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Admiral Moore may refer to: Arthur Moore (Royal Navy officer) (1847–1934), British Royal Navy admiral Gordon Moore (Royal Navy officer) (1862–1934), British Royal Navy admiral Graham Moore (Royal Navy officer) (1764–1843), British Royal Navy admiral Henry Ruthven Moore (1886–1978), British Royal Navy admiral Sir John Moore, 1st Baronet (1718–1779), British Royal Navy admiral Simon Moore (Royal Navy officer) (born 1946), British Royal Navy rear admiral Thomas Edward Laws Moore (1820–1872), British Royal Navy rear admiral Charles Brainerd Taylor Moore (1853–1923), U.S. Navy rear admiral Charles Johnes Moore (1889–1974), U.S. Navy rear admiral Charles W. Moore Jr. (born 1946), U.S. Navy vice admiral John White Moore (1832–1913), U.S. Navy rear admiral Nathan A. Moore (fl. 1900s–2020s), U.S. Coast Guard rear admiral Scott P. Moore (born 1960), U.S. Navy rear admiral Thomas Moore (admiral) (born 1959), U.S. Navy vice admiral George Dunbar Moore (1893–1979), Royal Australian Navy rear admiral Topics referred to by the same term This disambiguation page lists articles associated with the title Admiral Moore.If an internal link led you here, you may wish to change the link to point directly to the intended article. Retrieved from " Admiral Nathan Moore with Cutter Hickory in the background, immediately after he visited the Hickory's crew in January 2022. Courtesy USCG Petty Officer 1st Class Nate Littlejohn Rear Admiral Nathan Moore is the commander of Coast Guard operations in Alaska and the surrounding waters. He was inspired to join the Coast Guard by his uncle, who was a helicopter pilot stationed in Alaska. When Moore assumed command of the Alaska district in April 2021, he said there was no place he'd rather be. "For a Coast Guard person, this is the best place to operate," he told us. "It's the most challenging both environmentally and in terms of remoteness...but it's rewarding...and it's a great place to live." I'm sure a lot of your day-to-day is serious business, but what's one piece of your job that you just love, that's just plain fun? The fun part is getting to visit our people and do things along the coastline. For example, getting up in a Coast Guard helicopter and flying over mountains and glaciers. Getting out in the boat and running along the coastline to see our folks operate is an incredible experience. The conversations I have sometimes with helicopter pilots is, "Can you believe that you get paid to do this?" My next question is a big one. There's a lot of talk about Alaska being the only arctic state in the nation, and I'm just curious if you could do your best to summarize what makes that important. Why is there increased attention on the Arctic and Alaska? I think it's fair to say that a great power competition exists today in the Arctic and the northern Bering Sea in ways that we haven't seen before. As the ice recedes, the traffic is increasing through both the Northern Sea Route and the Northwest Passage. We expect that to continue. When there's more traffic, there's more risk for a mass rescue and oil pollution and response. There are liquid natural gas carriers running the Northern Sea Route through the Bering Strait today. That means there is a huge increase in activity that is going to demand more Coast Guard services in that region. So, that's something we're working very heavily to adjust to. Probably the best example of what the Coast Guard is doing is building new icebreakers. We have two that are fully funded and are on the way to a fleet of at least three unlimited, heavy icebreakers. That's something that's badly needed to get us in position to respond with our missions, and to exert U.S. sovereignty up there. When those icebreakers come, it's going to be an incredible increase in capability for us. Rear Adm. Nathan Moore is saluted by the crew of Cutter Hickory upon his arrival at the cutter in Homer. Moore visited Coast Guard members aboard the vessel to hear their concerns about living and serving in Alaska. Courtesy USCG Petty Officer 1st Class Nate Littlejohn During your time in this role so far, what stands out as something that made you really proud of the work the Coast Guard does in Alaska? I had a fantastic experience in Sitka on Alaska Day, which is the anniversary of the raising of the U.S. flag and the purchase from Russia. The Coast Guard always