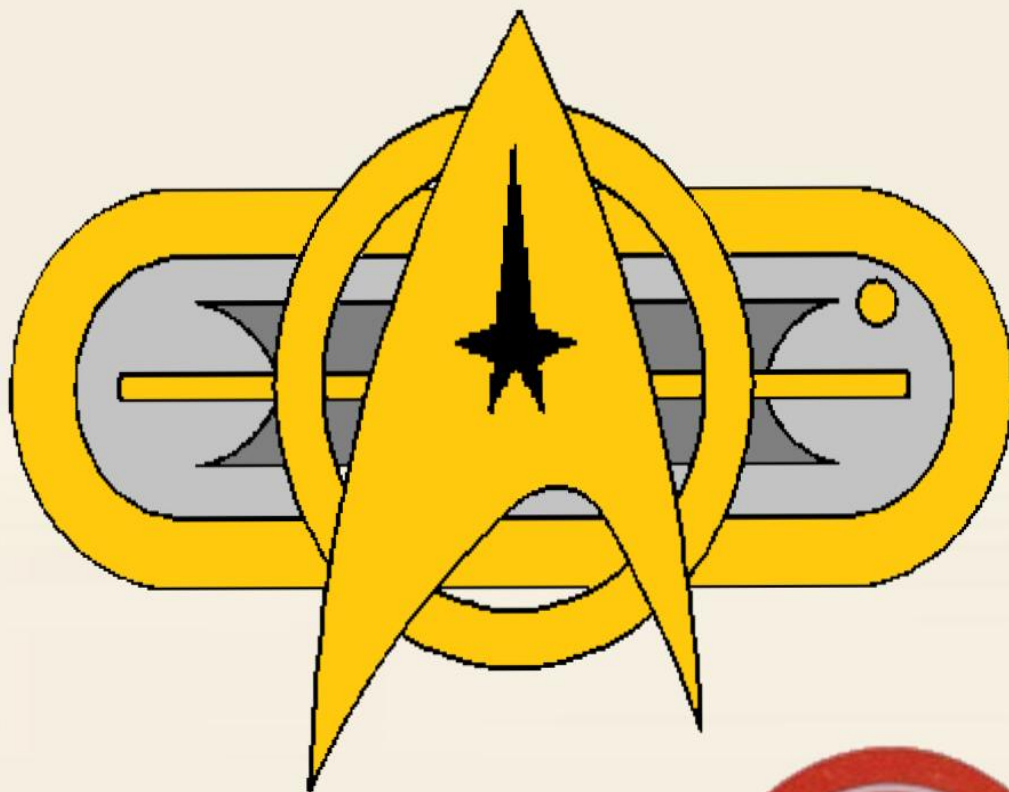



STARFLEET

RANK IDENTIFICATION AND RATE REQUIREMENTS

RECOGNITION MANUAL



2273 - 2317

The background of the page features a large, faint watermark of the Starfleet Command logo. The logo is circular with a blue and yellow color scheme. It contains a central emblem with a yellow triangle and a blue circle, surrounded by the text "STARFLEET COMMAND" at the top and "FEDERATION" at the bottom. The logo is set against a background of stylized, overlapping white and blue shapes that resemble a globe or a starburst.

Though not primarily a military force, Starfleet has always maintained the discipline that has managed to keep the balance between discipline and disaster in the field.

The uniform has had many changes since the early days of Starfleet. The need for a clear chain of command has always been a necessity in any group of professionals. Through this, Starfleet had adopted the age old ranking system that had been in use for hundreds of years on most every planet in the federation. Each planetary system had its own names for the ranks, but all seemed similar in many respects.

After much debate throughout the Federation, and after consideration of every suggested system of ranking within the core worlds. It was decided that the Earth's system of ranking would suffice.

It was incorporated by unanimous vote 2161 eight months after the founding of the charter.

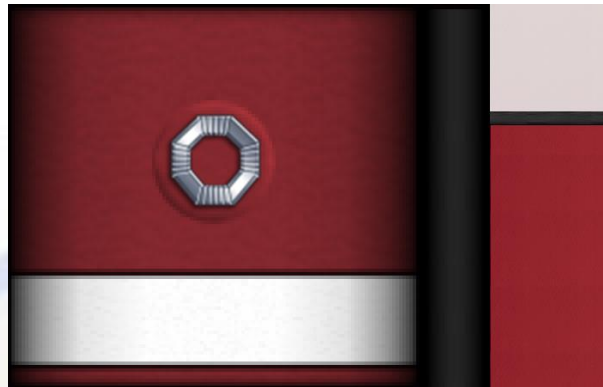
All individual departments have a color coding system for identification. Once an individual has taken the command performance test to make a command rate, the option to maintain one's departmental color coding is optional. Grades O-12 and O-13 are the only two grades that do not allow for departmental color differential as these positions are strictly considered command.

This is a list and information concerning each rank.

The background of the slide features a large, semi-transparent Starfleet Command logo. The logo is circular with a blue outer ring containing the text "STARFLEET COMMAND" at the top and "UNITED FEDERATION OF PLANETS" at the bottom. In the center is a gold and blue emblem consisting of a stylized arrowhead pointing upwards, with a yellow crescent moon on the left and a yellow circle on the right. The entire logo is surrounded by a white, stylized laurel wreath.

**Enlisted
Ranks
E-1 Through E-6**

Crewman Recruit E-1



Starfleet Enlisted Sleeve And Leg Piping Rank E-1 (Command)

Crewman Recruit (CR) is the lowest enlisted rank in the Starfleet just below Crewman Apprentice; this rank was formerly known as Crewman Third Class. Two separate grades exist within this rank, one for those with service of less than four months, with a higher Grade for those in service for more than four months, even if they have not yet advanced to Crewman Apprentice.

While all E-1s in the Starfleet are called Crewman Recruits regardless of their assignment, the actual title for an E-1 in the Starfleet varies based on the community to which the Personnel belong:

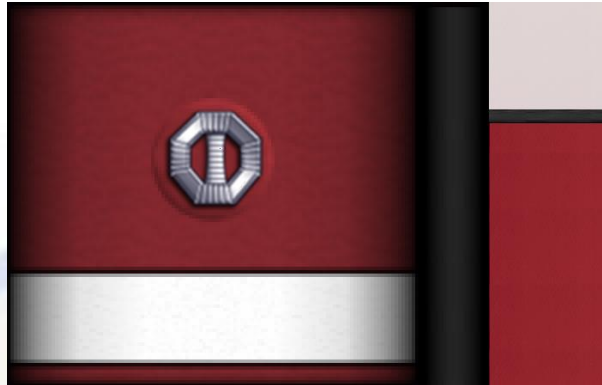
- E-1s in the general deck and administrative community are Crewman Recruits.
- E-1s Hospital Corpsmen are Hospitalman Recruit. This is the only rating in this community.
- E-1s in the engineering and hull community are Engineering Recruits.
- E-1s in the Shuttle and Flight Deck community are called Shuttleman Recruits.

Personnel who have completed the requirements to be assigned a rating and have been accepted by the Bureau of Starfleet Personnel as holding that rating (a process called "striking") are called designated strikers, and are called by their full rate and rating in formal communications (e.g., "Engineering mate Fireman Recruit", as opposed to simply "Engineering Recruit"), though the rating is often left off in informal communication. Those who have not officially been assigned to a rating are officially referred to as "undesignated" or "non-rates".



Examples Of Other Departmental E-1 Ranks

Crewman Apprentice E-2



Starfleet Enlisted Sleeve And Leg Piping Rank E-2 (Command)

Crewman Apprentice (CA) is the second lowest enlisted rank in Starfleet and the Officer Candidate Program just above Crewman Recruit and below Crewman; this rank was formerly known as Crewman Second Class.

The actual title for an E-2 in Starfleet varies based on the community to which the Crewman belongs. Likewise, the color of their group rate marks also depends on their community.

