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One key to the Navy’s success is the coordinated efforts between Reserve and active-duty forces.

28 Ships
From initiating the first offensive strikes in the littoral to defending the battle group, Navy hazy gray platforms are battle-tested and at the ready on the frontlines.

32 USNS Ships
Pre-positioned and forward deployed, these lifeline vessels supply everything from ammo to gas, jeeps to docs.

35 Carriers
The heart of how the Navy operates at sea, these floating powerhouses are sovereign territories ready to execute war and diplomacy with awesome force.

36 Navy Aircraft
Whether on board one of the Navy’s 12 carriers or at a shore facility, U.S. Navy aircraft remain the best in the world.

42 Navy Weapons
The Navy uses a wide variety of modern weapons and weapon systems. Today’s Sailors are using cutting-edge technology to put ordnance on target.

On the Front Cover
As we begin 2002, the U.S. Navy and its Sailors and Marines are steering a course to defend our nation’s freedom.

Next Month
All Hands looks at the responsibilities of a plane captain operating in war. We also examine the selected reservist recall process for those civilians who feel the need to serve their country. Readiness, from air to ground and bills to checkbook, is also covered.
Year In Review

Jan-Aug 2001

Presidential Pass-in-Review

Members of the U.S. Navy Ceremonial Guard pass-in-review for their new Commander in Chief, President George W. Bush. One unit from each of the military services participated in the review, which then became part of the presidential escort, leading the new President to the White House following the Inauguration.

International Language

MU3 Dave Cobble, of the U.S. Navy’s 7th Fleet Band, takes a moment to meet one of many local children anxious to shake hands with the military personnel taking part in the International City Parade in Mumbai, India. The event was part of the International Fleet Review hosted by the Indian navy in Mumbai.

Seabees from Naval Mobile Construction Battalion (NMCB) 1, Gulfport, Miss., start to rebuild a bridge in the Shoalwater Bay training area, Australia, during Exercise Tandem Thrust.

CT2 Josef Edmonds greets his children upon arrival in Whidbey Island, Wash. Edmonds and other crew members from the Navy EP-3 Aries II aircraft involved in the April 1 accident with a Chinese F-8 aircraft were welcomed home after being detained in China for 11 days following the incident.

Daddy’s Home

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Helping Hands

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Pearl Harbor Premiere

Fireworks explode at the conclusion of the movie “Pearl Harbor” aboard USS John C. Stennis (CVN 74). The carrier served as the stage for the movie’s premiere showing.

Photo by PH1 Jeffrey K. Cowins
Photo by PH3 Joshua R. Langhus
Photo by U.S. Air Force Staff Sgt. Jeremy T. Lock
Photo by PH1 Chris Desmond
Photo by PH2 Michael B. W. Watkins
Photo by CT2 Josef Edmonds

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Year In Review

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Year In Review

I Christen Thee

President George W. Bush and William P. Frick, chairman and chief executive officer of Newport News Shipbuilding watch as former-First Lady Nancy Reagan prepares to christen the newest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, USS Ronald Reagan (CVN 76) in Newport News, Va.

Shallow-water Security

MM1 Bob Howell, from SEAL Team 5, provides cover for his platoon, as members of Special Boat Unit 22 extract the team during an exercise conducted during Northern Edge 2001.

Ready to Dive

GM2(SW/DV) Brandon Povacs, assigned to Mobile Diving Salvage Unit (MDSU) 1, suits up in the Navy’s MK-21 helmet before a dive in Lumut, Malaysia. MDSU 1 cross-trained with Malaysian divers while participating in Exercise Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training (CARAT) 2001.

Exercise UNITAS

AW2 Robert Simpson, in an SH-60B Seahawk helicopter assigned to Light Helicopter Anti-Submarine Squadron (HSL) 42 aboard USS Monterey (CG 61), overlooks 15 warships from five different nations as they assemble in the South Atlantic Ocean to kick off the Atlantic phase of the annual UNITAS exercise.

American Heroes

A New York City fireman yells for more rescue workers to make their way into the rubble that was once the World Trade Center in New York City. Hundreds of others risked their lives in the shifting pile of debris around him to try and save those who may still be alive.

Burning Still

Days after the World Trade Center attack, the rubble still burned hot. Firefighters worked day and night to put out the fires so emergency rescue workers could find a path into the destruction.

I christen thee

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Year In Review

Rapid Response

Medical personnel load wounded into ambulances at the medical triage area set up outside the Pentagon.

Not Giving Up

As the sun sets, rescue workers continue their recovery efforts in New York, climbing into the heart of the destruction to look for survivors and fallen comrades alike.

Weapons of War

Aviation ordnancemen on board USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN 71) move several GBU-16 laser guided bombs onto the elevator.

Eye in the Sky

An aircrewman aboard a Carrier Airborne Early Warning Squadron (VAW) 125 E-2C Hawkeye, embarked on USS George Washington (CVN 73), tracks all air and surface contacts off the East Coast of the United States to provide additional air defense to New York City following the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

An aerial view shows the damage and relief effort after the attack on the Pentagon, Sept. 11, 2001. At 8:10 a.m., American Airlines Flight 77, departed Dulles International Airport bound for Los Angeles. Nearly 90 minutes later, it slammed into the northwest side of the Pentagon, killing at least 180; 42 of whom were Department of the Navy personnel.

Battleground: Washington

An aerial view shows the damage and relief effort after the attack on the World Trade Center, Sept. 11, 2001. At 8:46 a.m., American Airlines Flight 11, departed Boston Logan International Airport bound for Los Angeles. Nearly 90 minutes later, it slammed into the south tower of the World Trade Center, killing at least 200.

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Long Arm of Freedom

Tomahawk cruise missiles are launched from the forward Vertical Launch System aboard USS Philippine Sea (CG 58) in a strike against al Qaeda terrorist training camps and military installations of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan on Oct. 7, 2001.

Enduring Freedom

As F/A-18 Hornet approaches the flight deck of USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN 71) as USS McFaul (DDG 74) trails behind as plane guard. Theodore Roosevelt and its carrier airwing are conducting missions in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

U.S. Marines attach munitions to the wing of an F/A-18 Hornet aboard USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN 71). Theodore Roosevelt and her attached Sailors, Marines and aircraft are operating in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

Help on the Way

USNS Comfort (T-AH 20) passes by the Statue of Liberty on her way to Manhattan to support the citizens of New York City after the attack on the World Trade Center.

Still Flying Proud

As the sun rises, the “Ground Zero American Flag,” which was flown while Carrier Air Wing (CVW) 1 conducted flight operations, is brought down aboard USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN 71).

Controlling the Skies

All stations are manned in the Carrier Air Traffic Control Center (CATCC) during flight operations. CATCC is responsible for the safe launch and recovery of carrier-based aircraft aboard USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN 71) while underway in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.
**Active-duty Navy Family Members**

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<tr>
<th>Rank/Grade</th>
<th>Spouse</th>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Others</th>
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<tr>
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<td>56,005</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>95,808</td>
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<td>Enlisted</td>
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<td>264,740</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>444,258</td>
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<td>215,379</td>
<td>320,745</td>
<td>3,942</td>
<td>540,066</td>
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*Excludes 1,742 SR on ADSW, but includes SR on Recall*

**Naval Reserve Personnel**

- **Total Selected Reserve (SR)**
  - Officers 17,328
  - Enlisted 56,013
  - Total* 73,341

- **Total Full Time Support (TAR)**
  - Officers 1,713
  - Enlisted 12,859
  - Total 14,572

- **Total Individual Ready Reserve (IRR)**
  - Officers 14,120
  - Enlisted 66,421
  - Total 80,541

*Includes 3,623 VTU members*

**Navy Civilians**

- **Total Active-duty Navy Serve**
  - United States and Territories 32,736
  - Europe 10,843
  - Former Soviet Union 5
  - East Asia and Pacific 29,389
  - North Africa, Near East and South Asia 16,556
  - Sub-Saharan Africa 3
  - Western Hemisphere 3,641

- **Total Foreign Countries**
  - Total Worldwide 60,437
  - Ashore 237,193
  - Afloat 144,621

*Includes 3,623 VTU members*

**Where Active-duty Navy Serve**

- **Total Number of Officers**
  - 1,713
- **Total Number of Enlisted**
  - 12,859
- **Total Number of Full Time Support (TAR)**
  - 1,713
- **Total Number of Individual Ready Reserve (IRR)**
  - 14,120

- **Total Active-duty Navy Serve**
  - Officers 17,328
  - Enlisted 56,013
  - Total* 73,341

*Excludes 1,742 SR on ADSW, but includes SR on Recall*

**Where Navy Dependants Live**

- **Total Number of Officers**
  - 39,371
- **Total Number of Enlisted**
  - 176,008
- **Total**
  - 215,379

**2001 Deployment by the Numbers**

**USS Enterprise (CVN 65)**

- **Total nautical miles traveled**
  - 62,331 nm

- **Operation Enduring Freedom weapons expended**
  - (including 735 precision-guided munitions)
  - 829,000 lbs.

- **Operation Southern Watch weapons expended**
  - (including 27 precision-guided munitions)
  - 33,000 lbs.

