



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

STRIKE FIGHTER SQUADRON 22
FPO AP 96601-6202

IN REPLY REFER TO

5750

Ser Admin/048

3 Mar 03

From: Commanding Officer, Strike Fighter Squadron 22
To: Director, Naval Historical Center, Naval History
Branch

Subj: COMMAND HISTORY FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2001 AND 2002

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12G

Encl: (1) 3 1/2" diskette
(2) Command composition and organization
(3) Chronology of events for 2001 - 2002
(4) VFA-22 Squadron History
(5) Battle Efficiency 2001 Submission
(6) Battle Efficiency 2002 Submission
(7) Navy Unit Commendation 2 Oct 02
(8) Commanding Officer's biography from 11 May 00 to
21 Sep 01
(9) Commanding Officer's photograph
(10) Commanding Officer's biography from 21 Sep 01
to 4 Nov 02
(11) Commanding Officer's photograph
(12) Squadron photograph during Operation ENDURING
FREEDOM
(13) Aircraft over Kandahar Airfield photograph
(14) Command Mascot
(15) Change of Command Pamphlet for Sep 01
(16) Change of Command Pamphlet for Nov 02

1. Per reference (a), enclosures (1) through (16) are
submitted.



J. B. KINGG

Command Composition and Organization

1. **Command.** VFA-22
2. **Unit Identification Code.** 09561
3. **Mission.** Carrier-based F/A-18 Strike Fighter Squadron.
 - a. **Primary Mission:** Project power at sea and ashore in support of national objectives.
 - b. **Secondary Missions:** Fleet Air Defense, Strike Fighter Cover, Strike Rescue, Mining, and Surface Sea and Control.
4. **Organizational Structure**
 - a. **Immediate Senior in Command:** Commander, Carrier Air Wing NINE
 - b. **Commanding Officer:** Commander Jesse B. Kingg, USN
5. **Permanent Duty Station**
 - a. **Homeport:** Naval Air Station Lemoore, California
 - b. **Carrier Assignment:** USS CARL VINSON (CVN 70)
6. **Aircraft.** 12 F/A-18C Hornet, Lot XII, tailcode NG1XX
7. **Callsign.** Beefeater
8. **Nickname.** Fighting Redcocks

Chronology of Events for 2001-2002

Feb 01

11 Feb-2 Mar - COMPTUEX CVN-70
Sorties planned: 239 flown: 230

Mar 01

12 Mar-6 Apr - CVW-11 Strike Detachment NAS Fallon
Sorties planned: 257 flown: 251

May 01

18 May-17 Jun - JTFEX CVN-70
Sorties planned: 438 flown: 435

Jun 01

17 Jun-19 Jul - POM Leave

Jul 01

26 Jul-19 Jan 2002

WESTPAC 01-02 deployment: Operation ENDURING FREEDOM. Already deployed on 11 September 2001, VFA-22, then assigned to Carrier Air Wing ELEVEN, became part of the combined military force tasked with supporting Operation ENDURING FREEDOM. Fighting Redcock pilots participated in the first strikes by U.S. Naval aircraft. Two junior officers were hand-selected to employ the SLAM-ER on the first night's strike to Kabul, over 500 nautical miles (nm) from the carrier. Two other pilots participated in the first night's JDAM strike to Khandahar. Both missions were highly successful. In October and November 2001, VFA-22 conducted extensive and sustained combat operations in Afghanistan, routinely flying over 1800 nm round-trip from the carrier. By the end of November, VFA-22 completed over 500 combat sorties in direct support of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM spanning over 2,300 flight hours while expending over 605,000 pounds of air-to-ground ordnance.

Awards for 2001:

Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medals: 20
Naval and Marine Corps Achievement Medals: 61
Flag Letters of Commendation: 59

Apr 02

9-24 Apr - Orange Air Puerto Rico
Sorties planned: 83 flown: 82

May 02

23 May-9 Jun - DACT Key West Florida
Sorties planned: 171 flown: 161

Jul 02

28 Jul-2 Aug - CQ DET CVN 68
Sorties planned: 87 flown: 71

Sep 02:

8-27 Sep - SFARP NAS Fallon
Sorties planned: 269 flown: 253

Oct 02:

1-17 Oct - CVW-9 Air Wing Strike detachment
Sorties planned: 205 flown: 187

Nov 02:

7-27 Nov - COMPTUEX-CARL VINSON Battle Group
Sorties planned: 347 flown: 263

Awards for 2002:

Individual Air Medals: 20
Strike/Flight Air Medals: 30
Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medals with
Combat "V": 16
Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medals: 12
Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medals: 67
Flag Letters of Commendation: 47

THE HISTORY OF STRIKE FIGHTER SQUADRON TWO TWO

The Fighting Redcocks of Strike Fighter Squadron TWENTY-TWO have been a critical element of Naval Aviation for over 50 years. Originally commissioned as Fighter Squadron SIXTY-THREE at Naval Air Station (NAS) Norfolk, Virginia in 1948, the squadron was re-designated as Attack Squadron 22 in July 1959. The first Redcock aviators flew the F-8F Bearcat. Future squadron aircraft included the F-4U Corsair, F9F-2/5 Panther, F9F-6/8 Cougar, FJ-4B Fury, A-4B/C/D/F Skyhawk and the venerable A-7E Corsair II. Today, the 220 enlisted men and women and 26 officers of VFA-22 are based in NAS Lemoore, California, and maintain and fly the fleet's finest F/A-18C Hornets.

Over the past 54 years, the Fighting Redcocks have been repeatedly called into action in support of national objectives. The squadron completed three combat deployments during the Korean War and six combat deployments during the Vietnam War. In 1988, the squadron deployed aboard USS ENTERPRISE (CVN 65) and participated in Arabian Gulf operations during Operation EARNEST WILL. In April of that year, VA-22 aircraft participated in sinking the Iranian Frigate SAHAND after it fired missiles at two American A-6E Intruders. In 1993, the Fighting Redcocks deployed aboard the USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN (CVN 72) to the Arabian Gulf and participated in Operation SOUTHERN WATCH, enforcing the United Nations southern no-fly zone over Iraq. Before returning from deployment, the squadron, along with the rest of the Battle Group, diverted to the coast of Somalia and provided air support during Operation CONTINUE HOPE. In December 1998, VFA-22 pilots led the only Carrier Air Wing ELEVEN air strike in support of Operation DESERT FOX, significantly degrading Iraq's capability to produce and deliver weapons of mass destruction. In October 2001, VFA-22 was the first on the scene with USS CARL VINSON (CVN 70) and CVW-11 to perform strikes against Taliban and Al Qaeda forces in Afghanistan in support of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM. The squadron completed over 500 sorties and employed over 300 tons of ordnance in the war against terror. Following return from deployment, VFA-22 was reassigned to Carrier Air Wing EIGHT as part of the THEODORE ROOSEVELT Battle Group in February 2002. In October 2002, VFA-22 was reassigned to Carrier Air Wing NINE as part of the CARL VINSON Battle Group and was involved in an intense and accelerated Inter-Deployment Training Cycle for an emergent deployment in support of national security objectives.

Throughout the command's history, the Fighting Redcocks have also participated in several peacetime missions, including providing assistance in evacuating American service members and their family members from the Philippines after the eruption of Mount Pinatubo in May 1991.

VFA-22 has consistently made a significant and positive impact on naval aviation's drive for operational excellence and increased combat capabilities. In 1985, the squadron was the first West Coast squadron to successfully employ an AGM-88 HARM High Speed Anti-Radiation Missile. In 1993, VFA-22 was the first squadron to deploy with the AIM-120 AMRAAM Advanced Medium Range Air to Air Missile. In 1999, Fighting Redcock aviators employed the AGM-54 JSOW Joint Stand-Off Weapon in combat for the first time and achieved spectacular results. In 2001, VFA-22 entered the fray during Operation ENDURING FREEDOM and not only employed more ordnance than any other Navy squadron, but was one of the first to integrate the JDAM Joint Direct Attack Munition in the close air support arena.

During the command's fifty plus year history, the Fighting Redcocks have deployed on four different aircraft carriers. VFA-22 has been under the command of four separate Operational Commanders, Carrier Air Wing FIFTEEN, Carrier Air Wing ELEVEN, Carrier Air Wing EIGHT and as of October 2002, Carrier Air Wing NINE. Throughout its illustrious history, VFA-22 has been awarded many distinctive honors. The squadron received the Commander, Light Attack Wing Pacific Fleet John L. Nicholson Retention Award in 1980 and 1981. The squadron also earned the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, Golden Anchor Retention Award and the Rear Admiral Clarence Wade McClusky Awards as the best Attack Squadron in the United States Navy in 1981. The Fighting Redcocks have also earned two Meritorious Unit Commendations, two Bruce Carrier Awards for Excellence in Aviation Maintenance, and five Battle "E" awards. In 1999, the Secretary of the Navy awarded the squadron the Navy Unit Commendation (NUC) for its role during Operation DESERT FOX. The squadron was awarded its second NUC for participation in Operation ENDURING FREEDOM. Most recently, the squadron also earned the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet Retention Excellence Award for 2000 and 2001 and the 2002 Commander, Strike Fighter Wing, U.S. Pacific Fleet Scott F. Kirby award for ordnance excellence. The current Officers and Sailors of the VFA-22 Fighting Redcocks are proud of the splendid accomplishments and noteworthy achievements of their predecessors. Armed with a rich heritage and high standards established by those from our cherished past, VFA-22 continues to strive for tactical excellence and remains ready to execute any contingency operation in support of national security objectives.



