

# MORE THAN READY



EISENHOWER CARRIER STRIKE GROUP  
WELCOME ABOARD!





# I LIKE IKE



THE FLAGSHIP  
— of the —  
EISENHOWER CARRIER  
STRIKE GROUP







# CSG-10 SURFACE COMBATANTS



USS San Jacinto  
CG 56



USS Monterey  
CG 61



USS Stout  
DDG 55



USS Roosevelt  
DDG 80



USS Mason  
DDG 87



USS Nitze  
DDG 94



USNS Arctic  
T-AOE-8



## THE SHIPS OF CSG-10



### AIRCRAFT CARRIER

Provides a wide range of options to the U.S. government from simply showing the flag to attacks on airborne, afloat and ashore targets.



### REPLENISHMENT SHIP

Provides logistic support enabling the Navy's forward presence; on station, ready to respond.



### GUIDED-MISSILE CRUISER

Multi mission surface combatant. Equipped with Tomahawks for long-range strike capability.



### GUIDED-MISSILE DESTROYER

Multi mission surface combatant, used primarily for anti-air warfare.





# CARRIER AIR WING THREE



**VFA-105**  
*Gunslingers*



**VFA-32**  
*Fighting Swordsmen*



**VFA-86**  
*Sidewinders*



**VFA-131**  
*Wildcats*



**VAW-123**  
*Screwtops*



**VAQ-130**  
*Zappers*



**VRC-40**  
*Rawhides*



**HSM-74**  
*Swamp Foxes*



**HSC-7**  
*Dusty Dogs*



The aircraft carrier is America's most mobile and capable military platform. The combination of the ship and its air wing provides a global recognized force that galvanizes U.S. resolve. IKE launches aircraft into the air from a dead stop to speeds approaching 170 m.p.h. in less than two seconds, and "traps" them at similar speeds on a stretch of flight deck less than 500 feet long.



These catapults and arresting cables are rendered useless without the attention of a special breed of sailor.

## THE AIRCRAFT OF CARRIER AIR WING THREE



**F/A-18 E/F SUPERHORNET**  
provides the carrier strike group with a strike fighter that has significant growth potential and increased range, endurance and ordnance-carrying capabilities.



**E/A-18G GROWLER**  
provides protection for strike aircraft by jamming enemy radar emissions.



**MH-60R SEAHAWK**  
is used for anti-submarine warfare, air-to-ground warfare, cargo lift and special operations.



**MH-60S SEAHAWK**  
is used for special operations support, search and rescue, drug interdiction, anti-ship warfare and anti-piracy operations.



**E-2C HAWKEYE**  
is an early warning and command and control aircraft for the carrier strike group. Also provides surface surveillance coordination, strike and intercept control, search and rescue guidance and communications relay.





**F/A-18 C/D HORNET**  
is an all-weather, dual mode aircraft that in fighter mode is used for fleet air defense. While in attack mode, the Hornet is used for force protection and interdiction.





# COLORS OF THE FLIGHT DECK



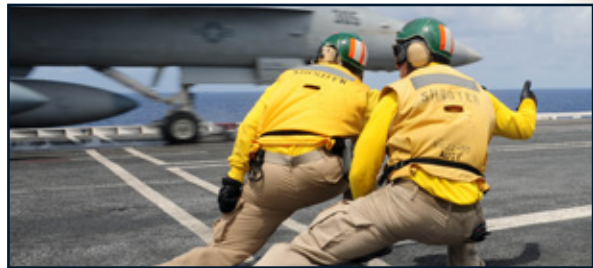
  Green shirts hook planes to catapults, handle arresting wires and maintain aircraft.