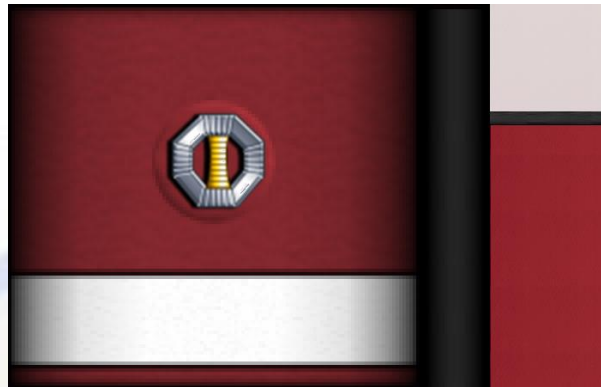
- E-2s in the general deck and administrative community are Crewman Apprentice.
- E-2s Hospital Corpsmen are Hospitalman Apprentice. This is the only rating in this community.
- E-2s in the engineering and hull community are Engineering Apprentice.
- E-2s in the Shuttle and Flight Deck community are called Shuttleman Apprentice.

Personnel who have completed the requirements to be assigned a rating and have been accepted by the Bureau of Starfleet Personnel as holding that rating (a process called "striking") are called designated strikers, and are called by their full rate and rating in formal communications (e.g., "Engineering mate fireman Apprentice", as opposed to simply "Engineering Apprentice"), though the rating is often left off in informal communication. Those who have not officially been assigned to a rating are officially referred to as "undesigned" or "non-rates".



Examples Of Other Departmental E-2 Ranks

Crewman E-3



Starfleet Enlisted Sleeve And Leg Piping Rank E-3 (Command)

Crewman (CR) is the third enlisted rank from the bottom in Starfleet ranking above Crewman Apprentice and below Petty Officer Third Class. This naval rank was formerly called "Crewman First Class". The rank is also used in Officer Candidate Program

The actual title for an E-3 in Starfleet varies based on the subset of the Fleet, also known as a group rate, to which the member will ultimately be assigned

- Those in the general deck, technical, weapons and administrative groups (with the exception of the Shuttle Administration men) are called "Crewman" and they represent the largest group of Starfleet personnel in pay grades E-3 and below.
- Those in the medical group are now called Hospitalmen.
- Those in the shipboard engineering and hull group, comprising conventional and propulsion, as well as the hull maintenance area, are called Firemen.
- Those in the Shuttle group of Starfleet are called Shuttlemen.

Some Crewmen receive a rating following completion of a military technical training course for that particular rating known as an "A" school. Other Crewman who have completed the requirements to be assigned a rating and have been accepted by the Bureau of Starfleet Personnel as holding that rating (a process called "striking") are called "designated strikers", and are referred to by their full rate and rating in formal communications (i.e., Engineers mate fireman as opposed to simply fireman (FN)), though the rating is often left off in informal communications. Those who have not officially been assigned to a rating are officially referred to as "undesigned" or "non-rates." Once selected for a particular rating of their choice they become eligible for advancement in that community.



Examples Of Other Departmental E-3 Ranks

Petty Officer Third Class E-4



Starfleet Enlisted Sleeve And Leg Piping Rank E-4 (Command)

Petty Officer Third Class (PO3) is the fourth enlisted rank in Starfleet just above Crewmen and below Petty Officer Second Class, and is the lowest rank of non-commissioned officer.

Unlike the Crewmen and lower ranks, advancement to Petty Officer Third Class is not automatic given time in service, but is also contingent on performance evaluations by their superiors and rate examinations (test of specialty knowledge), except for certain technical ratings which carry automatic advancement to PO3, after successful completion of the rating's "A" school and fulfillment of time in rate requirements. The advancement cycle is currently every 6 months.

Petty Officers serve a dual role as both technical experts and as leaders. Unlike the Crewmen below them, there is no such thing as an "undesignated petty officer." Every petty officer has both a rank and rating. The rank and rating combined are known collectively as a Crewmen's rate. A Petty Officer's full title is a combination of the two. Thus, a Petty Officer Third Class who has the rating of Fire Control Technician is called a Fire Control Technician Third Class. The term Petty Officer is, then, only used in abstract, the general sense, when referring to a group of Petty Officers of different ratings, or when the Petty Officer's rating is unknown.

Each rating has an official abbreviation, such as FC for fire Controlman. When combined with the Petty Officer level, this gives the shorthand for the Petty Officer's rank, such as FC3 for fire Controlman Third Class. It is common practice to refer to the Petty Officer by this shorthand in all but the most formal correspondence (such as printing an inscription on awards). Often, the Petty Officer is just referred to by the shorthand designation, without using the surname. Thus FC3 Burbie would just be called FC3. To address a Petty Officer, one would say, "Petty Officer Smith". It is uncommon to address a Petty Officer as simply, "Petty Officer" the way one might address an NCO in the Marine's as "Sergeant". Also acceptable, but archaic, would be to address a Petty Officer or chief Petty Officer of any grade as "Mister Smith" or "Ms. Smith". The use of "Ms." or "Mister" is commonly only in reference to junior commissioned officers or warrant officers.



Diplomatic Corps Petty Officer 3rd E-4



Engineering Petty Officer 3rd E-4



Medical Petty Officer 3rd E-4



Science Petty Officer 3rd E-4



Security Petty Officer 3rd E-4

Examples Of Other Departmental E-4 Ranks

Petty Officer Second Class E-5



Starfleet Enlisted Sleeve And Leg Piping Rank E-5 (Command)

Petty Officer Second Class (PO2) is the fifth enlisted rate in Starfleet, just above Petty Officer Third Class and below Petty Officer First Class, and is a non-commissioned officer equivalent to the rank of sergeant Marine Corps.

Similar to Petty Officer Third Class, advancement to Petty Officer Second Class is dependent on time in service, performance evaluations by superiors, and rate (technical specialty) examinations. The advancement cycle is currently every 6 months.

Petty Officers serve a dual role as both technical experts and as leaders. Unlike the Crew below them, there is no such thing as an "undesignated Petty Officer." Every Petty Officer has both a rate (rank) and rating (job, similar to an MOS in other branches). A Petty Officer's full title is a combination of the two. Thus, a Petty Officer Second Class, who has the rating of Communications Technician, would properly be called a Communications Technician Second Class. The term Petty Officer is, then, only used in abstract, the general sense, when referring to a group of Petty Officers of different ratings, or when the Petty Officer's rating is unknown. Often, the Petty Officer is just referred to by the shorthand designation, without using the surname. Thus EM2 Reyes would just be called EM2. A Petty Officer Second Class may be generically referred to as PO2 when the rating is not known, although some prefer to be called simply "Petty Officer (Martinez)." To address a Petty Officer, one would say, "Petty Officer Meyer", "Meyer", or "Crewman" (the latter two forms being acceptable for use by those equal or greater in rate than the Petty Officer unless in a familiar setting, such as by those who work closely with the Petty Officer). It is uncommon to address a Petty Officer as simply, "Petty Officer" the way one might address an NCO in the Marine Corps as "Sergeant". Also acceptable, but archaic, would be to address a Petty Officer or chief Petty Officer of any grade as "Mister Meyer" or "Ms. Meyer". The use of "Ms." or "Mister" is commonly only in reference to junior commissioned officers or warrant officers.

Starfleet uses promotion points that they call "final multiple score" system, which considers the whole person by calculating a candidate's performance, experience, and knowledge into the individual's final multiple score. To advance a candidate must meet the time in rate eligibility, pass the advancement test, and have a final multiple higher than the minimum required to advance.



Diplomatic Corps Petty Officer 2nd E-5



Engineering Petty Officer 2nd E-5



Medical Petty Officer 2nd E-5



Science Petty Officer 2nd E-5



Security Petty Officer 2nd E-5

Examples Of Other Departmental E-5 Ranks

Petty Officer First Class E-6



Starfleet Enlisted Sleeve And Leg Piping Rank E-6 (Command)

Petty Officer First Class (PO1) is the sixth enlisted rate in Starfleet just above Petty Officer Second Class and below that of Chief Petty Officer.

In Starfleet, each rating has an official abbreviation, such as ET for electronics technician, STS for ships technician sensors, or FT for fire control technician. When combined with the petty-officer level, this gives the shorthand for the Petty Officer's rank, such as ET1 for electronics technician, First Class. It is common practice to refer to the Petty Officer by this shorthand in all but the most formal correspondence (such as printing and inscription on awards). Often, the Petty Officer is just referred to by the shorthand designation, without using the surname. Thus ET1 Jones would just be called "ET1". A First-Class Petty Officer may be generically referred to as PO1 when the Crewman's rating is not known, although some prefer to be called simply "Petty Officer (last name)". To address a Petty Officer, one would say, "Petty Officer Smith", "Smith", or "Crewman" (the latter two forms being acceptable for use by those equal or greater in rank than the Petty Officer). It is uncommon to address a Petty Officer as simply, "Petty Officer" the way one might address an NCO in the Marine Corps as "Sergeant". Also acceptable, but archaic, would be to address a Petty Officer or chief Petty Officer of any grade as "Mister Smith" or "Ms. Smith". The use of "Ms." or "Mister" is commonly only in reference to junior commissioned officers or warrant officers.

