

Admiral

Class	Flag Officer
Abbr.	ADM
Title	Admiral (last name)
Pay grade	O-10 (DoD Pay grade) OF-9 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Admiral is a four -star flag officer in the Nigerian Coast Guard and is equivalent to the rank of General in the other Armed Services. The rank of Admiral is temporary and generally used only in times of war. Admiral is the highest rank attainable by officers in the Coast Guard. Officers are promoted to Admiral in order to fill a certain office, and may only remain in-grade for a certain amount of time. Of the all the Flag officer slots allocated to the Coast Guard, there can be only 6 (six) four -star Admirals and several are reserved for senior staff officers.

An Admiral commands regional Coast Guard operations can answer directly to the President. As a four-star flag officer, an Admiral may fly the Admiral's pennant over any ship or station on which he is serving, which are four white stars on a navy-blue background.

Promotion to Admiral is initiated with nomination of a candidate by the President of the Nigeria from active Rear Admirals, the lower half and upper halves. Nomination is based on recommendations provided by senior Coast Guard officials and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

After nomination by the President, candidates must be approved by the Nigerian Senate by majority vote before being approved for promotion upon assumption of their new duties.

Four-star flag officers generally serve for tenure of three to four years, and a variety of mandates apply to admirals' retirement from the Coast Guard.

- Four-star officers must retire after 40 years of total service unless re-commissioned
- All flag officers must retire one month after their 64th birthday
- Flag officers can have their retirement deferred to their 66th birthday by the Secretary of Defense, and to their 68th birthday by the President
- Once a four -star admiral's tenure has ended, he has 60 days to be reappointed or promoted before they must retire.

Most admirals retire well before their mandatory retirement date to allow other officers the chance to fill their position. Typically, they are allowed to retire in -grade to retain their title and pay grade through retirement.

Admiral is the 26th rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Vice Admiral. An admiral is a Flag Officer at pay grade O-10, with a starting monthly pay of ---.

What is the proper way to address an Admiral?

The correct way to address an Admiral named Mr. Jones is "Admiral Jones", or written as ADM Jones. In formal situations, an Admiral should always be addressed by their full rank.

Vice Admiral

Class	Flag Officer
Abbr.	VADM
Title	Admiral (last name)
Pay grade	O-9 (DoD Pay grade) OF-8 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Vice Admiral is a three-star flag officer in the Nigerian Coast Guard and is equivalent to the rank of Lieutenant General in the other Armed Services. The rank of Vice Admiral is temporary and generally used only in wartime.

Officers are promoted to Vice Admiral in order to fill a certain office, and may only remain in-grade for a certain amount of time. Of all the flag officer slots allocated to the Coast Guard, no more than 25% may hold a rank with three stars or more.

A Vice Admiral commands regional Coast Guard operations during an operation or war and answers directly to the Fleet Admiral and the President of the country. As a three-star flag officer a Vice Admiral may fly the Vice Admiral's pennant over any ship or station on which he is serving, which is three white stars on a navy-blue background.

Promotion to Vice Admiral is initiated with nomination of a candidate by the President of the United States from active Rear Admirals, the lower half and upper halves. Nomination is based on recommendations provided by senior Coast Guard officials and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

After nomination by the President, candidates must be approved by the Nigerian Senate by majority vote before being approved for promotion upon assumption of their new duties.

Three-star flag officers generally serve for tenure of three to four years, and a variety of mandates apply to admirals' retirement from the Coast Guard.

- Three-star officers must retire after 38 years of total service unless promoted
- All flag officers must retire one month after their 64th birthday
- Flag officers can have their retirement deferred to their 66th birthday by the Secretary of Defense, and to their 68th birthday by the President
- Once a three-star admiral's tenure has ended, he has 60 days to be reappointed or promoted before they must retire.

Most vice admirals retire well before their mandatory retirement date to allow other officers, the chance to fill their position. Typically, they are allowed to retire in -grade to retain their title and pay grade through retirement.

Vice Admiral is the 25th rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Rear Admiral and directly below Admiral. A vice admiral is a Flag Officer at pay grade O-9, with a starting monthly pay of -----.

What is the proper way to address a Vice Admiral?

The correct way to address a Vice Admiral named Mr. ----- is "Admiral ----, or written as VADM -----". In formal situations, a Vice Admiral should always be addressed by their full rank.

Rear Admiral

Class	Flag Officer
Abbr.	RADM
Title	Rear Admiral (last name)
Pay grade	O-8 (DoD Pay grade) OF-7 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Rear Admiral, sometimes referred to as Rear Admiral Upper Half, is a two -star flag officer rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard equivalent to the rank of Major General in the other Armed Forces. Rear Admiral is the highest rank in the Coast Guard maintained during peacetime, as all higher ranks are temporary and linked to a specific position. A Rear Admiral generally commands a fleet of Coast Guard ships and air wings. As a flag officer, a Rear Admiral may fly the Rear Admiral's pennant over any ship or base on which he is serving - two white stars on a navy-blue background.

Promotion to Rear Admiral is an extremely selective process, as the Coast Guard can only have a limited number active -duty flag officers at any given time. Eligible candidates, chosen from among the senior commissioned officers, are screened and recommended for promotion by a sitting board of currently active flag officers. This list must be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Secretary of Defense before the final choice is made from the list of eligible candidates by the President of Nigerian, after nomination by the President, candidates must be approved by the Nigerian Senate by majority vote before being approved for promotion upon assumption of their new duties. By tradition, all active flag officers welcome and congratulate newly confirmed flag officers with a personal letter following their promotion.

One-star flag officers generally serve for tenure of three to four years, and a variety of mandates apply to admirals' retirement from the Coast Guard.

- One-star officers must retire after five years in-grade or 30 years of total service unless reappointed
- All flag officers must retire one month after their 64th birthday
- Flag officers can have their retirement deferred to their 66th birthday by the Secretary of Defense, and to their 68th birthday by the President

All flag officers receive their grade permanently, which allows them to retain their pay grade and title after their tenure has ended and after retirement. Most admirals retire well before their mandatory retirement date to allow other officers the chance to fill their position.

