

USS BATAAN (LHD 5)

Welcome Aboard!



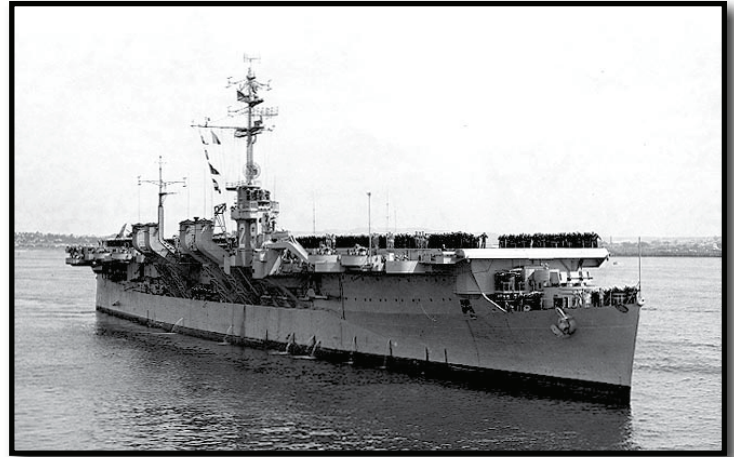
The Name Bataan

USS Bataan memorializes the valiant resistance of American and Filipino troops on the Bataan Peninsula in the dawning days of World War II. Fighting on the Philippine Islands of Luzon and Corregidor began just 10 short hours after the raid on Pearl Harbor. After weeks of Japanese air raids and beach landings on the north of Luzon, General Douglas MacArthur ordered withdrawal from the fortified north to the narrow jungle peninsula December 23, 1941. There, combined Army, Navy, Marine Corps and American-trained Filipino forces opposed teeming Japanese aggressors.

Despite rampant disease, malnutrition, insufficient supplies and ammunition, the “Battling Bastards of Bataan” defended the peninsula until April 16, 1942. Corregidor fell shortly after on May 6, 1942. During combat, some units absorbed as high as 80 percent casualties. Tens of thousands of American service members died either in battle or during the unconscionable “Bataan Death March.” The 65-mile “Death March” alone claimed the lives of more than 21,000 allies in less than a week and is marked as one of the greatest tragedies of World War II. Those who survived the march faced starvation and disease aboard “hell ships” during transportation and later in prison camps until Japan’s formal surrender in 1945.

Two of every three Americans who defended Bataan and Corregidor never returned home.

Bataan was the last American stronghold in the Pacific theater to fall until MacArthur fulfilled his famed prophecy, “I shall return,” by reconquering the Philippine Islands two-and-one-half years later. The battle of Bataan and ensuing “Death March” are widely regarded as one of the greatest examples of allied courage, endurance and sacrifice in the history of military conflict.



LHD 5 is preceded in name by USS Bataan (CVL 29), a light carrier, which earned 12 battle stars in service during late World War II and in the Korean Conflict. CVL-29 was commissioned November 17, 1943, in Philadelphia, the first ship named in commemoration of a World War II battle. USS Bataan (CVL 29) set to sea charged by then Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox with “... a rendezvous with destiny that shall not be denied.”

During the waning days of World War II, CVL-29 served in the Pacific arena as part of the famed Task Force 58. One of her major excursions included the Battle of Philippine Sea in June 1944, and then she was decommissioned in February 1947 and placed in reserve. USS Bataan (CVL 29) received five battle stars for service in the World War II Pacific Campaign.

CVL-29 was re-commissioned May 13, 1950, when conflict in the east again appeared inevitable. USS BATAAN’s pilots flew missions throughout the Korean Conflict, mostly in support of ground forces. These missions included the First United Nations Offensive in 1951 and the Communist China Spring Offensive of 1952. CVL-29 was permanently decommissioned in April, 1954. USS Bataan (CVL 29) received seven battle stars for service in the Korean Conflict.



USS Bataan (LHD 5) History

USS Bataan (LHD 5) is an amphibious assault ship designed to enable the Navy-Marine Corps team to accomplish a seamless transition from the sea to a land battle. The ship is fully capable of amphibious assault, advance force, non-combatant evacuation and other humanitarian assistance missions.

The ship features a 13,600-square foot well deck, which opens to the sea through a huge gate in the ship's stern. There, the cargo, as well as troops and vehicles, are loaded aboard landing craft for transit to the beach.

The keel of LHD 5 was laid June 22, 1994, and was commissioned Sept. 20, 1997. Bataan is the fifth ship in the WASP class of Navy's amphibious assault ships.

Bataan made her maiden voyage, a Mediterranean deployment, in 2000.

From Sept. 19, 2001, to April 20, 2002, Bataan deployed to the Mediterranean, North Arabian Sea, and Persian Gulf and participated in Operations Bright Star and Enduring Freedom. During Operation Enduring Freedom, the ship set numerous records during 118-consecutive days off the coast of Pakistan while Marines of the 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit, based on Bataan, marched nearly 700 nautical miles into Afghanistan in support on the War on Terrorism.