participates heavily in that ceremony because the Coast Guard was heavily involved in the actual transition back in 1867. In fact, Revenue Cutter Lincoln—the revenue cutter service was the precursor to the Coast Guard—brought the first U.S. flag up to Sitka for the lowering of the Russian flag and raising of the U.S. flag. So, the Coast Guard's been part of Alaska since the day we first raised the U.S. flag here. We go to Sitka every year, and there's a parade and a reenactment of the transfer ceremony. I was down there this past fall with our folks that are stationed in Sitka. During the parade a woman yells at me from the crowd, "Hey Admiral, thanks for rescuing my brother last week!" I could hear her clearly, and I looked over at her, waved, and I said, "You're welcome." Obviously, I did not personally rescue her brother, but that cemented to me the incredible community tie and relationship the Coast Guard has with folks in this state. It's not tangential; it's direct. Many people have had personal experiences with the Coast Guard, and I find that real touching. Is there anything you personally hope to accomplish during your tenure? I spoke a minute ago about the great power competition. I can kind of summarize what I'm hoping to do here in two points. One is I want to make sure that we advance our ability to defend U.S. sovereignty in the Arctic. I think that's very important. Second, I want to make sure we provide the same services to the coastal communities in Alaska that we do everywhere else in the United States. Things like search and rescue, environmental response, fisheries, and law enforcement. Given the size and scope of Alaska, that's always a challenge. U.S. Coast Guard vice admiral Nathan A. MooreOfficial portrait, 2024Nickname(s)NateBorn (1970-09-05) 5 September 1970 (age 54)Akron, Ohio, U.S.AllegianceUnited StatesService / branchUnited States Coast GuardYears of service1992–presentRankVice AdmiralCommandsCoast Guard Atlantic AreaSeventeenth Coast Guard DistrictAlma materUnited States Coast Guard Academy (BS) University of Michigan (MS, MBA) Eisenhower School (MS) Nathan A. Moore (born 5 September 1970) is a United States Coast Guard vice admiral and commander of the Coast Guard Atlantic Area and as commander of the Seventeenth Coast Guard District. Moore was born on 5 September 1970 in Akron, Ohio[1] and graduated from Gadsden High School in 1988.[2] He attended the United States Coast Guard Academy, where he was a member of Alfa Company.[3] He graduated in 1992 with a Bachelor of Science in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. He later attended the Dwight D. Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy, graduating with a Master of Science in National Resource Strategy in 2013.[1][2][4] Moore served as an engineer and a cutterman, serving aboard the USCGC Polar Star as a student. After graduation, he served on the USCGC Harriet Lane as an Engineer Officer and on the USCGC Venturous as the Executive Officer. He commanded two ships: the USCGC Resolute and the USCGC Stratton.[5] As a staff officer, Moore served at the Navy Surface Warfare Officer School as a ship stability instructor, commanded Naval Engineering Support Unit Honolulu, was Chief of the Officer Assignment Branch at Personnel Services Center, and was Chief of the office of Naval Engineering at Coast Guard Headquarters.[6] From 2017 to 2019, Moore was the Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff of Coast Guard Pacific Area. From 2019 to 2021, he was the Assistant Commandant for Engineering and Logistics.[4][2] While serving in the latter position, he testified to the House Coast Guard & Maritime Transportation Subcommittee (under the United States House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure) about Coast Guard Infrastructure.[7] On 23 April 2021, Moore took command of the Seventeenth Coast Guard District.[8] He replaced the outgoing commander, Rear Admiral Matthew T. Bell, who had previously voiced his support for Moore's command.[9] On 9 June 2023, he became deputy commander of the Coast Guard Atlantic Area.[10] In January 2024, Moore was nominated for promotion to vice admiral and assignment as commander of the Coast Guard Atlantic Area.[11] He assumed command on 16 May 2024.[12] Legion of Merit (one star)[4] Meritorious Service Medal (three stars)[4] Coast Guard Commendation Medal (one star)[4] Navy Commendation Medal[4] His parents are Nate and Judy Moore.