- **Total Selective Reenlistment Bonuses (SRB) for the cruise**
  - $9,908,861

- **Tax free salary savings to the crew**
  - $750,000

- **Number of arrested landings**
  - 10,105

- **Number of catapult-assisted take-offs**
  - 10,042

- **Fuel received during Replenishment At Sea**
  - 18,396,636 gal.

- **Total Underway Replenishments**
  - 24

- **Fuel issued to Aircraft**
  - 21,601,799 gal.

- **Total gallons of fresh water produced**
  - 61,626,502 gal.

- **Total mail CODS moved on/off**
  - 450,780 lbs.

- **Number of passengers CODS moved on/off**
  - 5,440

- **Number of Foreign Governments coordinated with**
  - 35

- **Total Selective Reenlistments**
  - 426 (77% of eligibles)

**Source:** AIRLANT Public Affairs Office
The following books comprise the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy’s Naval Heritage/Care Values Reading Guide as revised in 2001. This list is updated as part of the Chief Petty Officer initiation season. The books are available through the Navy Exchange or the Uniform Center toll-free ordering system.

“A” List: Required Reading List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Fighting Liberty Ships — A Memoir by A.A. Hosking</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Sailor’s Log: Recollections of Forty Years of Naval Life</td>
<td>by Rear Adm. Robert D. Evans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tin Can Sailor — Life Aboard the USS Stevens, 1935-45</td>
<td>by C. Raymond Calhoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BattleShip Sailor</td>
<td>by Theodore C. Mason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brave Ship, Brave Men</td>
<td>by Arnold S. Latt</td>
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<tr>
<td>We Will Stand By — Serving in the Pawnee, 1942-45</td>
<td>by Theodore C. Mason</td>
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“B” List: Reference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Naval History — An Illustrated Chronology of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps, 1795-1995</td>
<td>by Edward J. Marolda</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Book of Navy Songs</td>
<td>by The Trident Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray Steel and Black Oil: Fast Tankers and Replenishment at Sea in the U.S. Navy, 1912-92</td>
<td>by Thomas Wildenberg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Submarine Commander</td>
<td>by Paul Schratz</td>
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<tr>
<td>We Pulled Together and Won! Personal Memories of the World War II Era</td>
<td>by Rebecca Rice</td>
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<tr>
<td>War in the Boats</td>
<td>by Captain William J. Ruhe</td>
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“C” List: Reading List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miracle at Midway</td>
<td>by Gordon W. Prance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authors at Sea: Modern American Writers Remember Their Naval Service</td>
<td>by Robert Shink</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heroes in Dangarees — The Story of the American Merchant Mariners in World War II</td>
<td>by James E. Valle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Run Silent/Run Deep</td>
<td>by Capt. Edward L. Beach</td>
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<tr>
<td>We Pulled Together and Won! Personal Memories of the World War II</td>
<td>by Joel R. Davidson</td>
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</table>

Decision Traps: Ten Barriers to Brilliant Decision-Making and How to Overcome Them | by J. Edward Russo and Paul H. Scholz |

Deep Change: Discovering the Leader Within | by Robert E. Quinn |

Digital Economy | by Don Tapscott |

The Digital Estate | by Chuck Martin |

Future Your Enterprise: Business Strategy in the Age of the E-Customer | by David Siegel |

Image of the Future: The Human Side of Intranet: Content, Style and Politics | by Terry W. Keachler and Thom Dupper |

Leadership is an Art | by Max DePree |

Leadership Without Easy Answers | by Ronald Heifetz |

The Lexus and the Olive Tree | by Thomas L. Friedman |

Managing at the Speed of Change | by Daryl R. Conner |

Who moved my Cheese? | by Spencer Johnson, M.D. |

The Other 90% | by Robert K. Cooper |

The Power of Alignment | by George Labrozzi and Victor Rosansky |

Leading Change | by John P. Kotter |
Enlisted Ratings

Enlisted Sailors wear their job specialty in plain sight. Rating badges, worn on the left sleeve, consist of an eagle (called a “crow”) chevrons indicating the wearer’s rate and a specialty mark indicating rating. While some of these ratings have historical significance (such as Boatswain’s Mate), others show the evolution of naval technology in modern times, such as the GS (Gas Turbine System Technicians).

Source: www.staynavy.navy.mil
Naval Construction Brigades (NCB)

2ND NCB (Atlantic)
3RD NCB (Pacific)

Naval Construction Regiments (NCR)

Training Components
20TH NCR (Atlantic)
31ST NCR (Pacific)

Active
22ND NCR (Atlantic)
30TH NCR (Pacific)

Naval Mobile Construction Battalions (NMCB)

Active
1ST NMCB (Atlantic)
5TH NMCB (Pacific)
7TH NMCB (Atlantic)
3RD NMCB (Pacific)
74TH NMCB (Atlantic)
4TH NMCB (Pacific)
133RD NMCB (Atlantic)
40TH NMCB (Pacific)

Reserve
3RD NCR (Atlantic)
1ST NCR (Pacific)
7TH NCR (Atlantic)
9TH NCR (Pacific)

Naval Amphibious Construction Battalions (ACB)

Active
Naval Beach Group 1 (Pacific)
Naval Beach Group 2 (Atlantic)
ACB-1 (Pacific)
ACB-2 (Atlantic)

Underwater Construction Teams (UCT)

Active
UCT 1 (Atlantic)
UCT 2 (Pacific)

Naval Construction Battalion Units (CBU)

CBU-402 (Atlantic)
CBU-401 (Pacific)
CBU-403 (Atlantic)
CBU-405 (Pacific)
CBU-410 (Atlantic)
CBU-406 (Pacific)
CBU-411 (Atlantic)
CBU-413 (Pacific)
CBU-412 (Atlantic)
CBU-416 (Pacific)
CBU-414 (Atlantic)
CBU-415 (Atlantic)
CBU-417 (Pacific)
CBU-420 (Atlantic)
CBU-418 (Pacific)
CBU-422 (Atlantic)
CBU-421 (Pacific)
CBU-423 (Atlantic)
CBU-427 (Pacific)

26TH NMCB (Atlantic)
25TH NMCB (Pacific)
27TH NMCB (Atlantic)
28TH NMCB (Pacific)


Amphibious Construction Battalion (ACB) 1

Underwater Construction Team (UCT) 2 participate in Exercise Tandem Thrust 2001.

Photo by PH2 Erin Zocco

Naval Mobile Construction Battalion (NMCB) 7

Naval Construction Force Support Units (NCFSU)

NCFSU 3 (Atlantic)
NCFSU 2 (Pacific)

Source: Naval Facilities Engineering Command (Code SR), and www.seabee.navy.mil
**Attack Submarines**

**Los Angeles-class**
- USS Los Angeles (SSN 688)
- USS Philadelphia (SSN 690)
- USS Memphis (SSN 691)
- USS Bremerton (SSN 698)
- USS Jacksonville (SSN 699)
- USS Dallas (SSN 700)
- USS La Jolla (SSN 701)
- USS City of Corpus Christi (SSN 705)
- USS Albuquerque (SSN 706)
- USS Portsmouth (SSN 707)
- USS Minneapolis-St Paul (SSN 708)
- USS Hyman G. Rickover (SSN 709)
- USS Augustus (SSN 710)
- USS San Francisco (SSN 711)
- USS Houston (SSN 713)
- USS Norfolk (SSN 714)
- USS Buffalo (SSN 715)
- USS Salt Lake City (SSN 716)
- USS Olympia (SSN 717)
- USS Honolulu (SSN 718)
- USS Providence (SSN 719)
- USS Pittsburgh (SSN 720)
- USS Chicago (SSN 721)
- USS Key West (SSN 722)
- USS Oklahoma City (SSN 723)
- USS Louisville (SSN 724)
- USS Helena (SSN 725)
- USS Newport News (SSN 750)
- USS San Juan (SSN 751)
- USS Pasadena (SSN 752)
- USS Albany (SSN 753)
- USS Topeka (SSN 754)
- USS Miami (SSN 755)
- USS Scowton (SSN 756)
- USS Alexandria (SSN 757)
- USS Asheville (SSN 758)
- USS Jefferson City (SSN 759)
- USS Annapolis (SSN 760)

**Seawolf-class**
- USS Seawolf (SSN 21)
- USS Connecticut (SSN 22)
- USS Jimmy Carter (SSN 23)*

**Virginia-class**
- Virginia (SSN 774)*
- Texas (SSN 775)*
- Hawaii (SSN 776)*
- North Carolina (SSN 777)*

**Sturgeon-class**
- USS Parche (SSN 683)

**Ballistic Missile Submarines**

**Ohio-class**
- USS Ohio (SSBN 726)
- USS Michigan (SSBN 727)
- USS Florida (SSBN 728)
- USS Georgia (SSBN 729)
- USS Henry M. Jackson (SSBN 730)
- USS Alabama (SSBN 731)
- USS Alaska (SSBN 732)
- USS Nevada (SSBN 733)
- USS Tennessee (SSBN 734)
- USS Pennsylvania (SSBN 735)
- USS West Virginia (SSBN 736)
- USS Kentucky (SSBN 737)
- USS Maryland (SSBN 738)
- USS Nebraska (SSBN 739)
- USS Rhode Island (SSBN 740)
- USS Maine (SSBN 741)
- USS Wyoming (SSBN 742)
- USS Louisiana (SSBN 743)

