



Unit IV – The US Navy

Chapter 1 - Navy Ships

Section 3 – Ships; Customs and Courtesies



What You Will Learn to Do

Identify the ships of the Navy and understand how they fulfill the Navy mission



Objectives

1. List types of Navy ships
2. Describe shipboard customs and courtesies



Navy Ships Shown by Category

Combatant

Auxiliary

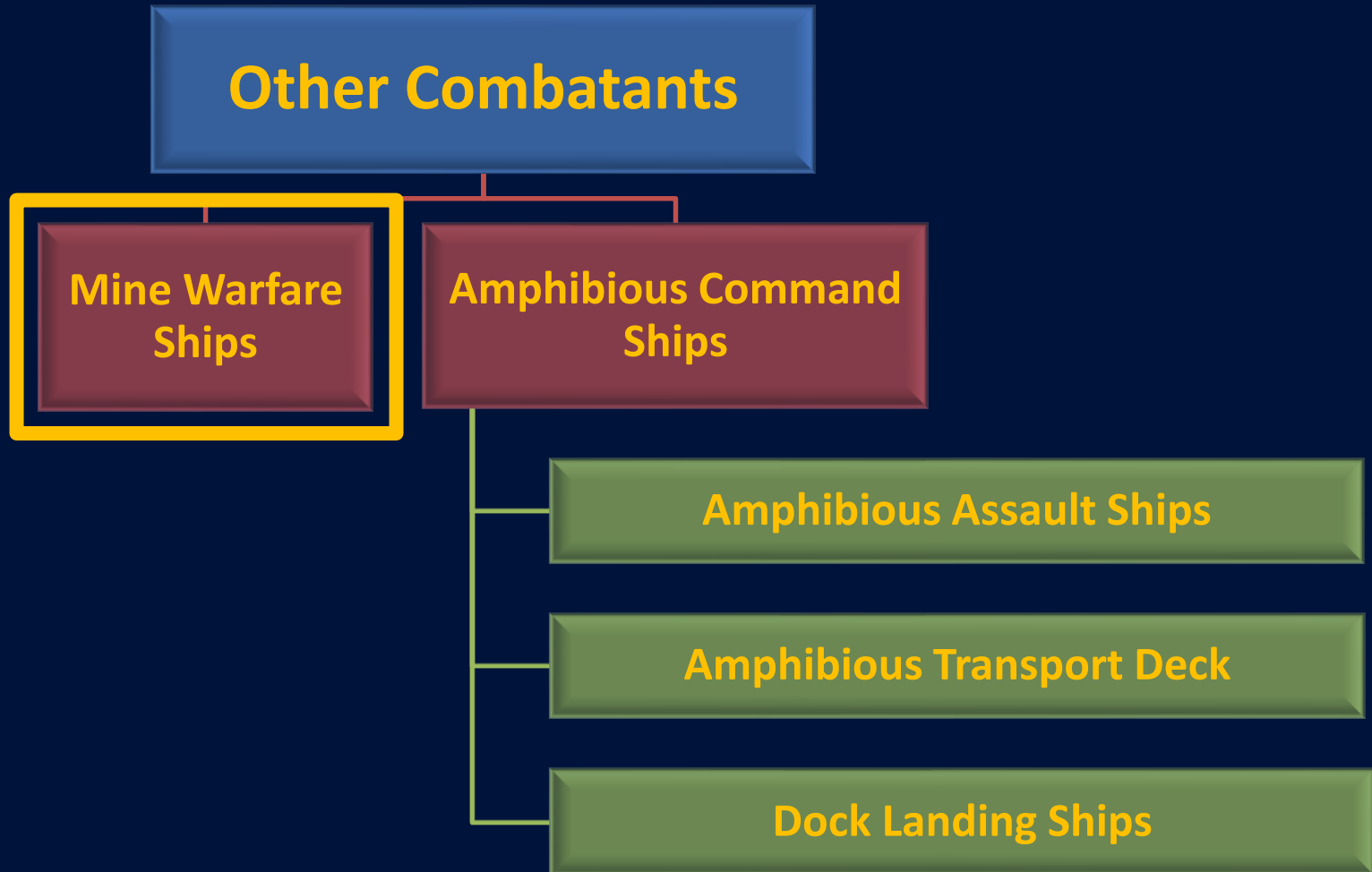
Warships

**Other
Combatants**





Navy Ships Shown by Category





Other Combatant Ships

Mine-Warfare Ships:

Designed to clear mines from vital waterways

There are two types:

1. Mines Countermeasure Ship (MCM)
2. Minehunter, Coastal (MHC)



Other Combatant Ships

Mines Countermeasure Ships (MCMs)

- Uses both sonar and video systems to locate mines
- Effective with mines moored to or on the seafloor
- Uses cable cutters to cut the mines moorings and remote control detonating devices to destroy mines

Minehunter, Coastal (MHCs)

- Smaller, lighter and slower than MCM
- Reinforced fiberglass hull for minesweeping in coastal waters
- Underway lifespan of 15 days; needs support ship or shore facility for resupply



Other Combatant Ships

Length: 224 feet

Displacement: 1,312 full load

Speed: 14 Knots (16.1 mph)

Crew: 84 (8 officers, 76
enlisted)

Armament: Mine
neutralization system;
two .50 caliber machine
guns

USS Sentry (MCM 3)





Other Combatant Ships

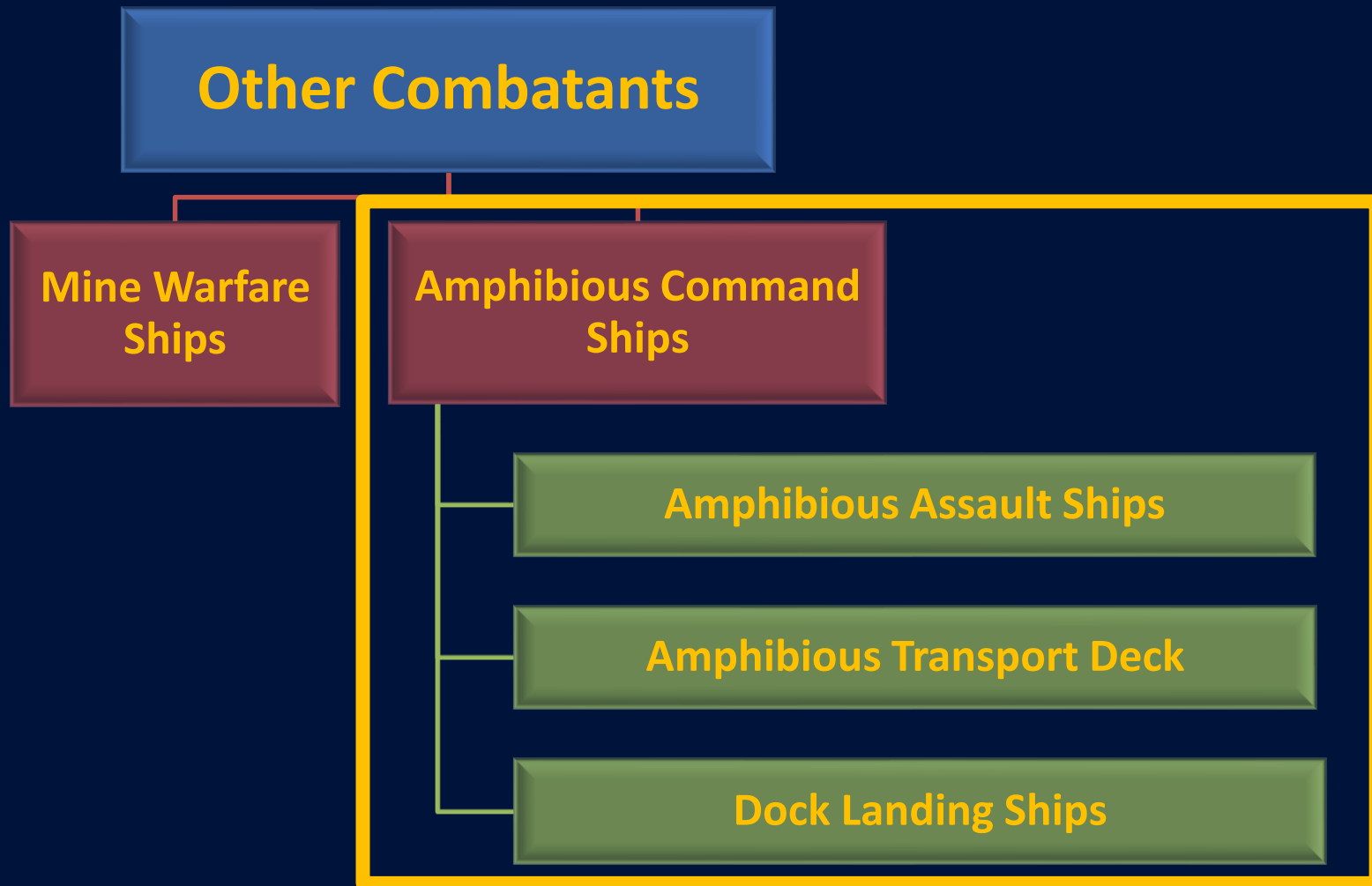
USS *Raven* (MHC 61)