[2] Wikimedia Commons has media related to Nathan A. Moore. ^ a b "Senate Commerce Committee Coast Guard Questionnaire, 116th Congress". 24 January 2020. Retrieved 22 May 2024. ^ a b c d "Former Gadsden resident is Coast Guard's 'chief engineer'". Gadsden Times. Retrieved 9 September 2021. ^ Tide Rips 1991. New London: United States Coast Guard Academy. 1991. p. 70. ^ a b c d e f "Rear Admiral Nathan A. Moore" (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on 8 May 2021. Retrieved 6 September 2021. ^ "17th Coast Guard District to hold change-of-command Friday | Coast Guard News". coastguardnews.com. Retrieved 9 September 2021. ^ "GovSearch News: Rear Admiral Nathan A. Moore has assumed duties of Commander for the 17th Coast Guard District". carrollpublishing.com. Retrieved 9 September 2021. ^ Moore, Nathan (25 September 2019). "TESTIMONY OF REAR ADMIRAL NATHAN A. MOORE ASSISTANT COMMANDANT FOR ENGINEERING AND LOGISTICS" (PDF). Hohenstatt, Ben (22 April 2021). "You've got the helm: District 17 changes command". Juneau Empire. Retrieved 9 September 2021. ^ "Media Availability: 17th Coast Guard District to conduct change-of-command ceremony". United States Coast Guard News. 6 June 2023. Retrieved 9 September 2021. ^ "Media Availability: 17th Coast Guard District to conduct change-of-command ceremony". United States Coast Guard News. 6 June 2023. Retrieved 9 September 2021. ^ Lockett, Michael S. (23 April 2021). "Coast Guard District 17 CO looks back on decades of service". Juneau Empire. Retrieved 9 September 2021. ^ "PN1302 - 1 nominee for Coast Guard, 118th Congress (2023-2024) | Congress.gov | Library of Congress". ^ "US Coast Guard Atlantic Area holds change-of-command ceremony". U.S. Coast Guard News. Portsmouth, Virginia. 16 May 2024. Retrieved 18 May 2024. Military offices Preceded by??? Assistant Commandant for Engineering and Logistics of the United States Coast Guard 2019–2021 Succeeded byCarola List Preceded byMatthew T. Bell Jr. Commander of the Seventeenth Coast Guard District 2021–2023 Succeeded byMegan Dean Preceded byLaura M. Dickey Deputy Commander of the Coast Guard Atlantic Area 2023–2024 Vacant Preceded byKevin Lunday Director of the Homeland Security Joint Task Force – East and Commander of the Coast Guard Atlantic Area 2024–present Incumbent Retrieved from " U.S. Coast Guard vice admiral Nathan A. MooreOfficial portrait, 2024Nickname(s)NateBorn (1970-09-05) 5 September 1970 (age 54)Akron, Ohio, U.S.AllegianceUnited StatesService / branchUnited States Coast GuardYears of service1992–presentRankVice AdmiralCommandsCoast Guard Atlantic AreaSeventeenth Coast Guard DistrictAlma materUnited States Coast Guard Academy (BS) University of Michigan (MS, MBA) Eisenhower School (MS) Nathan A. Moore (born 5 September 1970) is a United States Coast Guard vice admiral and commander of the Coast Guard Atlantic Area. He previously served as deputy commander of the Coast Guard Atlantic Area and as commander of the Seventeenth Coast Guard District. Moore was born on 5 September 1970 in Akron, Ohio[1] and graduated from Gadsden High School in 1988.[2] He attended the United States Coast Guard Academy, where he was a member of Alfa Company.[3] He graduated in 1992 with a Bachelor of Science in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. He later attended the University of Michigan, where he earned a Master of Science in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering and an MBA in 1998. He also attended the Dwight D. Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy, graduating with a Master of Science in National Resource Strategy in 2013.[1][2][4] Moore served as an engineer and a cutterman, serving aboard the USCGC Polar Star as a student. After graduation, he served on the USCGC Harriet Lane as an Engineer Officer and on the USCGC Venturous as the Executive Officer. 