**Deep Submergence Rescue Vehicles**
- Mystic (DSRV 1)
- Avalon (DSRV 2)

**Submersible Research Vehicles**
- Submarine NR-1 (Nuclear)
- USS Dolphin (AGSS 555)

*Under Construction

Source: Naval Vessel Register
# Monthly Basic Pay Table

**Effective January 1, 2002**

## Pay Chart

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PAY GRADE</th>
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### Warrant Officers

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<td>W-1</td>
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### Commissioned Officers

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PAY GRADE</th>
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<th>PAY</th>
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### Commissioned Officers with More Than 4 Years Active-Duty Service as an Enlisted Member or Warrant Officer

<table>
<thead>
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<th>PAY GRADE</th>
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<tr>
<td>O-1E</td>
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**NOTE** - Basic pay for O-7-O-10 is limited to $11,141.70 (Level III of the Executive Schedule FY02, Graduated Pay Raise Increase)

**NOTE** - Basic pay for O-6 and below is limited to $9,800.10 (Level V of the Executive Schedule)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
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<th>Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Air Force Rank Chart</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.defenselink.mil">www.defenselink.mil</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. Armed Forces Rank Chart</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CRUISERS**
- Ticonderoga-class
  - USS Ticonderoga (CG 47)
  - USS Yorktown (CG 48)
  - USS Vincennes (CG 49)
  - USS Valley Forge (CG 50)
  - USS Thomas S. Gates (CG 51)
  - USS Bunker Hill (CG 52)
  - USS Mobile Bay (CG 53)
  - USS Antietam (CG 54)
  - USS Leyte Gulf (CG 55)
  - USS San Jacinto (CG 56)
  - USS Lake Champlain (CG 57)
  - USS Philippine Sea (CG 58)
  - USS Princeton (CG 59)
  - USS Normandy (CG 60)
  - USS Monterey (CG 61)
  - USS Chancellorsville (CG 62)
  - USS Cowpens (CG 63)
  - USS Gettysburg (CG 64)
- Chosin-class
  - USS Chosin (CG 65)
  - USS Hue City (CG 66)
  - USS Shiloh (CG 67)
  - USS Anzio (CG 68)
  - USS Vicksburg (CG 69)
  - USS Lake Erie (CG 70)
  - USS Cape St. George (CG 71)
  - USS Vella Gulf (CG 72)
  - USS Port Royal (CG 73)

**DESTROYERS**
- Spruance-class
  - USS Spruance (DD 963)
  - USS Paul F. Foster (DD 964)
  - USS Kearsarge (DD 965)
  - USS Elliott (DD 967)
  - USS Arthur W. Radford (DD 968)
  - USS Oldendorf (DD 972)
  - USS John Young (DD 973)
  - USS O’Brien (DD 975)
  - USS Briscoe (DD 977)
  - USS Stump (DD 978)
  - USS Nicholson (DD 982)
  - USS Cushing (DD 985)
  - USS O’Bannon (DD 987)
  - USS Thorn (DD 988)
  - USS Deary (DD 989)
  - USS Fife (DD 991)
  - USS Fletcher (DD 992)
  - USS Hayler (DD 997)
- Arleigh Burke-class
  - USS Arleigh Burke (DDG 51)
  - USS Barry (DDG 52)
  - USS John Paul Jones (DDG 53)
  - USS Curtis Wilbur (DDG 54)
  - USS Stout (DDG 55)
  - USS John S. McCain (DDG 56)
  - USS Mitscher (DDG 57)
  - USS Laboon (DDG 58)
  - USS Russell (DDG 59)
  - USS Paul Hamilton (DDG 60)
  - USS Ramage (DDG 61)
  - USS Fitzgerald (DDG 62)
  - USS Sterthen (DDG 63)
  - USS Carney (DDG 64)
  - USS Benfold (DDG 65)
  - USS Gonzalez (DDG 66)
  - USS Cole (DDG 67)
  - USS The Sullivan (DDG 68)
  - USS Milius (DDG 69)
  - USS Hopper (DDG 70)
  - USS Ross (DDG 71)
  - USS Mahan (DDG 72)
  - USS Decatur (DDG 73)
  - USS McFaul (DDG 74)
  - USS Donald Cook (DDG 75)
  - USS Higgins (DDG 76)
  - USS O’Kane (DDG 77)
  - USS Porter (DDG 78)
  - USS Oscar Austin (DDG 79)
  - USS Roosevelt (DDG 80)
  - USS Winston S. Churchill (DDG 81)
  - USS Lassen (DDG 82)
  - USS Howard (DDG 83)
  - USS Bulkeley (DDG 84)
  - McCampbell (DDG 85)*
  - Shoup (DDG 86)*
  - Mason (DDG 87)*
  - Preble (DDG 88)*

**AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT**
- Tarawa-class
  - USS Tarawa (LHA 1)
  - USS Saipan (LHA 2)
  - USS Belleau Wood (LHA 3)
  - USS Nassau (LHA 4)
  - USS Pohakalii (LHA 5)

**SHIPS**
- USS Kearsarge (LHD 3)

Photo by PH1 Martin Maddock

Photo by PH2 Andrew Meyers
**ALL HANDS • WWW.NEWS.NAVY.MIL • JANUARY 2002**

**FRIGATES**

Biddle-Hazard Perry-class

USS McIntire (FFG 8)
USS Wildgoose (FFG 9)**
USS George Phillips (FFG 12)**
USS Samuel Eliot Morison (FFG 13)**
USS Sides (FFG 14)**
USS Estacado (FFG 15)**
USS Boone (FFG 28)
USS Stephen W. Groves (FFG 29)**
USS John L. Hall (FFG 32)
USS Jarrett (FFG 33)
USS Underwood (FFG 36)
USS Commodore (FFG 37)
USS Carr (FFG 38)**
USS Doyle (FFG 39)
USS Halyburton (FFG 40)
USS McCook (FFG 41)
USS Kildeer (FFG 42)
USS Thach (FFG 43)
USS DeVere (FFG 45)
USS Rentz (FFG 46)
USS Nicholas (FFG 46)
USS Vandegrift (FFG 48)
USS Robert S. Bradley (FFG 49)
USS Taylor (FFG 50)
USS Gary (FFG 51)
USS Curr (FFG 52)
USS Hanes (FFG 53)
USS Ford (FFG 54)
USS Efro (FFG 55)
USS Simpson (FFG 56)
USS Reuben James (FFG 57)
USS Samuel B. Roberts (FFG 58)
USS Kauffman (FFG 59)
USS Rodney M. Davis (FFG 60)
USS Ingraham (FFG 61)
USS Stensrud (LPD 12)
USS Nashville (LPD 13)
USS Trenton (LPD 14)
USS Ponce (LPD 15)
San Antonio-class

USS San Antonio (LPD 17)**
New Orleans (LPD 18)**
Mesa Verde (LPD 19)**
Green Bay (LPD 20)**

**AMPHIBIOUS TRANSPORT DOCK**

Austin-class

USS Austin (LPD 4)
USS Ogden (LPD 5)
USS Duluth (LPD 6)
USS Cleveland (LPD 7)
USS Dubuque (LPD 8)
USS Denver (LPD 9)
USS Juno (LPD 10)

**AMPHIBIOUS DOCK LANDING**

Anchorage-class

USS Anchorage (LSD 36)
USS Portland (LSD 37)
USS Pensacola (LSD 38)
USS Mount Vernon (LSD 39)
Whidbey Island-class

USS Whidbey Island (LSD 41)

**AMPHIBIOUS TANK LANDING**

Newport-class

USS Frederick (LST 1184)**

**AMPHIBIOUS COMMAND**

Blue Ridge-class

USS Blue Ridge (LCC 19)
USS Mount Whitney (LCC 20)

LaSalle-class

USS LaSalle (AGF 5)

Coronado-class

USS Coronado (AGF11)

**MINES WARFARE**

Avenger-class

USS Avenger (MCM 1)**
USS Defender (MCM 2)**
USS Sentry (MCM 3)**
USS Champion (MCM 4)**
USS Guardian (MCM 5)
USS Devastator (MCM 6)
USS Pateros (MCM 7)**
USS Susan (MCM 8)
USS Pioneer (MCM 9)
USS Warner (MCM 10)
USS Gladiator (MCM 11)**
USS Ardent (MCM 12)
USS Desoto (MCM 13)
USS Chief (MCM 14)

Inchon-class

USS Inchon (MCS 12)**

Dospy-class

USS Osprey (MHC 31)**
USS Heron (MHC 52)**
USS Pelican (MHC 53)**
USS Robin (MHC 54)**
USS Oriole (MHC 55)**
USS Kingfisher (MHC 56)**
USS Cormorant (MHC 57)**
USS Black Hawk (MHC 58)**
USS Falcon (MHC 59)**
USS Cardinal (MHC 60)
USS Raven (MHC 61)
USS Shrike (MHC 62)**

