

The U.S. Navy's
MILITARY • SEALIFT • COMMAND

2007 In Review



Cover:

A Navy helicopter prepares to land on the flight deck of aircraft carrier USS Ronald Reagan during a weapons off-load between Reagan and MSC ammunition ship USNS Flint in the Western Pacific in April. Photo by CMC Spike Call.

Back cover photo:

Six of MSC's 19 large, medium-speed, roll-on/roll-off ships are seen at temporary layberth at Newport News, Va., in March.



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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MSC 2007 In Review

Commander's Perspective

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

Commander, Military Sealift Command 3

MSC Organization 5

MSC Subordinate Commands 9

MSC Programs 22

Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force 23

Special Mission 27

Repositioning 31

Sealift 35

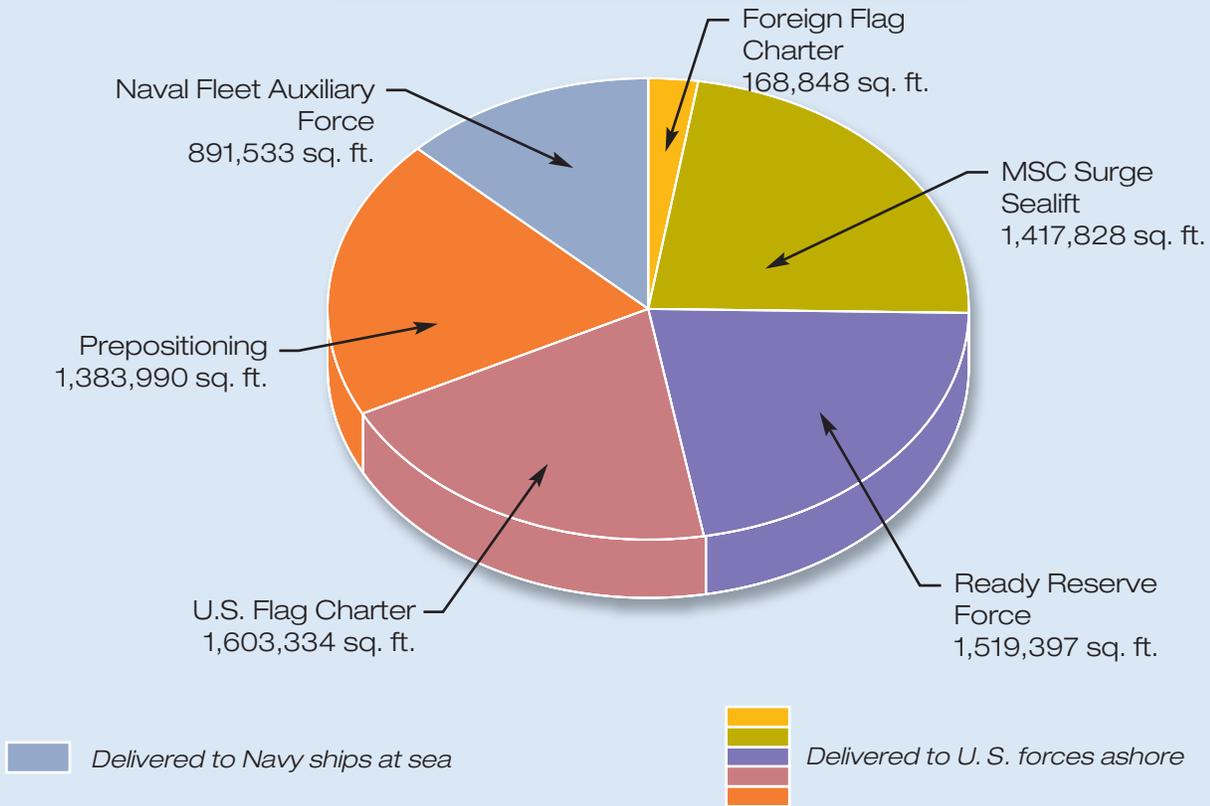
Appendix A1 thru A14



USNS Lewis and Clark is the first of up to 14 new dry cargo/ammunition ships, 11 of which will replace MSC's aging combat stores ships.

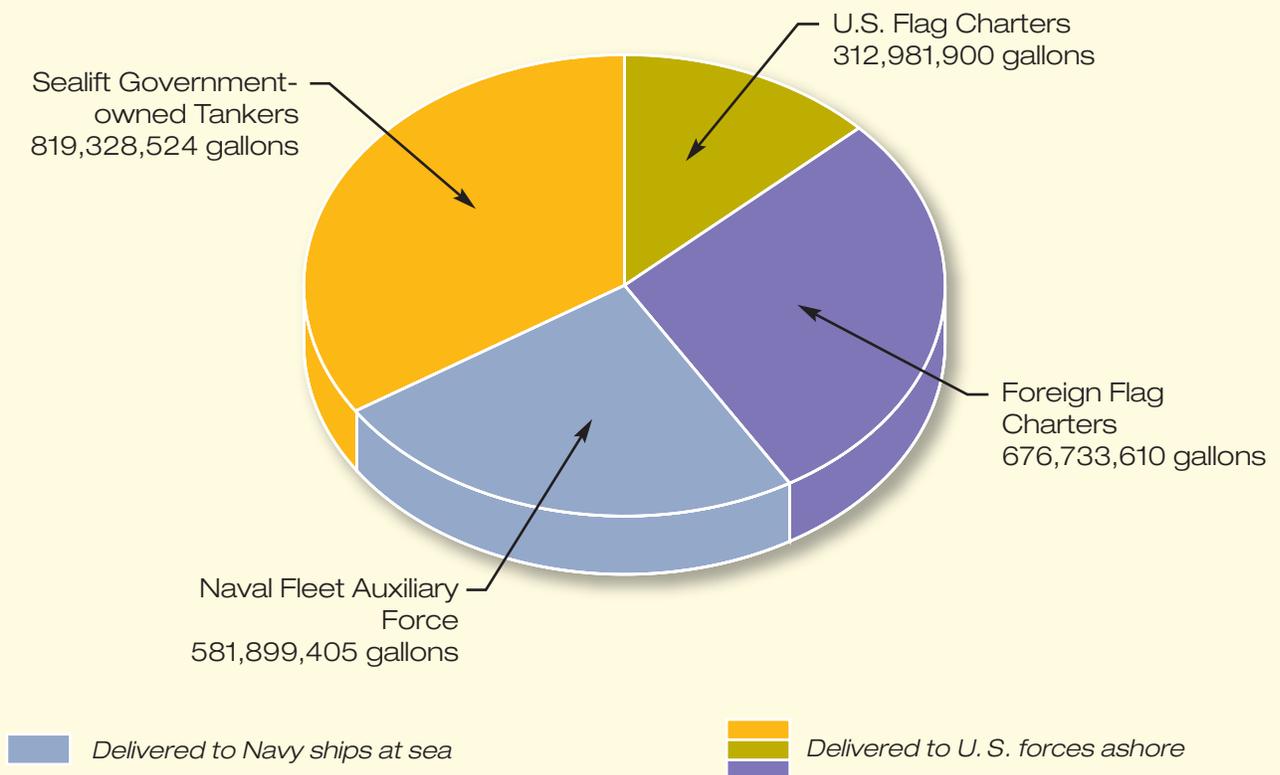
DRY CARGO DELIVERED IN FY 2007

7 Million Sq. Ft.



FUEL DELIVERED IN FY 2007

2.4 Billion Gallons



COMMANDER'S PERSPECTIVE

Fiscal year 2007 was a banner year for Military Sealift Command. With more than a hundred ships operating worldwide every day, we found ourselves maintaining a demanding operational tempo while simultaneously pursuing new and innovative ways to provide maritime solutions at best cost for all our diverse customers. You can read about the individual accomplishments of our subordinate commands and business programs inside these pages.

As the Department of Defense and Navy underwent great change throughout the year, MSC changed right along with them. MSC, in conjunction with Navy enterprise alignment strategic objectives, reported to U.S. Fleet Forces Command, bringing our day-to-day operations closer to our many fleet customers. Simultaneously, transformation efforts within the U.S. Transportation Command helped MSC to provide more efficient and coordinated sealift support with greater transparency and fidelity to our joint customers.

At MSC headquarters, we employed cross-functional management teams to closely examine our business processes in an ongoing effort to improve our efficiency and effectiveness while driving costs down. Part of that effort was aimed at developing new enterprise metrics to measure our progress and provide insight in our constant effort to provide best value to our customers.

As always, a key element of our mission remains our civil service mariners, or CIVMARs. They continue to be our strategic center of gravity and the backbone of our operations. Their expertise and capabilities are what drive our success. This year we brought more than 700 new CIVMARs aboard, bringing to almost 5,000 the workforce that crew more than 40 MSC ships around the world, including the four Navy rescue and salvage ships that transferred to MSC operation over the past two years.

We'll need to hire more than 1,000 additional CIVMARs over the next two years as MSC begins supporting the Navy's submarine tenders and crewing more new Lewis and Clark-class dry cargo/ammunition (T-AKE) ships. We've accepted delivery on three T-AKEs, with up to 14 total expected by 2012.

We also accepted a new offshore petroleum distribution system ship, the MV Vice Adm. K. R. Wheeler, into our Prepositioning Program. K. R. Wheeler can pump fuel to shore from a tanker anchored up to eight miles off the coast — twice the distance of existing systems — greatly improving MSC's ability to deliver fuel to U.S. war fighters operating ashore where port facilities are inadequate or non-existent.

A key operational milestone this past year was hospital ship USNS Comfort's four-month humanitarian assistance and training mission to Latin America and the Caribbean. Personnel from all U.S. uniformed services joined members of the Canadian Forces, Project HOPE and Operation Smile in treating more than 98,000 patients, teaching medical skills and techniques, repairing medical equipment ashore and doing construction and repair work in the dozen countries visited.

In the end, everything we do is about the war fighter and satisfying the war fighter's needs. As you can see from the charts on the facing page, during FY 2007 we delivered about 7 million square feet of dry cargo and 2.4 billion gallons of fuel and other petroleum products for U.S. and coalition forces around the world. That means that since the global war on terrorism began in 2001, MSC has delivered enough vehicles, supplies, spare parts and ammunition to fill a supply train that would stretch from Washington, D.C., to Las Vegas and enough fuel to fill a man-made lake a mile across and almost 70 feet deep.

All in all, it's been an exciting and productive year for MSC. The future holds much promise as we continue to explore our role in such areas as sea-basing, global fleet stations and the Maritime Prepositioning Force of the future.

We'll meet and conquer the challenges of the 21st century because of our people and their dedication to the mission. We're a proud part of the nation's defense team. MSC will deliver!



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

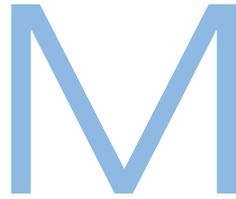
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Reilly Jr.' with a stylized flourish at the end.

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



Two aviation ordnancemen connect transport cables to a hovering Navy helicopter on the flight deck of aircraft carrier USS Kitty Hawk during a weapons off-load with MSC ammunition ship USNS Flint in the Philippine Sea. Photo by MCSN Thomas J. Holt.

ORGANIZATION



ilitary Sealift Command is the leading 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 2007, Military Sealift Command reported through three distinct and separate chains of command:

- To U.S. Transportation Command for defense transportation matters,
- To the U.S. Fleet Forces Command for Navy-unique matters, and
- To the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development and Acquisition for procurement policy and oversight matters.