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Retrieved 6 September 2021. ^ "17th Coast Guard District to hold change-of-command Friday | Coast Guard News". coastguardnews.com. Retrieved 9 September 2021. ^ "GovSearch News: Rear Admiral Nathan A. Moore has assumed duties of Commander for the 17th Coast Guard District". carrollpublishing.com. Retrieved 9 September 2021. ^ Moore, Nathan (25 September 2019). "TESTIMONY OF REAR ADMIRAL NATHAN A. MOORE ASSISTANT COMMANDANT FOR ENGINEERING AND LOGISTICS" (PDF). Hohenstatt, Ben (22 April 2021). "You've got the helm: District 17 changes command". Juneau Empire. Retrieved 9 September 2021. ^ Lockett, Michael S. (23 April 2021). "Coast Guard District 17 CO looks back on decades of service". Juneau Empire. Retrieved 9 September 2021. ^ "Media Availability: 17th Coast Guard District to conduct change-of-command ceremony". United States Coast Guard News. 6 June 2023. Retrieved 9 June 2023. ^ "PN1302 - 1 nominee for Coast Guard, 118th Congress (2023-2024) | Congress.gov | Library of Congress". ^ "US Coast Guard Atlantic Area holds change-of-command ceremony". U.S. Coast Guard News. Portsmouth, Virginia. 16 May 2024. Retrieved 18 May 2024. Military offices Preceded by??? Assistant Commandant for Engineering and Logistics of the United States Coast Guard 2019–2021 Succeeded byCarola List Preceded byMatthew T. Bell Jr. Commander of the Seventeenth Coast Guard District 2021–2023 Succeeded byMegan Dean Preceded byLaura M. Dickey Deputy Commander of the Coast Guard Atlantic Area 2023–2024 Vacant Preceded byKevin Lunday Director of the Homeland Security Joint Task Force – East and Commander of the Coast Guard Atlantic Area 2024–present Incumbent Retrieved from " Dwight D. Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource StrategyActive1924–1941 (inactive for part of WWII)1943–presentCountryUnited StatesBranchMulti-serviceRoleSenior-level Staff CollegePart ofNational Defense UniversityGarrison/HQFort Lesley J. McNairColorsBlue and WhiteMascot(s)"Claws-o-Witz"Webistes.us.eduCommandersCommandantMajor General William H. Seely III, USMC[1][2]Military unit The Dwight D. Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy (Eisenhower School), formerly known as the Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF), is a part of the National Defense University. It was renamed on September 6, 2012, in honor of Dwight D. Eisenhower who graduated from this school when it was previously known as the Army Industrial College. The Eisenhower School is a United States military educational institution tasked with preparing selected military officers and civilians for senior national security leadership positions dealing with the resource component of national power. The college conducts postgraduate, executive-level courses of study, and associated research, awarding a Master of Science degree in national resource strategy to its graduates. Special emphasis is placed on materiel acquisition, joint logistics, and their integration into national security strategy. Bernard Baruch's quote in the auditorium of the school The United States suffered severe mobilization difficulties during World War I. To minimize a recurrence, the Army Industrial College was established in 1924 to focus on wartime procurement and mobilization procedures.[3][4][5] Bernard M. Baruch, a prominent Wall Street speculator and Chairman of the War Industries Board, is regarded as one of the founding fathers. The first class at the Army Industrial College had only nine students, but by the early 1930s, the college was graduating 40 to 50 students in each class. During the first three years, the college provided a five-month course of study. In 1927, the program was expanded to ten-months with one graduating class each year. Major Dwight D. Eisenhower graduated from the college in 1933 and later served on the faculty. In 1940, the colleges expanded to two classes and then graduated four classes in 1941. The college was closed in December 1941 after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor to make officers available to support World War II. By that time approximately 4,000 officers had been trained at the college.[3] The college re-opened in December 1943. Before war's end senior Army officers, including General Eisenhower (who was then the Allied Supreme Commander of the European Theatre), supported the concept of a joint war college to study mobilization planning and military logistics. From 1944 to 1946, Donald Armstrong was commandant of the Army Industrial College.[6] In 1946, the school's name was changed to the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. ICAF moved to Fort McNair, near the newly founded National War College. The Industrial College offered a ten-month academic program for selected high potential officers.