Length: 188 feet Displacement: 893 tons (908 full load)
Speed: 10 knots Crew: 51 (5 officers 46 enlisted)
Armament: Mine neutralization system; two .50 cal machine guns



Navy Ships Shown by Category





Amphibious Warfare

An attack by naval forces and combat troops launched from the sea. Amphibious ships transport the troops and their weapons, and supplies to the hostile shores.





Amphibious Warfare

Amphibious warfare usually begins with surface ships and planes bombing hostile shores. Then amphibious ships bring in ground forces while landing craft and helicopters move those forces from ship to shore to quickly capture or deny the enemy use of land.

There are two types of amphibious ships:

1. Amphibious command ships
2. Amphibious assault ships



Amphibious Warfare

Video on
Amphibious
Warfare





Amphibious Warfare

Amphibious Command ships (LLCs)

- Provide command and control for fleet operations
- Have become the flagships of fleets

Amphibious Assault Ships (LHAs)

- Can park, deploy and land a marine battalion by helicopters, landing craft, amphibious vehicles and combinations of these methods
- With 5-inch guns and point-defensive missiles, can provide shore bombardment and self-defense, but relies mainly on other ships for defense



Amphibious Warfare

USS Mount Whitney (LCC/JCC 20)

Flagship 6th Fleet, Gaeta Italy



Length: 634 feet / Beam: 108 feet / Displacement: 18,874 tons full load / Speed: 23 knots (26.5 mph) / Crew: 842 (52 officers, 790 enlisted)



Amphibious Warfare

LHD ships are replacing the older LHA assault ships as part of the Seapower 21 program.



USS *Essex* (LHD 2)
Amphibious Assault Ship



Amphibious Warfare

Another type is the Amphibious Transport Dock (LPD)

LPDs have the capability to transport embarked troops and their equipment together , and have the facilities to move troops and equipment by landing craft from the stern or by helicopter.





Amphibious Warfare

Still another type is the Dock Landing Ships (LSDs)

The LSD is designed to transport and launch a variety of amphibious craft and vehicles with embarked crew and troops. These ships also have a helicopter platform.





Amphibious Warfare

A technique called **vertical envelopment** involves using helicopters instead of landing vehicles to put troops on the beach.

Since landing vehicles are more vulnerable to attack, this allows placement of troops more strategically.

At the same time, it makes the process of **amphibious assault easier** and coastal defense significantly more **difficult for the enemy**.



Amphibious Warfare

Length: 844 feet
Displacement: 40,358
tons full load
Speed: 20+ knots
Crew: 1,108 (104
officers, 1,004 enlisted)



USS *Essex* (LHD 2)



Amphibious Warfare

Length: 680 feet

Displacement: 24,900 tons

Speed: 21 knots (24.2 mph)

Crew: 420 (24 officers, 396 enlisted)

Marine detachment: 900



USS Juneau (LPD 10)



Amphibious Warfare

Length: 609 feet

Beam: 84 feet

Displacement: 15,939
tons full load

Speed: 20+ knots

Crew: 419 officers and
men

Marine detachment:
402 plus 102 surge



USS Oak Hill (LSD 51)



Amphibious Warfare

The last type is the Landing Craft, Air Cushioned (LCAC)

This landing craft travels on a **cushion of air** and is used to transport troops and equipment from ships to shore.





