

5.A.12.d. Pay and Allowances

The pay and allowances of officers appointed under this article remain unchanged since the appointments are in the grade in which the officers are serving or a lower grade.

5.A.12.e. Physical Examination

A physical examination is not required for officers serving on active duty.

5.A.12.f. Delaying Appointment

An officer's records available at Commander, (CGPC-adm-3) are complete only up to the date of the latest officer evaluation report; more than six months may elapse between that date and when an appointment letter is issued. Therefore, each officer in the chain of command is responsible for delaying an appointment letter if, in his or her knowledge, the appointee has disqualified him- or herself in the elapsed interval. Delaying an appointment letter consists of returning it to Commander, (CGPC-opm-1) together with a succinct explanation of the circumstances which prompted the action. A disqualification here means any circumstance which casts serious doubt on the moral or professional qualifications of the officer concerned for appointment as a permanent Coast Guard officer.

5.A.12.g. Discharge from Warrant, Enlisted, or Reserve Status

Members holding chief warrant officer, enlisted, or Reserve status who accept permanent appointment are discharged from their permanent status on accepting the appointment effective as of the day preceding that on which they execute the oath of office. ➡ [Article 12.A.2.](#)

5.A.13. Procedures to Promote Officers

5.A.13.a. Promotions

Under this article the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, promotes all Regular officers to the grades of lieutenant commander and above and all integrated Reserve officers to the grades of commander and above. The President alone promotes Regular officers to lieutenant and below and integrated Reserve officers to lieutenant commander and below. Promotions are authorized in this manner. Commander, (CGPC-opm-1) publishes the Officer Promotion Authorization Listing (OPAL) monthly by general message. The OPAL authorizes commanding officers or officers exercising administrative control to promote commissioned officers, ensign through commander, and chief warrant officers to the next higher grade. A

letter from the Commandant authorizes flag officer promotions; the OPAL announces them. In all cases, either a copy of the OPAL or the letter authorizing the promotion shall be delivered to the officer concerned.

5.A.13.b. Acceptance

Unless he or she expressly declines the promotion within five days after receipt, an officer promoted under this article is considered to have accepted the promotion on its effective date.

5.A.13.c. Oath of Office

An officer who has served continuously since he or she subscribed to the oath of office prescribed in 5 U.S.C. 3331 is not required to take a new oath on promotion to a higher grade (14 U.S.C. 273).

5.A.13.d. Pay and Allowances

An officer promoted under this article is entitled to the pay and allowances of the grade to which promoted as of the effective date listed in the promotion letter (14 U.S.C. 274).

5.A.13.e. Physical Examination

A physical examination is not required in promoting an officer to the next higher commissioned grade.

5.A.13.f. Delaying Promotion

1. Each officer in the chain of command or Commander, (CGPC-opm) is responsible for delaying a promotion if he or she knows the appointee has disqualified him- or herself after being placed on a promotion list. Disqualification here means any circumstance which casts doubt on the moral or professional qualifications of the officer concerned, including pending action by a board of officers, courts-martial, or investigative proceedings (14 U.S.C. 271(f)).
2. A complete report of the circumstances recommending removing the selectee from the promotion list under Article 5.A.4. shall be sent to Commander (CGPC-opm). If the promotion letter is used for notification, include it if received; a copy of the OPAL need not be included. The selectee shall be furnished a copy of the report and required to acknowledge receipt. Attach a signed copy of the acknowledgment as an enclosure to the report.
3. If Commander (CGPC-opm) initiates delaying a promotion, he or she shall advise the officer concerned in writing of the reasons for so doing and require acknowledgment of receipt.

4. The Commandant shall refer the case to a board of officers to recommend to the President whether to remove the selectee from the promotion list. **The officer concerned will be afforded 21 days notice of the proceedings, and may communicate directly by letter to the board, in care of Commander (CGPC-opm-1), before the board convenes. Chain of command endorsements are optional. Enclosures or attachments are limited to copies of official records and materials allowed to be submitted with Officer Evaluation Reports under Article 10.A.4.c.3.** Letters from other officers shall not be solicited or submitted as enclosures. To receive an acknowledgement, the officer should submit a completed, self-addressed Acknowledgement/Referral Card, CG-4217, with the letter.
5. **The President of the Board will forward a report of the proceedings of the board containing a recommendation to the Commandant as to whether the officer should be promoted, along with reasons for the recommendation. If the Commandant finds removal from the promotion list appropriate, he or she will forward the report with endorsements to the Secretary of Transportation (acting as the alter ego of the President), who is the final reviewing authority. If the Commandant determines that removal is inappropriate, the case is closed, and the delay of promotion is cancelled.**

5.A.14. Frocking Officers Selected for the Next Higher Grade

5.A.14.a. Conditions for Frocking

Under the authority of 14 U.S.C. 632, the Commandant may frock Coast Guard officers; i.e., authorize a brevet to the grade to which selected but not yet promoted. These officers may be considered for "frocking" under these circumstances:

1. The higher grade is necessary to clearly establish the officer's position when he or she reports to another agency or Service for duty.
2. The higher grade is necessary to ensure the officer is assigned Government quarters commensurate with the grade in which he or she would serve.
3. In selected instances in which the officer is ordered to a command billet of the higher grade for which he or she had been selected and the higher grade is desired to maintain the Coast Guard's image in an area where he or she is the senior Coast Guard officer.
4. In selected instances in which the higher rank is a significant factor in establishing the officer's stature, thereby enhancing his or her ability to successfully carry out his or her duties.