Military Sealift Fleet Support Command

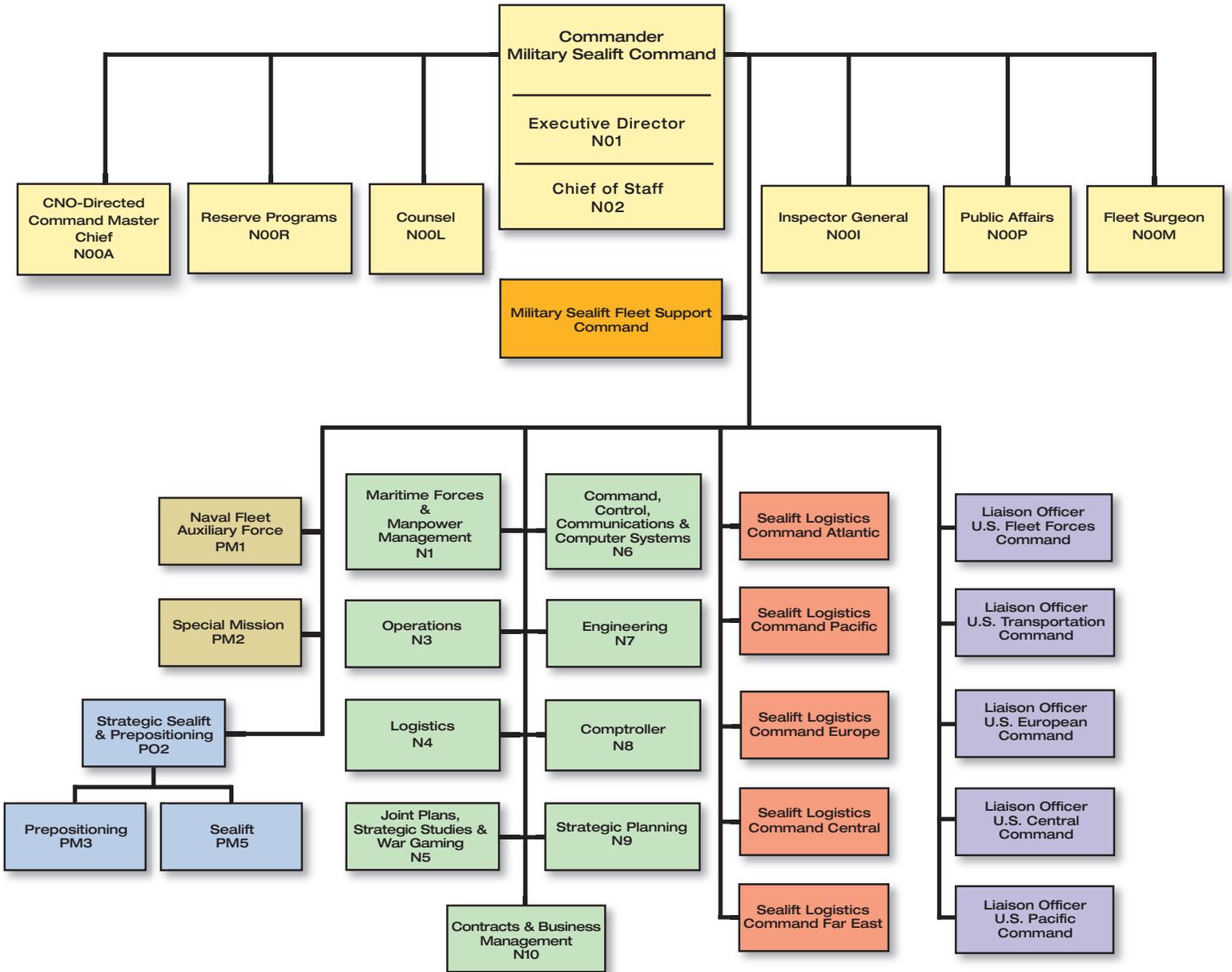
Military Sealift Fleet Support Command, located in Norfolk, Va., executes the type-command functions of crewing, training, equipping and maintaining MSC government-owned/government-operated ships worldwide and supporting other MSC assets as directed. MSFSC's primary functions are:

- To manage the repair and maintenance of MSC's government-owned/government-operated ships and their installed shipboard communication systems,
- To conduct personnel administration for both assigned active duty military and civil service mariners, or CIVMARs, who operate MSC's government-owned/government-operated ships, and
- To provide engineering management, comptroller and contracting functions related to MSC's government-owned, government-operated ships and crews.

Ship maintenance and support functions are integrated into six ship support units that operate under MSFSC. Five are co-located with MSC's Sealift Logistics Commands.

- Naples, Italy
- Manama, Bahrain
- Singapore
- Yokohama, Japan
- San Diego
- Guam

ORGANIZATION



ORGANIZATION

Sealift Logistics Commands

Sealift logistics commands are streamlined organizations that provide MSC-unique expertise and operational perspective to fleet commanders worldwide. The Sealift logistics commands are operationally focused, and outside the United States are aligned with the numbered fleet logistics staffs in their respective theaters.

- 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

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)



The crew of MSC fleet replenishment oiler USNS Rappahannock prepares for an underway resupply of amphibious dock landing ship USS Mount Rushmore in the Arabian Gulf in August. Photo by Gillian Brigham.

Inset: MSC fleet replenishment oiler USNS Rappahannock.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDS

M

Military Sealift Fleet Support Command - Norfolk, Va.

Military Sealift Fleet Support Command, a subordinate command to MSC, is headquartered in Norfolk, Va. MSFSC crews, trains, equips and maintains the more than 40 government-owned/government-operated ships of Military Sealift Command. Six MSFSC ship support units provide a regional presence in Italy, Bahrain, Singapore, Japan, San Diego and Guam.

MSFSC executed approximately 75 contracts totaling \$138 million in FY 2007 to maintain MSC's government-owned/government-operated ships. Some of the larger contracts were for the post-shipyard availabilities of MSC's new dry cargo/ammunition ships, USNS Lewis and Clark and USNS Sacagawea, and for the regular overhaul and dry docking of the fast combat support ships USNS Rainier and USNS Arctic and fleet replenishment oilers USNS Patuxent and USNS Kanawha. MSFSC provided "cradle to grave" contract supervision, which included on-site coordination for all ship repair availabilities.



Civil service mariners face flames during fire-fighting training at MSFSC's West Coast Training Center in San Diego. Photo by Joe Cobb.

MSFSC recruited, hired and provided training for 739 new civil service mariners, or CIVMARs, during FY 2007 and brought the CIVMAR workforce total to almost 4,990. Over the next two years, MSFSC expects to hire 1,000 additional CIVMARs to crew new ships coming into service with MSC, including new-construction ships and existing Navy ships transferred to MSC for CIVMAR crewing.

Sealift Logistics Command Atlantic - Norfolk, Va.

Sealift Logistics Command Atlantic maintains operational control over MSC ships that transport equipment, fuel, supplies and ammunition in the Western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico to sustain U.S. forces. SEALOGLANT also provides logistics support to the U.S. Navy's Second Fleet and U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command, the naval component command of U.S. Southern Command.

SEALOGLANT continued to play a crucial role in Operation Iraqi Freedom and the global war on terrorism during FY 2007, providing oversight for loading and discharging 4.4 million square feet of military equipment and cargo in their area of responsibility.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDS



During MSC hospital ship USNS Comfort's deployment to Latin America, civil service Carpenter Michael Nanartowich works with a Navy SEABEE to build a sidewalk in Ecuador that will improve building access for the handicapped. Photo by MC2 Steven King.

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

In FY 2007, MSC ships under SEALOGLANT's operational control delivered more than 228 million gallons of fuel and more than 40,000 pallets of supplies during more than 1,600 underway replenishments at sea. To accomplish this task, MSC vessels steamed more than 1 million miles. In addition to re-supplying the U.S. Navy fleet, MSC ships supported allied naval ships from the United Kingdom, Spain, Greece, Italy, France, Canada, Poland, Germany, Australia, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Russia and Portugal.

MSC ships under SEALOGLANT operational control participated in a number of Navy exercises throughout the year, including joint task force exercises and operational force exercises such as Neptune Warrior off the coast of Scotland and New Horizons in the U.S. Southern Command area of responsibility. See the exercise table in the appendix for more details on exercises.

In preparation for hospital ship USNS Comfort's 120-day medical and humanitarian tour of South America and the Caribbean, the ship arrived in Norfolk, Va., on May 31 to load personnel and supplies for the deployment. Upon completion of the mission, medical personnel aboard the ship had treated more than 98,000 patients from the 12 countries visited.

In July, MV American Tern, an MSC-chartered dry cargo ship, and MV Marvea, an MSC-chartered tanker under SEALOGLANT control, carried 1.5 million pounds of food, supplies and equipment and 8.9 million gallons of fuel to Thule Air Base, Greenland, for the annual Operation Pacer Goose re-supply mission.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDS

Right: While in the Gulf of Mexico in August, MSC tanker USNS Lawrence H. Gianella rescued 13 Cubans adrift in a small boat. Photo by civil service master Capt. Robert Lee.

Below Right: Rescue and salvage ship USNS Grasp hoists bundling equipment left behind by Naval Special Warfare boats that were air dropped into the Atlantic Ocean during a joint exercise in May. Photo by MCSN Eddie D. Harrison.



July 11 marked the historic first deployment for USNS Lewis and Clark, the first of MSC's new dry cargo/ammunition ships. Lewis and Clark got underway from Norfolk, Va., on a six-month mission in support of the Navy's 5th and 6th Fleets.

Braving rough seas in June 2007, fleet replenishment oiler USNS Kanawha participated in the rescue of 16 crew members from the sinking North Korean cargo ship MV Jai Laxmai in the Arabian Sea.

While in the Gulf of Mexico on August 2, MSC tanker USNS Lawrence H. Gianella rescued 13 Cuban nationals

adrift in a small boat after crew members aboard Gianella spotted the craft and its occupants signaling distress.

Fleet ocean tug USNS Apache towed ex-USS ships Douglas, Saipan, Shreveport, LaSalle and Yorktown from their decommissioning sites to disposal or storage sites. Rescue and salvage ship USNS Grapple towed ex-USS ships Salt Lake City and Saipan following their decommissioning. Grapple also conducted salvage operations and diver training. USNS Grasp, another rescue and salvage ship, supported Exercise Flexible Leader 2007 off the west coast of Africa in May and participated in salvage operations in La Madallena, Italy, in August.





An inshore boat unit team assigned to Naval Expeditionary Combat Command boards MSC fleet replenishment oiler USNS Henry J. Kaiser during a visit, board, search and seizure drill as part of Seahawk 2007. Seahawk is a joint maritime security exercise involving forces from the Navy and U.S. Coast Guard. Photo by MC1 George Labidou.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDS



MSC fleet replenishment oiler USNS Guadalupe pumps fuel to aircraft carrier USS Kitty Hawk (front) and guided missile destroyer USS Paul Hamilton (back) in the Pacific. Photo by MCSN Stephen Rowe.

transported vital military cargo to forces ashore overseas and supported other Department of Defense missions.

As FY 2007 began, fleet replenishment oilers USNS Henry J. Kaiser and USNS Guadalupe were the duty oilers for Navy combatant ships operating off the coast of Southern California. Guadalupe later transited to Pearl Harbor to be the duty oiler for the mid-Pacific operating area. Fleet replenishment oiler USNS Yukon arrived in the 3rd Fleet area in December 2007 to become the duty oiler in Hawaii and then joined Henry J. Kaiser in San Diego for the remainder of the fiscal year.

