Lieutenant General Maria A. Gervais

Deputy Commanding General
U.S. Army Training Doctrine Command



Lieutenant General Maria R. Gervais assumed duties as the TRADOC Deputy Commanding General/Chief of Staff on 28 May 2021. Prior to her assignment as the TRADOC Deputy Commanding General/Chief of Staff, she served in Army Futures Command as the first Cross-Functional Team Director for the Synthetic Training Environment located in Orlando, Florida.

She received her Regular Army commission in 1987 as a Distinguished Military Graduate of the Lander College Reserve Officer Training Corps program in Greenwood, South Carolina, and assigned to the Chemical Branch. Her professional military education includes: Chemical Officer Basic and Advanced Courses, Command and General Staff College, and U.S. Army War College where she received a Master of Military Strategic Studies. She earned a Master of Arts in Human Resources from Webster University and a Bachelor of Science degree in Biology from Lander College.

She served in a variety of command and staff assignments at every level including: Brigade Chemical Officer and Headquarters Executive Officer, 17th Field Artillery Brigade; Platoon Leader and Executive Officer, 11th Chemical Company; Battalion Chemical Officer, 1st Battalion, 227 Aviation Regiment (ATTACK), 1st Cavalry Division; Division NBC Element Director, Division Headquarters and Headquarters' Company Commander, and Brigade Chemical Officer, 101st Aviation Brigade, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault); Joint Chiefs of Staff J5 intern, Policy and Strategy Directorate, Weapons Technology Control Division and Systems Integrator for Smoke and Decon Systems, Headquarters Department of the Army in the Pentagon; G3, DAMO-FDB; Executive Officer to the III Corps G3 and Operations Officer, 2nd Chemical Battalion, 13th Corps Support Command at Fort Hood; Logistical Planner and Chief of Operations, 21st Theater Support Command (TSC); Battalion Commander, 82nd Chemical Battalion and Chief of Staff, United States Army Chemical School and Maneuver Support Center; Commander, United States Army Environmental Command; Chief of Staff, Iraq Train and Advise Mission (ITAM) Director, Baghdad, Iraq; Division Chief for Full Dimension Protection, HQDA G-8, Pentagon; Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Cadet Command and Fort Knox; the 28th Chief of Chemical and the Commandant of the U.S. Army Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear School; and as the Deputy Commanding General Combined Arms Center-Training.

Her awards and decorations include: Distinguished Service Medal; five Legions of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, seven Meritorious Service Medals, two Joint Service Commendation medals, six Army Commendation Medals, two Army Achievement Medals, Iraqi Campaign Medal, Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, two National Defense Service Medals, Southwest Asia Medal, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Army Service Ribbon, two Overseas Service Ribbons, Kuwait Liberation Medal, Saudi Arabia Kuwait Liberation Medal, Parachutist Badge, Air Assault Badge, Joint Staff Identification Badge, Army Staff Identification Badge, and the Joint Meritorious Unit Award.

Colonel Sean Crockett

Commandant
U.S. Army Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear School



Colonel Sean D. Crockett is a 1995 graduate of Auburn University, where he received a Regular Army Commission. He is a graduate of the Chemical Officer Basic Course, Airborne Course, Chemical Captains Career Course, Combined Arms Services Staff School, Technical Escort Course, the Command and General Staff Officers Course (CGSC), and the Army War College. He has completed a Bachelors in Aviation Operations Management and Masters Degrees in Business Organizational Security Management and Strategic Studies.

COL Crockett began his career on staff with the 1st Battalion, 41st Field Artillery, 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Stewart, Georgia and as a Platoon Leader and Executive Officer for the 92d Chemical Company, 3rd Infantry Division. He then went to the Soldier Biological and Chemical Command (SBCCOM), Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland where he served as an Aide-de-Camp for the Commanding General. After that assignment, he assumed Command of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Technical Escort Unit. COL Crockett then went on to serve on the Division Staff as the Deputy Division Chemical Officer with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii and then transferred to the U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) Headquarters, Fort Shafter, Hawaii, where he served an additional 18 months as the Deputy Chief, Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Division.