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

STRIKE FIGHTER SQUADRON 22
FPO AP 96601-6202

IN REPLY REFER TO
1650

Ser Ops/279
4 Dec 01

From: Commanding Officer, Strike Fighter Squadron 22
To: Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet (N83E)
Via: (1) Commander, Carrier Air Wing 11
(2) Commander, Carrier Group 3
Subj: 2001 BATTLE EFFICIENCY, CNO AVIATION SAFETY, AND AVIATION
ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS
Ref: (a) COMNAVAIRPACINST 1650.15/COMNAVAIRLANTINST 1650.3F
Encl: (1) Strike Fighter Squadron 22 Battle Efficiency Award
Input

1. Per reference (a), the Strike Fighter Squadron 22 Battle Efficiency Award input for 2001 is included as enclosure (1) for your consideration. All numbers for calendar year statistics are based on current statistics through the end of November 2001 and extrapolated through the end of December 2001.

2. Overview. The majority of the CY-01 was devoted to preparing for the 2001 Western Pacific Deployment. This squadron completed Comprehensive Training Unit Exercise (COMPTUEX) onboard USS CARL VINSON (CVN 70) in February 2001, an Airwing Strike detachment to Fallon, Nevada, in March 2001, and a Joint Task Force Exercise (JTFEX) detachment onboard CARL VINSON in May 2001. During this time, the squadron also advanced pilot Strike Fighter Weapons and Tactics (SFWT) qualification levels, completed building aircraft for Western Pacific (WESTPAC) Deployment, and conducted critical unit level training.

a. Operations. The command participated in the following detachments to maintain combat mission readiness during the year:

(1) COMPTUEX, CARL VINSON. The command deployed onboard CARL VINSON from 12 February through 2 March 2001. During this time, VFA-22 aircrew conducted carrier operations focusing on unit level air-to-air and air-to-ground operations, culminating with an introduction to integrated strike tactics. The squadron employed a total of 3 air-to-air missiles during a live fire exercise and expended over 33,000 pounds of air-to-ground ordnance. VFA-22 deployed with ten aircraft, flew 230 sorties and achieved a 96 percent sortie completion rate for the detachment.

Encl (5)

Subj: 2001 BATTLE EFFICIENCY, CNO AVIATION SAFETY, AND AVIATION ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

(2) Airwing Strike Warfare Detachment, Naval Air Station Fallon, Nevada. VFA-22 participated in the Commander, Carrier Air Wing-11 (CVW-11) strike warfare detachment to Fallon, Nevada from 11 March to 7 April 2001. All 16 aircrew received extensive training in integrated strike warfare tactics, including strike planning, air-to-air escort tactics, GPS-guided weapons training, and weapons delivery. Additionally, three aircrew went through the Aircraft Interdiction Mission Commander (AIMC) course, and one finished qualification as a CVW-11 Strike Lead. Overall, the squadron flew 251 sorties and achieved a 97.6 percent sortie completion rate, while expending over 73,000 pounds of air-to-ground ordnance.

(3) Carrier Qualification (CQ) Detachment, USS JOHN C. STENNIS (CVN 74). VFA-22 participated in a joint CVW-11 CQ detachment onboard JOHN C. STENNIS from 22 to 25 April 2001. In conjunction with VFA-94 and VFA-97, the command planned and executed a successful four-day detachment, flying 8 sorties and achieving 41 traps with a 100 percent sortie completion rate.

(4) JTFEX, CARL VINSON. VFA-22 participated in the JTFEX for CVW-11 and the CARL VINSON Battle Group from 17 May to 15 June 2001. The squadron deployed with eleven aircraft to participate in integrated battle group operations. During the detachment, the squadron led a major airwing missile firing exercise, conducted training in battle group defense operations and participated in numerous long distance strike exercises. During the detachment, the squadron employed 3 air-to-air missiles and expended over 55,000 pounds of air-to-ground ordnance. Overall, the squadron flew 435 sorties and achieved a 99.3 percent sortie completion rate. Additionally, the squadron recorded 384 traps, with a 94 percent boarding rate, and compiled a squadron landing grade average of 3.416, winning the CVW-11 Top Hook Award for the JTFEX line period.