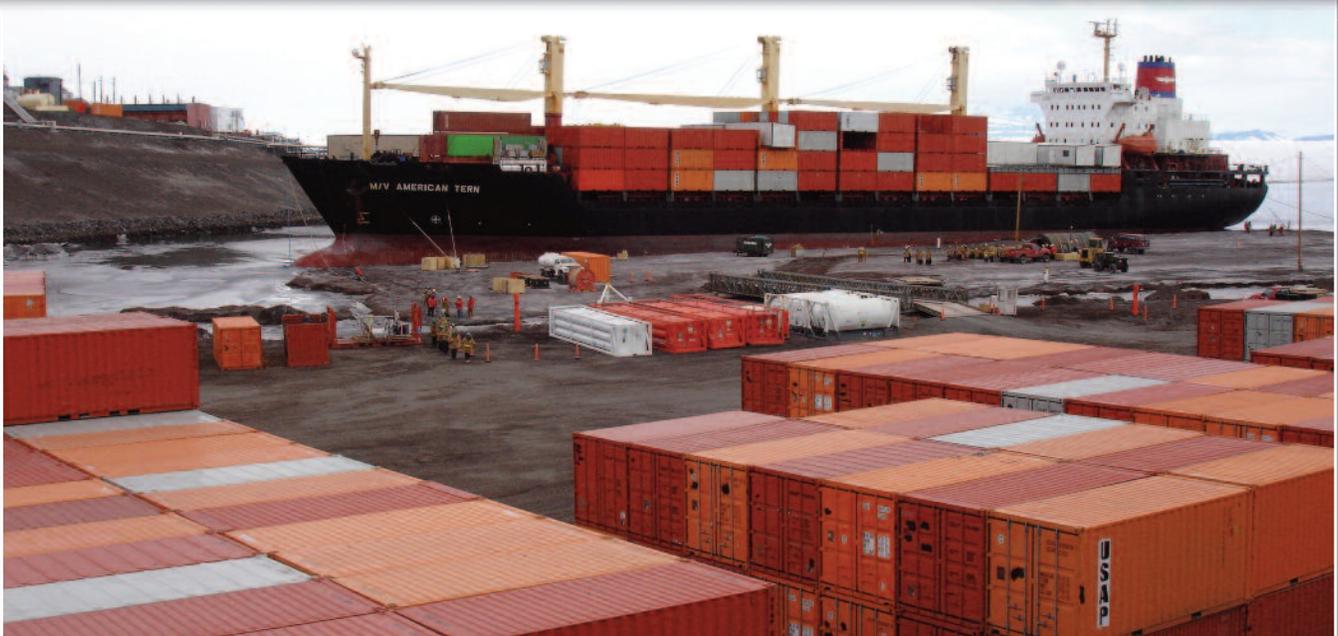
For the sixth consecutive year, Henry J. Kaiser and Guadalupe served as at-sea training ships for 12 maritime apprentice students from a public school in the San Diego area. This unique training program partners the MSC ships with the State of California Regional Occupational Program, Mar Vista High School and a U.S. Coast Guard-approved training contractor to provide a path for high school students to earn their Coast Guard documents and embark on an MSC ship during the summer as U.S. government employees to gain hands-on experience in ship operations and watch standing. Apprentices who successfully complete the challenging training regimen can compete for employment by MSC or with U.S. maritime companies.

Fleet ocean tugs USNS Navajo and USNS Sioux conducted training support for Navy mobile underwater diving units in the eastern Pacific and conducted tows of several submarines and decommissioned Navy ships to the Pacific Northwest, Pearl Harbor and Guam. Sioux towed ex-frigate Knox from Suisan Bay, Calif., to Pearl Harbor, where Navajo took over the tow and sailed to Guam. The tow never entered Pearl Harbor's environmentally sensitive waters, eliminating the potential introduction of non-native marine species. Sioux then towed ex-cruiser Jouett from Pearl Harbor to Guam. Both ex-Navy ships were subsequently sunk as part of Exercise Valiant Shield 2007.

Sealift Logistics Command Pacific - San Diego

Sealift Logistics Command Pacific, or SEALOGPAC, exercises operational control over MSC ships operating in U.S. 3rd Fleet's area of responsibility in the eastern Pacific. SEALOGPAC's combat logistics force ships delivered food, fuel, supplies and ammunition to U.S. Navy combatants, allowing them to remain at sea for extended periods. Other ships under SEALOGPAC's control

SUBORDINATE COMMANDS



Above: MSC-chartered dry cargo and container ship MV American Tern is off-loaded Feb. 4 during Operation Deep Freeze, the annual re-supply mission for McMurdo Station, Antarctica. Photo by CDR Vincent Clifton.

Below: Sailors assigned to Amphibious Construction Battalion One off-load Ready Reserve Force heavy-lift ship SS Cape Mohican for a simulated disaster relief exercise in Guatemala. Photo by YN3 Jessica L. Bidwell.

One of Sealift Logistics Command Pacific's most critical sealift missions was Operation Deep Freeze, the annual re-supply of the National Science Foundation's research station in Antarctica, a mission supported by MSC since 1955. In November 2006, MSC-chartered ship MV American Tern loaded bulk and containerized cargo at Port Hueneme, Calif., and sailed to McMurdo Sound, Antarctica, to discharge more than 29,000 tons of equipment, food and scientific instruments. The ship returned with ice core samples that provided scientists studying global climate change with information about the composition of the atmosphere over the past several thousand years. The ship also brought back all refuse and waste products produced by the research station over the winter. In addition, ice-hardened MSC tanker USNS Paul Buck off-loaded 6.8 million gallons of fuel for vehicles, aircraft and generators.

MSC's large, medium-speed, roll-on/roll-off ships, or LMSRs, were involved in several missions in the SEALOGPAC area of responsibility in FY 2007. USNS

Shughart transported Operation Iraqi Freedom retrograde cargo from the Middle East to Alaska and San Diego. USNS Soderman loaded 256,000 square feet of cargo in Tacoma, Wash., in March bound for Kuwait and Operation Iraqi Freedom. In June, USNS Watson sailed to Naval Magazine Indian Island in Washington and then to San Diego to off-load Operation Iraqi Freedom redeployment equipment. USNS Seay arrived in San Diego in August to discharge 25th Infantry Division equipment.

Ships activated from the Maritime Administration Ready Reserve Force, or RRF, were also busy. Heavy-lift ship SS Cape Mohican supported a joint-



SUBORDINATE COMMANDS



Pierside at Naval Base Coronado in San Diego, MSC fleet replenishment oiler USNS Henry J. Kaiser is dressed out for the SEALOGPAC change of command, where Navy Capt. David Kiehl assumed command from Navy Capt. Hart Sebring in July. Photo by Rosemary Heiss.

logistics-over-the-shore exercise in January 2007, deploying to Nicaragua with cargo and equipment for humanitarian assistance projects. In May, roll-on/roll-off ship SS Cape Orlando transported U.S. Army cargo from Alameda, Calif., to Ash Shuaybah, Kuwait. Modular cargo delivery system ship SS Cape Gibson was also activated in Alameda to support U.S. Navy Reserve crew training and to provide an additional underway replenishment training ship in 3rd Fleet area of responsibility.

MSC-chartered ship MV Global Patriot moved ammunition from Military Ocean Terminal Concord in Washington to Guam, while MSC-chartered ship MV CEC Christobal stopped in San Diego in September to load U.S. Navy small boats for delivery to Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines.

Two new Lewis and Clark-class dry cargo/ammunition ships joined the MSC fleet in FY 2007. USNS Sacagawea was delivered in February, and USNS Alan Shepard was delivered in July. They are the second and third of 14 such ships planned for delivery to MSC over the next several years.

On July 6, 2007, Navy Capt. David L. Kiehl relieved Navy Capt. L. Hart Sebring as Commander, Sealift Logistics Command Pacific in a change of command ceremony onboard USNS Henry J. Kaiser at Naval Air Station North Island, San Diego.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDS

Sealift Logistics Command Europe - Naples, Italy

Sealift Logistics Command Europe is co-located in Naples, Italy, with Commander, Naval Forces Europe and Commander, U.S. 6th Fleet, or CNE-C6F, headquarters.

SEALOGEUR is the single at-sea logistics and strategic sealift provider in Europe and Africa, an area of operations that covers more than 20 million square nautical miles of ocean, touches three continents and encompasses 67 percent of the earth's coastline, 30 percent of its landmass and 23 percent of the world's population.

SEALOGEUR oversees the movement of fuel, food, spare parts, ammunition and combat equipment throughout the U.S. European Command and soon-to-be U.S. African Command, or AFRICOM, area of operations.

In addition to his SEALOGEUR duties, SEALOGEUR's commander is triple-hatted as Commander of Task Group 63, the commander of all 6th Fleet air and sea logistics assets, and as commander of Task Group 60.5, CNE-C6F's newly established Southeast Africa Task Group. On an average day, more than 14 ships and eight aircraft report to SEALOGEUR's commander.

In FY 2007, SEALOGEUR handled 375 separate ship visits and port calls in 77 different locations. Command personnel coordinated 104 transits through the Strait of Gibraltar and supported seven MSC ships participating in U.S. and NATO military exercises. See the exercise table in the appendix for more information on exercises.

Ships under SEALOGEUR's operational control delivered nearly 2.5 million square feet of combat cargo and moved nearly 270 million gallons of fuel to U.S. Navy bases and Department of Defense fuel depots in theater in FY 2007.

Fleet replenishment oiler USNS Patuxent deployed twice to the European theater during the year. Patuxent participated in NATO Exercise Neptune Warrior held off

MSC fleet replenishment oiler USNS Patuxent simulates a high-value unit, being chased by one force while another protects it during Exercise Neptune Warrior 2006 off the Scottish coast. The exercise included the United States, the United Kingdom, Denmark and Greece. Photo by Arnold J. Burkett.



SUBORDINATE COMMANDS



Above Right: U.S. Ambassador to Croatia Robert Bradtke (left) gets a tour of MSC Maritime Prepositioning Ship USNS Lance Cpl. Roy M. Wheat from the ship's civilian master Capt. David Scott in Dubrovnik, Croatia, in February. Photo by Gillian Brigham.

Above: MSC Maritime Prepositioning Ship USNS Lance Cpl. Roy M. Wheat.

tion of U.S. and coalition troops and equipment into and out of Iraq, Afghanistan and elsewhere in the Middle East. In December 2006, large, medium-speed, roll-on/roll-off ship USNS Seay re-deployed 40,000 square feet of U.S. Army 1st Airborne Division combat cargo, loading it in Rotterdam, The Netherlands. In February, Ready Reserve Force roll-on/roll-off ship MV Cape Washington loaded 38 helicopters and 40,000 square feet of U.S. Army 10th Mountain Division equipment being re-deployed to the United States after its tour of duty on the front lines of the global war on terrorism.

Maritime Prepositioning Ship Squadron One commodore Capt. Clay Saunders hosted a visit from U.S. Ambassador to Croatia Robert Bradtke in Dubrovnik, Croatia, aboard USNS Lance Cpl. Roy M. Wheat in February. The ship also hosted U.S. Ambassador to Estonia Stanley Davis Phillips during a port visit to Tallinn, Estonia, in June following the ship's participation in Exercise Baltic Operations 2007.

MPS ship USNS Lance Cpl. Roy M. Wheat, fleet replenishment oiler USNS Patuxent and oceanographic survey ship USNS Henson also participated in Baltic Operations 2007, the Baltic Sea's largest military exercise, held in June. This year, 25 ships, two submarines and aircraft from 11 countries collaborated in the exercise that focused on maritime interdiction operations and search and rescue missions.

the coast of Scotland in October and November 2006. During the exercise, Patuxent acted as a high-value unit being tracked by exercise participants and conducted 43 underway replenishments for 11 ships from the United States, the United Kingdom, Denmark and Greece.

Patuxent returned to SEALOGEUR in March for a four-month deployment supporting 6th Fleet operations as the region's duty oiler. While in theater, Patuxent supported combatant ships in the Gulf of Guinea and Mediterranean Sea and participated in three multinational military exercises, providing fuel and supplies to navy ships from 13 nations. The ship also hosted maritime interdiction operation boarding teams, enabling the teams to practice their visit, board, search and seizure techniques.

