **USNS Laramie**
MSC Captain David M. Cook Food Service Excellence Award

Galley crew **USNS Comfort**
MSC Captain David M. Cook Food Service Excellence Award

Galley crew **USNS Guadalupe**
MSC Captain David M. Cook Food Service Excellence Award (6th consecutive award)

Master and crew **USNS Zeus**
Navy Safety Excellence Award

MSC HQ Offshore **Achille Broennimann, Gary Davis, Veronica Holzer, Griff Hume,**
Petroleum Discharge **Michael Touma & Owen Wilson**
System Team
Navy Competition & Procurement & Excellence Award

Master and crew **USNS Apache**
Admiral of the Ocean Sea Mariner's Plaque

Master and crew **USNS Spica**
Admiral of the Ocean Sea Mariner's Plaque

Chief Mate **USNS Apache**
Troy Bruemmer
Admiral of the Ocean Sea Mariner's Rosette

Civil service mariners aboard fleet ocean tug USNS Apache demonstrate heroism as they fight a fire aboard a commercial freighter off the coast of Liberia in August 2006. Their efforts earned them recognition from the United Seamen's Service, as part of the annual Admiral of the Ocean Sea Awards.





Above: MSC fleet ocean tug USNS Apache receives the Department of the Navy Safety Excellence Award. Apache has not experienced a lost-time mishap in more than two and a half years and is the first MSC ship to obtain an International Safety Management certificate.

Below: Crew members from MSC oceanographic survey ship USNS John McDonnell, from left, Third Mate Colin Campbell, Navy Boatswain's Mate 2nd Class Paulryan Judi and Navy Master-at-Arms Seaman Gregory Chaney, provided medical assistance to the victim of a knife attack in Singapore in February. Here, the three gather at Sembawang Wharves in Singapore in front of McDonnell and hydrographic survey ship USNS Mary Sears.



Left: The crew aboard USNS Spica donated clothing and cash for the Protection Center for Mothers and Children in Djibouti, Africa, during a port visit.



Right: USNS Rainier crew members rescued a fisherman who suffered a heart attack in a disabled boat 800 miles north of Hawaii.



MSC fast combat support ship USNS Supply sails in formation with the USS Enterprise Carrier Strike Group in the Atlantic Ocean. Photo by MC3 Joshua Kinter.

MSC delivers



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