Rear Admiral is the 24th rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Rear Admiral Lower Half and directly below Vice Admiral. A rear admiral is a Flag Officer at pay grade O-8, with a starting monthly pay of ---

What is the proper way to address a Rear Admiral?

The correct way to address a Rear Admiral named Mr. Miller is "Rear Admiral Miller", or written as RADM Miller. Informal situations, a Rear Admiral should always be addressed by their full rank.

Rear Admiral Lower Half

Class	Flag Officer
Abbr.	DRML
Title	Rear Admiral (last name)
Pay grade	O-7 (DoD Pay grade) OF-6 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Rear Admiral Lower Half is a one-star flag officer rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, equivalent to the rank of Brigadier General in the other Armed Forces. The rank of Rear Admiral Lower Half replaced the rank of Commodore in 1985, although many other countries continue to use the title Commodore for similar ranks. A Rear Admiral Lower Half generally commands a small flotilla of several small ships such as cutters or a group of air wings.

Promotion to Rear Admiral Lower Half is an extremely selective process, as the Coast Guard can only have a limited number active -duty flag officers at any given time. Eligible candidates, chosen from among the senior commissioned officers, are screened and recommended for promotion by a sitting board of currently active flag officers. This list must be approved by the Secretary of the Coast Guard, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Secretary of Defense before the final choice is made from the list of eligible candidates by the President of the Nigeria.

After nomination by the President, candidates must be approved by the Nigerian Senate by majority vote before being approved for promotion upon assumption of their new duties. By tradition, all active flag officers welcome and congratulate newly confirmed flag officers with a personal letter following their promotion.

One-star flag officers generally serve for tenure of three to four years, and a variety of mandates apply to admirals' retirement from the Coast Guard.

- One-star officers must retire after five years in-grade or 30 years of total service unless reappointed
- All flag officers must retire one month after their 64th birthday
- Flag officers can have their retirement deferred to their 66th birthday by the Secretary of Defense, and to their 68th birthday by the President

All flag officers receive their grade permanently, which allows them to retain their pay grade and title after their tenure has ended and after retirement. Most admirals retire well before their mandatory retirement date to allow other officers the chance to fill their position.

Rear Admiral Lower Half is the 23rd rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Captain and directly below Rear Admiral. A rear admiral lower half is a Flag Officer at pay grade O-7, with a starting monthly pay of ---. How do you become a Rear Admiral Lower Half?

A Rear Admiral Lower Half is most often promoted from Captain (CAPT), although promotion from lower pay grades may occur with sufficient display of leadership and experience.

Suitable candidates, most often mature individuals who have served three years as a captain, are carefully screened and recommended for promotion by a sitting board of currently active flag officers. The list of recommended officers, once approved by the Secretary of the service, the Secretary of Defence, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is then forwarded to the President of the Nigerian for final selection. The appointment is confirmed by the Senate, after which it becomes official. Traditionally, new flag officers are welcomed by a personal letter from all other currently serving flag officers.

What is the proper way to address a Rear Admiral Lower Half?

The correct way to address a Rear Admiral Lower Half named Mr. Miller is "Rear Admiral Miller", or written as DRML Miller. In formal situations, a Rear Admiral Lower Half should always be addressed by their full rank.

Captain

Class	Senior Officer
Abbr.	CAPT
Title	Captain (last name)
Paygrade	O-6 (DoD Paygrade) OF-5 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Captain is a senior commissioned officer's rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard and is equivalent to the rank of Major in the other Armed Services. Coast Guard captains can hold a variety of high-level leadership positions including:

- Command of a Coast Guard **maritime security cutter, high endurance cutter**, or other large ship
- Command of a Coast Guard air station
- Command of a variety of shore-based installations, such as Coast Guard bases or schools
- Chief of Staff for a Coast Guard flag officer

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.

Captain is the 22nd rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Commander and directly below Rear Admiral Lower Half. A captain is a Senior Officer at pay grade O-6, with a starting monthly pay of ---.

How do you become a Captain?

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

What is the proper way to address a Captain?

The correct way to address a Captain named Mr. Smith is "Captain Smith", or written as CAPT Smith. In formal situations, a Captain should always be addressed by their full rank.

Commander

Class	Senior Officer
Abbr.	CDR
Title	Commander (lastname)
Paygrade	O-5 (DoD Paygrade) OF-4 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Commander is the first senior commissioned officer rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, and is equivalent to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the other Armed Services.

Commanders often serve as the captain of a small Coast Guard vessel, such as a cutter, frigate, destroyer, or submarine. Commanders may also lead squadrons of aircraft, be placed in charge of a small shore mission, or serve on the staff of a senior officer aboard a larger Coast Guard vessel. Commanders wear the navy -blue uniform of a full Line Officer and are the first rank permitted to wear gold-embellished cap brims, often called "scrambled eggs". Commander is the 21st rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Lieutenant Commander and directly below Captain. A commander is a Senior Officer at DoD pay grade O-5, with a starting monthly pay of ---.

How do you become a Commander?

A Commander is most often promoted from Lieutenant Commander (LCDR), although promotion from lower pay grades may occur with sufficient display of leadership and experience.

To advance to Commander, a more junior -ranked officer, usually a Lieutenant -Commander, eligible for advancement, must have served at least four years as a lieutenant -commander. After the Secretary of the Coast Guard determines the number of posts vacant, a selection board is convened to recommend eligible officers for promotion.

What is the proper way to address a Commander?

The correct way to address a Commander named Mr. Smith is "Commander Smith", or written as CDR Smith. In formal situations, a Commander should always be addressed by their full rank.

Lieutenant Commander

Class	Junior Officer
Abbr.	LCDR
Title	Lieutenant Commander(last name)
Pay grade	O-4 (DoD Paygrade) OF-3 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Lieutenant Commander is the fourth commissioned officer's rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard and is equivalent to the rank of Major in the other Armed Services. Lieutenant Commanders generally serve as mid-ranking officers in the executive and command divisions of Coast Guard vessels.