Similar to Petty Officer Second Class and Third Class, advancement to Petty Officer First Class is contingent upon the following conditions:

- Completed a period of time-in-rate (three years' time-in-rate as a second-class Petty Officer, or two years if the second-class Petty Officer received a promotion recommendation of "early promote" (EP) on their latest periodic performance evaluation and the second-class Petty Officer's commanding officer authorizes a one-year time-in-rate waiver).
- Recommended for advancement by the commanding officer.
- Have an established performance mark average.
- No pending request for voluntary transfer to the fleet reserve.

The advancement cycle is currently every 6 months. Only second-class Petty Officers that achieve a passing score on the biannual advancement examination are eligible to be advanced to First-Class Petty Officer.

First Class Petty Officers normally serve as a leading Petty Officer of a division, and direct the activities of a division. There are situations when there are more than one First Class Petty Officers in a division, due to the demands for highly experienced or skilled Crewmen in technical areas. Leading Petty Officer experience for a First-Class Petty Officer is not officially required for advancement to chief Petty Officer (E7); however, it is generally accepted that at least one documented tour as an LPO (preferably at sea) is a vital step for advancement.

Petty Officers (E4-E6) serve a dual role as both technical experts and as leaders. Unlike the Crewmen below them, there is no such thing as an "undesignated Petty Officer." Every Petty Officer has both a rate (rank) and rating (job, similar to a Military Occupation Specialty (MOS) in other services). A Petty Officer's full title is a combination of the two. Thus, a Petty Officer First Class, who has the rating of electronics technician would properly be called an electronics technician Petty Officer First Class, or ET1. The term "Petty Officer" is typically only used in the general sense when referring to a group of Petty Officers of different ratings, when the Petty Officer's rating is unknown, or when someone who is E-3 or below addresses a Petty Officer while in basic training or "A" school.



Diplomatic Corps Petty Officer 1st E-6



Engineering Petty Officer 1st E-6



Medical Petty Officer 1st E-6

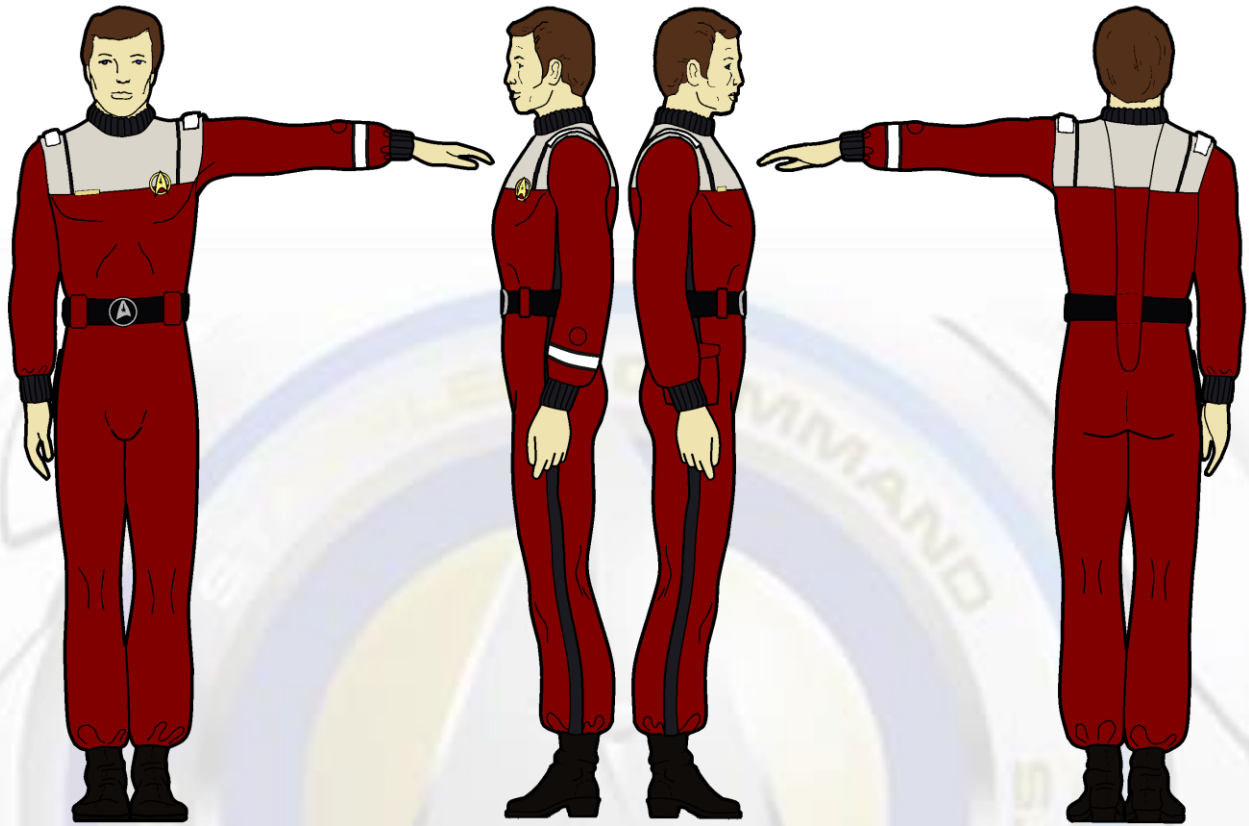


Science Petty Officer 1st E-6



Security Petty Officer 1st E-6

Examples Of Other Departmental E-6 Ranks



Enlisted Uniform E-1 Through E-6 (Command)



**Enlisted
Non-Commissioned Officer
E-7 Through E-9**

Chief Petty Officer E-7



Starfleet NCO Sleeve, Shoulder Strap And Leg Piping Rank E-7 (Command)

Chief Petty Officer (CPO) is the seventh enlisted rate in Starfleet just above Petty Officer First Class and below Senior Chief Petty Officer. Chief petty officers are classified as senior non-commissioned officers

Unlike Petty Officer First Class and lower rates, advancement to chief petty officer in Starfleet not only carries requirements of time in service, superior evaluation scores, and specialty examinations, but also carries an added requirement of peer review. A chief petty officer can only advance after review by a selection board of serving Master chief petty officers, in effect "choosing their own" and conversely not choosing others.

Chief Petty Officers take on more advanced leadership duties in their new paygrade. In Starfleet, The Chief Petty Officer Uniform continues to reflect their responsibility level: It is similar to an officer's uniform, but with different insignia and a subdued color for rank emplacement. All Chief Petty Officers still wear the dark Enlisted Under Tunic.

Like petty officers, every chief has both a rate (rank) and rating (job, similar to an MOS in other branches). A chief's full title is a combination of the two. Thus, a senior chief petty officer with the rating of machinist's mate would properly be called a senior chief machinist's mate, the abbreviation of which is MMCS.

Each rating has an official abbreviation, such as MM for machinist's mate, QM for quartermaster, and YN for yeoman. The rating and the rate combined give the abbreviation of a chief's full title, such as BMC for chief boatswain's mate. In the expanded form, the title of chief always precedes the rating. It is not uncommon practice to refer to a chief petty officer by this shorthand in all but the most formal correspondence (such as printing and inscription on awards).



Examples Of Other Departmental E-7 Ranks

Senior Chief Petty Officer E-8



Starfleet NCO Sleeve, Shoulder Strap And Leg Piping Rank E-8 (Command)

Senior Chief Petty Officer (SCPO) is the eighth of nine enlisted rates in Starfleet just above Chief Petty Officer and below Master Chief Petty Officer, and is a noncommissioned officer. They are addressed as "Senior Chief" in most circumstances, or sometimes, less formally, as "Senior".

Advancement to Senior Chief Petty Officer is similar to that of Chief Petty Officer. It carries requirements of time in service, superior evaluation scores, and peer review. In Starfleet, it is the first promotion that is based entirely on proven leadership performance; test scores do not play a part. A Chief Petty Officer can only advance to Senior Chief if a board of Master Chiefs approves.