Amphibious Warfare

With its four gas turbine engines, the LCAC can transfer 60-75 tons of equipment 200 miles at 40 knots, transferring troops and equipment to over 70 percent of the world's coastline.

Length: 88 feet

Displacement: 87 tons

Speed: 40 knots

Crew: 5





Auxiliary Ships

Today's fleet is highly mobile and can respond to an area of conflict quickly. Its ships cannot, however, remain on station indefinitely, and rely on auxiliary ships for **replenishment at sea**.

This allows transferring fuel, munitions, supplies and personnel from one ship to another, **while ships are underway**.





Auxiliary Ships

Fast combat support ships (AOEs):

- Can carry not only fuel and ammunition, but also dry and refrigerated stores
- Though large and powerful, they move fast enough to keep up with a battle group for extended periods

USNS *Bridge* (T-AOE 10)



Ships are particularly **vulnerable to attack** while being supplied, so it's very important that the process happens as quickly as possible.



Auxiliary Ships



← USS *Carl Vinson* (CVN 70)

Ship – to – Ship
Transfer

← USS *Camden* (AOE 2)



Auxiliary Ships



USNS *Arctic* (T-AOE 8)

The Auxiliary Fast Combat Support Ship (T-AOE) is the Navy's largest combat logistics ship. It has the speed and armaments to keep up with carrier strike groups.



Rescue and Salvage Ships (ARSs)

Mission:

To provide fire-fighting, dewatering, battle-damage repair and rescue towing assistance

Working often in areas in combat zones or areas of high threat, ARS ships work to move damaged combat ships out of hostile areas, towing them to repair ships or bases in safe areas.



USNS *Grasp* (ARS 50)



Rescue and Salvage Ships (ARSSs)

An ARS might be called on to do salvage work with ships owned by the federal government, or similar work with other privately owned ships.





Navy Shipboard Customs and Courtesies

Customs are behaviors performed for so long that they have become common practice.

Courtesies are expressions of consideration or respect for others, either by word or action.





Salutes

Aboard ship: Sailors salute the CO or visiting officers senior to the CO on every meeting, and salute all other officers only on the first meeting of the day.





Salutes



Side honors: In this special ceremony, officials or officers boarding or leaving ship are saluted by a group of sailors called **side boys** (which may be male or female soldiers).



Salutes



In this ceremony , four to eight sailors line up, with half on each side of the ceremonial quarterdeck. The number of sailors depends on the rank of the official or officer.



Salutes

With the sound of the BMOW's pipe, the side boys begin the salute on the first note of the pipe and finish it together on the last note.

Boatswain's Mate
of the Watch
(BMOW)





Salutes

Passing honors are performed when two naval vessels pass each other, within 600 yards for ships and 400 yards for boats, for US Navy & Coast Guard vessels and most foreign navy vessels.



When the vessels pass, “Attention” is called, and all Sailors in view on the deck give a hand salute.



Salutes

The national flag flies on the fantail at the stern of a ship in port.

The **colors ceremony** is performed twice a day, at 0800 (morning colors) and sunset (evening colors), by a color detail.

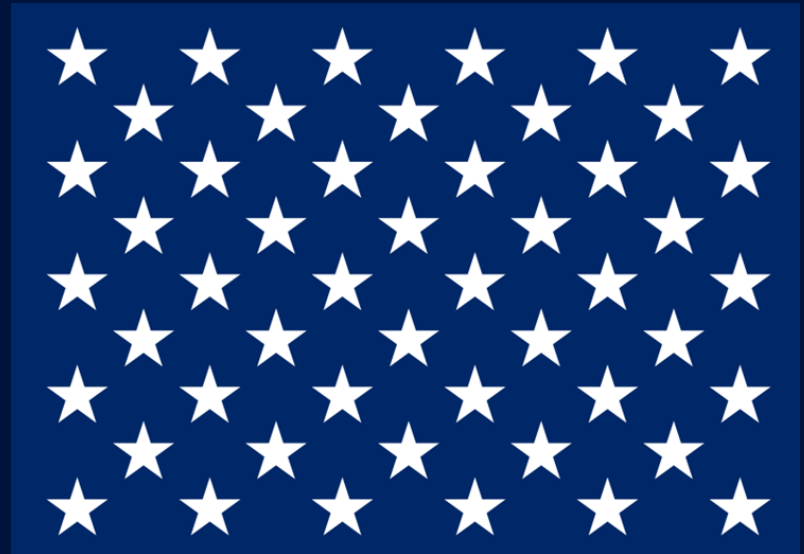
When a ship is underway, however, it flies its ensign day and night from the mainmast with no colors ceremony taking place.