A Lieutenant Commander wears a uniform similar to that of a Line Officer, with the main difference being the lack of golden cap-brim embellishments; the hats with gold rims are known as "scrambled eggs".

Lieutenant Commander is the 20th rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Lieutenant and directly below Commander. A Lieutenant commander is a Junior Officer at DoD pay grade O -4, with a starting monthly pay of ---.

How do you become a Lieutenant Commander?

A Lieutenant Commander is most often promoted from Lieutenant (LT), although promotion from lower pay grades may occur with sufficient display of leadership and experience.

After the Secretary of the Coast Guard has determined the number of vacant posts, a selection board is convened. To be eligible for advancement to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, a Coast Guardsman should have served three years as a Lieutenant and shown a proven record of excellent performance, professionalism, leadership and education. These are the main criteria that will be looked at by the selection board in screening candidates for advancement. The best candidates are recommended for promotion and commissioned by the President of the country.

What is the proper way to address a Lieutenant Commander?

The correct way to address a Lieutenant Commander named Mr. Rodriguez is "Lieutenant Commander Rodriguez", or written as LCDR Rodriguez. In formal situations, a Lieutenant Commander should always be addressed by their full rank.

Lieutenant

Class	Junior Officer
Abbr.	LT
Title	Lieutenant (last name)
Paygrade	O-3 (DoD Paygrade) OF-2 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Lieutenant is the third commissioned officer rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard and is comparable to the rank of Captain in the other branches of the Armed Service. Lieutenants serve as Division Officers aboard Coast Guard ships and command groups of sailors and petty officers in various divisions including the deck department, engineering, and others.

Coast Guard lieutenants are eligible to receive the position of **First Lieutenant**, which is a special billet that provides exceptional officers with enhanced leadership and responsibilities. First Lieutenants often serve as second in command aboard small naval ships, including frigates and destroyers, or as the semi or Division Officer on a larger vessel. On smaller Coast Guard cutters and other vessels, the position of First Lieutenant may sometimes be filled by a senior petty officer.

Lieutenant is the 19th rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Lieutenant Junior Grade and directly below Lieutenant Commander. A Lieutenant is a Junior Officer at DoD pay grade O-3, with a starting monthly pay of ---.

How do you become a Lieutenant?

A Lieutenant is most often promoted from Lieutenant Junior Grade (LTJG), although promotion from lower pay grades may occur with sufficient display of leadership and experience.

What is the proper way to address a Lieutenant?

The correct way to address a Lieutenant named Mr. Smith is "Lieutenant Smith", or written as LT Smith. In formal situations, a Lieutenant should always be addressed by their full rank.

Lieutenant Junior Grade

Class	Junior Officer
Abbr.	LTJG
Title	Lieutenant (last name)
Paygrade	O-2 (DoD Pay grade) OF-1 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Lieutenant Junior Grade (LTJG) is the second commissioned officer rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard and is equivalent to the rank of First Lieutenant in other branches of the Armed Services. An LTJG usually serves as a billeted Division Officer and leads a group of seamen and petty officers in ship divisions like Engineering or Intelligence.

Promotion to Lieutenant Junior Grade from Ensign usually occurs about eighteen months after an officer has received their commission as an Ensign. Sailors may receive earlier or later promotions based on their experience and display of leadership skills at the discretion of their commanding officers.

Lieutenant Junior Grade is the 18th rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Ensign and directly below Lieutenant. A lieutenant junior grade is a Junior Officer at DoD pay grade O-2, with a starting monthly pay off ----.

How do you become a Lieutenant Junior Grade?

A Lieutenant Junior Grade is most often promoted from Ensign (ENS), although promotion from lower pay grades may occur with sufficient display of leadership and experience. According to the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act (DOPMA), advancement from Ensign to Lieutenant Junior Grade is automatic. A fully-qualified Ensign, after completing eighteen months' service, becomes eligible for promotion to Lieutenant (Junior Grade).

What is the proper way to address a Lieutenant Junior Grade?

The correct way to address a Lieutenant Junior Grade named Mr. Williams is "Lieutenant Williams", or written as LTJG Williams. In formal situations, a Lieutenant Junior Grade should always be addressed by their full rank.

Ensign

Class	Junior Officer
Abbr.	ENS
Title	Ensign (last name)
Pay grade	O-1 (DoD Pay grade) OF-1 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Ensign is the most junior commissioned officer's rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, and is equivalent to the rank of Second Lieutenant in the other armed services. Ensigns generally serve on Coast Guard vessels as division officers, which are responsible for leading a crew of seamen and petty officers in a specific division like engineering or administration. As junior officers, Ensigns also engage on-the-job training and receive mentoring and training from superior officers and experienced petty officers.

Sailors may receive a commission as Ensign after successfully completing Naval Officer Training, and sailors joining with a four-year college degree may be eligible to enter the Coast Guard directly at the rank of Ensign. Various programs within the Coast Guard exist to help recruit and train Officer Candidates from the enlisted ranks.

Newly-commissioned Ensigns may be stationed directly on a ship after training, or they may continue with one or more years of specialty training depending on the current need for officers and their chosen career path.

Ensign is the 17th rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Ensign. An ensign is a Junior Officer at DoD pay grade O-1, with a starting monthly pay of -----.

How do you become an Ensign?

An Ensign is most often promoted from Ensign (ENS), although promotion from lower pay grades may occur when sufficient display of leadership and experience. [Click here to learn more about promotion to Ensign.](#)

What is the proper way to address an Ensign?

The correct way to address an Ensign named Mr. Jones is "Ensign Jones", or written as ENS Jones. In formal situations, an Ensign should always be addressed by their full rank.

Chief Warrant Officer 4

Class	Chief Warrant Officer
Abbr.	CWO-4
Title	Mr. (last name) or Chief (last name)
Pay grade	W-4 (DoD Pay grade) WO-4 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Chief Warrant Officer 4 is the Nigerian Coast Guard's fourth and highest billeted warrant officer rank. Warrant officers serve as technical specialists with command authority within their field of expertise, and hold a variety of positions essential to the smooth operations of the Coast Guard.