(5) WESTPAC Deployment, CARL VINSON. VFA-22 proved their operational excellence during their 2001 WESTPAC Deployment. The transit phase of the deployment was used to further pilot qualifications and prepare for Operation SOUTHERN WATCH missions over Iraq. During that time, air-to-ground training ranges were utilized in Hawaii, Guam, and Oman. The transit was highlighted by an airwing air-to-air missile shoot, a Royal Thai Air Force joint exercise, a joint U.S.-Singapore Navy Large Force Exercise, and a highly successful Dual Carrier Battle Group exercise with the USS CONSTELLATION (CV 63) off the

Subj: 2001 BATTLE EFFICIENCY, CNO AVIATION SAFETY, AND AVIATION ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

coast of China. Additionally, the squadron conducted unit level training and captive carry flights for all aircrew with the Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM), Joint Stand-Off Weapon (JSOW), Stand-Off Land Attack Missile (SLAM-ER) and High Speed Anti-Radiation Missile (HARM) to ensure successful operations over Iraq.

(6) Operation ENDURING FREEDOM. Due to the events of 11 September 2001, VFA-22's mission changed when the squadron was tasked with supporting Operation ENDURING FREEDOM. Fighting Redcocks pilots were selected to participate in the first strikes by U.S. Naval aircraft. Two junior officers were hand-selected to employ the SLAM-ER on the first night's strike to Kabul, over 500 nautical miles (nm) from the carrier. Additionally, two other pilots were selected to participate in the first night's JDAM strike to Khandahar, which also enjoyed complete success. October and November 2001, VFA-22 conducted extensive and sustained combat operations routinely flying over, 1800 nm, round trip to the carrier. Through the end of November, VFA-22 completed over 410 combat sorties in direct support of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM for a total of over 2,300 hours and expended over 415,000 pounds of air-to-ground ordnance.

(7) SFWT Qualification. The command supported the SFWT program by qualifying one Level IV instructor, four Level IV, two Level III, and four Level II pilots. Additionally, the command qualified six pilots in the Advanced Tactical Training Program and three pilots as Functional Check Flight (FCF) pilots.

3. Maintenance. Throughout the year, the Fighting Redcock Maintenance Department concentrated its efforts on safety, quality, and training by emphasizing pride, professionalism, and performance. As a result, the squadron maintained a 54.2 percent Full Mission Capable (FMC) rate while executing 5,151.4 flight hours. The squadron also completed its sixth consecutive year without a Class A mishap and met every operational goal and support requirement. VFA-22 successfully completed four detachments, provided support for other commands including VFA-125 and Strike Fighter Weapons School Pacific, and completed a combat WESTPAC deployment in direct support of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM. Prior to deployment VFA-22 successfully managed the induction of six aircraft into Depot Level Modification for the incorporation of AFC 175 Miniaturized

Subj: 2001 BATTLE EFFICIENCY, CNO AVIATION SAFETY, AND AVIATION ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

Global Positioning System, and incorporated more than 646 critical technical directives. VFA-22 displayed pride in the material condition and cleanliness of their aircraft throughout the year. The success of the VFA-22 Maintenance Department in 2001 resulted from its most important resource: a highly trained and motivated cadre of professionals, capable of providing the best groomed aircraft in the Pacific theater.

a. During the Aviation Maintenance Inspection (AMI) visit, 46 naval aviation maintenance programs and processes were inspected. Two programs had zero discrepancies and were described by the inspection team as the best they had ever seen. An additional 35 programs and processes inspected were on track and the remaining programs had only minor discrepancies.

b. Quality Assurance (QA) issued a HAZREP on the CRU-103/P Oxygen Regulator following a flight physiological episode during Airwing Strike Detachment. Following this HAZREP, all CRU-103/P Oxygen Regulators were downed for a one time inspection and maintenance procedures were reviewed. The maintenance procedures were changed to require a demand flow check following the safety pressure test. This change prevented the issuing of regulators that may have had insufficient demand flow and possibly prevented the loss of aircraft and aircrew.

c. Although VFA-22 was not inspected on material condition of assigned aircraft during 2001, the squadron maintained all aircraft in impeccable condition through comprehensive QA monitoring and a vigorous corrosion control program. VFA-22 maintainers performed and documented more than 2,058 maintenance actions totaling more than 7,305 man-hours in improving the material condition of every aircraft.