Upon completion of his time in Hawaii, COL Crockett returned to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, with an assignment to the newly established 20th Support Command (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and High Yield Explosives or CBRNE), holding multiple positions. COL Crockett completed his tour at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, with a deployment in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom where he served as the Deputy J5 Science and Technology Officer and WMD Planner for Combined Joint Task Force Troy in Baghdad, Iraq. Additional assignments include service as a BN XO and S3 at Fort Polk, Louisiana, followed by BDE S3 and DCO at Fort Hood, Texas. At the conclusion of his assignment to Fort Hood, COL Crockett took command of the 23d CBRNE BN at Joint Base Lewis McCord, Washington, and subsequently relocated the battalion to the Republic of Korea in support of 2ID. After command, he conducted tours at the Pentagon and Army War College before arriving at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri to serve as the Assistant Commandant, U.S. Army Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) School and Commander, 3d Chemical Brigade. Following brigade command, COL Crockett served as the Chief of Staff for the United States Security Coordinator in Jerusalem, Israel. After a year in Israel, he served as the Full Dimension Protection (FDB) Division Chief in the Army G8. COL Crockett became the 32nd Chief of Chemical and Commandant of the USACBRNS in June 2021.

His awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit, Defense Superior Service Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal (3-OLC), Army Commendation Medal (2-OLC), Army Achievement Medal (3-OLC), Army Superior Unit Award, National Defense Service Medal with Bronze Star, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, Global War on Terror Service Medal, Parachutist Badge, and the German Efficiency Badge (Gold). He wears the Multi-National Corps Iraq as his Combat Patch.

U.S.ARMY

Sequence of Events

Welcome

***Entrance of Official Party**

***National Anthem**
399th Army Band

***Invocation by**
CH (MAJ) Jason Southard

Remarks
LTG Maria Gervais

Promotion

Oath of Office
LTG Maria Gervais

***Honors**
399th Army Band

Remarks
BG Sean Crockett

Gift Presentations
BG Sean Crockett

***Benediction**
CH (MAJ) Jason Southard

***Army Song**
*Please Stand

GENERAL OFFICER STAR



The rank of the brigadier general has existed in the U.S. military since the inception of the Continental Army in June 1775. To prevent mistakes in recognizing officers, a general order was issued on July 14, 1775, establishing that brigadier generals would wear a sash, worn across the breast, between coats and waistcoat, pink in color.

Later, on June 18,1780, it was prescribed that brigadier generals would instead wear a single silver star on each epaulette. Today the insignia for a brigadier general remains one silver star worn on the shoulder or collar, and has not changed since the creation of the rank over two centuries ago.

GENERAL OFFICER FLAG



The original flag authorized for general officers were boat flags, scarlet in color. They were first authorized in War Department General Orders No.4, dated August 22, 1903, for use of officers of the Army when making official visits to Navy vessels. The authorization of flags was further expanded to include automobile flags and field/office flags in 1923.

The current policy for display and use of general officer flags is prescribed in the Army Regulation 840-10. The three-foot-by-four-foot flag with fringe is authorized, as well as the three-foot-by-four-foot outdoor flag (without fringe). General Officers are issued one of each flag in accordance with Army Regulation 725-1. In addition to the flags, general officers are authorized an automobile plate and automobile flag. Both the automobile flag and automobile plate are size six inches by nine inches, without fringe.

GENERAL OFFICER PISTOL BELT & PISTOL



In 1943, the Chief of Staff expressed a desire for a belt to be used by all general officers when carrying side arms. It was his idea that this belt, other than providing a convenient means for carrying a pistol, would add a dressier touch to the khaki shirt and trousers.

The belt is soft, pliable black leather with a gold-plated buckle. The buckle design is the Coat of Arms of the United States. The belt may be worn with or without the holster. The uniform belt may be worn with, and the occasions for wear, are entirely at the discretion of each general officer.

The practice of issuing pistols, originally the Colt .380 caliber, to general officers began in 1944 during World War II. The .380 caliber pistol was replaced by the shorter-barreled M15 in the 1970's which was replaced with the M9 9mm pistol in 1984. In 2018, the Army began the transition to the M17 Modular Handgun system, a military version of the Sig Sauer P320 pistol, which is what is issued today.

As general officers, Omar Bradley and Dwight Eisenhower purchased the M1911 .45 caliber pistols they were issued while on active duty. Even today, when general officers retire, they can purchase the pistol they were issued.

The pistols are unique in that they are procured specifically for general officers, with serial numbers prefixed with the letters "GO".

Promotion CEREMONY

IN HONOR OF

Colonel Sean Crockett

to

Brigadier General



Lincoln Hall Auditorium

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

January 24, 2023