Coast Guard Warrant Officers usually belong to one of 30 specialties including boatswain, master mate, surgeon, chaplain, and carpenter, which are specialized and skilled positions that often require specialists with command authority and leadership skills.

Sailors are generally promoted to Chief Warrant Officer 4 from Chief Warrant Officer 3; they are chosen for promotion after showing exceptional service and experience.

Chief Warrant Officer 4 is the 15th rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Chief Warrant Officer 3. A chief warrant officer 4 is a Chief Warrant Officer at DoD pay grade W - 4, with a starting monthly pay. Off ----.

How do you become a Chief Warrant Officer 4?

A Chief Warrant Officer 4 is most often promoted from Chief Warrant Officer 3 (CWO -3), although promotion from lower pay grades may occur with sufficient display of leadership and experience.

In the Coast Guard, eligible warrant officers compete annually for placement on the advancement lists. They are selected by a board and appointed to a placement in a warrant specialty in Aviation engineering, Bandmaster, Boatswain, Criminal Investigator, Electronics, Finance & Supply, Information Systems, Intelligence Systems, Marine Safety (Deck or Engineering), Maritime Law Enforcement and Security, Material Maintenance, Medical Administration, Naval Engineering, Operations Systems, Personnel Administration, Public Information, or Weapons. The warrant is issued by the President of the Nigeria and the CWO2 takes the same oath as commissioned officers.

What is the proper way to address a Chief Warrant Officer 4?

The correct way to address a Chief Warrant Officer 4 named Mr. Miller is "Mr. Miller or Chief Miller", or written as CWO -4 Miller. In formal situations, a Chief Warrant Officer 4 should always be addressed by their full rank.

Chief Warrant Officer 3

Class	Chief Warrant Officer
Abbr.	CWO-3
Title	Mr. (last name) or Chief (last name)
Pay grade	W-3 (DoD Paygrade) WO-3 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Chief Warrant Officer 3 is the Nigerian Coast Guard's, second billeted warrant officer rank. Warrant officers serve as technical specialists with command authority within their field of expertise, and hold a variety of positions essential to the smooth operations of the Coast Guard.

Coast Guard Warrant Officers usually belong to one of 30 specialties including boatswain, master mate, surgeon, chaplain, and carpenter, which are specialized and skilled positions that often require specialists with command authority and leadership skills.

Sailors are generally promoted to Chief Warrant Officer 3 from Chief Warrant Officer 2; they are chosen for promotion when they show exceptional service and experience.

Chief Warrant Officer 3 is the 14th rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Chief Warrant Officer 2 and directly below Chief Warrant Officer 4. A chief warrant officer 3 is a Chief Warrant Officer at DoD pay grade W-3, with a starting monthly pay of ---.

How do you become a Chief Warrant Officer 3?

A Chief Warrant Officer 3 is most often promoted from Chief Warrant Officer 2 (CWO -2), although promotion from lower pay grades may occur with sufficient display of leadership and experience.

Eligible warrant officers compete annually for placement on the advancement lists for CWO3. They are selected by a board and appointed to a placement in a warrant specialty in Aviation engineering, Bandmaster, Boatswain, Criminal Investigator, Electronics, Finance & Supply, Information Systems, Intelligence Systems, Marine Safety (Deck or Engineering), Maritime Law Enforcement and Security, Material Maintenance, Medical Administration, Naval Engineering, Operations Systems, Personnel Administration, Public Information, or Weapons. The warrant is issued by the President of the Nigeria and the CWO2 takes the same oath as commissioned officers.

What is the proper way to address a Chief Warrant Officer 3?

The correct way to address a Chief Warrant Officer 3 named Mr. Miller is "Mr. Miller or Chief Miller", or written as CWO -3 Miller. In formal situations, a Chief Warrant Officer 3 should always be addressed by their full rank.

Chief Warrant Officer 2

Class	Chief Warrant Officer
Abbr.	CWO-2
Title	Mr. (last name) or Chief(last name)
Pay grade	W-2 (DoD Paygrade) WO-2 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Chief Warrant Officer 2 is the Nigerian Coast Guard's entry-level billeted warrant officer rank. Warrant officers serve as technical specialists with command authority within their field of expertise and hold a variety of positions essential to the smooth operation of the Coast Guard.

Coast Guard Warrant Officers usually belong to one of 30 specialties including boatswain, master mate, surgeon, chaplain, and carpenter, which are specialized and skilled positions that often require specialists with command authority and leadership skills.

Sailors are generally promoted to Chief Warrant Officer 2 from the upper enlisted ranks, and are often required to undergo additional specialty training in preparation for their new responsibilities as a Chief Warrant Officer.

1. Chief Warrant Officer 2 is the 13th rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Chief Warrant Officer 1. A chief warrant officer 2 is a Chief Warrant Officer at DoD paygrade W - 2, with a starting monthly pay of ---.

How do you become a Chief Warrant Officer 2?

A Chief Warrant Officer 2 is most often promoted from Chief Warrant Officer 1 (CWO -1), although promotion from lower pay grades may occur with sufficient display of leadership and experience.

What is the proper way to address a Chief Warrant Officer 2?

The correct way to address a Chief Warrant Officer 2 named Mr. Jones is "Mr. Jones or Chief Jones", or written as CWO -2 Jones. In formal situations, a Chief Warrant Officer 2 should always be addressed by their full rank.

Master Chief Petty of the Coast Guard

Class	Chief Petty Officer(Special)
Abbr.	MCPOC
Title	Master Chief Petty Officer of the CoastGuard (last name)
Pay grade	E-9 (DoD Pay grade) OR-9 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Master Chief Petty Officer is one of the highest ranks available to enlisted members of the Nigerian CoastGuard, and is rated at the maximum enlisted DoD pay grade of E -9. Less than 1% of the Coast Guard's personnel make it to the rank of Master Chief, and those who do are considered to be among the best and the brightest in their respective specialties.