[7] In 1948, Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal removed the college from the Army's jurisdiction and reconstituted it "as a joint educational institution under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.[7] Display dedicated to alumnus Dwight D. Eisenhower ICAF moved into a newly constructed facility, Eisenhower Hall, in 1960. During the next several years, the character of ICAF changed dramatically. As the United States found itself increasingly involved in the Vietnam War, ICAF shifted from focusing on national industrial mobilization to educating leaders to manage logistical resources in such conflicts. Student demographics changed, with the first woman and African American students graduated in 1973. In 1976, ICAF became part of the newly established National Defense University. The Goldwater-Nichols Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 called for substantially increased attention to joint military education. In response, the college expanded its curriculum, adding a joint operations module and a mandatory acquisition course.[7] In 1993, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff gave ICAF responsibility for conducting a senior acquisition program military and civilian personnel from all the Services and Department of Defense agencies. The new senior acquisition program was offered in conjunction with the Defense Acquisition University.[7][8] In 1993, Congress passed legislation authorizing the Industrial College to award master's degree in national resource strategy. The graduating of the class of 1994 was the first to be awarded a master's degree.[4][7][8] Unfurling of the new Eisenhower School flag in September 2012 In 2012, the college was renamed The Dwight D. Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy. It is now commonly known as The Eisenhower School. Today, the official mission of the college is to: "Prepare selected military officers and civilians for strategic leadership and success in developing our national security strategy and in evaluating, marshalling, and managing resources in the execution of that strategy." [5] The faculty is composed of civilian academics and highly qualified military officers from all the military Services. The military faculty members are normally Army and Air Force colonels along with Navy captains. Both the civilian and military faculty members are experts in the specific fields they teach. Civilian faculty members normally hold doctorate degrees (or equivalent professional degrees). The faculty includes representatives from the United States Department of State and other federal agencies.[1] The faculty are grouped into four academic departments. The college's academic departments are: Defense Strategy and Resourcing National Security and Economic Policy National Security and Industrial Base Strategic Leadership[9] The Eisenhower School educates 330 students on campus each academic year. The joint, interagency and international student body is composed of: Senior military officers from all services – 56 percent Departments of Defense and State and 10 other federal agencies – 8 percent Private sector – 2 percent Students generally have approximately 20 years of experience in the military or civilian agencies and have proven themselves as very high-level performers at the operational level. In addition, The Eisenhower School has a number of International Fellows, and it is the only Senior Joint Professional Military Education (JPME) school with Industry Fellows (private sector).[10] The college's curriculum focuses on the resource components of national security. Its academic program includes courses in national security studies, defense strategy, joint operations, leadership and communications, economics, military acquisition, and industry studies. The college's core curriculum is supplemented by elective courses, focuses research opportunities, and an industry studies program.[9] The college is accredited by the Middle States Commission on Higher Education.[11] The curriculum includes an industry studies program that looks at the economic health of selected industrial sectors, both within the United States and globally. Students study and analyze how specific industries can be used to support national security during peacetime and war. The program includes field research. This is conducted during field trips to industry center across the United States and internationally. During these visits faculty and students meet with government officials, corporate executives, and labor leaders. Each industry seminar prepares a comprehensive report on its focus area. The reports are published at the end of the academic year.