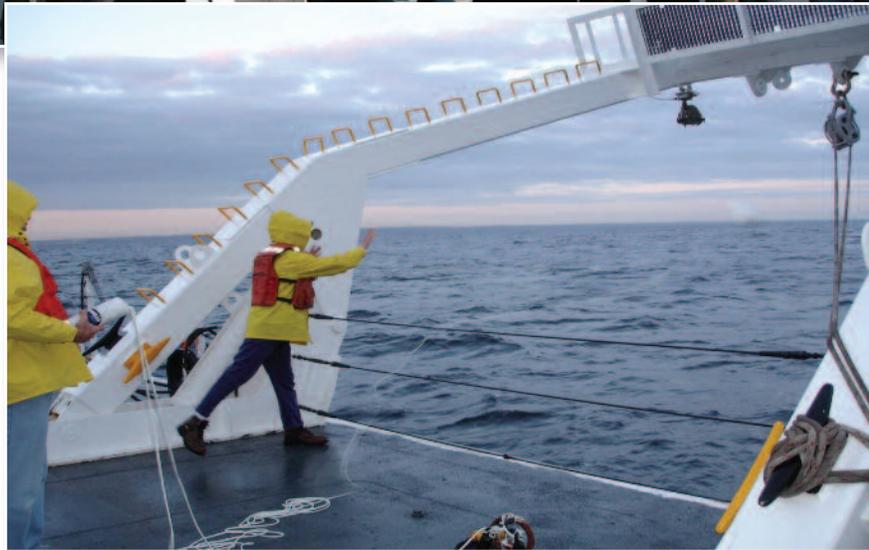
SEALOGEUR ships and personnel continued their support of the rota-

SUBORDINATE COMMANDS



Above: High school students from Turku, Finland, tour MSC oceanographic survey ship USNS Henson in May. Henson's port call in Finland was the first by a U.S. Navy ship in more than two years. Photo by Gillian Brigham.

Right: Surveyors from the Naval Oceanographic Office launch transponders from the stern of MSC oceanographic survey ship USNS Henson in the Baltic Sea. Henson, which is designed to map the ocean floor, and its crew of merchant mariners and civilian scientists collected survey data on behalf of multinational forces participating in Exercise BALTOPS 2007. Photo from the Naval Oceanographic Office.



Following Exercise Baltic Operations, USNS Henson became the first U.S. Navy ship to visit Finland in more than two years. While there, Henson participated in an underway oceanographic survey demonstration with Finnish sailors and scientists and Finnish survey ship Geomari. Henson also held ship tours for nearly 100 high school students, several Finnish government and military officials and U.S. Ambassador to Finland Marilyn Ware.

In May and June, 6th Fleet's command ship, USS Mount Whitney, spent a month in the Mediterranean Sea and North Atlantic Ocean participating in Exercise Flexible Leader 2007. During this underway period, the ship and its combined U.S. Navy sailor and MSC civil service mariner crew trained to respond to real world contingencies under 6th Fleet command and control. This training was designed to increase the speed and cohesiveness of 6th Fleet's response to potential contingency situations in Europe and Africa. As a part of Flexible Leader 2007, Mount Whitney also collaborated with MSC prepositioning ship MV TSgt. John A. Chapman and MSC rescue and salvage ship USNS Grapple on a series of scenario-based exercises.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDS

Right: A helicopter from amphibious assault ship USS Bonhomme Richard picks up cargo from fleet replenishment oiler USNS Rappahannock's flight deck during a vertical replenishment operation in the Persian Gulf. Photo by Gillian Brigham.

Below: A Navy sailor assigned to an embarked security detachment checks the ammunition inventory for his unit prior to embarking aboard MSC-chartered Condock V. The sailors provided security for the ship's transit to Bahrain as part of Operation Vigilant Mariner. Photo by Paul Farley.



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, Arabian Sea, Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Aden and the 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 operations in FY 2007. Combat logistics force ships under SEALOGCENT's control conducted 760 underway replenishments at sea involving the delivery of more than 102 million gallons of fuel. Navy helicopters provided logistics support to afloat assets, moving more than 1,500 tons of cargo and mail and 4,000 passengers. Round-the-clock logistical support services were provided to the war fighters throughout the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility. In all, SEALOGCENT coordinated the movement of more than 20,000 tons of cargo throughout the region.

During FY 2007, SEALOGCENT coordinated the delivery of 13 million square feet of combat equipment and more than 765 million gallons of fuel for Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. The majority of these cargo operations were supported by six ports in five different countries throughout the region.

Operation Vigilant Mariner provided force protection aboard MSC vessels to defend against waterborne and land-based terrorist attacks in the U.S. Central Command

SUBORDINATE COMMANDS

operating area. In FY 2007, SEALOGCENT deployed 159 embarked security teams for Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. These teams protected more than 1,000 transits through the Strait of Hormuz, Babel Mandeb and the Suez Canal, and worked closely with carrier and amphibious strike groups, multi-national coalition warships, merchant vessels and the U.S. Defense Attache Office in Cairo, Egypt.

Sealift Logistics Command Far East - Singapore

The mission of Sealift Logistics Command Far East, or SEALOGFE, is to safely and efficiently operate Military Sealift Command-controlled ships in support of U.S. Pacific Command and U.S. 7th Fleet. SEALOGFE is co-located with Commander, Logistics Group Western Pacific/Task Force 73 at Sembawang Wharves in Singapore and reports to Military Sealift Command headquarters in Washington, D.C.

During FY 2007, SEALOGFE managed a daily average of 48 ships representing all of MSC's missions in the 7th Fleet area of responsibility, supporting all branches of the U.S. military and participating in major theater exercises and humanitarian missions. See the exercise table in the appendix for more details on exercises.

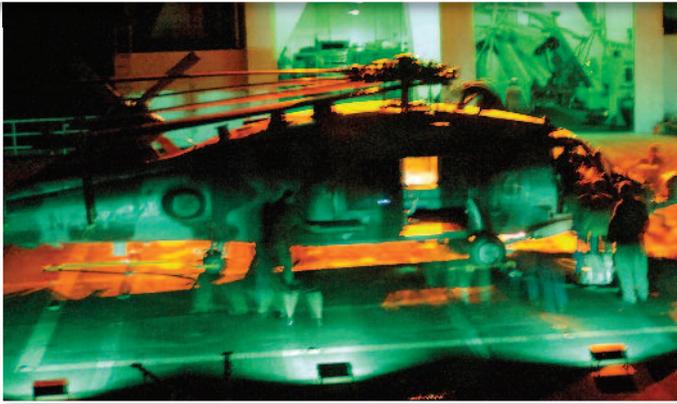
Indonesian army vehicles repainted with U.N. peacekeeping force markings sit on a pier outside Jakarta waiting to be loaded aboard MSC-chartered SS Wilson, for transport to Lebanon in November 2006. Photo by Ed Baxter.



MSC-chartered ship SS Wilson loaded 200 pieces of peacekeeping equipment at Jakarta, Indonesia, in early November 2006, as hundreds of Indonesian troops deployed for duty with the United Nations' interim force in Lebanon.

Oceanographic survey ship USNS Mary Sears deployed to Indonesian waters in early January 2007, searching for a missing commercial airliner. Mary Sears located a large amount of scattered debris from the Adam Air 737 aircraft off Indonesia's Sulawesi island.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDS



Above: A Navy helicopter from afloat prepositioning ship USNS Gunner Sgt. Fred W. Stockham prepares to rescue the stranded Taiwanese-flagged vessel Yun Fa Zoi, which ran aground on a reef near the Solomon Islands in April. Photo by MC2 Andrew Meyers.

Right: MSC Maritime Prepositioning Ship MV Pvt. Franklin J. Phillips participated in the Southeast Asia Cooperation Against Terrorism exercise in August, which involved navies from the United States, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei and the Philippines.

Maritime Prepositioning Ship USNS Gunner Sgt. Fred W. Stockham and its assigned merchant mariners and U.S. Navy and Marine Corps personnel sailed to the Solomon Islands in April 2007 after a deadly tsunami ravaged the tiny Pacific-island nation. They delivered more than 28,000 pounds of food, medical supplies, tools for repair and maintenance, tarps for shelter and mosquito nets. Stockham's crew also rescued 20 people from a Taiwanese-flagged freighter that ran aground on a coral reef near the Solomons later that month.

In late April and early May of 2007, two MSC-chartered vessels teamed up to deliver hundreds of U.S. Marines and their equipment to exercise Cobra Gold in Thailand. Integrated tug/barge Strong American off-loaded more than 110 pieces of Marine Corps cargo, and high-speed vessel Westpac Express brought more than 300 Marines and their gear to Thailand from their bases in Okinawa.



In August of 2007, Maritime Prepositioning Ships USNS 1st Lt. Baldomero Lopez and MV Pvt. Franklin J. Phillips played roles as suspicious merchant vessels during multi-national exercise Southeast Asia Cooperation Against Terrorism. Both Lopez and Phillips were boarded by forces from four Southeast Asian countries.

SEALOGFE participated in two major Korea-defense exercises. During Exercise Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration, more than 60 MSC civilian and uniformed personnel simulated management of a massive influx of sealift ships at the South Korean ports of Busan, Mokpo and Pohang.

More than 50 MSC reservists joined U.S. Navy, U.S. Army and Republic of Korea forces to form a Combined Sealift Coordination Center during exercise Ulchi Focus Lens, held in late August 2007.

The Honorable Patricia Herbold, U.S. Ambassador to Singapore, joined Rear Adm. Robert Reilly, MSC commander, and Capt. Susan Dunlap, SEALOGFE commander, at a ceremony July 31, to celebrate the command's one-year anniversary in Singapore.

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.

*Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force
Special Mission
Prepositioning
Sealift*

A thick fog blankets MSC-chartered dry cargo and container ship MV American Tern, pierside during an off-load of about 1.5 million pounds of cargo in Thule, Greenland, in July. Photo by CAPT Marie L. Meihls.

NAVAL FLEET AUXILIARY FORCE

Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force Ships - 41

(as of Sept. 30, 2007)

Fleet Replenishment Oilers - 14

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 Henry J. Kaiser (T-AO 187)
USNS Kanawha (T-AO 196)
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)

Ammunition Ships - 5

USNS Flint (T-AE 32)
USNS Kilauea (T-AE 26) ROS-30*
USNS Kiska (T-AE 35)
USNS Mount Baker (T-AE 34)
USNS Shasta (T-AE 33)

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)

Fast Combat Support Ships - 4

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

Fleet Ocean Tugs - 4

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

Rescue and Salvage Ships - 4

USNS Grapple (T-ARS 53)
USNS Grasp (T-ARS 51)
USNS Safeguard (T-ARS 50)
USNS Salvor (T-ARS 52)

Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ship - 3

USNS Lewis & Clark (T-AKE 1)
USNS Sacagawea (T-AKE 2)
USNS Alan Shepard (T-AKE 3)

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 30 days)

**Reduced Operating Status
(ready to get underway in 5 days)

In FY 2007, Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force, or NFAF, ships were available for tasking an average of 283 days for underway replenishment in support of the U.S. Navy Fleet. During the year, NFAF ships pumped more than 500 million gallons of ship propulsion and aviation fuels and handled more than 650,000 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. 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 2007. USNS Henry J. Kaiser was returned to full operating status from 30-day reduced operating status in October 2006. Six Atlantic-based ships conducted successful deployments to the Mediterranean Sea and Persian Gulf, and eight 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 Navy sailor shoots a messenger line to MSC fleet replenishment oiler USNS Yukon from amphibious assault ship USS Tarawa during an underway replenishment in the Pacific Ocean in September. Photo by MC3 Daniel Barker.

Ammunition Ships

Four ammunition ships were active in FY 2007 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.

NAVAL FLEET AUXILIARY FORCE



Above: MSC fast combat support ship USNS Arctic conducts an underway replenishment with aircraft carrier USS Dwight D. Eisenhower in January. Photo by MC2 Miguel Angel Contreras.

Right: U.S. Navy special forces conduct a nighttime exercise recovering rigid-hull, inflatable boats aboard fleet ocean tug USNS Catawba off the coast of Qatar in December 2006.



Combat Stores Ships

In FY 2007, all five combat stores ships actively sustained surface combatants in support of maritime operations in the 5th, 6th and 7th Fleets.

Fast Combat Support Ships

Four fast combat support ships operated in FY 2007. 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.

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. USNS Navajo and USNS Sioux provided support to Pacific Fleet.