Nine months later the ship deployed again, this time as part of Amphibious Task Force East. During the six-month deployment, Bataan carried 24 AV-8B Harriers and, along with USS Bonhomme Richard (LHD 6) from the Pacific Fleet, became one of Task Force 51's "Harrier Carriers," launching air strikes and close air support missions 24 hours a day during the major combat phase of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Just six months later, the ship deployed for the third time in 28 months, this time in support of Operation Iraqi

Freedom (OIF) troop rotation.

In 2005, Bataan was called upon to support Joint Task Force Katrina search, rescue and relief efforts in the New Orleans, Gulfport and Biloxi, Miss., areas. Bataan was the first Navy ship on scene, after Katrina, a category-5 hurricane, made landfall. Bataan spent 19 days supporting relief efforts by moving more than 1,600 people to safety and delivering more than 160,000 pounds of supplies to the Gulf Coast states.

Bataan made regularly scheduled deployments to the U.S. 5th and 6th Fleet Areas of Responsibilities in 2007 and 2009 to support Maritime Security Operations.

Bataan returned from deployment Dec. 8, 2009. Thirty four days later, the ship was underway again to provide disaster relief in support of Operation Unified Response in Haiti after a 7.0 magnitude earthquake devastated the island nation.

Following her return from Haiti, Bataan deployed three months early on March 23rd, 2011, in support of Operations Odyssey Dawn, Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom. Upon returning to homeport in Feb. 2012, after steaming more than 50 thousand miles, the 2011-2012 deployment of 10 1/2 months was the longest made by a U.S. Naval ship since the early 1970s.

The amphibious assault ship USS Bataan (LHD 5) left her homeport in Norfolk, Va., Feb. 8, 2014 on a regularly scheduled deployment as the flagship of the Bataan Amphibious Ready Group. With more than 4,000 Sailors and Marines from the Bataan Amphibious Ready Group (ARG) and 22nd Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) conducted maritime security operations, crisis response, theater security cooperation and provided a forward naval presence in the U.S. Navy's 5th and 6th Fleet areas of operation.

While underway, the Bataan participated in several multinational exercises designed to strengthen coalition partnerships and reinforce regional security and stability, including Spanish amphibious exercises and Eager Lion 2014 exercise, as well as bilateral training with the Greek and French.

Bataan was also involved in two rescues at sea. On March 8, Bataan rescued two Turkish mariners from their sinking cargo ship in the Aegean Sea. On June 6, Bataan rescued 282 migrants in the Mediterranean Sea after their small vessel sank.

From Aug. 10-14, the MEU supported an assessment of humanitarian options in support of displaced Iraqi civilians trapped on Sinjar Mountain by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, and conducted surveillance and reconnaissance missions and fixed-wing strike missions in Iraq in August and September with aircraft based on the Bataan.

The BATARG and 22nd MEU team completed a nine-month deployment, returning to Naval Station Norfolk, Va. and Camp Lejeune, N.C., Oct. 31, 2014.



General Characteristics

Keel Laid: March 16, 1994

Launched: March 15, 1996

Commissioned: September 20, 1997

General

Length: 844 feet

Beam: 106 feet

Draft: 27 feet

Speed: 24+ knots

Screw Diameter: 18 ft. 6 in.

Displacement: 42,252 tons

Ship's Complement: 1,070

Landing Force: 1,900

Weapons

Rolling Airframe Anti-Ship Missile
Launching Systems

NATO Sea Sparrow Surface-to-Air
Missile Launching Systems

Phalanx Close-In-Weapons Systems

25mm Gun Mounts

50-Caliber Gun Mounts

Aircraft

CH-53E Super Stallion

MH-60S Seahawk

UH-1N Huey

AH-1W Cobra

MV-22B Osprey

AV-8B Harrier

Propulsion

2 Main engines powered by 600 psi
boilers developing 35,000 shaft HP each

Landing Craft

Landing Craft Air-Cushioned



FOR MORE INFORMATION OR ANY QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONTACT BATAAN'S PAO AT:
pao@lhd5.navy.mil



*Captain
John "J. C." Carter
Commanding Officer*

Captain John A. Carter, commanding officer, USS Bataan (LHD 5), is a native of Hampton Bays, N.Y. on the South Fork of Long Island. A 1988 graduate of the University of Rochester, he received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering.

His sea assignments have included division officer tour on the guided-missile cruiser USS Mississippi (CGN 40) as the Reactor Controls Officer and Reactor Training Assistant. His first department head tour was on guided-missile frigate USS Crommelin (FFG 37) as the Operations Officer. His second department head tour was on guided-missile cruiser USS South Carolina (CGN 37) as the Engineer Officer. Additionally, Capt. Carter served as the Fleet Force Protection Officer for Sixth Fleet, Chief Staff Officer for Task Force Sixty-

Eight, and the Reactor Officer for the aircraft carrier USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN 69). His recent assignment was as Executive Officer of the amphibious assault ship USS Bataan (LHD 5) from February 2013 through September 2014. He assumed command of Bataan in November 2014.