**PATROL BOATS**

Cyclone-class

USS Tempest (PC 2)
USS Hurricane (PC 3)
USS Marion (PC 4)
USS Typhoon (PC 5)
USS Sirocco (PC 6)
USS Squall (PC 7)
USS Zephyr (PC 8)
USS Cloudburst (PC 9)
USS Firebolt (PC 10)
USS Whirlwind (PC 11)
USS Thunderbolt (PC 12)
USS Shemal (PC 13)
USS Tornado (PC 14)

**AUXILIARY SHIPS**

Sacramento-class

(Fast Combat Support Ship)

USS Sacramento (AOE 1)
USS Camden (AOE 2)
USS Seattle (AOE 3)
USS Detroit (AOE 4)

Supply-class

USS Rainier (AOE 7)
USS Arctic (AOE 8)
USS Bridge (AOE 10)

Safeguard-class (Salvage Ships)

USS Safeguard (ARS 30)
USS Grump (ARS 51)
USS Sable (ARS 52)
USS Guapule (ARS 53)

Emery S. Land-class (Submarine Tenders)

USS Emerry S. Land (AS 39)
USS Frank Cable (AS 40)

Other Ships in Commission

USS Constitution
USS Pueblo (AGER 2)
Self Defense Test Ship (EDOG 31)

* Under Construction
** Naval Reserve Force, Active

Source: Naval Visual Information

30
**Military Sealift Command Ships**

**Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force**
- T-AFS (Combat Stores Ships)
  - USNS Magds Falls (T-AFS 3)
  - USNS Concord (T-AFS 5)
  - USNS San Jose (T-AFS 7)
  - USNS Sirus (T-AFS 8)
  - USNS Spica (T-AFS 9)
  - USNS Saturn (T-AFS 10)

- T-AE (Ammunition Ships)
  - USNS Kilauea (T-AE 26)
  - USNS Butte (T-AE 27)
  - USNS Santa Barbara (T-AE 28)
  - USNS Flint (T-AE 32)
  - USNS Shasta (T-AE 33)
  - USNS Mount Baker (T-AE 34)
  - USNS Kiska (T-AE 35)

- T-ATF (Fleet Ocean Tugs)
  - USNS Catawba (T-ATF 168)
  - USNS Navajo (T-ATF 169)
  - USNS Mohawk (T-ATF 170)
  - USNS Stouk (T-ATF 171)
  - USNS Apache (T-ATF 172)

- T-AO ( Oilers)
  - USNS John Lenthall (T-AO 189)
  - USNS Walter S. Diehl (T-AO 193)
  - USNS John Ericson (T-AO 194)
  - USNS Leroy Grumman (T-AO 195)
  - USNS Kanawha (T-AO 196)
  - USNS Picus (T-AO 197)
  - USNS Big Horn (T-AO 198)
  - USNS Tippecanoe (T-AO 199)
  - USNS Guadalupe (T-AO 200)
  - USNS Putnam (T-AO 201)
  - USNS Yukan (T-AO 202)

**Special Mission Program**

**T-AAGS**
- (Ocean Surveillance Ships)
  - USNS Stalwart (T-AAGOS 1)*
  - USNS Indomitable (T-AAGOS 7)*
  - USNS Patrol (T-AAGOS 8)
  - USNS Auzette (T-AAGOS 9)
  - USNS Hold (T-AAGOS 12)
  - USNS Capable (T-AAGOS 16)*
  - USNS Victorious (T-AAGOS 19)
  - USNS Able (T-AAGOS 20)
  - USNS Effective (T-AAGOS 21)
  - USNS Loyal (T-AAGOS 22)
  - USNS Improvable (T-AAGOS 23)

**T-AGS**
- (Landing Ship, Dock)
  - USNS Laramie (T-AO 203)
  - USNS Rappahannock (T-AO 204)
  - T-AOE (Fast Combat Support)
  - USNS Supply (T-AOE 6)
  - T-AH (Hospital Ships)
  - USNS Mercy (T-AH 19)
  - USNS Comfort (T-AH 20)

**T-AKR (Fast Sealift Ships)**
- USNS John Lenthall (T-AKR 310)
  - USNS San Jose (T-AKR 311)
  - USNS Butte (T-AKR 312)
  - USNS Kiska (T-AKR 313)
  - USNS Flint (T-AKR 314)

**T-AK (Maritime Pre-positioning Force)**

**Airfloat Pre-positioning Program**

**T-AGS**
- (Oceanographic Survey Ships)
  - USNS John McDonnell (T-AGS 51)
  - USNS Littlehales (T-AGS 52)
  - USNS Butthfinder (T-AGS 60)
  - USNS Summer (T-AGS 61)
  - USNS Bowditch (T-AGS 62)
  - USNS Heron (T-AGS 63)
  - USNS Bruce C. Heezen (T-AGS 64)
  - USNS Mary Sears (T-AGS 65)

**T-AR (Cable Repair Ship)**
- USNS Zeev (T-ARC 7)

**T-AK (Maritime Pre-positioning Force (Enhanced))**
- USNS LST Harry L. Martin (T-AKR 3015)
- USNS LCPL Boy M. Wheat (T-AKR 3016)**
- USNS GYSGT Fred W. Stockham (T-AKR 3017)

- **To Be Delivered**

**Combat Pre-positioning Ships**

**T-ACS (Auxiliary Crane Ships)**
- SS Gofer State (T-ACS 4)

**T-AKR (Large Medium-Speed, Roll-on/Roll-off Ships)**
- MV Bob Hope (T-AKR 308)
- MV Sister (T-AKR 311)
- MV Duhl (T-AKR 312)
- MV Red Cloud (T-AKR 313)
- MV Charlton (T-AKR 314)
- MV Wiktou (T-AKR 315)
- MV Porny (T-AKR 316)
- MV Soderman (T-AKR 317)**

- **To Be Delivered**

**Sealift Program**

**T-AKR (Fast Sealift Ships)**
- USNS Able (T-AKR 287)
- USNS Bellaire (T-AKR 288)
- USNS Denobola (T-AKR 289)
- USNS Pollux (T-AKR 290)
- USNS Ailbhe (T-AKR 291)
- USNS Regular (T-AKR 292)
- USNS Capella (T-AKR 293)
- USNS Antares (T-AKR 294)

- **To Be Delivered**

**Logistics Pre-positioning Ships**

**T-AOT (Tankers)**
- MV Gu W. Darnell (T-AOT 1121)
- MV Paul Buck (T-AOT 1122)
- MV Samuel L. Cobb (T-AOT 1123)
- MV Richard G. Matthesen (T-AOT 1124)
- MV Lawrence H. Giannella (T-AOT 1125)
- MV Montauk

- **To Be Delivered**

**C-O Hand**

**T-AKR (Break Bulk Sealift)**
- USNS Alondra (T-AKR 308)
- USNS Allex (T-AKR 309)
- USNS Antares (T-AKR 310)

- **To Be Delivered**

**SS John Ericson (T-AKR 311)**
- MAJ Bernard F. Fisher
- CAPT Steven L. Bennett (T-AKR 4296)
- MAJ Bernard F. Fisher (T-AKR 4396)
- MAIC William H. Pitenbarger (T-AK 4683)

**T-AK (Container Ships)**
- SS Chesapeake (T-AOT 3084)
- SS Henry J. Kaiser (T-AOT 187)
- SS Peterburg (T-AOT 9101)

**T-AK (Break Bulk Sealift)**
- SS Cape Jacob (T-AKR 5029)

**T-AKR (Break Bulk Ship)**
- MV Green Wave (T-AK 2050)
- MV Soucor Clipper
- MV Sea Mark III

**MV Bowditch (T-AGS 62)**
- MAJ Stephen W. Pless
- MAJ Bernard F. Fisher
- CAPT Steven L. Bennett
- MAIC William H. Pitenbarger

**T-AK (Maritime Pre-positioning Force)**
- MV Capt Steven L. Bennett (T-AK 4296)
- MV Maj Bernard F. Fisher (T-AK 4396)
- MV Maj Bernard F. Fisher (T-AK 4396)
- MV Maj Bernard F. Fisher (T-AK 4396)
- MV Maj Bernard F. Fisher (T-AK 4396)
- MV Maj Bernard F. Fisher (T-AK 4396)
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- MV Maj Bernard F. Fisher (T-AK 4396)
- MV Maj Bernard F. Fisher (T-AK 4396)
**Aircraft Carriers**

**Nimitz-class**
- USS Nimitz (CVN 68)
- USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN 69)
- USS Carl Vinson (CVN 70)
- USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN 71)
- USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN 72)
- USS George Washington (CVN 73)
- USS John C. Stennis (CVN 74)
- USS Harry S. Truman (CVN 75)
- USS Ronald Reagan (CVN 76)*

**Enterprise-class**
- USS Enterprise (CVN 65)

Source: Naval Vessel Register

**Kitty Hawk-class**
- USS Kitty Hawk (CV 63)
- USS Constellation (CV 64)

**John F. Kennedy-class**
- USS John F. Kennedy (CV 67)

*Under Construction

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U.S. Navy Photo

USS John C. Stennis (CVN 74)

USS Kitty Hawk (CV 63)