As do Chief Petty Officers, Senior Chief Petty Officers take on more advanced leadership duties in their new paygrade. In Starfleet, The Chief Petty Officer Uniform continues to reflect their responsibility level: It is similar to an officer's uniform, but with different insignia and a subdued color for rank emplacement. All Chief Petty Officers still wear the dark Enlisted Under Tunic.

Like Petty Officers, every chief has both a rate (rank) and rating (job, similar to an MOS in other branches). A Chief's full title is a combination of the two. Thus, a Senior Chief Petty Officer with the rating of machinist's mate would properly be called a Senior Chief machinist's mate, the abbreviation of which is *MMCS*.

Each rating has an official abbreviation, such as MM for machinist's mate, QM for quartermaster, and YN for yeoman. The rating and the rate combined give the abbreviation of a Senior Chief's full title, such as BMCS for Senior Chief boatswain's mate. In the expanded form, the title of Senior Chief always precedes the rating. It is not uncommon practice to refer to a Senior Chief Petty Officer by this shorthand in all but the most formal correspondence (such as printing and inscription on awards).

Command Senior Chief Petty Officer

As of 2307 and after a pilot program taking place on Heavy Cruisers, Starfleet started appointing Senior Chiefs to command Senior Chief. Until this time, Senior Chiefs had a senior enlisted

leadership role in the Phaser and Torpedo Patrol Craft as chiefs of the boat. This new effort works to formalize leadership at the Senior Chief level.





Examples Of Other Departmental E-8 Ranks

Master Chief Petty Officer E-9



Starfleet NCO Sleeve, Shoulder Strap And Leg Piping Rank E-9 (Command)

Master Chief Petty Officer (MCPO) is the ninth, and highest, enlisted rate in Starfleet just above Senior Chief Petty Officer. Master Chief Petty Officers are addressed as "Master Chief (last name)". They constitute the top 1.25% of the enlisted members of the Space Fleet forces.

In Starfleet, advancement to Master Chief Petty Officer is similar to that of Chief Petty Officer and Senior Chief Petty Officer. It carries requirements of time in service, superior evaluation scores, and selection by a board of Master Chiefs. Similarly, Senior Chief Petty Officers and Chief Petty Officers are chosen by selection boards. Advancement-eligible Senior Chief Petty Officers are prioritized based on written examination scores, evaluations, award points, time in service, and time in grade. Master Chief Petty Officers are then selected monthly from this prioritization list as positions become available.

Petty Officers of all grades possess both a rate (the enlisted term for rank) and rating (job, similar to a military occupational specialty (MOS)). The full title (most commonly used) is a combination of the two. Thus, a Master Chief Petty Officer with the rating of fire Controlman would properly be called a Master Chief fire Controlman.

Each rating has an official abbreviation, such as FC for fire Controlman, FT for fire control technician, and ST for Sensor technician. When combined with the rate abbreviation (CM for Master Chief), it produces the full rate designation, such as FCCM for Master Chief fire Controlman. It is not uncommon practice to refer to the Master Chief by this shorthand in all but the most formal correspondence (such as printing and inscription on awards). Mostly, though, they are simply called "Master Chief", regardless of rating.

Command Master Chief Petty Officer

Master Chief Petty Officers are generally considered to be the technical experts in their fields. They serve Starfleet in commands of all sizes. Many Master Chiefs choose to enter the command Master Chief Petty Officer program. If selected, a Master Chief receives additional leadership training and is assigned to a command as the command Master Chief (CMDM). The command Master Chief is the senior enlisted person at a command and as such works as a liaison between the commanding officer and the enlisted ranks, serving as the senior enlisted leader. In this

capacity, the CMDCM assists the commanding officer in issues of quality of life, discipline, training, and morale. On smaller vessels, the CMDCM is called the Chief of the boat or "COB".

Fleet and Force Master Chief Petty Officer

A **Force Master Chief Petty Officer** (FORCM) is a Master Chief who has virtually the same responsibility as command Master Chiefs, but for larger force commands rather than a single unit. There are 10 Force Master Chief positions in Starfleet:

- Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
- Fleet Shuttle Force
- Starfleet Education and Training Command
- Starfleet Facilities Engineering Command
- Starfleet Special Warfare
- Starfleet Expeditionary Combat Command
- Starfleet Installations Command
- Starfleet Personnel Command
- Starfleet Recruiting Command
- Starfleet Reserve Forces

A **Fleet Master Chief Petty Officer** (FLTCM) is a Master Chief who again has virtually the same responsibility as command Master Chiefs, but for larger fleet commands. There are 14 fleet Master Chief positions in Starfleet:

- Starfleet 1st Fleet Command
- Starfleet 2nd Fleet Command
- Starfleet 3rd Fleet Command
- Starfleet 4th Fleet Command
- Starfleet 5th Fleet Command
- Starfleet 6th Fleet Command
- Starfleet 7th Fleet Command
- Starfleet 8th Fleet Command
- Starfleet 9th Fleet Command
- Starfleet 10th Fleet Command
- Starfleet 11th Fleet Command
- Starfleet 12th Fleet Command
- Starfleet 13th Fleet Command
- Starfleet 14th Fleet Command

Master Chief Petty Officer Of Starfleet

There exists one post, **Master Chief Petty Officer Of Starfleet (MCPSF)**, pronounced "mick-seff", which is unique. The holder of this post is the most senior enlisted member in Starfleet and reports directly to the Admiral of Starfleet Command.



Examples Of Other Departmental E-9 Ranks

Master Chief Petty Officer Starfleet E-9



Starfleet NCO Sleeve, Shoulder Strap And Leg Piping Rank E-9 (Command)

There exists one post, **Master Chief Petty Officer Of Starfleet (MCPSF)**, pronounced "mick-seff", which is unique. The holder of this post is the most senior enlisted member in Starfleet and reports directly to the Admiral of Starfleet Command. They are appointed by the Chief of Starfleet Operations to serve as a spokesman to address the issues of enlisted personnel to the highest positions in Starfleet. As such, they are the senior enlisted advisor to the Chief of Starfleet Operations as well as the Chief of Starfleet Personnel. The exact duties vary, depending on the CSFO, though they generally devote much of their time to traveling throughout the Starfleet observing training and talking to Fleet Personnel and their families. Their personnel code is N00A as the senior enlisted advisor to Chief of Starfleet Operations and PERS-00D in their special advisory capacity to Chief of Starfleet Personnel/Deputy Chief of Starfleet Operations (Personnel and Training). In 2288, the MCPOS's spouse was made the Ombudsman-at-Large, authorizing them to travel around the fleet with their Spouse, representing the interests of the spouses of enlisted members. While the MCPON is a non-commissioned officer, this billet is protocol equivalent to a vice admiral.

The Uniform of the MCPSF is an enlisted NCO standard uniform, but with one exception. As this is considered a Flag position for an NCO in Starfleet. The Uniform has the addition of the red and gold braiding along the edges of the trouser bar and uniform tunic and shoulder braid.