Rescue and Salvage Ships

In January 2007, rescue and salvage ship USNS Salvor transferred from active duty Navy crewing to MSC operation, acquiring a USNS ship designation and a crew of 26 civil service mariners and four Navy communications personnel. During a 60-day overhaul, Salvor underwent crew living-space upgrades and major machinery repairs while deployed to Sasebo, Japan. A second rescue

Right: An MSC civil service mariner reveals MSC stack stripes during a ceremony to transfer rescue and salvage ship USS Safeguard to the MSC fleet in September. Photo by Susan Melow.

Below: Construction of MSC's fifth dry cargo/ammunition ship USNS Robert E. Peary continues at the National Steel and Shipbuilding Company shipyard in San Diego. NASSCO launched the ship in October. Photo by NASSCO.



and salvage ship transferred to MSC operations in September 2007, becoming USNS Safeguard.

Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ships

USNS Lewis and Clark, the lead dry cargo/ammunition class ship, began its first operational deployment to the U.S. 5th Fleet. Commercial helicopters were embarked to provide vertical replenishment services. USNS Sacagawea, the second ship in the class, was delivered in February 2007 and began final preparations for its first operational cruise in early FY 2008. USNS Alan Shepard was delivered in July 2007. USNS Richard E. Byrd, USNS Robert E. Peary and USNS Amelia Earhart were under construction. The T-AKE class will replace MSC's aging combat stores ships and ammunition ships.



Hospital Ships

USNS Comfort was activated in Baltimore and deployed to Latin America and the Caribbean for 120 days, providing humanitarian assistance and training in Belize, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.



Commercial helicopters hover above MSC combat stores ship USNS San Jose during a supply transfer in the South China Sea in September. Photo by MC2 Joseph R. Schmitt

Commercial Helicopters

Two commercial helicopter detachments provided vertical replenishment services for Navy operations in the Mediterranean Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Western Pacific.

One commercial helicopter detachment, based out of Norfolk, Va., provided support to 2nd Fleet, 6th Fleet and 5th Fleet. The Norfolk-based commercial helicopters alternated deployments aboard combat stores ships USNS Saturn and USNS Spica. By the end of the fiscal year, USNS Lewis and Clark had replaced USNS Spica in the deployment rotation.

The second commercial helicopter detachment deployed to Guam in March 2007. The detachment's first shipboard deployment began in April 2007 and provided dedicated vertical replenishment services to 7th Fleet and 5th Fleet ships from the deck of combat stores ship USNS San Jose.

Commercial Helicopter Operations (FY 2007)

Flight Hours

Mission:	367.3
Training:	129.3
Flight check:	3.2
Total	499.8

Cargo

External:	10,069 tons
Internal:	12.8 tons
Passengers:	204
Total lifts:	4,515

SPECIAL MISSION

Special Mission Ships - 28

(as of Sept. 30, 2007)

Submarine and Special Warfare Support Ships - 8

MV C-Commando
MV Carolyn Chouest
MV Dolores Chouest
MV Kellie Chouest
MV HOS Bluewater
MV HOS Gemstone
MV HOS Greystone
MV HOS Silverstar

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 Mary Sears (T-AGS 65)
USNS Pathfinder (T-AGS 60)
USNS Sumner (T-AGS 61)

Ocean Surveillance Ships - 6

USNS Able (T-AGOS 20)
MV Cory Chouest
USNS Effective (T-AGOS 21)
USNS Impeccable (T-AGOS 23)
USNS Loyal (T-AGOS 22)
USNS Victorious (T-AGOS 19)

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 Ship - 1

USS Mount Whitney (LCC 20)

High-Speed Vessel - 1

HSV-2 Swift

The Special Mission Program operated 28 seagoing platforms in FY 2007 to support a number of U.S. government agencies, including U.S. Fleet Forces Command; The Oceanographer of the Navy; Commander, Undersea Surveillance; the U.S. Air Force; Naval Sea Systems Command; the Navy's Strategic Systems Program Office; Naval Special Warfare Command; Commander, Navy Installations; the Environmental Protection Agency; and the Navy's Submarine Forces. Civilian mariners employed by companies under contract to MSC operated the majority of these ships. Agency-provided technicians, including U.S. military and civilian personnel, performed the mission work and specialized shipboard tasks. Two special mission ships were crewed by federal civil service mariners.

Submarine and Special Warfare Support Ships

MSC operated four chartered submarine support ships for the Navy in FY 2007. 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 Dolores Chouest, along with MV C-Commando, supported the Navy Special Warfare Command's field delivery vehicle.

Four additional commercial ships, MV HOS Greystone, MV HOS Bluewater, MV HOS Silverstar and MV HOS Gemstone were chartered in FY 2007 to support the Navy's submarine and special warfare support requirements.

MSC-chartered ship MV HOS Gemstone provides escort support to U.S. Navy submarines entering and leaving ports. Photo from Hornbeck Offshore Services.



SPECIAL MISSION



MSC oceanographic survey ship USNS Mary Sears moors in Singapore after a successful mission to search for and locate the wreckage of a commercial airliner that disappeared off the coast of Indonesia in January. Photo by MC2 Devin Dorney.

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, provided down-range missile tracking capabilities for the Navy Strategic Systems Program Office.

In January 2007, USNS Mary Sears assisted in search and recovery efforts for a downed Indonesian airliner. With special equipment and technicians from Naval Sea Systems Command on board, the ship was able to locate the debris on the ocean bottom.

USNS Henson conducted survey operations in the Baltic Sea this year and visited several ports to demonstrate the ship's capabilities to host-nation naval officers.

Ocean Surveillance Ships

In the Western Pacific, five ocean surveillance ships USNS Effective, USNS Loyal, USNS Impeccable, USNS Victorious and MV Cory Chouest continued to provide direct support to U.S. 7th Fleet units by listening for undersea threats. In addition, USNS Impeccable and MV Cory Chouest supported the fleet with low-frequency active systems and their passive arrays.

A sixth ocean surveillance ship, USNS Able, was transferred from the Navy Inactive Fleet facility in Philadelphia, Pa., to a commercial shipyard in Charleston, S.C., for reactivation and conversion to low-frequency active-array system operations.

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.

Acoustic Survey Ship

USNS Hayes is 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. The ship returned from a mission to support the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at the beginning of the fiscal year and spent the remainder of the year in reduced operating status at Port Canaveral, Fla.

SPECIAL MISSION

MSC ocean surveillance ship USNS Effective sits in dry dock in Yokuska, Japan, in September. Photo by MCSN Bryan Reckard.



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 Navy's 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. The ship transited to the East Coast for a drydocking availability in May 2007 and was subsequently placed in a reduced operating status at Cheatham Annex, Va.

Command Ship

Command ship USS Mount Whitney continued to support 6th Fleet operations in 2007. Mount Whitney was MSC's only commissioned ship operating with a hybrid crew of U.S. Navy sailors and civil service mariners under the leadership of a U.S. Navy captain. The civilian mariners performed navigation, deck, engineering, laundry and galley services, while the military crew members were in charge of communications and weapons systems.

During the year, the ship participated in several NATO exercises and familiarization voyages in the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of West Africa, the Balkans and the Black Sea to meet 6th Fleet's theater engagement efforts. Mount Whitney also

SPECIAL MISSION



USS Mount Whitney, the command ship for the U.S. Navy's 6th Fleet, has a hybrid crew of civil service mariners and active-duty Navy personnel under the leadership of a U.S. Navy captain. Photo by PHAN Ryan O'Connor.

went through a drydocking availability in Palermo, Italy, the first U.S. Navy ship to do so in the 6th Fleet area of operations in more than six years.

High-Speed Vessel

Chartered commercial vessel HSV-2 Swift, operated for U.S. Fleet Forces Command, conducted various missions to support the Navy's littoral combat ship program.

Harbor Tug and Port Services

The Special Mission Program continued to manage the Navy's harbor and port services contracts worldwide. 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.

Prepositioning Ships - 35

(as of Sept. 30, 2007)

Maritime Prepositioning Ships - 16

SQUADRON ONE

MV PFC William B. Baugh (T-AK 3001)*
 USNS 2nd Lt. John P. Bobo (T-AK 3008)
 SS PFC Eugene A. Obregon (T-AK 3006)*
 USNS Lance Corporal 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 J. 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 Pvt. James Anderson Jr. (T-AK 3002)
 MV 1st Lt. Alex Bonnyman (T-AKR 3003)
 MV Cpl. Louis J. Hauge Jr. (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, and 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)
 MV VADM K.R. Wheeler (T-AG 5001)

U.S. AIR FORCE (CONTAINER SHIPS)

MV Capt. Steven L. Bennett (T-AK 4296)
 MV Maj. Bernard F. Fisher (T-AK 4396)
 MV A1C William H. Pitsenbarger (T-AK 4638)

AVIATION LOGISTICS SUPPORT SHIPS

SS Curtiss (T-AVB 4)
 SS Wright (T-AVB 3)

HIGH-SPEED VESSEL (CATAMARAN)

HSV Westpac Express (HSV 4676)

* Temporarily assigned to MPSRON 2

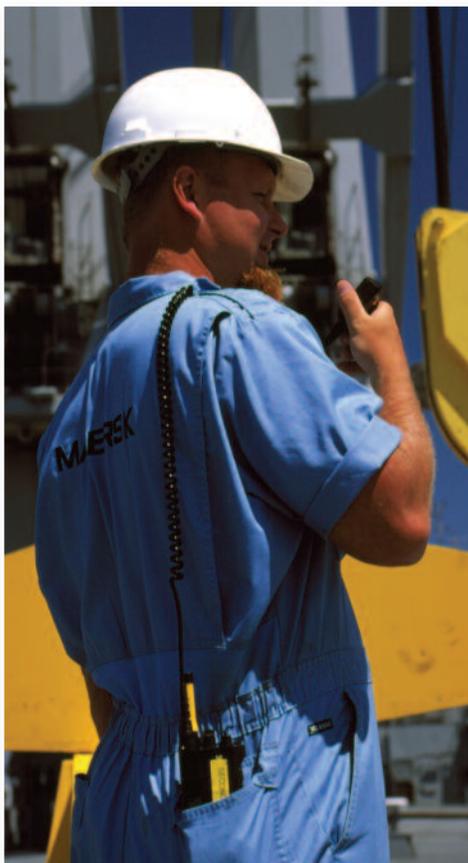
** Assigned to CONUS layberth

In FY 2007, 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. Most of the 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. Two aviation logistics support ships and some large, medium-speed, roll-on/roll-off ships, or LMSRs, were maintained in reduced operating status on the U.S. East and West coasts. Maritime Prepositioning Ships supported the U.S. Marine Corps, Army Prepositioned Stocks-3 ships supported the U.S. Army and Navy, Defense Logistics Agency and Air Force ships supported not only those three agencies but also the U.S. Marine Corps and the U.S. Army.