USS George Washington (CVN 73)
Military Sealift Command Ships Continued

Ready Reserve Force
- T-AK (Break Bulk Ships)
  - SS Cape Nome (T-AK 1014)
  - SS Cape Ann (T-AK 5099)
  - SS Cape Alexander (T-AK 5010)
  - SS Cape Archway (T-AK 5011)
  - SS Cape Amos (T-AK 5013)
  - SS Cape Johnson (T-AK 5073)
  - SS Cape Juby (T-AK 5077)
- T-AK (Barge Carriers)
  - SS Cape Fear (T-AK 5061)
  - SS Cape May (T-AK 5063)
  - SS Cape Mendocino (T-AK 5064)
  - SS Cape Mohican (T-AK 5065)
  - SS Cape Flattory (T-AK 5070)
  - SS Cape Florida (T-AK 5071)
  - SS Cape Farewell (T-AK 5073)
- T-AKR (Roll-on/Roll-off Ships)
  - SS Comet (T-AKR 7)
  - SS Meteor (T-AKR 9)
- SS Cape Island (T-AKR 10)
- SS Cape Intrepid (T-AKR 11)
- MV Cape Trent (T-AKR 112)
- MV Cape Taylor (T-AKR 113)
- GTS ADM Wm. Callaghan (T-AKR 1081)
- MV Cape Orlando (T-AKR 2044)
- MV Cape Ducato (T-AKR 5051)
- MV Cape Douglas (T-AKR 5052)
- MV Cape Domingo (T-AKR 5053)
- MV Cape Decision (T-AKR 5054)
- MV Cape Diamond (T-AKR 5055)
- SS Cape Isabel (T-AKR 5062)
- MV Cape Hudson (T-AKR 5066)
- MV Cape Henry (T-AKR 5067)
- MV Cape Horn (T-AKR 5068)
- MV Cape Edmont (T-AKR 5069)
- SS Cape Inscription (T-AKR 5076)
- MV Cape Lambert (T-AKR 5077)
- MV Cape Lobos (T-AKR 5078)
- MV Cape Knox (T-AKR 5082)
- MV Cape Kennedy (T-AKR 5083)
- SS Cape Race (T-AKR 9960)
- MV Cape Washington (T-AKR 9961)
- MV Cape Wuth (T-AKR 9962)
- MV Cape Vincent (T-AKR 9666)
- MV Cape Rose (T-AKR 9678)
- MV Cape Ray (T-AKR 9679)
- MV Cape Victory (T-AKR 9710)
- MV Cape Trinity (T-AKR 9711)

T-ACS (Auxiliary Crane Ships)
- SS Keystone State (T-ACS 1)
- SS Gem State (T-ACS 2)
- SS Grand Canyon State (T-ACS 3)
- SS Flickertail State (T-ACS 5)
- SS Conshauker State (T-ACS 6)
- SS Diamond State (T-ACS 7)
- SS Equality State (T-ACS 8)
- SS Green Mountain State (T-ACS 9)
- SS Beaver State (T-ACS 10)

T-AP (Troop Ships)
- SS Empire State (T-AP 1001)
- SS Golden Bear

T-AO (Tankers)
- MV Nodaway (T-AOT 78)
- MV Alatna (T-AOT 81)
- MV Chattahouchee (T-AOT 82)
- SS Mission Buena Ventura (T-AOT 1012)
- MV Mission Capistrano (T-AOT 5005)
- SS Mount Washington (T-AOT 5076)
- SS Potomac (T-AOT 181)

T-AK (Freighters)
- SS Cape Girardeau (T-AK 2039)
- SS Cape Gibson (T-AK 5051)
- SS Cape Breton (T-AK 5056)
- SS Cape Rover (T-AK 5057)
- SS Cape Borda (T-AK 5058)
- SS Cape Blanco (T-AK 5066)

Source: Military Sealift Command

Photo by PHC Eric Tilford

Photo by PHAN Ronald Gutridge
AIRCRAFT

The following is a list of the most commonly flown aircraft in the Navy's inventory and are the most likely to be encountered by today's Sailor.

F/A-18 Hornet

The F/A-18 is an all-weather, attack aircraft that can also be used as a fighter. In its fighter mode, the F/A-18 is used primarily as a escort and for air defense. In its attack mode, it is used for force projection, interdiction and close-air support. Many squadrons have or will be transitioning to the F/A-18E/F Super Hornet.

WINGS: 41.9 ft.
LENGTH: 60.3 ft.
HEIGHT: 16 ft.
WEIGHT: 66,000 lbs. maximum takeoff
SPEED: Mach 1.8+
CEILING: 65,000 ft.
RANGE: 1,333-1,379 nm
WEIGHT: 51,900 lbs. maximum takeoff
HEIGHT: 15 ft., 4 in.
LENGTH: 56 ft.
WEIGHT: 60,000+ lbs. maximum design gross weight
SPEED: Mach 2+
CEILING: above 50,000 ft.
RANGE: 20,000+ miles
WEIGHT: 66,000 lbs. maximum takeoff
HEIGHT: 40 ft., 5 in.
LENGTH: 64 ft.
WINGSPAN: 44.9 ft.

F/A-18F Super Hornet

The F/A-18E/F will provide the carrier battle group with a strike fighter that has significant growth potential and increased range, endurance and ordnance-carrying capabilities. It will eventually replace the F-14 on carrier decks.

WINGS: 41.9 ft.
LENGTH: 60.3 ft.
HEIGHT: 16 ft.
WEIGHT: 66,000 lbs. maximum takeoff
SPEED: Mach 1.8+
CEILING: 65,000 ft.
RANGE: 1,333-1,379 nm
WEIGHT: 51,900 lbs. maximum takeoff
HEIGHT: 15 ft., 4 in.
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HEIGHT: 15 ft., 4 in.
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WEIGHT: 60,000+ lbs. maximum design gross weight
SPEED: Mach 2+
CEILING: above 50,000 ft.
RANGE: 20,000+ miles
WEIGHT: 66,000 lbs. maximum takeoff
HEIGHT: 40 ft., 5 in.
LENGTH: 64 ft.
WINGSPAN: 44.9 ft.

EA-6B Prowler

The EA-6B, a twin-engine, mid-wing aircraft designed for carrier and advanced base operations, is used to provide an umbrella of protection for strike aircraft by jamming enemy electronic data links and communications. The EA-6B is a fully integrated electronic warfare system, combining long range, all-weather capabilities with advanced electronic countermeasures.

WINGS: 31 ft.
LENGTH: 16 ft. 10 in.
HEIGHT: 11 ft. 6 in.
WEIGHT: 61,200 lbs. maximum takeoff
SPEED: Over 500 knots
CEILING: 37,000 ft.
RANGE: 1,000+ nm
ARMAMENT: JSOW
CREW: 2 (one pilot, three electronic warfare officers)

SQUADRONS

VQ-128 Fighting Phoenix
VQ-129 Vikings
VQ-130 Zappers
VQ-131 Lancers
VQ-132 Scorpions
VQ-133 Wizards
VQ-134 Garudas
VQ-135 Black Ravens
VQ-136 Gauntlets
VQ-137 Borks
VQ-138 Shadowjackets
VQ-139 Coyotes
VQ-140 Putters
VQ-141 Shadowhawks
VQ-142 Star Wolves
VQ-207(USNR) Star Fighters

ARMAMENT: torpedoes, bombs, Harpoon, Maverick and JSOW missiles
CREW: 24

S-3B Viking

The S-3B is a 4-engine turboprop anti-submarine and anti-surface warfare, it is extremely versatile and can be equipped for tanker, mining and limited electronic surveillance.

WINGS: 55 ft.
LENGTH: 78 ft. 4 in.
HEIGHT: 17 ft.
WEIGHT: 154,000 lbs.
SPEED: 230 knots
CEILING: 30,000 ft.
RANGE: 1,500+ nm

F-14 Tomcat

The F-14 is a supersonic, twin-engine, variable-sweep-wing fighter designed to attack and destroy enemy aircraft at night and in all-weather conditions. The F-14 can track up to 24 targets simultaneously with its advanced weapons control system and engage any of them with one of its six Phoenix missiles while continuing to scan the airspace.

WINGS: 64 ft.
LENGTH: 61 ft. 9 in.
HEIGHT: 16 ft.
WEIGHT: 72,000 lbs. maximum takeoff
SPEED: Mach 2.5+ or Mach 2+
CEILING: above 50,000 ft.
RANGE: 2,000+ miles
WEIGHT: 66,000 lbs. maximum takeoff
HEIGHT: 40 ft., 5 in.
LENGTH: 64 ft.
WINGSPAN: 44.9 ft.

F-14A Tomcat

The F-14A is a supersonic, twin-engine, variable-sweep-wing fighter designed to attack and destroy enemy aircraft at night and in all-weather conditions. The F-14A can track up to 24 targets simultaneously with its advanced weapons control system and engage any of them with one of its six Phoenix missiles while continuing to scan the airspace.