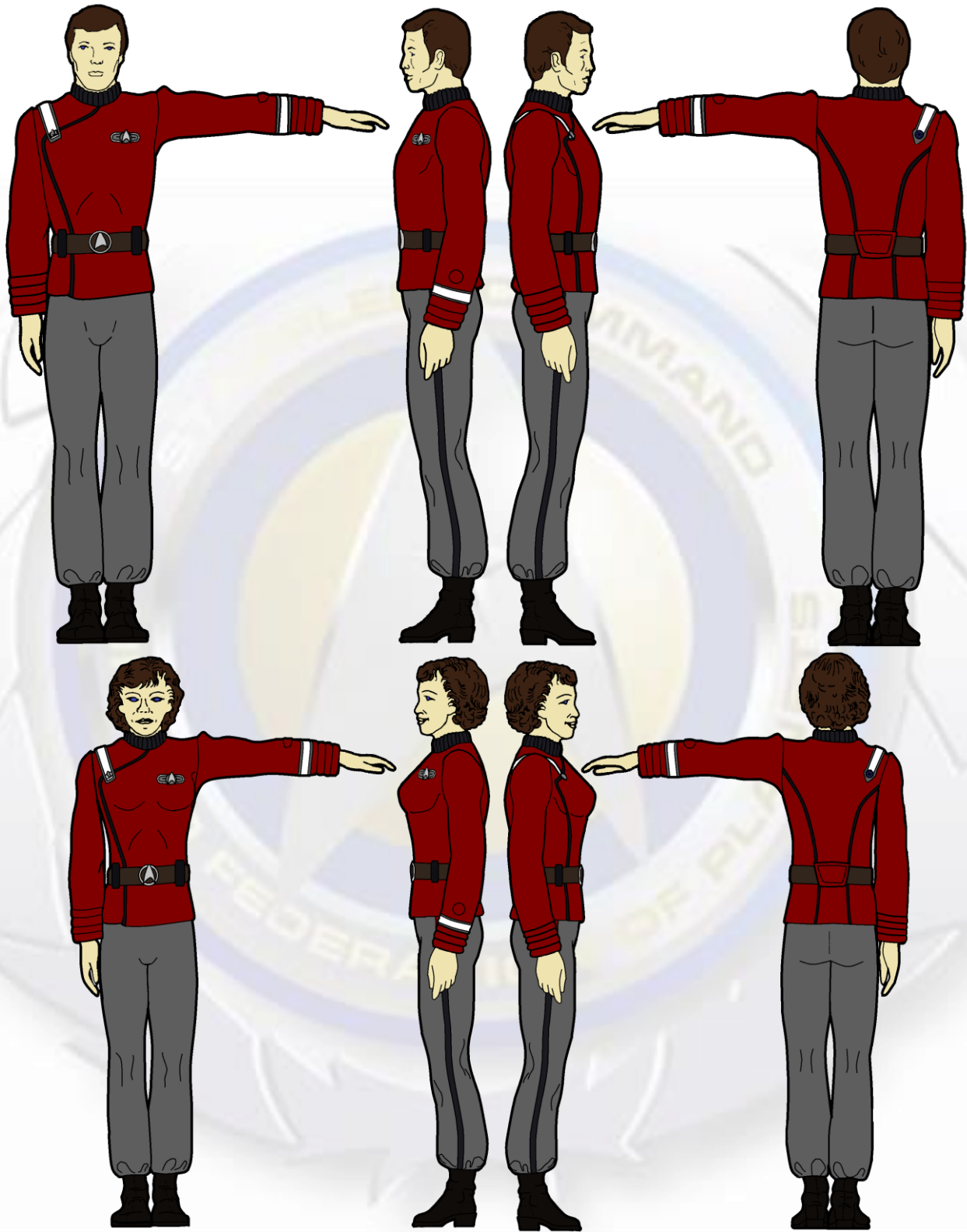
Like All Command Top Billets. There is no corresponding departmental rank.

The background of the slide features a large, faded version of the United Fleet Command logo. The logo is circular with a blue outer ring containing the text "UNITED FLEET COMMAND" at the top and "OF PLANETS" at the bottom. In the center is a stylized white and yellow star or arrow shape. The entire logo is surrounded by a white laurel wreath.

NO COLOR OPTIONS AVAILABLE

COMMAND POSITION ONLY

Examples Of Other Departmental MCPSF Ranks



NCO Uniform E-7 Through E-9 (Command)

The background of the slide features a large, semi-transparent version of the Starfleet Command logo. The logo is circular, with a central yellow and blue emblem containing a white star. The words "STARFLEET COMMAND" are written in a blue arc at the top, and "UNITED FEDERATION OF PLANETS" is written in a blue arc at the bottom. The entire logo is surrounded by a white, stylized laurel wreath.

Officers

0-1 Through 0-13

Ensign O-1



Starfleet Officer Sleeve, Shoulder Strap And Leg Piping Rank O-1 (Command)

Ensign (ENS) is the junior commissioned officer

Depending on the space community, an ensign may go directly to a vessel after being commissioned to serve as a division officer, or he or she may serve up one to two years of specialty training before reporting to a combat unit (e.g. flight school, weapons systems school, navigator school, sensor system school).

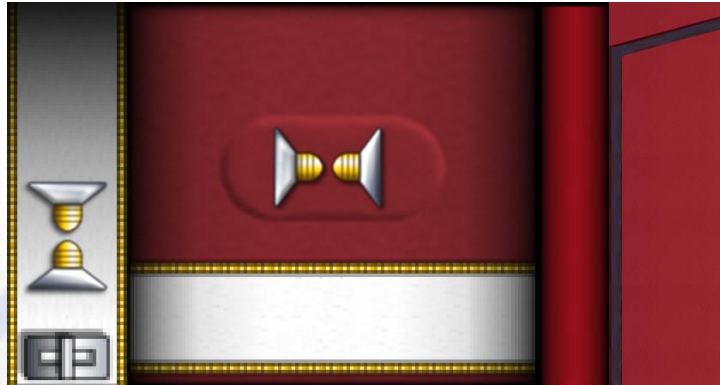
Ensigns who become division officers are responsible for leading a group of petty officers and enlisted men in one of the ship's divisions (for example, engineering, navigation, communications, sensors or weapons) while at the same time receiving on-the-job training in leadership, ships systems, programs, and policies from higher-ranking officers and from enlisted men and women.

Within the Federation Public Health Service, those wearing the rank of ensign are part of a commissioned officer student training, and extern program (COSTEP), either junior, for those with more than a year remaining of education in a commissionable degree (JRCOSTEP), or senior, for those within one year of graduating with a commissionable degree (SRCOSTEP). Some officers may hold a permanent rank of ensign based on their experience and education, but then can hold the temporary rank of lieutenant, junior grade.



Examples Of Other Departmental O-1 Ranks

Lieutenant JG O-2



Starfleet Officer Sleeve, Shoulder Strap And Leg Piping Rank O-2 (Command)

Lieutenant (junior grade) (LTJG) is a junior commissioned officer rank in Starfleet with the grade of O-2. Lieutenant, junior grade, ranks above ensign and below lieutenant

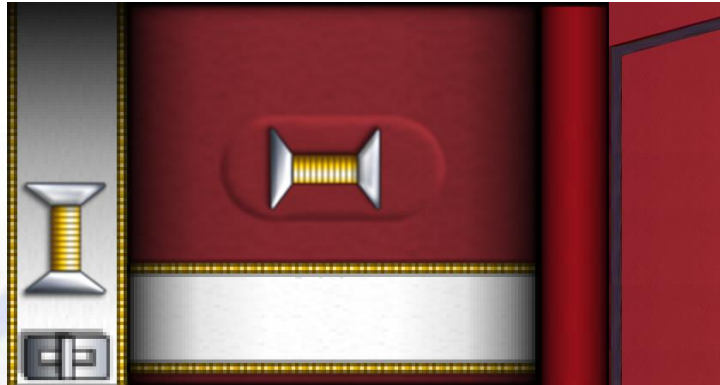
Promotion to LTJG is governed by Starfleet policies derived from the Federation Officer Personnel Management Act of 2237. DOPMA guidelines suggest all "fully qualified" ensigns should be promoted to LTJG. The time for promotion to LTJG is a minimum of two years after commissioning in Starfleet or 18 months in the any defense Force of a Federation Member Planet. Lieutenants, junior grade typically lead petty officers and non-rated personnel, unless assigned to Shuttle Craft or on staff duty. A LTJG's usual shipboard billet is as a Division Officer.

Lieutenant, junior grade is often referred to colloquially as JG ("Jay-Gee").



Examples Of Other Departmental O-2 Ranks

Lieutenant O-3



Starfleet Officer Sleeve, Shoulder Strap And Leg Piping Rank O-3 (Command)

Lieutenant (Lt) is a commissioned officer rank in Starfleet. It is typically the most senior of junior officer ranks.

Promotion to lieutenant is governed by Starfleet policies derived from the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act of 2237. DOPMA guidelines suggest 95% of lieutenants (junior grade) should be promoted to lieutenant after serving a minimum of two years at their present rank.

Lieutenants (along with Ensigns and Lieutenant Junior Grades) in Starfleet are typically Division Officers, meaning they are responsible for a unit of men that have a particular function. They may be a Department head, responsible for several divisions. A Lieutenant may be in charge of setting up a new department, running the Department and leading personnel into various situations.

Starfleet lieutenants are expected to be effective small-section leaders and technical experts, developing their leadership skills in preparation for promotion to the commander tier.



