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## Navy rate os

Operations Specialist Type of Signature Issued by the U.S. Navy The Abbreaiton OS Special Occupational Operations/Navigation Operations Specialist (os and abbreviated) is a U.S. Navy and U.S. Coast Guard occupational rating. While the majority of coast guard operating systems are in land command, it is the Navy's maritime tariff-intensive assessment. Brief History The evaluation began with the evaluation of radar man (RD). In the U.S. Coast Guard, operations specialist rates were formed by combining radarmen (RD) and communications specialization rates (TCs). The original RD evaluation badge was still used by operations specialists when radarmen ratings were split into os, electronics technician (ET) and electronic war technician (EW) ratings. It symbolizes the radar scope (circle portion of the symbol) oscilloscope radar (O-scope) used to determine the target range from the radar antenna, and the arrows represent the ability to detect the adirectional or ad direction of the target. DETAILS A work operations specialist aboard a U.S. Navy combat ship works at the Combat Intelligence Center (CIC) or The Combat Direction Center (CDC), also known as Combat, the ship's tactical nerve center. Using the wide variety of assets available to them, operations specialists are responsible for the systematic collection, processing, display, and rapid dissemination of appropriate tactical combat information to command and control stations, on which tactical decisions can be made. The start of training for operations specialists (called A) was originally located at the Naval Training Center (NTC) in the Great Lakes, Illinois. It was moved to DamNeck in Virginia Beach, Virginia, in 1979. He then returned to the Training Support Center (TSC) at NAVSTA Great Lakes in Illinois. Intermediate and advanced training is available in locations like California, Virginia, and various locations in the U.S. Navy. The RDA school was also located on Treasure Island in San Francisco, California. They maintain combat intelligence center displays of strategic and tactical information, including various plot boards and tables depicting the position and movement of submarines, ships and aircraft, and tote boards with data related to tactical images. It operates radar to monitor, track and find height, identification friends or enemies (IFF) equipment, HF, VHF and UHF radios, tactical data links (TADIL-A/Link 11, TADIL-J/Link 16, etc.) systems and displays, and computerized consoles and peripherals that allow interfaces with Aegis combat systems. Tactical data links exchange data between other units in the force. that is, ships, aircraft, army, air force, army, air force, deployed military aircraft, militaryand coast guard command. They operate encrypted, unencyrcyed long- and short-range wireless telephone equipment as well as onboard communication systems. With special training, it may also act as a combat air traffic controller in the roles of helicopter, anti-submarine patrol aircraft, jet strike fighter anti-submarine tactical air traffic controller (ASTAC), maritime combat air traffic controller (SCAC), and air intercept controller (AIC). They also act as surveillance supervisors, watch officers, and section leaders at ongoing ports, on board ships and in land commands. Operations specialists use satellites and other electronic navigation resources to plot and monitor the ship's position, and use radar imaging to help navigate on board by fixing the ship's position on the verge of landing. They interpret and assess presentations and tactical situations and make recommendations to either commanders, CIC watch officers (CICWO), tactical action officers (TAO), deck (OOD) officers, or agents of their commissioned officers during various surveillance or combat/general quarterly conditions. They apply full knowledge of U.S. Navy instructions and doctrines and procedures applicable to CIC operations contained in ally tactics or U.S. Navy tactical publications. Operations specialists are responsible not only for maintaining the physical space of the CIC, but also for performing minor planned maintenance care of the equipment they operate on. This assessment requires a minimum secret security clearance, with more senior officials holding top secret clearances. Operational experts provide on-board or coast-based commands with a wide range of technical information and assistance related to anti-ground warfare, anti-aircraft warfare, anti-submarine warfare, amphibious warfare, mine warfare, naval gunfire support, search and rescue operations, radar and dead reconning navigation, less intelligence gathering and transfer, and other matters related to the area of operational experts. They also have a working knowledge of protocols and procedures in electronic battles, but the area is usually covered by its own professional assessments, such as ships and land-based cryptographers (CT) and Navy crews (AW). Missions The missions performed by naval operations experts are: [1] various operations of computer interface detection, tracking and plotting the position, heading and speed of ships using computerized or manual triangular methods using height-searching radar control boards (MOE boards) Maintaining tactical images of the surrounding seas by plotting and maintaining visual representations of ships, submarines and aircraft in the area, including friendly, neutral, hostile and civilian contactsOr coded signals, along with other air, sea or land units, coordinate general marine electronic navigation equipment of tactical and combat evolution, including