4. Per reference (a), enclosure (1) is provided as supporting documentation to support Strike Fighter Squadron 22 for the 2001 CNAP Battle Efficiency, Arleigh Burke Fleet Trophy, CNO Aviation Safety, Captain Estochin and Captain McClusky Awards. Enclosure (1) will be modified no later than 5 January 2002 to update the statistical data for December 2001.


M. T. STEED

SQUADRON BATTLE EFFICIENCY, CNO AVIATION
SAFETY, AND AVIATION ACHIEVEMENT AWARD NOMINATION CRITERIA

1. Operational Achievements

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>% Change</u>
a. Flight Hours			
(1) Total Hours Flown:	6,489.3	3,614.4	+79.5%
(a) Total Day Hours/%:	4,257.9/65.6%	2,909.4/80.5%	+46.3%
(b) Total Night Hours/%:	2,231.4/34.4%	705.0/19.5%	+216.5%
(c) Total Primary Msn Hours:	6,000.7/92.6%	2,298.5/63.6%	161.4%
(2) Total Hours Flown Ashore/%:	1,551.9/23.9%	3,379.3/93.5%	-54.1%
(a) Day Hours/%:	1,175.2/75.7%	2,768.6/81.9%	-57.6%
(b) Night Hours/%:	376.7/24.3%	610.7/18.1%	-38.3%
(c) Primary Mission Hours/%:	1,379.9/88.9%	2,103.5/62.2%	-34.4%
(3) Total Sorties Ashore	1,309	2,515	-48.0%
(a) Day:	931	1,985	-53.1%
(b) Night:	378	530	-28.7%
(4) Total Embarked Hours	4,937.4/76.1%	235.1/6.5%	+2,000.1%
(a) Day Hours/%:	3,082.7/62.4%	140.8/60.0%	+2,089.4%
(b) Night Hours/%:	1,854.7/37.6%	94.3/40.0%	+1,866.8%
(c) Total Primary Msn Hrs:	4,627.8/93.7%	195.0/82.9%	+2,273.2%
(5) Total Sorties Embarked	1,717	149	+1,052.3%
(a) Day:	934	91	+926.3%
(b) Night:	783	58	+1,250.0%
(6) Utilization rate:			
Jan:	29.1	36.4	-20.1%
Feb:	64.5	42.4	+52.1%
Mar:	40.4	39.2	+3.1%
Apr:	56.0	33.1	+69.2%
May:	42.3	24.0	+76.3%
Jun:	37.2	21.0	+77.1%
Jul:	16.7	17.1	-2.3%
Aug:	29.9	24.7	+21.1%
Sep:	35.7	35.3	+1.1%
Oct:	87.0	22.7	+283.3%
Nov:	85.0	34.5	+146.4%

	Dec:	<u>85.0</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>+277.8%</u>
		<u>50.7</u>	<u>29.4</u>	<u>+72.4%</u>
b. Shipboard Landings				
(1) Total Carrier Arrested Ldngs:		1800	431	+317.6%
(a) Day:		1,033 / 57.3%	283/66%	+265.0%
(b) Night:		767 / 42.7%	148/34%	+418.2%
(2) Boarding Rate (overall):		94.0%	93%	+1.1%
(a) Day:		96.9%	95%	+2.0%
(b) Night:		89.9%	90%	-0.1%
(3) Carrier Landing Grades (ovrl):		3.34	3.29	+1.5%
(a) Day:		3.35	3.25	+3.1%
(b) Night:		3.33	3.35	-0.6%
c. OPTAR Management				
		<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Total Flight Hours/Utilization:		6,041.6/100%	3,643.9/100%	+65.8%

2. Training Readiness

a. Competitive Exercises: 2001 John P. McClaran Strike-Fighter Derby.

b. Ordnance Non-combat Expenditure Allocation (NCEA) (Estimated through 31 December 2001).