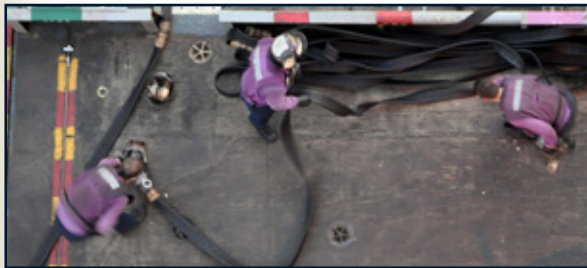
  Brown shirts are plane captains who watch over individual planes.



  Red shirts handle all weapons and ammunition.





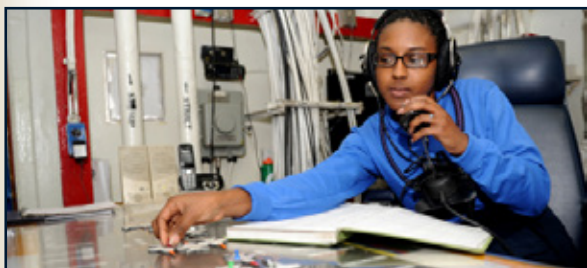
  Yellow shirts direct movement of aircraft.



  Purple shirts fuel the planes.





  White shirts handle safety-related jobs, including final inspections of airplanes.



  Blue shirts operate elevators, drive tractors that pull aircraft, check and clear planes into position.



  Silver suits handle aircraft crashes and fires.





# A LOOK AT USS DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

## SEA SPARROW

Missile launcher can be employed against attacking aircraft and anti-ship missiles at all tactical speeds and altitudes in all weather.

## ELEVATORS

Each of the four deck edge elevators can lift two aircraft from the cavernous hangar deck to the 4.5 acre flight deck in seconds.

## THE BRIDGE

This is the primary control position for every ship when the ship is underway, and the place where all orders and commands affecting the ship, her movements, and routine originate.

## THE ISLAND

While underway, the commanding officer is located on the navigation bridge, which is on the 0-9 level. From inside primary flight control, at the 0-10 level, the air boss controls aircraft taking off, landing and in flight within five nautical miles of the ship.

Missile launcher that can be employed against attacking aircraft and anti-ship missiles at all tactical speeds and altitudes in all weather.

## ROLLING AIRFRAME MISSILE

## "THE BALL"

The improved fresnal lens optical landing system, also known as the "ball," it's a visual landing aid used by pilots to line up their aircraft with the flight deck as they approach the aircraft carrier.

## CATAPULTS

The four steam-powered catapults thrust a 67,000-pound aircraft 300 feet, from zero to speeds approaching 170 miles per hour in two seconds. On each plane's nose gear is a T-bar which locks into the catapult's shuttle and pulls the plane down the catapult. The flight deck crew can launch two aircraft and land one every 37 seconds in daylight, and one per minute at night.

### DIMENSIONS

- Length of flight deck: 1,092 ft.
- Width of flight deck: 252 ft.
- Height (keel to mast): 244 ft.
- Area of flight deck: 4.5 acres
- Weight of carrier: 95,000 tons

### PROPULSION SYSTEM

- Type: Nuclear Reactor
- Number of reactors: 2
- Max speed: More than 30 knots (34.5+ mph)
- Number of screws: 4(5 bladed, 25 ft. tall, bronze)
- Weight of screws: 66,200 lbs. each
- Number of rudders: 2 (29 ft. x 22 ft., 60,000 lbs.)



- Builder: Newport News Shipbuilding, Virginia
- Keel laid: Aug. 15, 1970
- Launched: Oct. 11, 1977
- Commissioned: Oct. 18, 1975
- Unit Cost: About \$4.5 billion each
- Approx. crew size: 5,000 (including air wing)

### MISCELLANEOUS

- Number of anchors: 2
- Weight of anchors: 60,000 lbs. each
- Total anchor weight including chain: 735,000 lbs. each
- Distillation plant capacity: 400,000 gallons
- Meals served per day: 15,000





## SHIP'S MISSION



# USS DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The mission of USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN 69), IKE, is to provide a wide range of flexible capabilities, to include maritime security operations, expeditionary power projection, forward naval presence, crisis response, sea control, deterrence, counter terrorism, information operations, security cooperation and counter proliferation. The ship's embarked air wing is capable of projecting tactical air power over the sea and inland, as well as providing sea-based air, surface and sub-surface defense capabilities.