Examples Of Other Departmental O-3 Ranks

Lieutenant Commander O-4



Starfleet Officer Sleeve, Shoulder Strap And Leg Piping Rank O-4 (Command)

Lieutenant Commander (LCDR) is a mid-ranking officer rank in Starfleet with the grade of O-4. Promotion to lieutenant commander in Starfleet is governed by Starfleet policies derived from the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act of 2237. DOPMA guidelines suggest 80% of lieutenants should be promoted to lieutenant commander after serving a minimum of three years at their present rank and after attaining nine to eleven years of cumulative commissioned service.

While lieutenant commander is Starfleet's first commissioned officer to be selected by board, they are still considered to be junior officers due to their origin as "lieutenant, commanding." Lieutenant commanders holding high shipboard positions, such as that of first officer, in a military tradition known as brevetting, to hold a position typical of a commander while still retaining their rank of lieutenant commander.



Examples Of Other Departmental O-4 Ranks

Commander O-5



Starfleet Officer Sleeve, Shoulder Strap And Leg Piping Rank O-5 (Command)

Commander (CDR) is a mid-grade officer rank, with the grade of O-5. Commander ranks above lieutenant commander (O-4) and below captain (O-6). Promotion to commander in Starfleet is governed by Federation policies derived from the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act (DOPMA) of 2239 or its companion Reserve Officer Personnel Management Act (ROPMA). DOPMA/ROPMA guidelines suggest that 70% of lieutenant commanders should be promoted to commander after serving a minimum of three years at their present rank and after attaining 15-17 years of cumulative commissioned service, although this percentage may vary and be appreciably less for certain officer designators (i.e., primary "specialties") dependent on Fleet needs and force structure.

A commander in Starfleet may command a frigate, destroyer, patrol craft, shuttle squadron or small shore activity, or may serve on a staff aloft or ashore (typically as an action officer or as an executive officer to a flag officer or general officer), or a larger vessel aloft (as either a department head or executive officer). An officer in the rank of commander who commands a vessel may also be referred to as "captain" as a courtesy title, or informally referred to as "skipper". Commanding officers of shuttle squadrons and shore activities may also be informally referred to as "skipper" but never as "captain."

In addition to its use as a rank title, Starfleet also uses commander as a "position title" for senior captains or flag officers in command of multiple independent units, each with their own "commanding officer". For example, the senior officer in Starfleet shuttle squadron is the "commanding officer" (CO) because he or she is in command of that singular unit. That officer's immediate superior in command (ISIC) will likely be an air group or air wing "commander", with the latter being responsible for multiple squadrons. This is in keeping with the naval tradition of "commanding officers" commanding single units, but "commanders" commanding multiple units.



Examples Of Other Departmental O-5 Ranks

Captain O-6



Starfleet Officer Sleeve, Shoulder Strap And Leg Piping Rank O-6 (Command)

Captain (CAPT) is a commissioned officer rank, with the grade of O-6. Captain ranks above commander (O-5) and below fleet captain (O-7). For the naval rank, a captain is a senior officer of pay grade O-6 (the sixth officer rank), typically commanding space going vessels, major shuttle commands and shore installations. Of note, and to further complicate the confusion, space borne services of the Federation and many other nations refer to the officer in charge of any space going vessel as "captain" regardless of actual rank. While not an official rank as in pay grade it is an official title and can confuse many individuals who are new to or unfamiliar with naval traditions. One exception to this is when an officer of higher rank than captain, such as admiral, is the officer in charge of one or more space going vessel(s), such as a Carrier battle group. An admiral is never referred to as "captain." An additional item of note is that in the space borne services, especially for patrol craft and shuttle commands, the commanding officer is often referred to informally as "skipper" whether the officer is a captain or below.

A Captain is most often promoted from Commander (CDR), although promotion from lower paygrades may occur with sufficient display of leadership and experience.

Captain is a senior commissioned officer's rank in Starfleet. Starfleet captains can hold a variety of high-level leadership positions, including:

Command of a Starfleet cruiser or larger ship

Command of a shuttle craft Air Wing based on a Shuttle Carrier or Battle Cruiser

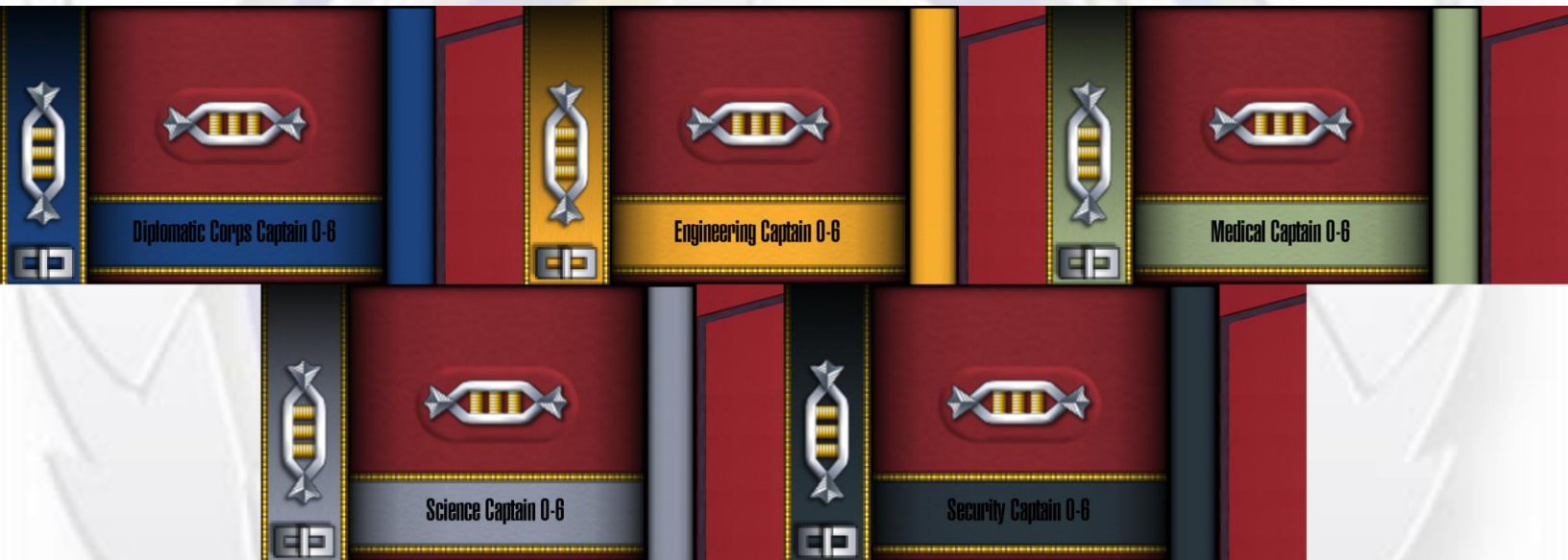
Command of a variety of shore-based installations such as bases or Starfleet schools

Senior staff leadership positions in a variety of contexts

Captains have a great deal of autonomy in commanding their vessels, and those who prove their leadership and dedication over several years of service may be rewarded by receiving command of a larger and more important vessel or installation.

Once an officer reaches the captain level or qualifies for the Command Officer Operations School, the officer has the option to drop their departmental color and switch to the command white, or retain the departmental color they have served in.





Examples Of Other Departmental O-6 Ranks

Fleet Captain O-7



Starfleet Officer Sleeve, Shoulder Strap And Leg Piping Rank O-7 (Command)

Fleet Captain (FLCAPT) is a commissioned officer rank, with the grade of O-7. Fleet Captain ranks above Captain (O-6) and below Commodore (O-8). The rank of Fleet Captain is typically given out to officers who have been promoted under the direct supervision of the fleet admiral and who act as the chief of Staff to the admiral. This rank is also one that is given out under the direct supervision of the Office of the commander Starfleet, and under direct authorization of the federation counsel.

Currently there are only 15 Fleet Captain positions in the Starfleet.



Examples Of Other Departmental O-7 Ranks

Commodore O-8



Starfleet Officer Sleeve, Shoulder Strap And Leg Piping Rank O-8 (Command)

Commodore (CMDOR) is Above Fleet Captain O-7, but below Rear Admiral O-9. Commodore is the title for any officer assigned to command more than one ship at a time. Commodore typically commands a flotilla or squadron of ships as part of a larger task force or naval fleet commanded by an admiral.

Starfleet guidelines suggest Fleet Captains should be promoted to Commodore after serving a minimum of three years at their present rank and after attaining 17 to 20 years of cumulative commissioned service, although this percentage may vary and be appreciably less for certain officer designators (i.e., primary "specialties") dependent on Fleet needs and force structure.