	<u>2001</u>	<u>% NCEA</u>	<u>TOTAL DROPPED</u> <u>(INCL. CVW-11</u> <u>NCEA)</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>% Change</u>
20MM TP	796	100	3,545	6,190	-42.7%
9MM Ball	950	100	950	0	-
MK-82	9	100	103	38	+171.1%
BDU-45	9	100	23	2	+1,050.0%
MK-83	1	100	57	0	-
MK 83 INERT	5	100	5	50	-90%
MK-84	0	N/A	0	0	-
MK-84 INERT	0	N/A	0	0	-
MK-20 Rockeye	0	N/A	6	12	-50%
GBU-12	1	100	2	0	-
GBU-16	1	100	3	0	-
LGTR	25	100	55	11	+400.0%
BDU-48	56	80	64	170	-77.1%
MK-76 / BDU-33	739	123	900	555	+134.4%
MK-58	0	N/A	72	0	-
LUU-2 Paraflare	0	N/A	4	0	-
Flares	0	N/A	1514	697	+117.2%
Chaff	0	N/A	1553	721	+115.4%
AGM-65E	1	100	3	1	+200.0%

AGM-65F	0	N/A	0	1	-100.0%
AGM-84H	1	1	1	0	-
AIM-7M	0	N/A	2	0	-
AIM-9M	0	N/A	3	3	0%
AIM-120	0	N/A	1	1	0%

VFA-22 expended 100 percent of its allotted NCEA in every major category, and also actively sought and obtained several augments of training ordnance from all available sources to enhance aircrew training. These expenditures represent a high emphasis on delivery of heavy inert/live ordnance and precision guided weapons.

In addition to the NCEA listed above, VFA-22 expended over 530,000 lbs of ordnance during combat operations from 15 October to 18 December 2001 in support of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM, including (Estimated through 18 December 2000):

<u>ORDNANCE TYPE</u>	<u>EXPENDED</u>
MK-82	20
MK-83	27
AGM-84H SLAM-ER	2
AGM-65E	20
GBU-12	220
GBU-16	68
GBU-31(V2) JDAM	110
GBU-31(V4) JDAM	20
Flares	870
Chaff	550
20mm Gun	300 rnds

3. Weapons System Readiness

a. Aircraft Material Readiness (based on SCIR data) (list by month)

(1) Full Mission Capable (FMC) Rate:

Jan:	53.9
Feb:	52.6
Mar:	64.5
Apr:	58.9
May:	51.3
Jun:	63.9
Jul:	40.6
Aug:	58.0
Sep:	44.8
Oct:	53.7
Nov:	58.0
Dec:	<u>63.9</u>
Total:	55.3

(2) Mission Capable (MC) Rate:

Jan:	58.9
Feb:	61.3
Mar:	72.0
Apr:	76.2
May:	71.7
Jun:	70.8

Jul:	55.1
Aug:	72.5
Sep:	51.2
Oct:	63.8
Nov:	72.5
Dec:	<u>70.8</u>
Total:	66.4

(3) Non-Mission Capable Maintenance (NMCM)/Non-Mission Capable Supply (NMCS) Rate:

	NMCM/NMCS
Jan:	26.2/14.9
Feb:	22.2/16.4
Mar:	26.9/1.1
Apr:	14.9/8.9
May:	20.8/7.6
Jun:	22.3/6.9
Jul:	35.7/9.2
Aug:	17.8/9.7
Sep:	37.2/11.6
Oct:	29.0/7.2
Nov:	17.8/7.2
Dec:	<u>22.3/6.9</u>
Total:	24.4/9.0

b. Cannibalization Rate Per 100 Flight hours (list by month)

Jan:	51.3
Feb:	8.9
Mar:	13.7
Apr:	27.1
May:	13.0
Jun:	22.7
Jul:	26.5
Aug:	9.7
Sep:	8.2
Oct:	14.2
Nov:	8.2
Dec:	<u>22.7</u>
Total:	18.8

c. Squadron "I" Level A799 Rate per 100 Removals for Cause

Jan:	9
Feb:	21
Mar:	18
Apr:	23
May:	12
Jun:	9
Jul:	19
Aug:	16
Sep:	16
Oct:	64
Nov:	16
Dec:	<u>9</u>
Total:	19.3

d. Aircraft material Readiness Reporting (SCIR) Accuracy. Measured as the percent of MESM related discrepancies and cannibalization actions containing the proper EOC code, drawn for the central database.

AKO - 90%
706 - 93% = 92%

AK7 - 69%
707 - 78% = 74%
CANN - 87%

e. Total Number of FOD Occurrences (include criteria of aviation e-M data accuracy).