The aircraft carrier continues to be the centerpiece of the forces necessary for forward presence. Whenever there has been a crisis, the first question has been: "Where are the carriers?" Carriers support and operate aircraft that engage in attacks on airborne, afloat, and ashore targets that threaten free use of the sea and engage in sustained operations in support of other forces.

Aircraft carriers are deployed worldwide in support of U.S. interests and commitments. They can respond to global crises and routine missions alike, ranging from peacetime presence to full-scale war. Together with their embarked air wings, carriers fulfill vital roles across the full spectrum of conflict.

Nimitz-class carriers are the largest, most powerful warships in the world. IKE serves the country as a powerful instrument for protecting American interests and preserving peace.



This ship can carry approximately three million gallons of fuel for its aircraft and escorts, and enough weapons and stores for extended operations without replenishment.

IKE has extended repair capabilities, including a fully equipped aircraft maintenance department, a micro-miniature electronics repair shop and numerous ship repair shops.

For defense, in addition to the air wing and accompanying vessels, IKE has the NATO Sea Sparrow short-range surface-to-air missile system, the Rolling Airframe Missile System for inbound air contacts and the Phalanx close-in weapons system. For surface contacts, the ship has .50-caliber rifles, M-60 rifles, and M-79 grenade launchers.





# SHIP'S HISTORY



Construction of the third nuclear-powered and second Nimitz-class aircraft carrier, USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN 69), was authorized by Congress in fiscal year 1970. The carrier, named after the nation's 34th president, was christened at 11:11 a.m., October 11, 1975, by Mamie Doud-Eisenhower, the ship's sponsor and widow of the late president. IKE was commissioned October 18, 1977, under the command of Capt. William E. Ramsey. After 14 months of fleet training, the ship made her first Mediterranean Sea deployment in 1978.

In October 1985 after her fourth deployment, IKE sailed into Newport News Shipbuilding for a complex overhaul. The 18-month shipyard period included the addition of the Close-in Weapons System, NATO Sea Sparrow Missile System, Navy Tactical Data System, Anti-Submarine Warfare Module, and communications upgrades. IKE rejoined the fleet in April 1987.

In 1990, IKE completed her sixth Mediterranean deployment, coinciding with a worldwide Dwight D. Eisenhower Centennial celebrating the late president's 100th birthday. During D-Day anniversary ceremonies off the coast of Normandy, IKE's son, John Eisenhower, and D-Day veterans embarked the ship while Carrier Air Wing 7 conducted a memorial flyover of the American cemetery at Omaha Beach.

In response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990, IKE became the second nuclear-powered aircraft carrier to transit the Suez Canal and the first carrier to conduct sustained operations in the Red Sea. IKE served as a ready striking force in the event Iraq invaded Saudi Arabia, and participated in maritime interception operations in support of a United Nations embargo against Iraq.

After an extensive shipyard and training period, IKE deployed September 26, 1991, to the Arabian Gulf to continue multinational operations in support of Operation Desert Storm. IKE returned to Norfolk April 2, 1992, and entered Norfolk Naval Shipyard for overhaul and conversion January 6, 1993. IKE returned to the fleet November 12, 1993.

In September 1994, IKE and the U.S. Army 10th Mountain Division made history with the concept of "adaptive force packaging." The division's soldiers and equipment were loaded on board, and the IKE Army and Navy team headed for Port-au-Prince to spearhead Operation Uphold Democracy, the U.S.-led effort to restore the democratically elected government of Haiti.