Maritime Prepositioning Ships

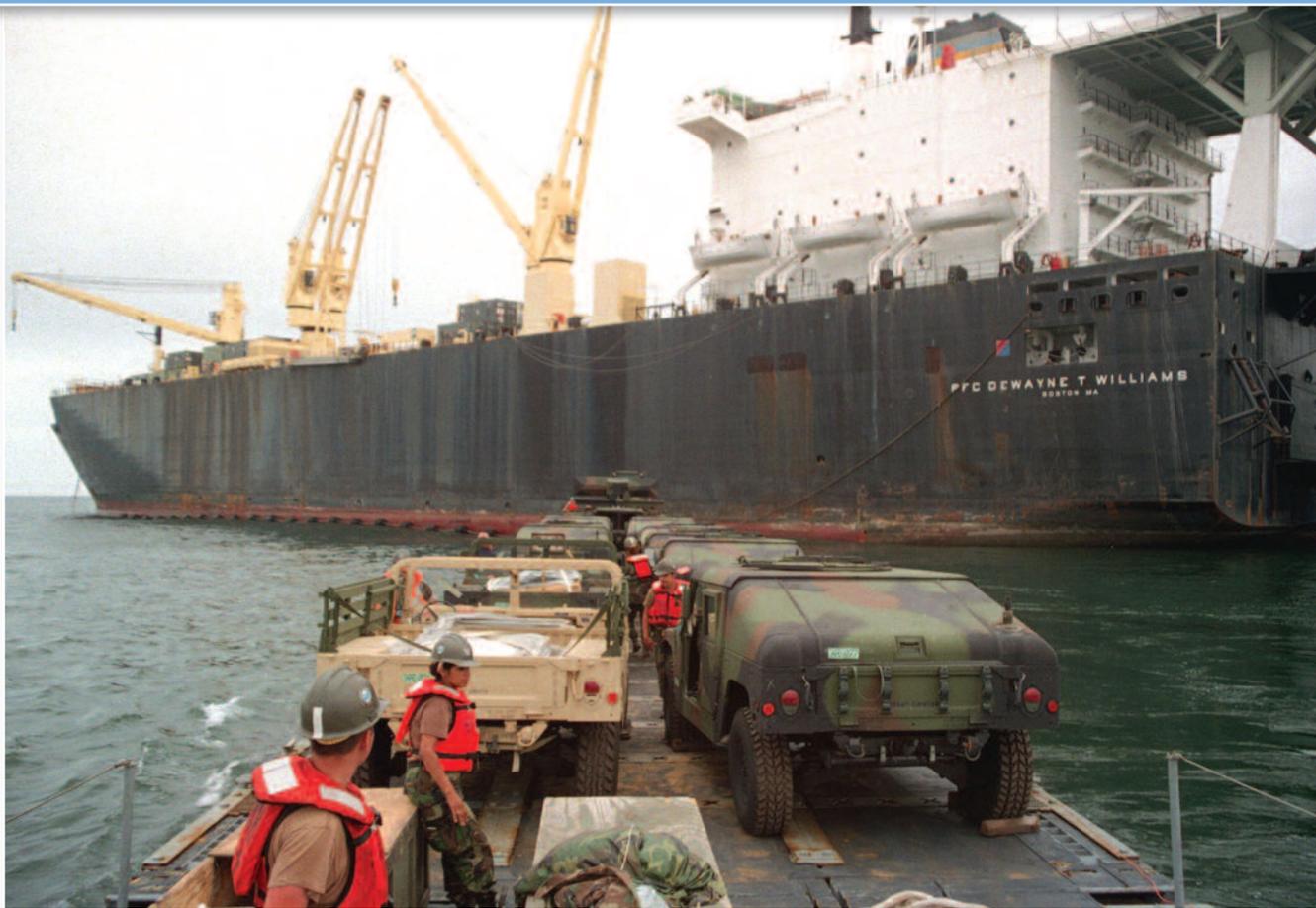
Ships from Maritime Prepositioning Ship Squadron One supported U.S. European Command in the Mediterranean Sea, Eastern Atlantic Ocean and Baltic Sea. Three of the squadron's ships were forward deployed to Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean to support U.S. Pacific Command and U.S. Central Command war-fighting plans. New locales in the Mediterranean Sea area were 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.

Operations in Diego Garcia continued to expand as MV Pfc. William B. Baugh, SS Pfc. Eugene A. Obregon and USNS Pfc. Dewayne T. Williams



Prepositioning ships are crewed by U.S. merchant mariners who work for private companies under contract to MSC.

PREPOSITIONING



MSC Maritime Prepositioning Ship USNS Pfc. Dewayne T. Williams operates with MPS Squadron Two in the Indian Ocean. A barge carrying Marine Corps vehicles (foreground) approaches Williams to load at sea using shipboard cranes.

were temporarily added to Maritime Prepositioning Ship Squadron Two based out of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. The MPS Squadron Two staff also explored additional husbanding sites within their area of responsibility to increase the effective, timely and cost-saving sustainment of assigned ships. The squadron staff continued to operate with MSC Office Diego Garcia and Naval Support Facility Diego Garcia, two organizations essential to the husbanding and support processes.

The six ships of MPS 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. Additional assets are planned for MPS Squadron Three in FY 2008. As with Diego Garcia, Guam Naval Station expanded its capabilities to support both Navy combatant ships and assigned MSC auxiliary and prepositioning ships.

Army Prepositioned Stocks-3 Ships

Eight Watson-class LMSRs and two container ships make up Army Prepositioned Stocks-3. Throughout the global war on terrorism, each of these LMSRs has shifted missions from prepositioning at sea to point-to-point transportation as needed. These ships have delivered millions of square feet of urgently needed cargo to deployed U.S. forces. In FY 2007, some LMSRs were put in reduced operating status near potential U.S. load ports to be on standby for transportation missions.

PREPOSITIONING



Above: During a simulated disaster-relief exercise in Guatemala in February, MSC large, medium-speed, roll-on/roll-off ship USNS Soderman's stern ramp is used to load and unload military vehicles at sea via floating barges called the Improved Navy Lighterage System. Photo by MCSN Omar A. Dominquez.

Right: A Navy cargo handler inspects military vehicles prior to loading them on MSC large, medium-speed, roll-on/roll-off ship USNS Soderman in Kuwait. Photo by MC2 Kitt Amaritnant.

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, Air Force, Marine Corps and Army.

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.



PREPOSITIONING



MSC-chartered MV Vice Adm. K.R. Wheeler is an offshore petroleum distribution system ship that is uniquely designed to pump fuel from up to eight miles offshore.

Offshore petroleum discharge system tanker SS Petersburg, another long-term activated RRF ship, served Defense Logistics Agency missions from the Guam/Saipan area.

Three container ships supported Air Force munitions needs during the year: MV Maj. Bernard F. Fisher in Guam/Saipan and MV A1C William H. Pitsenbarger and MV Capt. Steven L. Bennett in Diego Garcia. A fourth ship, MV TSgt. John A. Chapman completed its charter in September.

Two aviation logistics support ships, SS Wright and SS Curtiss, both on long-term activation from the RRF, supported Marine Corps rotary-wing aircraft repair. The ships are normally kept in reduced operating status on the U.S. East and West coasts, respectively.

High-speed vessel Westpac Express, an MSC-chartered ship operated for the 3rd Marine Expeditionary Force, continued to move Marines and their gear between ports in the Far East.

A new ship, MV Vice Adm. K.R. Wheeler, joined the MSC prepositioning fleet in September. Designed to take advantage of commercial technology from the offshore oil production and transportation industry, Wheeler is an offshore petroleum distribution system, or OPDS, ship. Wheeler can pump fuel to beach facilities from up to eight miles offshore, providing fuel to U.S. Army and Marine Corps ground forces. Wheeler will replace SS Petersburg, which will be returned to the Maritime Administration in FY 2008.

Sealift Ships 27

(as of Sept. 30, 2007)

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 Transpacific*

Dry Cargo Ships - 3

MV American Tern*
 MV Baffin Strait*
 MV Megan Beyel/Mobro 1210*

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

**Will transfer to RRF in October 2008

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 2007, 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 2007, 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, which are maintained in reduced operating status at ports in the United States and come under MSC operational control when they are activated. These government-owned ships offset the shortage of militarily useful cargo ships in the U.S. commercial sector.



A harbor patrol boat passes MSC-chartered tanker MT High Century as the ship arrives for a port visit in Souda Bay, Greece, in January. Photo by Paul Farley.

Tankers

In FY 2007, MSC tankers moved 1.8 billion gallons of fuel for the DOD. Four government-owned tankers, one long-term chartered tanker and 27 commercial short-term chartered tankers made a total of 232 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 Transpacific, a small, 30,000-barrel-capacity U.S. flag chartered ship operating in the Japan/Korea area. Nearly 70 percent of all the voyages were made on U.S.-flagged ships carrying 63 percent of all DOD fuel moved.

SEALIFT



The gray hull of mine countermeasures ship USS Gladiator rests on specially constructed supports on the deck of black-and-white hulled Condock V, an MSC-chartered heavy-lift vessel. Condock V transported USS Gladiator from Texas to Bahrain to prevent wear and tear.

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

Dry Cargo Ships

During FY 2007, MSC managed a variety of dry cargo ships as they moved combat equipment and ammunition 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 6.1 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.

MSC moved two mine countermeasures ships, or MCMs, from Ingleside, Texas, to Bahrain. This was accomplished by two MSC-chartered float-on/float-off vessels, Condock III and Condock V, which carried one MCM each. This effort was filmed and subsequently featured on the History Channel show, “Mega Movers.”

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

Eleven LMSRs were surge sealift assets that delivered cargo to U.S. forces overseas in FY 2007. These ships were maintained pier-side in a four-day reduced operating status

A crane aboard MSC large, medium-speed, roll-on/roll-off ship USNS Shughart lifts the U.S. Navy's experimental “M-ship,” Stiletto. Shughart carried the revolutionary tri-maran from San Diego to Norfolk, Va., because Stiletto was considered too small to make the voyage under its own power. Photo by James Jackson.



SEALIFT



Navy sailors carry a structural support for a floating barge aboard RRF crane ship SS Flickertail State during a simulated humanitarian assistance drill in Guatemala.

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 2.8 million square feet of cargo in 10 voyages to meet the U.S. military's worldwide cargo requirements. This was approximately 46 percent of the total dry cargo carried by all MSC government-owned and chartered ships.

USNS Shughart, a surge LMSR, moved the Office of Defense Transformation-owned experimental boat Stiletto from San Diego to Norfolk, Va.

tal boat Stiletto from San Diego to Norfolk, Va.

Fast Sealift Ships

Eight fast sealift ships, or FSS, were reserved for time-sensitive deployments. They are capable of sailing from the U.S. East Coast to the Persian Gulf in 15 days.

As of Oct. 1, 2007, the Maritime Administration began operating the FSS on MSC's behalf. Effective Oct. 1, 2008, all eight FSS will be transferred to MARAD's Ready Reserve Force, at which time they will lose their USNS designation.

Ready Reserve Force Ships

The Ready Reserve Force included 44 militarily useful ships, including roll-on/roll-off ships; crane ships; break-bulk ships; lightering-aboard ships, or LASH; Seabee ships; and tankers and aviation logistics support ships. The aviation logistics support ships, one break-bulk ship and one tanker are activated and assigned to the Prepositioning Program. All 27 of the roll-on/roll-off ships were maintained in five-day reduced operating status with 10-person crews aboard. The remainder of the RRF ships can take up to 10 days to fully activate. When activated, the ships are fully crewed by private companies under contract to the Maritime Administration, but come under MSC operational control. The ships were berthed on the U.S. East, Gulf and West coasts near potential military load sites.

RRF ships made nine voyages in FY 2007, carrying 25 percent of MSC cargo for Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Ready Reserve Force - 44*

(as of Sept. 30, 2007)

RO/RO Ships	27
Crane Ships	6
Break-Bulk Ships	3
Lightering-aboard-ships	2
Seabee	2
OPDS Tankers	2
Aviation Logistics Support Ships	2

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



MSC has a significant presence at Norfolk Naval Station in Virginia. Hospital ship USNS Comfort (left) loads supplies and medical personnel before leaving on a four-month humanitarian deployment to South America and the Caribbean. Across Pier 8 are two of MSC's Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force ships.