radar and satellite systems, plot the position and movement of their own ships on charts, make recommendations in navigation to deck officers, and command and control based on information received from target tracking devices Provide the goal of plotting data planning and doing calculations to adjust the fire during naval gunfire support missions that provide anti-aircraft fighter support and direct air control to assist in the maneuvering of the ship with plans for emergency evolution, such as overboard and rescue operations of persons, face-to-face and anti-submarine combat The work of experts in operations can be very intense and stressful while the ship is in progress. The operational tempo goes to dozens from next to the crowded waters, which do not come into contact with the middle of the ocean. They need to be able to draw large reserves of tactical and procedural knowledge, make calculations on the spot and think quickly in a fast-paced information-saturated environment of naval combat operations at sea. Missions performed by Coast Guard operations experts include: Search and Rescue or Law Enforcement Incident Execution Combat Intelligence Center Operational Intelligence Gathering See U.S. Navy Ratings List ^ Navy Enlisted Personnel and Personnel Classification.Navy Personnel Directory. U.S. Navy. Archived from the original of 2007-02-02. Acquired 2007-01-11. Comment Sharing Operations Specialist (os and abbreviated) is a U.S. Navy occupational assessment. This is a duty-intensive assessment of the sea, located where most of its billets are floating and assigned to warships, mostly guided missile cruisers, guided missile destroyers and frigates, as well as aircraft carriers, amphibious assault ships and tactical air traffic control squadrons. Simple History [Edit | Edit Source] Evaluation began with radar man (RD) ratings. The original RD evaluation badge was still used by operations specialists when radarmen ratings were split into os, electronics technician (ET) and electronic war technician (EW) ratings. It symbolizes the radar scope (circle portion of the symbol) oscilloscope radar (A-scope) used to determine the target range from the radar antenna, and the arrows represent the ability to detect the adirectional or ad direction of the target. Description Edit [Edit Source operationOperational experts at work operate at the Combat Intelligence Center (CIC) or Combat Direction Center (CDC), aboard a U.S. Navy combat ship, also known as: combat, the center of the ship's tactical nerves. Using the wide variety of assets available to them, they are responsible for the organized collection, processing, display, competent evaluation and rapid dissemination of tactical combat information related to command and control stations that can make sound tactical decisions. The start of training for operations specialists (called A) was originally located at the Naval Training Center (NTC) in the Great Lakes, Illinois. It was moved to DamNeck in Virginia Beach, Virginia, in 1979. He then returned to the Training Support Center (TSC) NAVSTA Great Lakes in Illinois. Intermediate and advanced training is available in locations like California, Virginia, and various locations in the U.S. Navy. 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With special training, it may also act as a combat air traffic controller in the roles of helicopter, anti-submarine patrol aircraft, jet strike fighter anti-submarine tactical air traffic controller (ASTAC), maritime combat air traffic controller (SCAC), and air intercept controller (AIC). They also act as surveillance supervisors, watch officers, and section leaders at ongoing ports, on board ships and in land commands. Operations specialists use satellites and other electronic navigation resources to plot and monitor the ship's position, and use radar imaging to help navigate on board by fixing the ship's position on the verge of landing. They interpret and assess presentations and tactical situations and make recommendations to either commanders, CIC watch officers (CICWO), tactical action officers (TAO), deck (OOD) officers, or agents of their commissioned officers during various surveillance or combat/general quarterly conditions. 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Use safe and unsafe radios to communicate with other air, sea or land units to coordinate hostile and civilian contact tactics and combat evolution, operate common marine electronic navigation equipment including radar and satellite systems, plot the position and movement of your own ships on the chart, and Command and control on tactics and combat procedures that plot data to command and control based on information received from target tracking devices that make recommendations in navigation to deck target officers Communicating with spotters and conducting calculations to coordinate fire during naval gunfire support missions. Coordinate and assist with planning and ship manoeuvring for emergency evolution, such as human overboard and other search and rescue operations. The work of experts in face-to-face and anti-submarine operations can be very intense and stressful while the ship is in progress. [Citation required] they need to be able to think quickly so that they can draw out a large reserve of tactical and procedural knowledge and make calculations on the fly at a fast-paced pace.The environment of naval combat operations at sea. Unless otherwise noted, the U.S. Navy Ratings List [Edit | Editorial Source] Community Content is available under CC-BY-SA. More Military Wiki Wikis

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