One month later, IKE departed for a six-month deployment, which included flying missions in support of Operations Southern Watch and Deny Flight. This deployment marked the first time that women deployed as crew members of a U.S. Navy combatant ship, as the IKE/Carrier Air Wing 3/COMCRUDESGRU Eight team included more than 400 females.

In February 2000, IKE departed Norfolk for a millennium cruise to the Mediterranean Sea and Arabian Gulf. During this deployment, the air wing performed the ship's first combat ordnance delivery while operating in support of Operation Southern Watch in Iraq.

On May 24, 2001, IKE began her mid-life, comprehensive refueling complex overhaul in the shipyard at Newport News, returning to Naval Station Norfolk Jan. 25, 2005.

On October 3, 2006, IKE deployed for seven months to the U.S. 5th Fleet area of operations in support of ground troops in Iraq and Afghanistan and to conduct maritime security operations. In July 2009, IKE completed a six-month deployment to the Mediterranean and Arabian Gulf, returning again in January 2010 for another six-month deployment in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. In September 2010, IKE began a regularly scheduled planned incremental availability at Norfolk Naval Shipyard in Portsmouth, returning to Norfolk in June 2011.

In December 2012, IKE completed another six-month deployment in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, redeploying for an additional four months beginning Feb. 21, 2013. IKE returned home July 3, 2013.

Following the completion of a 24 month dry dock shipyard period at Norfolk Naval Shipyard on August 28, 2015, IKE began her training cycle to prepare for her 2016 deployment.







# GENERAL AND PRESIDENT



## D W I G H T D . E I S E N H O W E R

**B**orn on October 14, 1890, in Denison, Texas, Dwight David Eisenhower moved to Abilene, Kansas in 1891 where he lived until his acceptance into the United States Military Academy in 1911. Following his graduation in 1915, Eisenhower was assigned to the infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he met Miss Mamie Doud. They were married in Denver, Colorado on July, 1916.

Subsequent duty assignments included attendance at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in 1926 where he finished first in a class of 275. After graduation from the Army War College in 1928, Eisenhower served in various capacities including duty in the Office of the Army Chief of Staff.

In 1935, Eisenhower became Assistant to General Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines and five years later was promoted to Chief of Staff, Third Army. At the outset of World War II Eisenhower was selected to head the Operations Division of the War Department and in 1942, was named Commanding General of the European Theater.

By 1942 Eisenhower's forces had conquered North Africa and Sicily and had eliminated Italy as an Axis Power. President Franklin D. Roosevelt named Eisenhower Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, where he directed the land, sea and air invasion at Normandy on D-Day, June 6, 1944.

Eisenhower was promoted to General of the Army in December 1944, and after accepting Nazi Germany's unconditional surrender on May 7, 1945, was appointed Commanding General United States Forces, Europe. On November 19, 1945, he was named Army Chief of Staff, succeeding General George C. Marshall.

After the war, Eisenhower served as president of Columbia University and as Supreme Allied Commander of the forces established under the NATO pact. In 1952, Eisenhower retired from the Army and as a standard bearer for the Republican Party, won the election to become the 34th President of the United States.

It was during President Eisenhower's administration that the Navy's nuclear shipboard program experienced substantial growth: 29 nuclear attack submarines, the first 14 Polaris submarines, two nuclear cruisers and the nuclear aircraft carrier USS ENTERPRISE (CVN 65) were authorized.

President Eisenhower left office in January 20, 1961 after 50 years of service to his country. He retired to his farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where he lived the life of an elder statesman until his death on March 28, 1969.





“HISTORY DOES NOT LONG ENTRUST THE CARE OF  
FREEDOM TO THE WEAK OR TIMID”

- Dwight D. Eisenhower





# GREATER EACH DAY



*[www.eisenhower.navy.mil](http://www.eisenhower.navy.mil)*

*[facebook.com/CVN69](https://facebook.com/CVN69)*

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USS DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (CVN 69)

FPO AE 09532-2830