Like the other Coast Guard ranks, all MCPOs have a rating, or job specialty, which is included in their full title. A Master Chief Petty Officer who specializes as a Gunner's Mate, for example, would have a full title of Master Chief Gunner's Mate. Most MCPOs, however, are simply referred to as Master Chief by their subordinates.

Many Master Chief Petty Officers participate in the **Command Master Chief Petty Officer Program**, which Provides advanced leadership and skills training for MCPOs eligible for advancement to senior leadership positions as Command Master Chief Petty Officers.

Promotion to Master Chief Petty Officer is similar to the promotion process for the other Chief Petty Officer ranks, and includes review by a sitting board of Master Chiefs in addition to a stringent series of evaluations and service time requirements.

Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard is the 11th rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Command Master Chief Petty Officer. A master chief petty officer of the coast guard is a Chief Petty Officer (Special) at DoD pay grade E-9, with a starting monthly pay of

How do you become a Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard?

Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard is a special/ceremonial rank, so promotions don't occur in the same way as with a traditional Coast Guard rank promotion.

Advancement is by application to the post of Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard and competition with other eligible candidates. It is a unique position within the Coast Guard and the appointment is made by the Commandant of the Coast Guard. The term of office runs for four years, concurrently with that of the Commandant. Sound knowledge of all aspects of the organization of the Coast Guard is a requirement.

What is the proper way to address a Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard?

The correct way to address a Master Chief Petty Officer of The Coast Guard named Mr.

Smith is "Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard Smith", or written as MCPOC Smith. In formal situations, a Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard should always be addressed by their full rank.

Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard

Class	Chief Petty Officer(Special)
Abbr.	MCPOC
Title	Master Chief Petty Officer of the CoastGuard (last name)
Pay grade	E-9 (DoD Pay grade) OR-9 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Master Chief Petty Officer is one of the highest ranks available to enlisted members of the Nigerian CoastGuard, and is rated at the maximum enlisted DoD pay grade of E-9. Less than 1% of the Coast Guard's personnel make it to the rank of Master Chief, and those who do are considered to be among the best and the brightest in their respective specialties.

Like the other Coast Guard ranks, all MCPOs have a rating, or job specialty, which is included in their full title. A Master Chief Petty Officer who specializes as a Gunner's Mate, for example, would have a full title of Master Chief Gunner's Mate. Most MCPOs, however, are simply referred to as Master Chief by their subordinates.

Many Master Chief Petty Officers participate in the **Command Master Chief Petty Officer Program**, which provides advanced leadership and skills training for MCPOs eligible for advancement to senior leadership positions as Command Master Chief Petty Officers.

Promotion to Master Chief Petty Officer is similar to the promotion process for the other Chief Petty Officer ranks, and includes review by a sitting board of Master Chiefs in addition to a stringent series of evaluations and service time requirements.

Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard is the 11th rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Command Master Chief Petty Officer. A master chief petty officer of the coast guard is a Chief Petty Officer (Special) at DoD pay grade E-9, with a starting monthly pay of ---.

How do you become a Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard?

Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard is a special/ceremonial rank, so promotions don't occur in the same way as with a traditional Coast Guard rank promotion.

Advancement is by application to the post of Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard and competition with other eligible candidates. It is a unique position within the Coast Guard and the appointment is made by the Commandant of the Coast Guard. The term of office runs for four years, concurrently with that of the Commandant. Sound knowledge of all aspects of the organization of the Coast Guard is a requirement.

Command Master Chief Petty Officer

Class	Chief Petty Officer
Abbr.	CMC
Title	Command Master Chief Petty Officer (last name)
Pay grade	E-9 (DoD Pay grade) OR-9 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Master Chief Petty Officer is one of the highest ranks available to enlisted members of the Nigerian CoastGuard, and is rated at the maximum enlisted DoD pay grade of E-9. Less than 1% of the Coast Guard's personnel make it to the rank of Master Chief, and those who do are considered to be among the best and the brightest in their respective specialties.

Like the other Coast Guard ranks, all MCPOs have a rating, or job specialty, which is included in their full title. A Master Chief Petty Officer who specializes as a Gunner's Mate, for example, would have a full title of Master Chief Gunner's Mate. Most MCPOs, however, are simply referred to as Master Chief by their subordinates.

Many Master Chief Petty Officers participate in the **Command Master Chief Petty Officer Program**, which provides advanced leadership and skills training for MCPOs eligible for advancement to senior leadership positions as Command Master Chief Petty Officers.

Promotion to Master Chief Petty Officer is similar to the promotion process for the other Chief Petty Officer ranks, and includes review by a sitting board of Master Chiefs in addition to a stringent series of evaluations and service time requirements.

Command Master Chief Petty Officer is the 10th rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Master Chief Petty Officer and directly below Master Chief Petty Officer Of The Coast Guard. A command master chief petty officer is a Chief Petty Officer at DoD pay grade E-9, with a starting monthly pay of ---.

How do you become a Command Master Chief Petty Officer?

A Command Master Chief Petty Officer is most often promoted from Master Chief Petty Officer (MCPO), although promotion from lower pay grades may occur with sufficient display of leadership and experience.

Candidates who have passed the Command Master Chief Petty Officer Program become eligible for selection. Appointment is by the Commandant of the Coast Guard or the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard. On selection, the Command Master Chief Petty Officer undergoes additional leadership training.

What is the proper way to address a Command Master Chief Petty Officer?

The correct way to address a Command Master Chief Petty Officer named Mr. Garelick is "Command Master Chief Petty Officer Garelick", or written as CMC Garelick. In formal situations, a Command Master Chief Petty Officer should always be addressed by their full rank.

Master Chief Petty Officer

Class	Chief Petty Officer
Abbr.	MCPO
Title	Chief Petty Officer(last name)
Pay grade	E-9 (DoD Pay grade) OR-9 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Master Chief Petty Officer is one of the highest ranks available to enlisted members of the Nigerian CoastGuard, and is rated at the maximum enlisted DoD pay grade of E -9. Less than 1% of the Coast Guard's personnel make it to the rank of Master Chief, and those who do are considered to be among the best and the brightest in their respective specialties. Like the other Coast Guard ranks, all MCPOs have a rating, or job specialty, which is included in their full title. A Master Chief Petty Officer who specializes as a Gunner's Mate, for example, would have a full title of Master Chief Gunner's Mate. Most MCPOs, however, are simply referred to as Master Chief by their subordinates.