WINGS: 64 ft.
LENGTH: 61 ft. 9 in.
HEIGHT: 16 ft.
WEIGHT: 72,000 lbs. maximum takeoff
SPEED: Mach 2.5+ or Mach 2+
CEILING: above 50,000 ft.
RANGE: 2,000+ miles
WEIGHT: 66,000 lbs. maximum takeoff
HEIGHT: 40 ft., 5 in.
LENGTH: 64 ft.
WINGSPAN: 44.9 ft.
### E-2C Hawkeye

The E-2C is the Navy’s weather, counter-air, airborne early warning and control system aircraft. It provides airborne early warning and control and combat control functions for the battle group. Additional missions include: surface surveillance/coordination, strike and intercept control, search and rescue guidance and communications relay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wingspan</th>
<th>4,522 nm (with no cargo)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>2 (side by side)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>more than 1,739 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armament</td>
<td>1,300 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>300 knots</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aircraft Continued...**

### C-30 Hercules

The C-30 is probably the most versatile tactical transport aircraft ever built. Its uses have been almost limitless: transport, electronic surveillance, search and rescue, space-capsule recovery, helicopter refueling, gunship and special cargo delivery.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wingspan</th>
<th>132 ft., 7 in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>97 ft., 9 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>36 ft., 3 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>155,000 lbs. maximum takeoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>374 mph maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>more than 1,739 nm (with no cargo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crew</td>
<td>5 (two pilots, three mission systems operators)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C-2A Greyhound**

The C-2A is the principal aircraft used for COD (carrer on-board delivery) of personnel and material. It can deliver a payload of up to 10,000 lbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wingspan</th>
<th>80.5 ft.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>57 ft., 7 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>17 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>57,000 lbs. maximum takeoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>522 knots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>30,000 ft. (with 10,000 lb. payload)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>4,522 nm (nearly range)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crew</td>
<td>2 (two pilots, one navigator, one load master, one flight engineer)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SQUADRONS**

- VAW-77/Joint Task Force Provider
- VAW-112 Golden Hawks
- VAW-113 Blackjacks
- VAW-115 Liberty Bell
- VAW-116 Sea Kings
- VAW-117 Wildwebers
- VAW-120 Greyhawks
- VAW-121 Blue Angels
- VAW-123 Screamin Eagles
- VAW-124 Bear Paw
- VAW-125 Tigertails
- VAW-126 Sadies

### E-6A Mercury

The E-6A provides secure, survivable, jam-resistant strategic communications while performing the Navy’s TACAMO mission. The E-6 program has been established to upgrade TACAMO operational capabilities and will perform both the TACAMO and airborne command post mission with installed equipment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wingspan</th>
<th>148 ft., 4 in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>110 ft., 4 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>121 ft., 3 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>342,000 lbs. maximum takeoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>522 knots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>Above 40,000 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>5,000 nm (with 6 hours loiter time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crew</td>
<td>14 (E-6A); 22 (E-6B)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SQUADRONS**

- VRC-3 Providers
- VRC-4 Roughnecks

### P-3 Orion/EP-3 Orion (Aries II)

The P-3, a lead-based, long-range patrol aircraft, has been in the Navy since the 1960s. Both versions provide multi-mission intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance and combat capability to theater commanders worldwide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wingspan</th>
<th>97 ft., 6 in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>130 ft., 7 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>55 ft., 7 in.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SQUADRONS**

- VP-26 Dauntless
- VP-24 Greyhounds
- VP-23 Talons
- VP-21 Nomads
- VP-20 Predators
- VP-19 Prancers
- VP-18 Skippers
- VP-17 Seekers
- VP-16 Slammers
- VP-15 Screaming Eagles
- VP-14 Black Knights
- VP-13 Red Knights
- VP-12 White Knights
- VP-11 Bluebirds
- VP-10 Red Knights
- VP-9 Blue Angels
- VP-8 Goldens
- VP-7 Orions
- VP-6 Freedom Fighters
- VP-5 Skimmers
- VP-4 Mighty Merlins
- VP-3 Greyhounds
- VP-2 Fighting Dolphins
- VP-1 Angels

### C-12 Huron

The LC-12 Huron is a utility transport, equipped with high flotation landing gear and ski tracks. The LC-12F and LC-12M models also have hydraulically retractable landing gear.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wingspan</th>
<th>64 ft., 6 in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>55 ft., 10 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>15 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>35,000 lbs. maximum takeoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>35,000 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>1,974 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crew</td>
<td>2 (two by side)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SQUADRONS**

- VRC-40 Rawhides
- VRC-30 Providers
- VRC-42 Badgers
- VRC-41 Rambler
- VRC-44 Thunderbirds
- VRC-43 Pelicans
- VRC-45 Admirals
- VRC-46 Eagles
- VRC-47 Black Knights
- VRC-48 Seahawks
- VRC-49 Islanders
- VRC-50 Cougars
- VRC-51 Sea Stallions
- VRC-52 Greyhounds
- VRC-53 Vikings
- VRC-54 Sea Knights
- VRC-55 Seabirds
- VRC-56 Pelicans
- VRC-57 Eagles
- VRC-58 Fighting Lynx
- VRC-59 Screaming Eagles
- VRC-60 Blackjack
- VRC-61 Sea Stallions
- VRC-62 Big Wings
- VRC-63 Stingers
- VRC-64 Sea Stallions
- VRC-65 Vikings
- VRC-66 Seabirds
- VRC-67 Fighting Lynx
- VRC-68 Black Knights
- VRC-69 Sea Stallions
- VRC-70 Seahawks
- VRC-71 Vikings
- VRC-72 Fighting Lynx
- VRC-73 Black Knights
- VRC-74 Sea Stallions
- VRC-75 Seahawks
- VRC-76 Vikings
- VRC-77 Fighting Lynx
- VRC-78 Black Knights
- VRC-79 Sea Stallions
- VRC-80 Seahawks
- VRC-81 Vikings
- VRC-82 Fighting Lynx
- VRC-83 Black Knights
- VRC-84 Sea Stallions
- VRC-85 Seahawks
- VRC-86 Vikings
- VRC-87 Fighting Lynx
- VRC-88 Black Knights
- VRC-89 Sea Stallions
- VRC-90 Seahawks
- VRC-91 Vikings
- VRC-92 Fighting Lynx
- VRC-93 Black Knights
- VRC-94 Sea Stallions
- VRC-95 Seahawks
- VRC-96 Vikings
- VRC-97 Fighting Lynx
- VRC-98 Black Knights
- VRC-99 Sea Stallions
- VRC-100 Seahawks
- VRC-101 Vikings
- VRC-102 Fighting Lynx
- VRC-103 Black Knights
- VRC-104 Sea Stallions
- VRC-105 Seahawks
- VRC-106 Vikings
- VRC-107 Fighting Lynx
- VRC-108 Black Knights
- VRC-109 Sea Stallions
- VRC-110 Seahawks
- VRC-111 Vikings
- VRC-112 Fighting Lynx
- VRC-113 Black Knights
- VRC-114 Sea Stallions
- VRC-115 Seahawks
- VRC-116 Vikings
- VRC-117 Fighting Lynx
- VRC-118 Black Knights
- VRC-119 Sea Stallions
- VRC-120 Seahawks
- VRC-121 Vikings
- VRC-122 Fighting Lynx
- VRC-123 Black Knights
- VRC-124 Sea Stallions
- VRC-125 Seahawks
- VRC-126 Vikings
- VRC-127 Fighting Lynx
- VRC-128 Black Knights
- VRC-129 Sea Stallions
- VRC-130 Seahawks
- VRC-131 Vikings
**CH-6 Sea Knight**
The CH-6 is a tandem-rotor transport helicopter designed for both land- and sea-based operations. It can accommodate 25 passengers or 15 litters, with two medical attendants or 10,000 lbs. of sling-loaded cargo.

**DIMENSIONS:**
- **LENGTH:** 64 ft, 10 in. (rotors and tail pylon folded)
- **WINGSPAN:** 36 ft, 3 in. (rotors folded)
- **HEIGHT:** 13 ft, 7 in. (rotors by extension)
- **WEIGHT:** 21,000 to 23,000 lbs. maximum takeoff
- **SPEED:** 180 knots
- **RANGE:** 380 nm
- **ARMAMENT:** MK-46/50 torpedoes (SH-60B), 7.62mm or 50-caliber machine guns (SH-60B), Hellfire and Proximity air-to-surface missiles
- **CREW:** 3 (two pilots, one crewman (SH-60B)), or 4 (two pilots, two crewmen (SH-40F))

**SQUADRONS**
- HS-2 Golden Falcons
- HS-3 Tradewinds
- HS-4 Black Knights
- HS-5 Nightdippers
- HS-6 Incurus
- HS-7 Shangri-La
- HS-8 Eight-ballers
- HS-10 War Hogs
- HS-11 Dragonnadies
- HS-14 Chargers
- HS-15 Red Lions
- HS-75 (USNR) Emerald Knights
- HC-6 (USNR) Red Wolves
- HS-34 Easy Riders
- HS-40 Air Wolves
- HS-41 Seahawks
- HS-42 Proud Warriors
- HS-43 Battle Cats
- HS-44 Swamp Foxes
- HS-45 Wolfpack
- HS-46 Granadillas
- HS-47 Saberhawks
- HS-48 Vipers
- HS-49 Scorpions
- HS-51 Warhorses
- HS-60 (USNR) Jaguars

**SH/HH-60 Seahawk**

**HELICOPTERS**

**CH-46 Sea Knight**
The CH-46 is a tandem-rotor transport helicopter designed for both land- and sea-based operations. It can accommodate 25 passengers or 15 litters, with two medical attendants or 10,000 lbs. of sling-loaded cargo.