All officers of this rank receive a band on the arm above the years of service bar to signify full flag officer status.



Examples Of Other Departmental O-8 Ranks

Rear Admiral O-9



Starfleet Officer Sleeve, Shoulder Strap And Leg Piping Rank O-9 (Command)

Rear Admiral (RADM) is Starfleet commissioned officer rank above that of a Commodore O-8, and below that of a Vice Admiral O-10.

To be promoted to the permanent grade of rear admiral, officers who are eligible for promotion to these ranks are screened by an in-service promotion board composed of other flag officers from their branch of service. This promotion board then generates a list of officers it recommends for promotion to flag rank. This list is then sent to the service secretary and the joint chiefs for review before it can be sent to the Federation President, through the Starfleet secretary for consideration. The president nominates officers to be promoted from this list with the advice of the Secretary of Defense, the service secretary, and if applicable, the service's chief of staff or commandant. The President may nominate any eligible officer who is not on the recommended list if it serves in the interest of the Federation, but this is uncommon. The Federation Senate must then confirm the nominee by a majority vote before the officer can be promoted. Once confirmed, a nominee is promoted once he or she assumes an office that requires or allows an officer to hold that rank. The standard tour length for most rear admiral positions is three years, but some are set at four or more years by statute. Other than voluntary retirement, statute sets a number of mandates for retirement. All Rear Admiral's must retire after five years in grade or 30 years of service, whichever is later, unless they are selected or appointed for promotion or reappointed to grade to serve longer.



Examples Of Other Departmental O-9 Ranks

Vice Admiral O-10



Starfleet Officer Sleeve, Shoulder Strap And Leg Piping Rank O-10 (Command)

Vice Admiral (VADM) flag officer, with the grade of O-09. Vice admiral ranks above rear admiral O-9 and below admiral O-11.

There Are a number of slotted positions that are typically set for the Rank of Voice Admiral. Some of these slots are reserved by statute. For example the Surgeon General of Starfleet is a vice admiral. The Judge Advocate General of Starfleet is a vice admiral in Starfleet the Surgeon General of the United Federation Of Planets is also vice admiral in the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps. The Superintendent of the Starfleet Academy is usually always a vice admiral, either upon nomination or shortly thereafter. The President may also add vice admirals to the Starfleet if they are offset by removing an equivalent number of higher ranked officers from other areas Finally, all statutory limits may be waived at the President's discretion during time of war or national emergency.

The Vice Admiral grade goes hand-in-hand with the position of office it is linked to, so the rank is temporary. Officers may only achieve Vice Admiral grade if they are appointed to positions that require the officer to hold such a rank. Their rank expires with the expiration of their term of office, which is usually set by statute. Vice admirals are nominated for appointment by the President from any eligible officers holding the rank of rear admiral, who also meet the requirements for the position, under the advice and/or suggestion of their respective department secretary, service secretary, and if applicable, the Federation Joint Chiefs. The nominee must be confirmed via majority vote by the Federation Senate before the appointee can take office and thus assume the rank.



Examples Of Other Departmental O-10 Ranks

Admiral O-11



Starfleet Officer Sleeve, Shoulder Strap And Leg Piping Rank O-11 (Command)

Admiral (ADM) is a grade of O-11. Admiral ranks above vice admiral O-10 and below fleet admiral O-12

Federation Code of law explicitly limits the total number of admirals that may be on active duty at any given time. The total number of active duty flag officers is capped at 865 for Starfleet. Some of these slots are reserved by statute. The Chief of Starfleet Operations and the Vice Chief of Starfleet Operations are both admirals. For the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, the Assistant Secretary for Health is an admiral if he or she holds an appointment to the regular corps.

There are several exceptions to these limits allowing more than allotted within the statute. A Starfleet admiral serving as Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff does not count against the Starfleet's flag officer cap. A Starfleet admiral serving in one of several joint positions does not count against his service's limit; these positions include the commander of a unified combatant command, the commander of Starfleet Forces Klingon Sector, commander of Starfleet Forces Romulan Sector Finally, all statutory limits may be waived at the President's discretion during time of war or Interstellar emergency.

Admiral grades go hand-in-hand with the positions of office they are linked to, so these ranks are temporary. Officers may only achieve Admiral grade if they are appointed to positions that require the officer to hold such a rank. Their rank expires with the expiration of their term of office, which is usually set by statute. Admirals are nominated for appointment by the President from any eligible officers holding the rank of rear admiral, who also meets the requirements for the position, under the advice and/or suggestion of their respective department secretary, service secretary, and if applicable the joint chiefs. For some specific positions, statute allows the President to waive those requirements for a nominee whom he deems would serve Federation interests. The nominee must be confirmed via majority vote by the Senate before the appointee can take office and thus assume the rank.



Examples Of Other Departmental O-11 Ranks

Fleet Admiral O-12



Starfleet Officer Sleeve, Shoulder Strap And Leg Piping Rank O-12 (Command)

Fleet Admiral (FADM) is a grade of O-12 Fleet admiral ranked immediately above admiral O-11 and below Admiral Of Starfleet O-13. The rank of fleet admiral is a position of direct control of each of the individual fleets. There are 14 Fleet Admiral positions in Starfleet. Each of which reports directly to the Admiral of Starfleet Command.

The Starfleet rank of fleet admiral was created by an Act of the Federation Congress for fourteen officers to hold on a permanent basis under Starfleet Directive FD-703-706 on December 14, 2268.

To be promoted to the grade of fleet admiral, officers who are eligible for promotion to these ranks are screened by an in-service promotion board composed of members of the officer of the Joint Chiefs, in conjunction with the office of the Admiral Of Starfleet. This promotion board then generates a list of officers it recommends for promotion to Fleet Admiral. This list is then sent to the service secretary for review before it can be sent to the Federation President, through the Starfleet secretary for consideration. The president nominates officers to be promoted from this list with the advice of the Secretary of Defense, the service secretary, and if applicable, the service's chief of staff or commandant. The President may nominate any eligible officer who is not on the recommended list if it serves in the interest of the Federation, but this is uncommon. The Federation Senate must then confirm the nominee by a majority vote before the officer can be promoted. Once confirmed, a nominee is promoted once he or she assumes an office that requires or allows an officer to hold that rank.

This is one of only two ranks in Starfleet that do not allow for departmental color differential as this position is considered strictly command.



NO COLOR OPTIONS AVAILABLE

COMMAND POSITION ONLY

Examples Of Other Departmental O-12 Ranks

Admiral Of Starfleet Command O-13



Starfleet Officer Sleeve, Shoulder Strap And Leg Piping Rank O-13 (Command)

Admiral Of Starfleet (CINC) is appointed by the President and requires confirmation by a majority vote of the Senate. The Admiral Of Starfleet is responsible for, and has statutory authority to "conduct all the affairs of the Starfleet", i.e. as its chief executive officer, subject to the limits of the law, and the directions of the President and the Admiral of Defense. In effect, all authority within the Starfleet, unless specifically exempted by law, is derivative of the authority vested in the Admiral Of Starfleet.

Responsibilities

Specifically enumerated responsibilities of the CINC in before mentioned section are: recruiting, organizing, supplying, equipping, training, mobilizing, and demobilizing. The Admiral also oversees the construction, outfitting, and repair of Starfleet ships, equipment and facilities. CINC is responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies and programs that are consistent with the national security policies and objectives established by the President or the Admiral of Defense.

The Admiral Of Starfleet is a member of the Defense Acquisition Board (DAB), chaired by the Under Admiral of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics. Furthermore, the Admiral has several statutory responsibilities under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) with respect to the administration of the military justice system for Starfleet, including the authority to convene general courts-martial and to commute sentences.

The principal military advisors to the CINC are the Starfleet the Chief of Starfleet Operations (CNO). The CNO acts as the principal executive agents of the CINC within their respective services to implement the orders of the Admiral.

Starfleet Regulations

The Prime Directive is the principal regulatory document of the Starfleet, and all policies set by the Admiral Of Starfleet follow those regulations.