APPENDIX

Tables

Summary: MSC Operations	A2
Expenses by Type	A3
Contingency Operations	A4
Humanitarian Operations	A4
Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force Dry Cargo & Petroleum	A4
Sealift Dry Cargo: 1904 Cargo Preference Act	A5
Sealift Dry Cargo: Ship Type	A5
Sealift Dry Cargo: Deployment/Redeployment	A6
Sealift Petroleum: Type Product	A6
Sealift Petroleum: Workload Comparison	A7
Sealift Petroleum: 1904 Cargo Preference Act	A7
MSC Personnel: Ashore and Afloat.....	A7
Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force: Operating Tempo	A8
Special Mission Ships: Operating Tempo	A8
MSC Controlled Fleet: Sept. 30, 2007	A9
Exercises	A10
Awards.....	A12
Photo Gallery	A14

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 2006			FY 2007		
	Revenue	Expense	Profit/Loss	Revenue	Expense	Profit/Loss
NAVY						
Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force						
Combat Logistics Force	\$1,095.7	\$1,135.1	(\$39.4)	\$1,202.8	\$1,249.0	(\$46.2)
Hospital Ships	\$44.2	\$48.1	(\$3.9)	\$49.0	\$50.6	(\$1.6)
Sealift Enhancement	\$4.3	\$4.3	\$0.0	\$5.8	\$5.8	\$0.0
Total	\$1,144.2	\$1,187.5	(\$43.3)	\$1,257.6	\$1,305.4	(\$47.8)
Special Mission						
Ocean Surveillance Ships	\$65.8	\$52.3	\$13.5	\$69.6	\$60.7	\$8.9
Special Mission Ships	\$265.3	\$256.3	\$9.0	\$289.2	\$282.1	\$7.1
Harbor Tugs	45.6	50.1	(\$4.5)	\$69.0	\$63.9	\$5.1
Total	\$376.7	\$358.7	\$18.0	\$427.8	\$406.7	\$21.1
Prepositioning						
Prepositioning Ships	\$911.4	\$785.2	\$126.2	\$572.5	\$529.1	\$43.4
Total	\$911.4	\$785.2	\$126.2	\$572.5	\$529.1	\$43.4
Other Reimbursable Funding	\$46.9	\$46.9	\$0.0	\$33.5	\$33.5	\$0.0
Total Navy	\$2,479.2	\$2,378.3	\$100.9	\$2,291.4	\$2,274.7	\$16.7
TRANSCOM						
Prepositioning						
Prepositioning Ships	\$330.2	\$314.4	\$15.8	\$235.8	\$236.1	(\$0.3)
Total	\$330.2	\$314.4	\$15.8	\$235.8	\$236.1	(\$0.3)
Sealift						
Tankers	\$164.0	\$153.6	\$10.4	\$140.1	\$139.3	\$0.8
Dry Cargo	\$313.5	\$332.7	(\$19.2)	\$159.4	\$145.1	\$14.3
Surge Sealift	\$273.5	\$304.1	(\$30.6)	\$205.7	\$184.2	\$21.5
Total	\$751.0	\$790.4	(\$39.4)	\$505.2	\$468.6	\$36.6
Other (undistributed write-off)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Other Reimbursable Funding	\$6.8	\$6.8	\$0.0	-\$1.3	-\$1.3	\$0.0
Total TRANSCOM	\$1,088.0	\$1,111.6	(\$23.6)	\$739.7	\$703.4	\$36.3
Total MSC Business	\$3,567.2	\$3,489.9	\$77.3	\$3,031.1	\$2,978.1	\$53.0

APPENDIX: EXPENSES

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

	OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER (\$millions)							
	Total Expenses	FY 2006			Total Expenses	FY 2007		
		Gov	Non-Gov	Percent Non-Gov		Gov	Non-Gov	Percent Non-Gov
NAVY								
Personnel								
Compensation/Benefits	\$546.5	\$86.8	\$459.7	84.1%	\$585.4	\$111.4	\$474.0	81.0%
Travel/Transportation of Goods	\$28.8	\$6.7	\$22.1	76.7%	\$34.7	\$7.6	\$27.1	78.1%
Rent, Communications and Utilities	\$30.3	\$14.6	\$15.7	51.8%	\$25.6	\$23.1	\$2.5	9.8%
Printing/Reproduction	\$0.1	\$0.2	(\$0.1)	(100.0%)	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.0	0.0%
Other Contractual Services	\$1,310.1	\$105.1	\$1,205.0	92.0%	\$1,156.9	\$106.4	\$1,050.5	90.8%
Supplies/Material	\$376.1	\$347.6	\$28.5	7.6%	\$397.5	\$354.3	\$43.2	10.9%
Equipment	\$68.3	\$38.0	\$30.3	44.4%	\$58.2	\$39.3	\$18.9	32.5%
Depreciation	\$18.1	\$15.1	\$3.0	16.6%	\$16.1	\$0.1	\$16.0	99.4%
Total Navy Expenses	\$2,378.3	\$614.1	\$1,764.2	74.2%	\$2,274.7	\$642.5	\$1,632.2	71.8%
TRANSCOM								
Personnel								
Compensation/Benefits	\$26.2	\$7.3	\$18.9	72.1%	\$25.1	\$6.4	\$18.7	74.5%
Travel/Transportation of Goods	\$4.1	\$1.0	\$3.1	75.6%	\$5.1	\$0.7	\$4.4	86.3%
Rent, Communications and Utilities	\$13.8	\$3.5	\$10.3	74.6%	\$12.1	\$4.8	\$7.3	60.3%
Printing/Reproduction	\$0.3	\$0.1	\$0.2	66.7%	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.0	0.0%
Other Contractual Services	\$836.3	\$86.4	\$749.9	89.7%	\$526.1	\$79.7	\$446.4	84.9%
Supplies/Material	\$213.3	\$175.9	\$37.4	17.5%	\$122.6	\$97.5	\$25.1	20.5%
Equipment	\$6.1	\$2.3	\$3.8	62.3%	\$3.8	\$1.6	\$2.2	57.9%
Depreciation	\$11.5	\$9.4	\$2.1	18.3%	\$8.4	\$5.9	\$2.5	29.8%
Total TRANSCOM Expenses	\$1,111.6	\$285.9	\$825.7	74.3%	\$703.4	\$196.8	\$506.6	72.0%
Total MSC Expenses	\$3,489.9	\$900.0	\$2,589.9	74.2%	\$2,978.1	\$839.3	\$2,138.8	71.8%

APPENDIX: OPERATIONS & NFAF CARGO

Contingency Operations: Operation Enduring Freedom – Operation Iraqi Freedom

**OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER
FY 2007**

Program	Ship Days	Revenue
Cargo	1,918	\$83.3
Surge	610	\$50.9
Total	2,528	\$134.2

Humanitarian Operations

USNS Comfort Deployment
**OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER
FY 2007**

Program	Ship Days	Revenue
Hospital Ships	140	\$11.4
Total	140	\$11.4

Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force

Dry cargo and petroleum products transferred during underway replenishment

	OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER	
	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007
	Pallets	SQ FT	Pallets	SQ FT

Dry Cargo	51,418	678,516	66,865	891,533
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	OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER	
	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007
	BBLs	Gallons	BBLs	Gallons

Petroleum	13,793,156	579,312,543	13,854,748	581,899,405
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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 2006 M/T	FY 2006 SQ FT	FY 2007 M/T	FY 2007 SQ FT
U.S. Flag				
Commercial	145,309	731,913	318,156	1,603,334
Ready Reserve Force	188,891	887,757	242,510	1,519,397
Surge	719,373	3,858,507	204,697	1,417,828
Prepositioning (common-user pool)	495,078	2,451,362	298,178	1,383,990
Total U.S. Flag	1,548,651	7,929,539	1,063,541	5,924,549
Total Foreign Flag	13,433	87,624	3,644	168,848
Total Sealift Cargo	1,562,084	8,017,163	1,067,185	6,093,397

**Sealift Dry Cargo
Ship Type**

	OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER	
	FY 2006 M/T	FY 2006 SQ FT	FY 2007 M/T	FY 2007 SQ FT
Controlled Sealift				
Government-Owned	1,214,451	6,309,869	502,875	2,801,818
Commercial Charter	158,742	819,537	321,800	1,772,182
Ready Reserve Force	188,891	887,757	242,510	1,519,397
Total Sealift Cargo	1,562,084	8,017,163	1,067,185	6,093,397

APPENDIX: SEALIFT DRY CARGO & PETROLEUM

Sealift Dry Cargo Deployment / Redeployment

	OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER	
	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007
	M/T	SQ FT	M/T	SQ FT
Deployment				
U.S. Flag Commercial	86,452	453,184	232,786	1,024,382
Ready Reserve Force	88,919	427,492	131,383	759,241
Surge	331,168	2,143,452	90,883	656,199
Prepositioning (common-user pool)	212,544	1,166,514	159,409	704,166
Foreign Flag	2,028	33,577	2,553	128,195
Total Deployment	721,111	4,224,219	617,014	3,272,183
Redeployment				
U.S. Flag Commercial	58,857	278,729	85,370	578,952
Ready Reserve Force	99,972	460,265	111,127	760,156
Surge	388,205	1,715,055	113,814	761,629
Prepositioning (common-user pool)	282,534	1,284,848	138,769	679,824
Foreign Flag	11,405	54,047	1,091	40,653
Total Redeployment	840,973	3,792,944	450,171	2,821,214
Total Sealift Cargo	1,562,084	8,017,163	1,067,185	6,093,397

Sealift Petroleum: Type Product

	OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER			
	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007
	L/T	BBLS	L/T	BBLS
Jet Fuel (JP8)	2,591,634	20,596,735	2,737,458	21,717,289
Mid-grade Gasoline (MUM)	3,279	28,617	5,112	44,602
Regular Gasoline (MUR)	19,818	129,362	19,937	131,144
Jet Fuel Oil #5 (JP5)	1,069,569	8,438,449	1,083,939	8,568,692
Thermo-Stable (JPTS)	4,651	37,327	8,847	71,000
Diesel Oil (DFM)	1,509,801	11,452,742	1,733,124	12,539,750
Total Petroleum Products	5,198,752	40,683,232	5,588,417	43,072,477

APPENDIX: SEALIFT PETROLEUM & MSC PERSONNEL

**Sealift Petroleum: Workload Comparison
FY 2006 vs. FY 2007**

	OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER		
	FY 2006 L/T	FY 2007 L/T	Change L/T
Government-owned/Time Charter	2,226,154	2,723,862	497,708
Voyage Charter	2,972,598	2,864,555	(108,043)
Total Petroleum	5,198,752	5,588,417	389,665

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

	FY 2006 L/T	OCTOBER - SEPTEMBER		
		FY 2006 BBLs	FY 2007 L/T	FY2007 BBLs
Government-owned	2,226,154	17,415,310	2,527,358	19,507,822
Time Charter	2,563,040	20,081,682	196,504	1,218,982
U.S. Flag Voyage Charter	0	0	800,296	6,232,968
Foreign Flag Voyage Charter	409,558	3,186,240	2,064,259	16,112,705
Total Petroleum	5,198,752	40,683,232	5,588,417	43,072,477

MSC Personnel: Ashore and Afloat

	As of September 30		
	FY 2006	FY 2007	Percent Change
Afloat			
Civil service mariners	4,705	4,989	6.0
Commercial mariners	2,219	2,120	(4.5)
Military (active duty)	411	337	(18.0)
Military (reserves)	313	365	12.1
Total Afloat	7,648	7,811	1.9
Ashore			
Civilian (direct/indirect)	955	997	4.4
Military (active duty)	193	161	(16.6)
Military (reserves)	268	241	(8.6)
Total Ashore	1,416	1,399	(0.9)
Total Personnel	9,064	9,210	1.5

APPENDIX: OPERATING TEMPO

Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force: Operating Tempo

	FY 2006		FY 2007	
	No. of Ships	No. of Days at Sea	No. of Ships	No. of Days at Sea
Type of Ship				
Fleet Replenishment Oiler	15	2,472	14	2,405
Combat Stores	5	770	5	796
Ammunition	5	592	5	504
Fleet Ocean Tug	4	464	4	511
Hospital	2	85	2	73
Fast Combat Support	4	621	4	654
Rescue and Salvage	2	77	4	107
Dry Cargo/Ammunition	1	0	1	95
Totals	38	5,081	39*	5,145

*Two Dry Cargo/Ammunition ships, USNS Sacagawea and USNS Alan Shepard, were delivered to MSC in FY 2007 but were not operational.