**DIMENSIONS:**
- **LENGTH:** 64 ft, 10 in. (rotors and tail pylon folded)
- **WINGSPAN:** 36 ft, 3 in. (rotors folded)
- **HEIGHT:** 13 ft, 7 in. (rotors by extension)
- **WEIGHT:** 21,000 to 23,000 lbs. maximum takeoff
- **SPEED:** 180 knots
- **RANGE:** 380 nm
- **ARMAMENT:** MK-46/50 torpedoes (SH-60B), 7.62mm or 50-caliber machine guns (SH-60B), Hellfire and Proximity air-to-surface missiles
- **CREW:** 3 (two pilots, one crewman (SH-60B)), or 4 (two pilots, two crewmen (SH-40F))

**SQUADRONS**
- HS-2 Golden Falcons
- HS-3 Tradewinds
- HS-4 Black Knights
- HS-5 Nightdippers
- HS-6 Incurus
- HS-7 Shangri-La
- HS-8 Eight-ballers
- HS-10 War Hogs
- HS-11 Dragonnadies
- HS-14 Chargers
- HS-15 Red Lions
- HS-75 (USNR) Emerald Knights
- HC-6 (USNR) Red Wolves
- HS-34 Easy Riders
- HS-40 Air Wolves
- HS-41 Seahawks
- HS-42 Proud Warriors
- HS-43 Battle Cats
- HS-44 Swamp Foxes
- HS-45 Wolfpack
- HS-46 Granadillas
- HS-47 Saberhawks
- HS-48 Vipers
- HS-49 Scorpions
- HS-51 Warhorses
- HS-60 (USNR) Jaguars

**MH-53E Sea Dragon**
The MH-53E is a mine-countermeasures version of the CH-53E Super Stallion, is heavier and has a greater fuel capacity than the Super Stallion. Capable of transporting up to 55 troops, the MH-53E can carry up to 10 tons payload 50 nautical miles, or a 10-ton payload 30 nautical miles. In its primary mission of air- borne mine countermeasures, the MH-53E is capable of towing a variety of mine-countermeasures systems.

**DIMENSIONS:**
- **LENGTH:** 99 ft. (rotors turning)
- **HEIGHT:** 28 ft. 4 in. (tail rotor turning)
- **WEIGHT:** 21 tons (maximum gross)
- **SPEED:** 196 mph
- **CEILING:** 27,000 ft.
- **RANGE:** 1,230 nm

**SQUADRONS**
- HC-4 Black Stallions
- HM-14 (USNR) Vanguard
- HM-15 (USNR) Black Hawks

**SH-3 Sea King**
The SH-3 Sea King is used to train several hundred student naval aviators with 45 TH-57Bs for (primary visual flight rules training) and 71 TH-57Cs for advanced instrument flight rules training. The TH-57C has been replaced in the Fleet by the SH-60F and HH-60H aircraft.

**DIMENSIONS:**
- **LENGTH:** 14 ft, 9 in. (rotors folded)
- **WINGSPAN:** 52 ft.
- **HEIGHT:** 16 ft., 8 in.
- **WEIGHT:** 23,100 lbs. maximum takeoff
- **SPEED:** 180 knots
- **RANGE:** 24,300 lbs. maximum takeoff

**SQUADRONS**
- TH-57A Chargers
- TH-57Bs (primary visual and 71 TH-57Cs (for advanced instrument flight rules training) in two helicopter training squadrons at NAS Whiting Field, Milton, Fla. Two TH-57Cs, which are used for photo, chase and utility missions at the Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division at Patuxent River, Md.

**DIMENSIONS:**
- **LENGTH:** 39 ft. (rotors turning)
- **HEIGHT:** 10 ft.
- **WEIGHT:** 3,200 lbs. maximum takeoff
- **SPEED:** 138 mph
- **CEILING:** 16,000 ft.
- **RANGE:** 300 nm

**SQUADRONS**
- HT-8 Egberts
- HT-18 Vigilant Eagles

**T-2C Buckeye**
The T-2 is a two-seat trainer used to school pilots and flight officers in basic and intermediate strike training.

**DIMENSIONS:**
- **LENGTH:** 48 ft., 2 in.
- **HEIGHT:** 14 ft., 9 in.
- **WEIGHT:** 13,180 lbs. maximum takeoff
- **SPEED:** 510 mph
- **CEILING:** 60,000 ft.
- **RANGE:** 3,200 lbs. maximum takeoff

**SQUADRONS**
- VT-86 Sabre Hawks
- VT-9 Tigers
- VT-22 Golden Eagles

**T-44A Goshawk**
The T-44 is a twin-engine helicopter used for anti-submarine warfare, search and rescue, drug interdiction, anti-ship warfare, cargo lift and utility missions. It has a greater fuel capacity than the Super Stallion. Capable of transporting up to 55 troops, the T-44A can carry up to 10 tons payload 50 nautical miles, or a 10-ton payload 30 nautical miles. In its primary mission of air- borne mine countermeasures, the T-44A is capable of towing a variety of mine-countermeasures systems.

**DIMENSIONS:**
- **LENGTH:** 57 ft.
- **HEIGHT:** 14 ft., 3 in.
- **WEIGHT:** 18,900 ft.
- **SPEED:** 145 knots
- **CEILING:** 44,400 ft.
- **RANGE:** 600 nm

**SQUADRONS**
- HSL-51 Warlords
- HSL-48 Vipers
- HSL-43 Battle Cats
- HSL-42 Proud Warriors
- HSL-41 Seahawks
- HSL-37 Easy Riders
- HCS-5 (USNR) Firehawks
- HS-75 (USNR) Emerald Knights
- HS-6 Indians
- HS-5 Nightdippers
- HS-4 Black Knights
- HS-3 Tradewinds
- HS-2 Golden Falcons
- HC-6 (USNR) Red Wolves
- HC-85 (USNR) Golden Gaters
- HC-80 (USNR) Emerald Knights
- HC-7 Shamrocks
- HC-66 Indians
- HC-65 Nightdippers
- HC-64 Black Knights
- HC-63 Tradewinds
- HC-62 Golden Falcons
- HC-61 Nightdippers
- HC-60 (USNR) Jaguars
- HC-5 Providers
- HH-3 Sea Kings
- HH-4 Helicopters
**Propulsion:**

- Three-stage, solid-fuel rocket

**Dimensions:**

- 83 x 528 in.
- 8.2 ft. long; 12 in. diameter; 10 ft long; 11.2 in. diameter;

**Weight:**

- 70,000 lbs.

**Warhead:**

- BLU-97 or BLU-108 bomblets

**Range:**

- 150 nm (capsule/canister launch)

**Manufacturer:**

- Lockheed-Martin

---

**MK-46 Torpedo**

**Dimensions:**

- 41 x 21 in.

**Weight:**

- 1,000 lbs.

**Speed:**

- 40 knots

**Range:**

- 120 nm for air launched

**Manufacaturer:**

- The Boeing Company

---

**HARM (High-Speed Anti-Radiation Missile)**

**Dimensions:**

- 10 x 13 ft. 7 in. for 11 ft. 10 in. wing span

**Weight:**

- 798 lbs.

**Range:**

- Depends on launch speed/altitude

**Propulsion:**

- Turbojet motor/solid-fuel booster

**Speed:**

- Supersonic

**Range:**

- Approx. 14 nm

**Manufacturer:**

- Raytheon

---

**Harpoon**

**Dimensions:**

- 12.6 ft. long - air launched;

- 13.2 ft. long - surface and submarine launched

**Weight:**

- 1,100 lbs. (air launched);
- 1,499 lbs. (SSROC launcher);
- 1,520 lbs. (SAM launcher);
- 1,523 lbs. (capsule/canister launch)

**Propulsion:**

- Turbojet (cruise); solid-fuel booster (launch)

**Speed:**

- Subsonic Range: 870 nm (sound travel/canister/container)

**Manufacturer:**

- General Dynamics

---

**Microsoft**

**Dimensions:**

- 10 x 11.2 in. diameter;

- 39 in. wing span

**Weight:**

- 847 lbs.

**Propulsion:**

- Solid-fuel rocket motor/waft-fuel booster

**Speed:**

- 350 mph

**Range:**

- 25 nm Speed: Mach 1.2

**Manufacturer:**

- Kongsberg

---

**Paveway Laser-Guided Bomb**

**Dimensions:**

- 13.26 in. w x 17 in. l x 160 in.

**Weight:**

- 1,106 lbs.

**Range:**

- GLS glide range of 15 ft. (low alt.); 45 ft. (high alt.)

**Manufacturer:**

- Raytheon

---

**Poseidon**

**Dimensions:**

- 15.2 ft. long;

- 7.5 in. dia.

**Weight:**

- 74,000 lbs.