[12] The senior acquisition program is the capstone course for procurement professionals within the Department of Defense. This course of study prepares selected military officers and civilians for senior level positions in the department's acquisition organizations. The program consists of the college's normal ten-month curriculum plus two in-depth elective courses that address acquisition policy and issues. Students completing the program receive a diploma from Defense Acquisition University along with their master's degree.[13] For notable alumni, see: Category:Dwight D. Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy alumni This article incorporates public domain material from the United States government ^ a b "Eisenhower Faculty", The Eisenhower School, National Defense University, United States Department of Defense, Fort McNair, Washington, District of Columbia, accessed January 28, 2022. ^ "Major General William H. Seely III, USMC". Dwight D. Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy. Retrieved August 2, 2023. ^ a b Gropman, Alan L., "Army Industrial College," Professional Military Education in the United States edited by William E. 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Simons, Greenwood Press, Westport Connecticut, 2000, pp. 118-120. ^ a b "Curriculum", The Eisenhower School, National Defense University, United States Department of Defense, Fort McNair, Washington, District of Columbia, accessed February 6, 2015. ^ "Eisenhower Students", The Eisenhower School, National Defense University, United States Department of Defense, Fort McNair, Washington, District of Columbia, accessed January 28, 2022. ^ "Accreditation", National Defense University, United States Department of Defense, Fort McNair, Washington, District of Columbia, accessed February 6, 2015. ^ "Industry Study Program", The Eisenhower School, National Defense University, United States Department of Defense, Fort McNair, Washington, District of Columbia, accessed February 6, 2015. ^ "Senior Acquisition Course", The Eisenhower School, National Defense University, United States Department of Defense, Fort McNair, Washington, District of Columbia, accessed February 6, 2015. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Dwight D. Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy. The Eisenhower School Retrieved from " American retired naval officer (born 1960) Scott Purse MooreRear Admiral Scott P. Moore in 2009BornFebruary 1960Colorado Springs, ColoradoAllegianceUnited StatesService / branchUnited States NavyYears of service1983–2014RankRear admiralCommandsNaval Special Warfare Development GroupSEAL Team 2Battles / warsWar in AfghanistanAwardsDefense Superior Service MedalBronze Star MedalDefense Meritorious Service MedalMeritorious Service MedalMeritorious Service MedalMentor Scott P. Moore (born February 1960), is a retired Rear Admiral of the United States Navy. Moore is a former member of SEAL Team TWO and previously served as commanding officer of the Naval Special Warfare Development Group from 2007 to 2009. He is an Admiral Circle member for the exhibit SEAL: The Unspoken Sacrifice.[1] He is active in the Navy SEAL Foundation.[2] Moore was born in Palo Alto, California and grew up in Colorado Springs, Colorado.[3] He is the son of U.S. Air Force Major Thomas D. Moore, Jr - KIA Vietnam, November, 1967. Scott P. Moore graduated from the United States Air Force Academy in 1983 with a bachelor's of science degree and received an inter service commission as an Ensign in the United States Navy. Moore then received orders to Basic Underwater Demolition/SEAL training (BUD/S) at Naval Amphibious Base Coronado. After six months of training, Moore graduated with BUD/S Class 126 in February 1984.[4] His first operational assignment was with SEAL Team THREE. Following SEAL Tactical Training (STT) and completion of six month probationary period, he received the 1130 designated as a Naval Special Warfare Officer, entitled to wear the Special Warfare insignia. Moore later transferred to SEAL Team TWO as platoon commander. In 1990, Moore volunteered for assignment to Naval Special Warfare Development Group (commonly known as SEAL TEAM SIX or NSWDG) at Dam Neck, Virginia and completed a specialized selection and training course. Moore served as element leader and assault team leader at NSWDG Hill 1994, during which time he planned, rehearsed and operated during classified exercises and operations. His operational experience in leading SEAL teams included over 2000 missions, Just Cause, Desert Storm, Bosnia, Mogadishu, Afghanistan, and Haiti.