Many Master Chief Petty Officers participate in the **Command Master Chief Petty Officer Program**, which provides advanced leadership and skills training for MCPOs eligible for advancement to senior leadership positions as Command Master Chief Petty Officers.

Promotion to Master Chief Petty Officer is similar to the promotion process for the other Chief Petty Officer ranks, and includes review by a sitting board of Master Chiefs in addition to a stringent series of evaluations and service time requirements.

Master Chief Petty Officer is the 9th rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Senior Chief Petty Officer and directly below Command Master Chief Petty Officer. A master chief petty officer is a Chief Petty Officer at DoD pay grade E-9, with a starting monthly pay off--. How do you become a Master Chief Petty Officer?

A Master Chief Petty Officer is most often promoted from Senior Chief Petty Officer (SCPO), although promotion from lower pay grades may occur with sufficient display of leadership and experience.

Advancement to "Master Chief" requires a combination of Time in Service (TIS), Time in Grade (TIG), award points, superior performance evaluation scores and examination scores, exceptional technical knowledge and a proven track record in leadership. The eligible candidate is placed on an advancement list, from which candidates are selected when the few posts available, known as "billets", open up. Placement on the list is done by a selection board, which includes peer review by a sitting board of Master Chiefs. As positions open up, candidates at the top of this list are selected.

What is the proper way to address a Master Chief Petty Officer?

The correct way to address a Master Chief Petty Officer named Mr. Rodriguez is "Chief Petty Officer Rodriguez", or written as MCPO Rodriguez. In formal situations, a Master Chief Petty Officer should always be addressed by their full rank.

Senior Chief Petty Officer

Class	Chief Petty Officer
Abbr.	SCPO
Title	Chief Petty Officer(last name)
Pay grade	E-8 (DoD Pay grade) OR-8 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Senior Chief Petty Officer (SCPO) is the second of the Nigerian Coast Guard's Chief Petty Officer ranks. Like Chief Petty Officers, a Senior Chief Petty Officer is responsible for a variety of administrative and leadership responsibilities in his specialized area, also known as his rating.

Also similar to other Coast Guard sailors, the full rank for a Senior Chief Petty Officer includes his rating; a SCPO specializing as a Quartermaster, for example, would be referred to by his full title of Senior Chief Quartermaster.

Like other Chief Petty Officers, Senior Chief Petty Officers have access to the Chief's Mess and private living quarters and wear a khaki uniform similar to that of a commissioned officer.

Promotion to Senior Chief Petty Officer, however, is different from advancement in the lower ranks. While experience, commanding officer reviews and peer reviews play a large part, advancement to SCPO does not include a scored test.

Instead of a scored test, the leadership skills and performance of the SCPO candidates are evaluated by a board of current Master Chief Petty Officers. Those candidates who meet the stringent requirements for advancement are promoted after approval by the board in March of every year.

Senior Chief Petty Officer is the 8th rank in the Nigeria Coast Guard, ranking above Chief Petty Officer and directly below Master Chief Petty Officer. A senior chief petty officer is a Chief Petty Officer at DoD pay grade E-8, with a starting monthly pay off --.

How do you become a Senior Chief Petty Officer?

A Senior Chief Petty Officer is most often promoted from Chief Petty Officer (CPO), although promotion from lower pay grades may occur with sufficient display of leadership and experience.

To be advanced from CPO to "Senior Chief", the candidate must have attended the Coast Guard Chief Petty Officer Academy, with a focus on professionalism, leadership, communications and systems thinking and lifelong learning. Successful advancement typically depends on a variety of factors, including Time in Service (TIS), superior evaluation and examination scores, additional points for awards, and Time in Grade (TIG). These factors help the candidate to secure placement on an advancement list and the higher they score, the higher their placement on the list. As positions open up, candidates at the top of this list are selected.

What is the proper way to address a Senior Chief Petty Officer?

The correct way to address a Senior Chief Petty Officer named Mr. Williams is "Chief Petty Officer Williams", or written as SCPO Williams. In formal situations, a Senior Chief Petty Officer should always be addressed by their full rank.

Chief Petty Officer

Class	Chief Petty Officer
Abbr.	CPO
Title	Chief Petty Officer(last name)
Pay grade	E-7 (DoD Pay grade) OR-7 (NATO Code)



BasicPay

Chief Petty Officer is the first of the Coast Guard ranks, and the first rank with the Chief Petty Officer's enhanced duties and benefits. Like Petty Officers all Chief Petty Officers have a rating, or job, and their full operational title is determined by their rating; a Chief Petty Officer specializing as a Gunner's Mate, for example, is known by the full title of Chief Gunner's Mate.

Chief Petty Officer is the first Coast Guard rank that comes with vastly expanded powers and responsibilities over those of that below it. In addition to their rating's duties, a Chief Petty Officer is responsible for training junior officers and leading his division of sailors and petty officers.

In addition to enhanced responsibilities, Chief Petty Officers enjoy a wide variety of on - duty benefits far above anything received by Petty Officers or enlisted sailors. As well as a shipboard uniform similar to that of a commissioned officer, Chief Petty Officers enjoy private living quarters and access to the Chief's Mess, known in informal Coast Guard slang as the "goat locker", which is in reference to ship's livestock that used to be kept in the Chief's quarters for safekeeping. The Chief's quarters are exclusive and off -limits to all sailors, including officers, unless given specific invitation.

Promotion to Chief Petty Officer is an even more rigorous process than advancement to any of the Petty Officer ranks. In addition to specialty testing and commander recommendation, candidates must successfully pass a review by their peers, the senior petty officers with which they have served. After a highly competitive selection process, successful candidates are inducted into the Chief's community by their new peers and

Chief Petty Officer is the 7th rank in the Nigeria Coast Guard commanding officers., ranking above Petty Officer First Class and directly below Senior Chief Petty Officer. A chief petty officer is a Chief Petty Officer at DoD pay grade E-7, with a starting monthly pay of _____

How do you become a Chief Petty Officer?