1-A/C 306, Bird Strike - Partial Bird Inspection

f. Average Number and Type Aircraft in Inventory During Award Year

13

g. Squadron Circular Error Probable (CEP) (ft) by type delivery:

<u>Low Angle</u>	<u>High Angle</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Radar</u>	<u>Radar-FLIR</u>
48	68	81	162	72

h. Missile Firings:

<u>BUNO</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>WEAPON</u>	<u>SER #</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
164057	19 Feb 01	AIM-9M-4	NRK01743	Direct Hit
163992	19 Feb 01	ATM-7M	QGV02039H	Direct Hit
164033	19 Feb 01	JAIM-120	CA01735	Direct Hit
164012	22 May 01	AIM-7M	PCK01888F1	Direct Hit
164039	23 May 01	AIM-9M	MTV01943	Direct Hit
164036	23 May 01	AIM-9M	MTV02176	Direct Hit

4. Personnel Readiness

a. Retention Rate (gross percentage)

(1) First Term - Eligible: 26
- Not eligible: 3
- Number reenlisted: 12
- Percentage: 46.2%

(2) Second Term - Eligible: 6
- Not eligible: 1
- Number reenlisted: 5
- Percentage: 83.3%

(3) Third or Subsequent Term - Eligible: 10
- Not eligible: 0
- Number reenlisted: 8
- Percentage: 80%

b. Advancement

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>% Change</u>
(1) March Exam (E4)			
(a) TIS/TIR Eligible	26	21	+23.8%
(b) Taking Exam	26	21	+23.8%
(c) Not Recommended	0	0	-
(d) Selected	18	16	+12.5%
(e) PNA	8	5	+60.0
(f) Failed	0	0	-
(2) March Exam (E5)			
(a) TIS/TIR Eligible	30	38	-21.1%
(b) Taking Exam	30	38	-21.1%
(c) Not Recommended	0	0	-
(d) Selected	8	10	-20.0%
(e) PNA	22	28	-21.5%
(f) Failed	0	0	-
(3) March Exam (E6)			
(a) TIS/TIR Eligible	18	16	+12.5%
(b) Taking Exam	18	16	+12.5%
(c) Not Recommended	0	0	-
(d) Selected	4	1	+300.0%
(e) PNA	13	15	-13.4%
(f) Failed	1	0	-
(4) September Exam (E4)			
(a) TIS/TIR Eligible	31	13	+138.0%
(b) Taking Exam	31	13	+138.0%
(c) Not Recommended	0	0	-
(d) Selected	24	10	+140.0%
(e) PNA	7	3	+133.3%
(f) Failed	0	0	-
(5) September Exam (E5)			
(a) TIS/TIR Eligible	36	33	+9.1%
(b) Taking Exam	36	33	+9.1%
(c) Not Recommended	0	0	-
(d) Selected	14	12	+16.7%

(e) PNA	22	18	+22.0%
(f) Failed	0	3	-
(6) September Exam (E6)			
(a) TIS/TIR Eligible	13	14	-7.7%
(b) Taking Exam	13	14	-7.7%
(c) Not Recommended	0	0	-
(d) Selected	2	1	+100.0%
(e) PNA	11	13	-18.2%
(f) Failed	0	0	-

5. Combat Readiness Inspections

a. Inspection results

- (1) Command Inspection: None
- (2) Material Condition Inspection (MCI): None
- (3) Corrosion Control: None
- (4) Conventional Weapons Technical Proficiency Inspection (CWTPI):
None
- (5) Integrated Weapons Systems Review (IWSR): None
- (6) Mine Readiness Certification Inspection (MRCI): None
- (7) NATOPS Evaluation: None
- (8) Intermediate Training Assessment/Operational Readiness
Evaluation: None

(9) The squadron successfully completed an Aircraft Maintenance Inspection (AMI) in January 2001. 46 Naval aviation maintenance programs and processes were inspected. Two programs had zero discrepancies and were described by the inspectors as the best they had ever seen. An additional 35 programs and processes inspected were on track and the remaining programs had only minor discrepancies.

Additionally, there are 21 NAMDRP reports still active, including 12 CODRs, 1 CODR EI, 2 HMR/EIs, 1 HMR/CAT 2, 1 QDR/CAT2, 4 TPDRs.

b. Major Exercises/Special Operations:

12 Feb 01 - 02 Mar 01	COMPTUEX, USS CARL VINSON (CVN 70)
11 Mar 01 - 07 Apr 01	Airwing Strike Detachment, Fallon NV
22 Apr 01 - 25 Apr 01	CQ Detachment, USS JOHN C. STENNIS (CVN 74)
17 May 01 - 15 Jun 01	JTFEX, USS CARL VINSON (CVN 70)
27 Jun 00 - 18 Jan 01	WESTPAC '01-'02, USS CARL VINSON (CVN 70)