Special Mission Ships: Operating Tempo

	FY 2006		FY 2007	
	No. of Ships	No. of Days at Sea	No. of Ships	No. of Days at Sea
Type				
Submarine & Special Warfare Support	4	584	8	918
Oceanographic Survey	7	1,927	7	2,118
Ocean Surveillance	5	1,178	6	1,277
Missile Range Instrumentation	2	486	2	504
Cable Laying/Repair	1	304	1	152
Navigation Test Support	1	190	1	190
Acoustic Survey	1	25	1	147
Command Ships	2	175	1	149
High-Speed Vessel	1	179	1	127
Totals	24	5,048	28	5,582

APPENDIX: MSC CONTROLLED FLEET

MSC Controlled Fleet: Sept. 30, 2007

Government Owned - 145
 Privately Owned - 30
 TOTAL - 175*

Naval Fleet
 Auxiliary
 Force



41

- 14 Fleet Replenishment Oilers
- 5 Ammunition Ships
- 5 Combat Stores Ships
- 4 Fast Combat Support Ships
- 4 Fleet Ocean Tugs
- 4 Rescue and Salvage Ships
- 3 Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ships
- 2 Hospital Ships

Special
 Mission



28

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

Prepositioning



35*

- 16 Maritime Prepositioning Ships
 - 7 Government-owned
 - 9 Privately owned
- 10 Army Prepositioned Stock-3 Ships
 - 8 Government-owned
 - 2 Privately owned
- 9 Navy, Defense Logistics Agency and 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.

- 27 Roll-On/Roll-Off Ships
- 6 Crane Ships
- 3 Break-bulk Ships
- 2 Lighterage-aboard-Ships
- 2 OPDS Tankers
- 2 Seabee Ships
- 2 Aviation Logistics Support 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
Active Shock 2007	U.S. Southern Cmd	SS Wright	Atlantic Ocean	May 07	Validate U.S. Southern Command tactics
Ardent Sentry 2007	U.S. Northern Cmd	MSC Headquarters, Sealift Logistics Cmd Atlantic	Continental United States	May 07	Joint Staff/Northern Command disaster response preparation training
Baltic Operations 2007	U.S. Naval Forces Europe	USNS LCPL Roy M. Wheat, USNS Patuxent, USNS Henson, Sealift Logistics Cmd Europe	Baltic Sea	Jun 07	Maritime interdiction operations & fleet training
Brilliant Midas 2006	NATO	USNS Laramie	Western Mediterranean Sea	Sep-Oct 06	Crisis response operations
Cobra Gold 2007	U.S. Pacific Cmd	ITB Strong American, HSV Westpac Express, Sealift Logistics Cmd Far East	Thailand	Apr-May 07	Joint U.S./Southeast Asia/Thailand humanitarian assistance/disaster relief, regional security
Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training 2007	U.S. Pacific Cmd	USNS Niagara Falls	Singapore	Jun 07	Joint U.S./Southeast Asia interoperability, regional security
Expanded Maritime Intercept Operations Live Exercise	U.S. Naval Forces Europe	MV TSgt. John A. Chapman	Cape Verde	May 07	Visit, board, search & seizure training
Flexible	U.S. Naval Forces Europe	USNS Grasp, USS Mount Whitney, MV TSgt. John A. Chapman	African West Coast	May 07	Bilateral naval operational support
Foal Eagle 2007 and Reception, Staging, Onward Movement & Integration	U.S. Pacific Cmd	Sealift Logistics Cmd Far East, Navy Reserve Unit 102 MSC Office Korea	Korea	Mar-Apr 07	U.S./Republic of Korea combined logistics readiness exercise
Humanitarian-Support-Over-the-Shore 2007	U.S. Transportation Cmd	MV Cape Mohican, MV Flickertail State, USNS Soderman	Guatemala	Jan-Mar 07	Joint-logistics-over-the-shore cargo distribution training
Malabar 2007-2	7th Fleet	USNS Rainier, USNS John Ericsson	Indian Ocean	Sep 07	Multinational joint interoperability training
Mercy Exercise 2007-01	Military Sealift Cmd	USNS Mercy	California	Apr 07	Materiel assessment & readiness training
Nautical Union	5th Fleet	USNS Catawba	Central Persian Gulf	May 07	Multinational force cooperation, mine operations, oil platform defense, diving, logistics training
Neptune Warrior 2006	NATO	USNS Patuxent, USNS Leroy Grumman, Sealift Logistics Cmd Europe	North Atlantic	Oct-Nov 06	Fleet logistics support & coalition operations

APPENDIX: EXERCISES

Exercise	Host	MSC Participants	Location	Dates	Purpose
Neptune Warrior 2007	NATO	USNS Big Horn, Sealift Logistics Cmd Europe	North Atlantic	Apr 07	Fleet logistics support & coalition operations
Noble Dina	U.S. Naval Forces Europe	USNS LCPL Roy M. Wheat	Israel	Mar 07	Bilateral maritime interdiction operations training
Noble Midas 2007 and Adriatic Eagle 2007	NATO	USNS 2nd Lt. John P. Bobo, USNS Big Horn	Adriatic Sea	Sep-Oct 07	NATO Response Force readiness training
Northern Edge 2007	U.S. Northern Cmd	USNS Henry J. Kaiser	Northern Pacific	May 07	Joint Staff/Northern Command disaster response preparation training
Phoenix Express 2007	U.S. Naval Forces Europe	USNS Patuxent, Sealift Logistics Cmd Europe	Mediterranean Sea & Atlantic Ocean	Apr 07	Maritime interdiction operations, fleet logistics support
Southeast Asia Cooperation Against Terrorism 2007	U.S. Pacific Cmd	USNS 1st Lt. Baldomero Lopez, MV Pvt. Franklin J. Phillips	West Pacific & Strait of Malaca	Aug 07	Anti-terrorism & visit, board, search & seizure training
Talisman Saber 2007	U.S. Pacific Cmd	USNS Guadalupe, ITB Strong American, MV Cape Orlando	West Pacific & Australia	May-Aug 07	U.S./Australian combined power projection & forceable entry training
Trident Fury 2007	U.S. Pacific Fleet	USNS John Ericsson, USNS Navajo	Pacific Northwest	May 07	Exercise U.S./Canada bilateral interoperability
Turbo Containerized Ammunition Distribution System 2007	U.S. Pacific Cmd	MV Global Patriot, Sealift Logistics Cmd Pacific	California	Apr-Jul 07	Exercise DOD containerized ammunition distribution system from CONUS munitions depots to theater destinations
Ulchi Focus Lens 2007	U.S. Pacific Cmd	MSC Headquarters, Sealift Logistics Cmd Far East	Korea	Aug 07	U.S./Korean combined interoperability training
Underway Oceanographic Survey Demonstration	U.S. Naval Forces Europe	USNS Henson	Baltic Sea	May 07	U.S./Finland bilateral survey demonstration
U.S. Coast Guard Joint Training Exercise	U.S. Coast Guard	USNS Dahl	U.S. East Coast	May 07	Anti-terrorism & visit, board, search & seizure training
Valient Shield 2007	U.S. Pacific Cmd	USNS Navajo, USNS Sioux, USNS Bridge, USNS Fisher	West Pacific, Guam	Aug 07	Joint interoperability training
Vigilant Sentry 2007/ Neptune Shield	U.S. Coast Guard	MSC Office Pearl Harbor, USNS Shasta	West Pacific	Jan 07	Maritime anti-terrorism & homeland defense training

APPENDIX: AWARDS

Awards

During FY 2007, many Military Sealift Command employees were recognized for their outstanding service to the Navy, the Department of Defense and the United States.

MSC Mariner Awards of Excellence

<i>USNS Bridge</i>	First Officer Thomas J. Giudice
<i>USNS Concord</i>	Medical Services Officer Danilo Y. Banag
<i>USNS Walter S. Diehl</i>	Purser Rolando C. Artugue
	Junior Supply Officer Ernesto B. Riodique
<i>USNS Guadalupe</i>	Chief Cook Jess B. Viray
<i>USNS Henry J. Kaiser</i>	First Officer Michael Keller
	Medical Services Officer Lonnie Hawkins
	Refrigeration Engineer Iduardo Ignacio
	Able Seaman David Jackson
<i>USNS Mercy</i>	Chief Radio and Electronics Technician Edwin Perez
	Second Assistant Engineer Stephen B. Johnson
	Refrigeration Engineer Eddie B. Uy
<i>USNS San Jose</i>	Purser David P. Juco
<i>USNS Spica</i>	Yeoman Storekeeper Glenda J. Bell
	Junior Supply Officer Elvin Pecery
	First Assistant Engineer David D. Potter

MSC Shipmate of the Year Awards

<i>Deck Department - West</i>	Able Seaman Gary Alunday
	Boatswain Stephen Bingham
<i>Engine Department - East</i>	Wiper Donald Burns
<i>Engine Department - West</i>	Deck Engineer/Machinist Emilito B. Kabalican
	Chief Refrigeration Engineer Noel S. Pangilinan
<i>Purser Department - West</i>	Purser Rodrigo H. De Jesus
<i>Supply Department - West</i>	Utilityman Florencio R. Ebanculla
	Chief Cook Rudy Matel
	Yeoman Storekeeper Samuel Silveri

MSC Civil Service Mariner Special Act Awards

<i>USNS Mercy</i>	Captain Robert Wiley (Superior Civilian Service Award)
	Chief Mate Michael Keller
	Junior Supply Officer Reynaldo Sansano
	Chief Engineer Joseph Watts (Meritorious Civil Service Award)
	First Engineer Daniel Zelenka

MSC Captain David M. Cook Food Service Excellence Award

<i>USNS Laramie</i>	Large ship, East Coast
<i>USNS Yukon</i>	Large ship, West Coast
<i>USNS Guadalupe</i>	Chief Cook Jess Viray - Award of Excellence

Department of the Navy Safety Excellence Award

<i>USNS Grapple</i>	Master and crew
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Chief of Naval Operations Environmental Quality Award

USNS John Ericsson Small Ship Category

Secretary of the Navy Environmental Quality Award

USNS John Ericsson Small Ship Category

David Packard Excellence in Acquisition Award

Government Fuel Card Program Rene Fry, MSC development team for Ship's Bunker Easy Acquisition Card

Department of the Navy Competition & Procurement Excellence Award

Passenger vessel charters in support of personnel evacuations from Lebanon Kenneth Allen, MSC Headquarters Contracting Officer
 Lee Anderson, MSC Headquarters Contracting Specialist
 Olivia Bradley, MSC Headquarters Contracting Officer
 Lance Nyman, MSC Headquarters Contracting Specialist
 Timothy Pickering, MSC Headquarters Cargo Project Officer
 Daniel Wentzell, Esq., MSC Office of Counsel

Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Financial Management and Comptroller Individual Achievement in Comptrollership

Echelon III and below Joyce Jurkowski, MSFSC Comptroller

United Seamen's Service Admiral of the Ocean Sea - Mariner's Plaque

USNS Antares Master and crew
USNS Kanawha Master and crew



Civil service mariner Chief Mate Frank Wareham (right) receives MSC's Marine Employee of the Year award from Capt. Curtis A. Smith, USNS Grapple's civil service master, in a ceremony aboard MSC fleet ocean tug USNS Apache in Norfolk, Va. Wareham, the first officer aboard Apache, was given the award for his work implementing the International Safety Management Code aboard his ship. The code is a standard for the safe management and operation of ships. Photo by Susan Melow.

GALLERY

Right: A Navy sailor watches fuel lines as amphibious assault ship USS Tarawa prepares for an underway replenishment with MSC fleet replenishment oiler USNS Yukon in the Pacific Ocean in September. Photo by MCSN David A. Brandenburg.



Below: Fleet ocean tug USNS Catawba's Chief Mate Ken Kerr, a Trinidad and Tobago native, has been an MSC civil service mariner since 1977. He has served aboard Catawba for 15 years. Photo by Gillian Brigham.



Below: Sailors aboard MSC submarine support vessel MV Carolyn Chouest prepare a rigid-hull, inflatable boat for a surface tow hookup with Navy research submarine NR-1 as it departs Naval Submarine Base New London, Conn. Photo by MC1 John Fields.





Ships participating in the multinational NATO exercise Brilliant Midas 2006 patrol the waters off the coast of France after a day of training. Photo by MC2 Leonardo Carillo.

MSC delivers



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