1. A Chief Petty Officer is most often promoted from Petty Officer First Class (PO1), although promotion from lower pay grades may occur with sufficient display of leadership and experience.

What is the proper way to address a Chief Petty Officer?

The correct way to address a Chief Petty Officer named Mr. Garelick is "Chief Petty Officer Garelick", or written as CPO Garelick. In formal situations, a Chief Petty Officer should always be addressed by their full rank.

Petty Officer First Class

Class	Petty Officer
Abbr.	PO1
Title	Petty Officer (lastname)
Pay grade	E-6 (DoD Pay grade) OR-6 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Petty Officer First Class is the third of the Coast Guard's Petty Officer grades, and serves as a non commissioned officer. A Petty Officer First Class serves both as a leader and as a technical expert, and all Petty Officers have a specified rating, or job. The exact title with which a petty officer is addressed depends on their specialty; a Petty Officer First Class serving as an Electronics Technician, for example, would have the full title of Electronics Technician First Class.

A Petty Officer First Class is often chosen to serve as the Leading Petty Officer (LPO) of a division, and the leadership experience demonstrated through this position is often used to choose sailors for promotion to Chief Petty Officer.

Like advancement to Petty Officer Third Class or Petty Officer Second Class, to receive a promotion to Petty Officer First Class sailors must complete a specialty test for their particular rating and apply for advancement every six months, in March and September of every year. Advancements to PO1 also require three years of service as a PO2 and a recommendation from a commanding officer. Only a certain number of Petty Officer First Class billets are available to be filled every year, and competition for promotion is extremely fierce among qualified applicants.

Petty Officer First Class is the 6th rank in the Nigeria Coast Guard, ranking above Petty Officer Second Class and directly below Chief Petty Officer. A petty officer first class is a Petty Officer at DoD pay grade E-6, with a starting monthly pay of -----.

How do you become a Petty Officer First Class?

A Petty Officer First Class is most often promoted from Petty Officer Second Class (PO2), although promotion from lower pay grades may occur with sufficient display of leadership and experience.

Advancement to E-6 in the Nigeria Coast Guard requires a minimum of six months' Time in Grade (TIG) and earning points for performance, leadership and technical knowledge. Candidates compete for a limited number of posts ("billets") as these become available.

What is the proper way to address a Petty Officer First Class?

The correct way to address a Petty Officer First Class named Mr. Smith is "Petty Officer Smith", or written as PO1 Smith. In formal situations, a Petty Officer First Class should always be addressed by their full rank.

Petty Officer Second Class

Class	Petty Officer
Abbr.	PO2
Title	Petty Officer (lastname)
Pay grade	E-5 (DoD Pay grade) OR-5 (NATO Code)



BasicPay

Petty Officer Second Class is the second of the Coast Guard's Petty Officer grades, and serves as the equivalent of a junior non-commissioned officer. A Petty Officer Second Class serves both as a leader and as a technical expert, and all Petty Officers have a specified rating, or job. The exact title with which a petty officer is addressed depends on their specialty; a Petty Officer Second Class serving as a Gunner's Mate, for example, would have the full title of Gunner's Mate Second Class.

Like advancement from Seaman to Petty Officer Third Class, to receive a promotion from Petty Officer Third Class to Petty Officer Second Class, sailors must complete a specialty test for their particular rating and apply for advancement every six months. Only a certain number of Petty Officer Second Class billets are available to be filled every year, and competition for promotion is extremely fierce among qualified applicants.

Petty Officer Second Class is the 5th rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Petty Officer Third Class and directly below Petty Officer First Class. A petty officer second class is a Petty Officer at DoD pay grade E-5, with a starting monthly pay of

How do you become a Petty Officer Second Class?

A Petty Officer Second Class is most often promoted from Petty Officer Third Class (PO3), although promotion from lower pay grades may occur with sufficient display of leadership and experience.

Advancement from E-4 to E-5 in the US Coast Guard is not automatic and requires a minimum of six months' Time in Grade (TIG) and passing the Service-Wide Exam (SWE) that all ratings are required to take. Total Time in Service (TIS) also counts towards points needed for advancement. Candidates are required to complete rate examinations in their chosen technical specialty and compete for limited posts ("billets"). Those who score the highest points are chosen to fill the posts.

What is the proper way to address a Petty Officer Second Class?

The correct way to address a Petty Officer Second Class named Mr. Miller is "Petty Officer Miller",

or written

Petty Officer Third Class

Class	Petty Officer
Abbr.	PO3
Title	Petty Officer (lastname)
Pay grade	E-4 (DoD Pay grade) OR-4 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Petty Officer Third Class is the first of the Coast Guard's Petty Officer grades, the Coast Guard's variation of non-commissioned officers. It is above Seaman and below Petty Officer Second Class. A Petty Officer Third Class serves both as a leader and as a technical expert, and all Petty Officers have a specified rating or job. The exact title with which a petty officer is addressed depends on their specialty a Petty Officer Third Class serving as a Machinist's Mate, for example, would have the full title of Machinist's Mate Third Class.

To receive a promotion from Seaman to Petty Officer Third Class, sailors must complete a specialty test for their particular rating and apply for advancement every six months. Only a certain number of Petty Officer Third Class billets are available to be filled every year, and competition for promotion is extremely fierce among qualified seamen.

Petty Officer Third Class is the 4th rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Seaman and directly below Petty Officer Second Class. A petty officer third class is a Petty Officer at DoD pay grade E -4, with a starting monthly pay of

How do you become a Petty Officer Third Class?

A Petty Officer Third Class is most often promoted from Seaman (SN), although promotion from lower pay grades may occur with sufficient display of leadership and experience.