<u>6. Achievements in Aviation Safety</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>% Change</u>
a. Alpha Flight/Flight Related/Ground Mishaps:	0	0	0.0%
b. Bravo Flight/Flight Related/Ground Mishaps:	0	0	0.0%
c. Hazard Reports Submitted:	6	3	
d. NATOPS Changes Submitted:	0	0	0.0%

7. Contributions to Weapons Systems Development. During Operation ENDURING FREEDOM, VFA-22 discovered many lessons that resulted in suggestions for improvements to current weapons systems. During missions with a mixed load of Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAM) and GBU-12 ordnance, an anomaly was discovered that would prevent re-selection of the JDAM after employing the GBU. During laboratory tests at NAS China Lake, engineers were able to duplicate the anomaly, discover the cause, and begin to work towards a solution for a future software release. Additionally, the extremely limited JDAM flight clearance that existed when Operation ENDURING FREEDOM began was expanded to include the configurations desired by VFA-22 and the other CVW-11 attack squadrons. VFA-22s careful attention to detail and quest for tactical excellence has resulted in improvements that will benefit all future airwings that deploy with these weapon systems.

8. General Contributions to Individual Community. Several examples of outstanding personal leadership in extra-curricular activities occurred throughout the year. Fighting Redcocks served as ambassadors for the Navy in the local community as coaches, Boy Scout leaders, youth leaders, church deacons, and school council leaders. Additionally, the squadron provided the NAS Lemoore representative to the City of Lemoore Chamber of Commerce as well as to the Fleet Reserve Association.

- a. Tactical documents Submitted: 0
- b. Tactical Projects Completed: 0
- c. Operational requirements submitted: 0
- d. Number of Tac Manual Changes submitted: 0

9. Additional Squadron Remarks

- a. Squadron Awards: CINCPACFLT Retention Excellence Award.
- b. Individual Awards:
 - (1) Flag Letter of Commendation: 47.
 - (2) Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal: 12.
 - (3) Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal with combat V: 16.

(4) Air Medals: 50.

c. Additional Squadron Remarks. VFA-22 exceeded community standards in operational, maintenance, and administrative categories. The squadron continued to support a busy operational schedule while still maintaining a viable SFWT syllabus, and also continued to enhance professional development, morale, and quality of life. During sustained combat operations in direct support of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM, VFA-22 demonstrated their airborne tactical leadership in the airwing by flawless performance during airwing strikes. From aircraft preparation, to ordnance loading, to briefing and leading with unparalleled execution, no one did it better than VFA-22. This squadron's tenacious commitment to strike fighter excellence enabled the highest success and mission accomplishment during combat operations in direct support of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM and greatly enhanced our nations war on terrorism.



THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-1000

2 October 2002

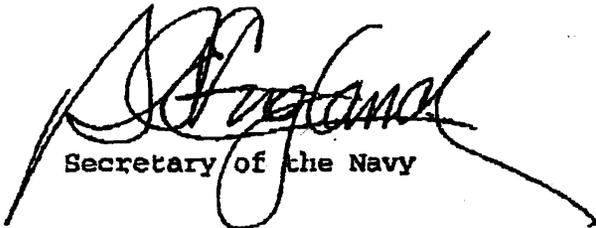
The Secretary of the Navy takes pleasure in presenting the
NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION to

UNITED STATES FIFTH FLEET BATTLE FORCE

for service as set forth in the following

CITATION:

For exceptionally meritorious service during assigned missions from 11 September 2001 to 3 March 2002. The Sailors and Marines of the United States FIFTH Fleet Battle Force consistently demonstrated unparalleled success executing their missions of providing presence, power projection and deterrence for the United States and Coalition forces in the Central Command Area of Responsibility. The United States FIFTH Fleet Battle Force met or exceeded all operational requirements while supporting Operation ENDURING FREEDOM and the Global War on Terrorism. The FIFTH Fleet Battle Force executed over 7,840 strike missions in the skies over Afghanistan, effectively destroying the Al Qaeda network and toppling the oppressive Taliban Regime. The superlative efforts of the Battle Force were instrumental in bringing stability to a nation perpetually at war for over 20 years. The Battle Force's successful engagement exercises in Afghanistan, Kenya and Djibouti brought military cooperation and humanitarian relief and played a significant role in improving relations with numerous allies throughout the Central Command Area of Responsibility. By their truly distinctive accomplishments, unrelenting perseverance, and unfailing devotion to duty, the Sailors and Marines of the United States FIFTH Fleet Battle Force reflected great credit upon themselves and upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.



Secretary of the Navy