Salutes

Ships not underway also raise and lower a flag called the Union Jack (the **jack**) at morning and evening colors. It flies from the **jackstaff** at the ship's bow.



According to U.S. Navy regulations, the U.S. Union Jack should be the same size as the canton of the National ensign flown at the ship's stern.



Salutes

The powerful symbol of the Navy Jack "Don't Tread on Me" flag was first used by the Continental Navy in 1775 and is being now used again by the US Navy in the War on Terrorism.





Salutes

The **national anthem** is included in the colors ceremony whenever possible, either by live band, audiotape or bugler.

Attention is sounded, and the hoisting or lowering begins and ends to coincide with the beginning or end of the music.

Without the national anthem, signal to begin and end is done with a whistle or by bugle call.



How Cadets Render Honors During Colors

- In ranks, come to attention. The person in charge of the formation salutes until “carry on” is sounded.
- If not in ranks but in uniform, face the colors and salute until “carry on” is sounded.
- If no flag is visible, face the music and salute until “carry on.”





How Cadets Render Honors During Colors



When in civilian clothes or athletic attire, face the colors standing at attention and place right hand/hat in hand over your heart until “carry on” is sounded.



Boarding, Leaving or Crossing Naval Vessels

How to board when in uniform....

Come to attention when you reach the top of the brow



Face aft toward the national ensign (if flying) and salute



Turn toward the Officer of the Deck (OOD) and salute (even if OOD is enlisted)



Hold your salute, show your ID and say "I request permission to come aboard, Sir/Ma'am."



You may go aboard when the OOD returns your salute and grants permission





Boarding, Leaving or Crossing Naval Vessels

How to leave your ship when in uniform....

Step onto the
quarterdeck



Face the OOD,
present your ID
and salute.



Say "I request
permission to go
ashore,
Sir/Ma'am."



When permission is
given, step on to
brow, facing aft.



Salute the ensign if it
is flying



When not in
uniform, the
procedure is the
same, but no
salute is required.



Boarding, Leaving or Crossing Naval Vessels

Crossing Another Ship:



Smaller ships sometimes nest beside other ships. The same procedures for boarding and leaving ships would apply, including asking **permission to cross over**.



Military Etiquette Aboard Ship

The **quarterdeck** of a ship is a ceremonial area that should be treated with respect and honor.

Never smoke, eat or drink on the quarterdeck.

Do not lounge in or around the quarterdeck.

Cross the quarterdeck only when necessary.





Military Etiquette Aboard Ship

On the ship, you should always be in the uniform of the day, unless you are returning from leave or liberty.





Military Etiquette Aboard Ship



When moving through passageways, step aside to allow seniors to pass first. It's customary to call out "Gangway" to inform juniors to make way for seniors to pass.



Military Etiquette Aboard Ship



The commanding officer of a ship is always called **“Captain”** regardless of rank.



Chapter Conclusion

National Military Strategy:

1. Peaceful engagement
2. Deterrence and conflict prevention
3. Fight and win

The US Navy seeks to fulfill its mission through:

1. Strategic deterrence
2. Sea control
3. Projection of power ashore
4. Naval presence



Chapter Conclusion

The Navy operates a wide range of ships to accomplish its mission.

The aircraft carrier is the center of the modern battle group.

In peace or tension, it projects “forward presence.”
In war, carriers can fulfill their mission before the enemy can spot them.

Under the sea, the SSBNs are the backbone of strategic deterrence.



Questions?