The Starfleet Secretariat

The **Office of the Admiral Of Starfleet**, also known within DOSF as the *Starfleet Secretariat* or simply just as the *Secretariat* in a DOSF setting, is the immediate headquarters staff that supports the Admiral in discharging his duties. The principal officials of the Secretariat include the Under Admiral Of Starfleet (the Admiral's principal deputy), the Assistant Secretaries of the Starfleet (ASOS), the General Counsel of the Department of the Starfleet, the Judge Advocate General of the Starfleet (JAG), the Starfleet Inspector General (SIG), the Chief of Legislative Affairs, and the Chief of Starfleet Research. The Office of the Admiral Of Starfleet has sole responsibility within the Department of the Starfleet for acquisition, information management, legislative affairs, public affairs, research, and development.

The Chief of Starfleet Operations has their own separate staffs, the *Office of the Chief of Starfleet Operations* (also known by its acronym OCSO)

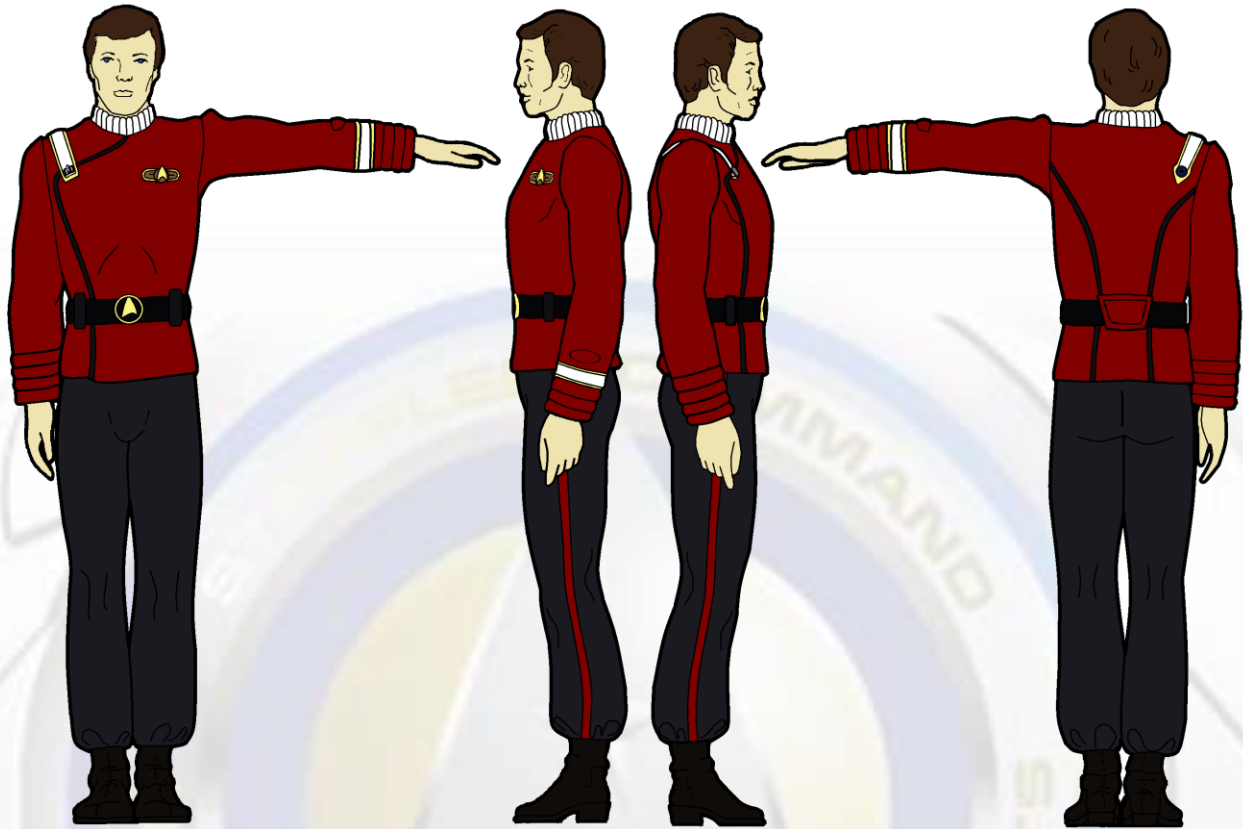




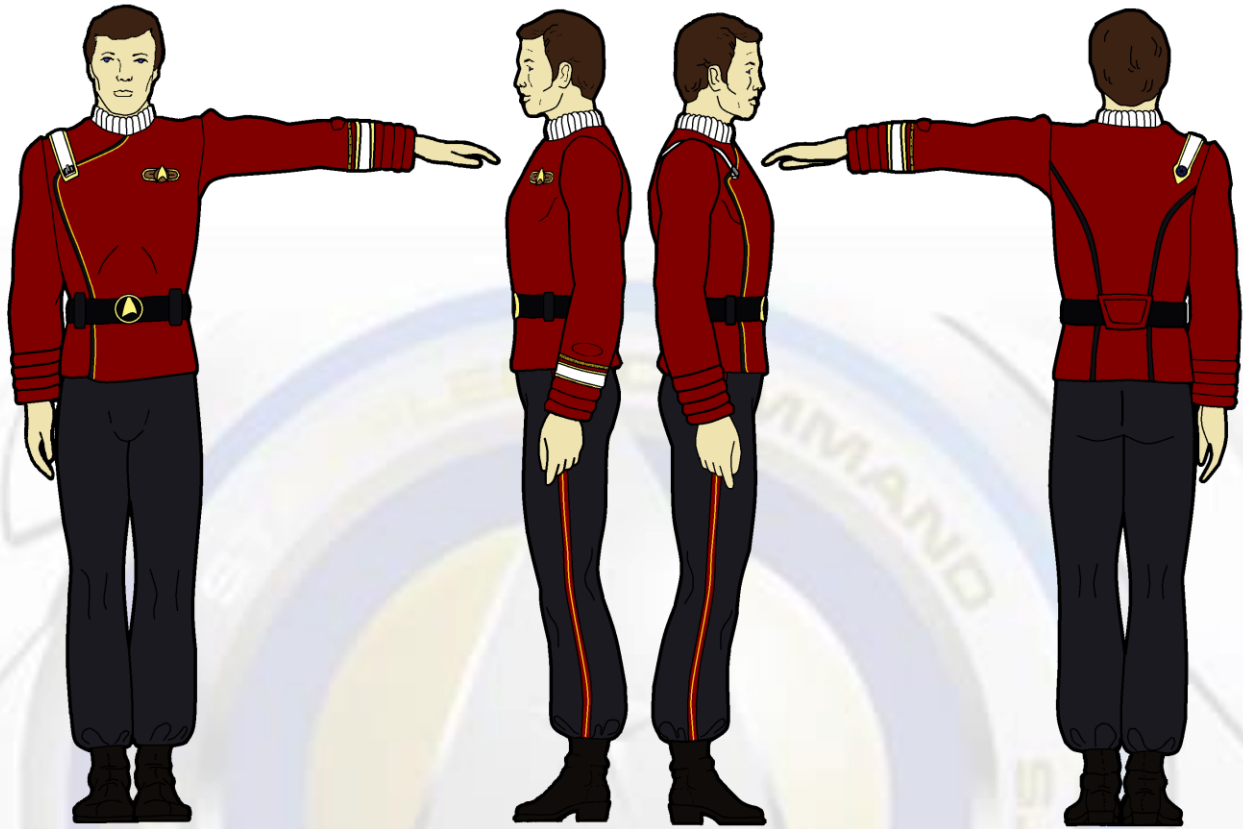
NO COLOR OPTIONS AVAILABLE

COMMAND POSITION ONLY

Examples Of Other Departmental O-13 Ranks



Officer Uniform O-1 Through O-7 (Command)



Flag Officer Uniform O-8 Through O-13 (Command)

Credits

Mister Scotts Guide To The Enterprise: This is where I got the initial overall uniform photos and start this project.

Shane Johnson: Who created the original Starfleet Uniform Recognition Manual and also inspired these works.

Paramount Pictures and CBS television: For bringing me the inspiration for the work in the first place. And for the file photos for the memorial.

Gene Roddenberry (The Great Bird of the Galaxy): For having the idea of a future where all people could live together for a common goal. That of seeing what's out there.

All the Other Fans: Because we make this possible and keep the faith going to hope for that better future someday.

“... to boldly go where no one has gone before.”

This is not commercial, and it is not created for profit. Star Trek ® is a registered trademark of Paramount Pictures in the United States Patent and Trademark Office. No copyright infringement is intended through the display of content herein. All copyrighted material is included under “fair use” principles.