[2] His staff and command assignments include executive officer, NSWU 2 from July 1996 to February 1998; current operations officer, NSWDG and commanding officer, SEAL Team TWO from 2000 to 2002. Moore later earned a Master of Arts degree in National Security Affairs from the Naval War College in November 2003. Moore was promoted to Navy Captain in August 2005.[5] Moore served as deputy commander and unit commander of Naval Special Warfare Development Group (DEVGRU) from 2005 to 2009.[6] Moore was promoted to Navy Rear Admiral in 2010. His final assignment before retirement was deputy commander, Naval Special Warfare Command from 2012 to 2014. Assistant Platoon Commander, SEAL Team THREE[4] Platoon Commander, SEAL Team TWO Team Leader, Naval Special Warfare Development Group[4] Joint Special Operations Task Force Executive Officer, Naval Special Warfare Unit TWO SEAL officer detailee, NAVPERSCOM Special Operations Command Europe (SOCEUR), maritime operations officer Commanding Officer, SEAL Team TWO[4] Counter Terrorism Division; director Executive Office of the President, Director of Counterterrorism, National Security Council Staff Special Operations and Counterterrorism, Joint Staff J-37; deputy director Office of the Defense Representative; deputy for operations Operation Officer, Deputy Commander, Commanding Officer, Naval Special Warfare Development Group[4] Deputy Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command, U.S. military decorations Navy Distinguished Service Medal[4] Defense Superior Service Medal with four oak leaf clusters, Bronze Star Medal with two gold award stars Legion of Merit Defense Meritorious Service Medal with six oak leaf clusters Meritorious Service Medal with gold award star Joint Service Commendation Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal with gold award star Joint Service Achievement Medal Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal Combat Action Ribbon Presidential Unit Citation Joint Meritorious Unit Award Navy Unit Commendation Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation Navy Expeditionary Medal U.S. Service (Campaign) Medals and Service and Training Ribbons National Defense Service Medal (with bronze campaign stars) Afghanistan Campaign Medal Global War on Terrorism Service Medal Armed Forces Service Medal Humanitarian Service Medal Navy Sea Service Deployment Ribbon with two bronze service stars Navy Arctic Service Ribbon Navy and Marine Corps Overseas Service Ribbon with two bronze service stars NATO Medal for Yugoslavia Navy Expert Rifleman Navy Expert Pistol Shot Medal U.S. badges, patches and tabs Naval Special Warfare Insignia Navy and Marine Corps Parachutist Insignia Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge Wikimedia Commons has media related to Scott P. Moore. ^ "SEAL The Unspoken Sacrifice Exhibit Advisory Committee | Pritzker Military Museum & Library | Chicago". Pritzkermilitary.org. Retrieved August 13, 2014. ^ a b Will not be published. "Scott Moore | Leading Authorities Speakers Bureau". Leadingauthorities.com. Retrieved July 22, 2014. ^ "U.S. Navy Biographies - REAR ADMIRAL SCOTT P. MOORE". Navy.mil. February 3, 2014. Archived from the original on May 7, 2020. Retrieved July 22, 2014. ^ a b c d e f FOIA request Scott P Moore, USN (ret) Navy military record, Bureau of Naval Personnel (PDF), November 8, 2018, archived from the original (PDF) on July 19, 2020 ^ NAVADMN 175/05 SUBJ/ACTIVE DUTY LINE AND STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS TO THE PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY GRADES OF CAPTAIN, COMMANDER, LIEUTENANT COMMANDER,LIEUTENANT, AND CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER//, February 19, 2012, archived from the original on November 19, 2020 ^ "Navy 'SEAL' Claims Questioned - Mountain News - News". Mountain News. Retrieved July 22, 2014. 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You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material.