**Speed:**

- Supersonic

**Range:**

- 4,350 nm.

**Propulsion:**

- Turbojet motor/waft-fuel booster

**Manufacturer:**

- Raytheon

---

**Paveway**

**Dimensions:**

- 12 ft. long;

- 39 in. wing span

**Weight:**

- 2,000 lbs.; 18 in. x 154 in.

**Speed:**

- In excess of 150 mph

**Manufacturer:**

- The Boeing Company

---

**MK-81**

**Dimensions:**

- 1,523 lbs. (capsule/canister)

**Weight:**

- 1,520 lbs. (SAM launcher)

**Speed:**

- 290 mph

**Range:**

- 390 nm

**Propulsion:**

- Solid-fuel booster

**Manufacturer:**

- Raytheon

---

**MK-84**

**Dimensions:**

- 12 ft. long;

- 39 in. wing span

**Weight:**

- 3,950 lbs.

**Speed:**

- 205 mph

**Range:**

- 450 nm

**Propulsion:**

- Turbojet motor/liquid-fuel booster

**Manufacturer:**

- Raytheon

---

**MK-80 Series**

**Dimensions:**

- 1,000 lbs.; 14 in. x 110.9 in.

**Weight:**

- 1,800 lbs.

**Speed:**

- 350 mph

**Range:**

- 550 nm

**Propulsion:**

- Solid-fuel booster

**Manufacturer:**

- Raytheon

---

**MK-85**

**Dimensions:**

- 1,600 lbs.; 14 in. x 110.9 in.

**Weight:**

- 2,200 lbs.

**Speed:**

- 295 mph

**Range:**

- 450 nm

**Propulsion:**

- Solid-fuel booster

**Manufacturer:**

- Raytheon

---

**MK-86**

**Dimensions:**

- 1,600 lbs.; 14 in. x 110.9 in.

**Weight:**

- 2,200 lbs.

**Speed:**

- 295 mph

**Range:**

- 450 nm

**Propulsion:**

- Solid-fuel booster

**Manufacturer:**

- Raytheon

---

**MK-87**

**Dimensions:**

- 1,600 lbs.; 14 in. x 110.9 in.

**Weight:**

- 2,200 lbs.

**Speed:**

- 295 mph

**Range:**

- 450 nm

**Propulsion:**

- Solid-fuel booster

**Manufacturer:**

- Raytheon

---

**MK-88**

**Dimensions:**

- 1,600 lbs.; 14 in. x 110.9 in.

**Weight:**

- 2,200 lbs.

**Speed:**

- 295 mph

**Range:**

- 450 nm

**Propulsion:**

- Solid-fuel booster

**Manufacturer:**

- Raytheon

---

**MK-89**

**Dimensions:**

- 1,600 lbs.; 14 in. x 110.9 in.

**Weight:**

- 2,200 lbs.

**Speed:**

- 295 mph

**Range:**

- 450 nm

**Propulsion:**

- Solid-fuel booster

**Manufacturer:**

- Raytheon
ANTI-AIR WARFARE (AAW)

**Aircraft Guns**

**M61A1**
- Developed jointly with the Federal Republic of Germany, RAM provides ships with a low-cost, self-defense system against anti-ship missiles.
- MANUFACTURER: FMC Naval Systems Division and OTO Melara
- MANUFACTURER: Raytheon/Ford Aerospace/Loral
- Manfacturer: General Electric

**Surface-to-Air Missiles**

Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM)
- MANUFACTURER: Raytheon
- MANUFACTURER: Raytheon/Hughes Missile Systems
- MANUFACTURER: FMC Naval Systems Division
- MANUFACTURER: Raytheon

**Standard Missile-1 (SM-1)**
- MANUFACTURER: Raytheon

**Sea Sparrow**
- MANUFACTURER: Hughes Missile Systems Company

**Air-to-Air Missiles**

**Sidewinder**
- The Sidewinder is a short-range, heat-seeking, anti-air missile carried by fighter aircraft. The missile’s high-explosive warhead and infrared, heat-seeking guidance system have contributed to the program’s long life. The first prototype was fired successfully in 1953 and the initial production version became operational in 1956. The current version, AIM-9M, began flight use in 1983. The Sidewinder is one of the oldest, least-expensive and most-successful missiles in the entire U.S. inventory.
- MANUFACTURER: Raytheon

**MK-30 - 25mm machine gun system**
- The naval version of the Army Buskmaster, or “Chain Gun.” This single-barrel, air-cooled, heavy machine gun meets the needs of ships throughout the fleet, especially those operating in the Arabian Gulf.
- MANUFACTURER: Raytheon/Ford Aerospace/Loral

**MK-45 - 5-inch/54 caliber lightweight gun**
- This 34-caliber, lightweight gun provides surface combatants accurate naval gunfire against fast, high-maneuverable, surface targets, air threats and shore batteries during amphibious operations.
- MANUFACTURER: Raytheon

**MK-9 - 76mm caliber 3-inch gun**
- Best suited for use aboard smaller combat vessels, the MK-75 features rapid fire capability with low manning requirements. The gun was approved for fleet use in 1973 and was first deployed aboard USS Oliver Hazard Perry (FFG 7) in 1978.
- MANUFACTURER: Raytheon

**Shipsboard Guns**

**MK-75 - 76mm**
- MANUFACTURER: Hughes Missile Systems Company

**PHALANX CLOSE-IN WEAPONS SYSTEM (CIWS)**
- The Phalanx CIWS combines a 25mm Gatling gun with search and tracking radars to provide surface ships with terminal defense against anti-ship missiles. The system underwent operational tests and evaluation on board USS Pueblo (AGER 2) in 1977 and went into production in 1979 with the first systems installed aboard USS Coral Sea (CV 43) in 1980. The original versions used rounds made from depleted uranium that have since been replaced by tungsten rounds.
- MANUFACTURER: Raytheon

**MK-75 - 76mm**
- MANUFACTURER: Hughes Missile Systems Company

**MK-45 - 5-inch/54 caliber lightweight gun**
- The MK-75 features rapid fire capability with low manning requirements. The gun was approved for fleet use in 1973 and was first deployed aboard USS Oliver Hazard Perry (FFG 7) in 1978.
- MANUFACTURER: Raytheon
MK-68 Torpedoes

The MK-68 torpedo is a long-range, high-speed, deep-dive, war-gaged acoustic homing weapon designed to combat slow-moving submarines, fast, deep-diving masted submarines and high-performance surface ships and can be carried aboard all Navy submarines. Developed by the Applied Research Laboratory, Pennsylvania State University, and Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Baltimore, the MK-68 and its subsequent variants have been in service with the Navy since 1972. In 1975 an operational requirement was issued by ONP to develop modifications to the MK-68 to keep pace with threat advancements. This development effort was accelerated to neutralize the former Soviet Alpha threat and resulted in the MK-68 MOD 4 which achieved Initial Operational Capability in 1980.

Additional efforts resulted in development of the digital advanced capability (ADCAP) MK-48 MOD 5 which is carried by Los Angeles and Seawolf class attack submarines and some Ohio-class ballistic missile submarines. The MK-48 MOD 3 became operational in 1988 and was approved for production a year later.

Although full-up torpedoes have not been produced since 1994, modifications (ADCAP MODS) produced by Northrop Grumman and Raytheon Systems Corporation have significantly reduced the weapon’s radiated noise, enhanced its countermeasure rejection capability, increased its guidance and control processing and memory and improved its shallow water capabilities. This newest variant is designated the MK-48 MOD 6.

MK-67 SLMM (Submarine Launched Mobile Mine)

Based on the MK-57 torpedos, the SLMM is a submarine-deployed mine used for covert mining in hostile environments. The MK-67 began active service in 1983.

MK-50 Torpedoes

The MK-50 torpedoes began low-rate initial production in 1987. The MK-50 can be launched from all ASW aircraft and from torpedo tubes aboard surface combatants, it is an advanced lightweight diesel torpedo designed for use against faster, deeper-diving and more sophisticated submarines.

The MK-50A mine consists of two MK-50 torpedoes fixed in tandem and a detonator, which can be set for either depth or time. The mine can be anchored to the ocean floor or anchored to the ocean floor and released by a submarine. Depth of release is determined by the mine’s chosen depth setting, which is selected by the submarine crew and set prior to the mine being laid. The mine is detonated when it encounters a target. It has a wide range of applications and can be used against ships, submarines, and other maritime targets.

MK-56 and MK-57 Mines

The MK-56 and MK-57 mines (the oldest still in use) were developed in 1966. They are used primarily against surface ships. The MK-56 is a 2,500 lb. bomb. The MK-57 is a 2,050 lb. bomb. MK-56 torpedoes are nuclear powered. The MK-57 torpedoes are conventional powered. Both are used for mine-laying operations from submarines and surface ships.

MK-58 Quickstrike

The Quickstrike is a shallow-water, aircraft-launched mine used primarily against surface ships. The MK-58 is a 2,300 lb. bomb fitted with a thin-walled mine casing. The mine was designed to counter the threat posed by the Russian/Chinese underwater demolition boats which were capable of clearing minefields.

Source: Atlantic Ordnance Company, Newport, Va.
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