Advancement to E-4 Petty Officer Third Class is not automatic, as is generally the case for the lower enlisted pay grades E-1 to E-3. Some sought-after technical ratings can advance after passing Class "A" School training or completing six months' Time in Grade (TIG) on a "striker" program, with the recommendation of the commanding officer. Most E-3s, however, will need to compete for the limited number of jobs ("billets") that open up every six months in order to advance to E-4.

What is the proper way to address a Petty Officer Third Class?

The correct way to address a Petty Officer Third Class named Mr. Smith is "Petty Officer Smith", or written as PO3 Smith. In formal situations, a Petty Officer Third Class should always be addressed by their full rank.

Seaman

Class	Seaman
Abbr.	SN
Title	Seaman (last name)
Pay grade	E-3 (DoD Pay grade) OR-3 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Seaman, previously known as Seaman First Class, is the third rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, above Seaman Apprentice and below Petty Officer Third Class. Several title and rank variations exist for sailors working in different specialties, though all share the same pay and rank grade.

- **Seaman** is the title assigned to general duty deck and administrative sailors, who wear a triple whitestriped insignia.
- **Fireman** is the title assigned to sailors working in the engineering and hull departments, who wear a triple red striped insignia.
- **Hospital man**, or Hospital Corpsman, is the title assigned to sailors specializing in the medical and hospital departments. This is the only rank available to hospital corpsmen, who wear triple white striped insignia.
- **Construction man** is the title assigned to sailors specializing in the naval construction battalion, or Seabees. They wear triple blue-striped insignia.
- **Airman** is the title assigned to sailors specializing in aviation, who wear triple green striped insignia.

Sailors at this grade do not wear their stripe insignia on their working uniforms, although they are permitted to wear a silver collar device signifying their rank.

Sailors who wish to advance to rank E -3, Petty Officer Third Class, must submit a promotion request every six months - however, competition for advancement is very large, and only the most able seamen will receive promotions.

Seaman is the 3rd rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard, ranking above Seaman Apprentice and directly below Petty Officer Third Class. A seaman is a Seaman at DoD pay grade E-3, with a starting monthly pay of

How do you become a Seaman?

A Seaman is most often promoted from Seaman Apprentice (SA), although promotion from lower pay grades may occur with sufficient display of leadership and experience.

Advancement from E-2 to E-3 takes place after the successful completion of specialist training through a Class School, or after six-month TIG (Time in Grade), on the recommendation of the Commanding Officer and the completion of performance-related tasks and exams.

What is the proper way to address a Seaman?

The correct way to address a Seaman named Mr. Miller is "Seaman Miller", or written as SN Miller. In formal situations, a Seaman should always be addressed by their full rank.

Seaman Apprentice

Class Seaman

Abbr. SA

Title Seaman (last name)

Pay grade E-2 (DoD Pay grade)

OR-2 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Seaman Apprentice, formerly known as Seaman Second Class, is the second-lowest enlisted rank in the Nigerians Coast Guard, directly above Seaman Recruit and below Seaman. There are several titles and color - coded rank insignias assigned to sailors receiving this grade, determined by their operational specialty:

- **Seaman Apprentice** is the title assigned to general-duty deck and administrative sailors, who wear adouble white striped insignia.
- **Fireman Apprentice** is the title assigned to sailors working in the engineering and hull departments, who wear a double red striped insignia.
- **Hospital Apprentice**, or Hospital Corpsman, is the title assigned to sailors specializing in the medical and hospital departments. This is the only rank available to hospital corpsmen, who wear double whitestriped insignia.
- **Construction man Apprentice** is the title assigned to sailors specializing in the naval constructionbattalion, or Seabees. They wear double blue-striped insignia.
- **Airman Apprentice** is the title assigned to sailors specializing in aviation, who wear double greenstriped insignia.

Seaman Apprentice is the 2nd rank in *the Nigeria Coast Guard*, ranking above Seaman Recruit and directly below Seaman. A seaman apprentice is a Seaman at pay grade E-2, with a starting monthly pay of.....

How do you become a Seaman Apprentice?

A Seaman Apprentice is most often promoted from Seaman Recruit (SR), although promotion from lower pay grades may occur with sufficient display of leadership and experience.

Advancement from E-1 to E-2 is automatic after the successful completion of the eight weeks basic trainingcourse (boot camp). With this promotion comes his or her first posting to a unit and the opportunity to further explore and plan his or her future career path within the Coast Guard. In special circumstances, an SR, on completion of basic training and with guaranteed placement in a Class training School, can advance directly to the rank of Seaman, Fireman or Airman (E-3).

What is the proper way to address a Seaman Apprentice?

The correct way to address a Seaman Apprentice named Mr. Williams is "Seaman Williams", or written as SA Williams. In formal situations, a Seaman Apprentice should always be addressed by their full rank.

Seaman Recruit

Class	Seaman
Abbr.	SR
Title	Seaman (last name)
Pay grade	E-1 (DoD Pay grade) OR-1 (NATO Code)



Basic Pay

Seaman Recruit, previously known as Seaman Third Class, is the entry-level rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard. Unlike their Navy counterparts who wear no insignia, Seaman Recruits in the Coast Guard wear a single bar insignia on a blue background on their dress uniform.

While recruits in the Coast Guard have a full title including their occupation (Fireman, Machinist, etc.), all Seaman Recruits in the Coast Guard are referred to as "Seaman Recruit" with no variation for their job or specialty. Often, Coast Guard recruits will choose their specialty after enlisting in the Coast Guard at this rank.

Seaman Recruit is the 1st rank in the Nigerian Coast Guard. A seaman recruit is a Seaman at pay grade E-1, with a starting monthly pay of -----

How do you become a Seaman Recruit?

No experience is required to enlist in the Coast Guard. General requirements are that the recruit must be a Nigerian citizen or Resident Alien, aged between 17 to 28, with a High School diploma, and no more than two dependents. He or she must have passed examination Screening and the medical check-up

What is the proper way to address a Seaman Recruit?

The correct way to address a Seaman Recruit named Mr. Miller is "Seaman Miller", or written as SR Miller. In formal situations, a Seaman Recruit should always be addressed by their full rank.