Ashore he has served as an instructor at Naval Nuclear Power School in Orlando, Fla., and as the Surface Nuclear Assignments Officer in Millington, Tenn. Additionally while ashore, he completed his Joint Officer tour while assigned to the Joint Enabling Capabilities Command.

Captain Carter has commanded two ships for the United States Navy. He commanded the rescue and salvage ship USS Salvor (ARS 52) from 2001 to 2003, and guided-missile destroyer USS Roosevelt (DDG 80) from 2006 to 2008. While in command, Captain Carter has deployed to both the Western Pacific and the Mediterranean. Ships that he has commanded have been awarded; three Battle E's, nineteen warfare E's, three Golden Anchors, four CNO Safety Awards, Secretary of the Navy Safety Award, the NEY award, and SURFLANT selection as the Battenberg Cup Nominee.

Captain Carter has earned a Master of Arts Degree in National Security and Strategic Studies from U.S. Naval War College. He is a proven sub-specialist in Nuclear Propulsion, and he is a graduate of the Joint Forces Staff College. He is a qualified Joint Service Officer.

Captain Carter has served in the following Campaigns: Desert Shield, Desert Storm, Desert Strike, Support Democracy, Operation Active Endeavor, JTF Aztec Silence, JTF Agile Response, Operation Enduring Freedom, and JTF-RNC. His personal awards include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal (two gold stars), Navy Commendation Medal (two gold stars), Joint Service Achievement Medal, Navy Achievement Medal (two gold stars).



*Captain
Eric Pfister
Executive Officer*

Captain Pfister, a native of Newport Beach, Calif., graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in May 1991 with a Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering. Upon graduation, he attended flight training, was designated a naval aviator in August 1993, and selected to fly the H-46D helicopter.

At sea, Captain Pfister first served as a division officer with HC-11 where he deployed in USS Kiska (AE 35) and USS Essex (LHD 2) and participated in Operations Southern Watch and United Shield. Subsequent sea tours include serving as Navigation Officer in USS Tarawa (LHA 1) deploying in support of Operation Determined Response, and as detachment Officer-in-Charge in USS Essex (LHD 2) and squadron Maintenance Officer with HC-5 forward deployed in Guam.

Ashore, Captain Pfister served as a flight instructor with HC-3, the Helicopter Sea Assignments Officer with Pers-43, and an action officer in the Joint Staff's J-7 directorate.

Captain Pfister served as the Commander of the 2515th Naval Air Ambulance Detachment at Camp Buehring, Kuwait in 2008-2009 and as Executive Officer and Commanding Officer of HSC-21 in 2007-2010.

He is a 2011 graduate of National Defense University's Industrial College of the Armed Forces and holds a master's degree in National Security and Resource Strategy.

Captain Pfister reported to USS Bataan (LHD 5) for duty as Executive Officer in September 2014.

Throughout his career, he has flown more than 3300 hours in the H-46D and MH-60S. He was recognized in 1998 as HC-3's and the Naval Helicopter Association's Instructor Pilot of the year, and in 2009 he earned the Naval & Marine Corps Association's peer-nominated leadership award. His personal awards include the Defense Superior Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal (2 awards), Strike/Flight Air Medal, Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal (7 awards) and numerous campaign and service awards.





CMC CM (SW/AW)
Scott Harville
Command Master Chief

Command Master Chief Harville is a native of Upper Lake, Calif. He enlisted in the Navy in September 1989. After completing Recruit Training and Fireman Apprentice School in San Diego, Calif., he reported to his first command in COMPETENT (AFDM 6), where he struck Hull Technician (HT) as an undesignated Fireman.

Master Chief Harville's previous sea duty, includes tours on USS Samuel Gompers (AD 37), USS Frank Cable (AS 40), USS Laboon (DDG 58), USS Gunston Hall (LSD 44), USS Vella Gulf (CG 72), and Carrier Airborne Early Warning Squadron ONE TWO THREE (VAW-123). During his career he has seen deployments to the North and South Pacific Oceans, Indian Ocean, Arabian Gulf, Mediterranean Sea, Gulf of Guinea, Black Sea and numerous operations

and port visits in both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

Ashore, Master Chief Harville was stationed at Naval Intermediate Maintenance Facility, Pacific North West Detachment Everett, and Assault Craft Unit FOUR (ACU 4).



He is a graduate of the Senior Enlisted Academy and the CMC/COB Courses in Newport, R.I. He is currently serving as the ship's Command Master Chief aboard USS Bataan (LHD 5).

His personal awards include the Meritorious Service Medal, Navy & Marine Corps Commendation Medal (four awards), and the Navy & Marine Corps Achievement Medal (four awards), along with numerous unit and campaign awards.

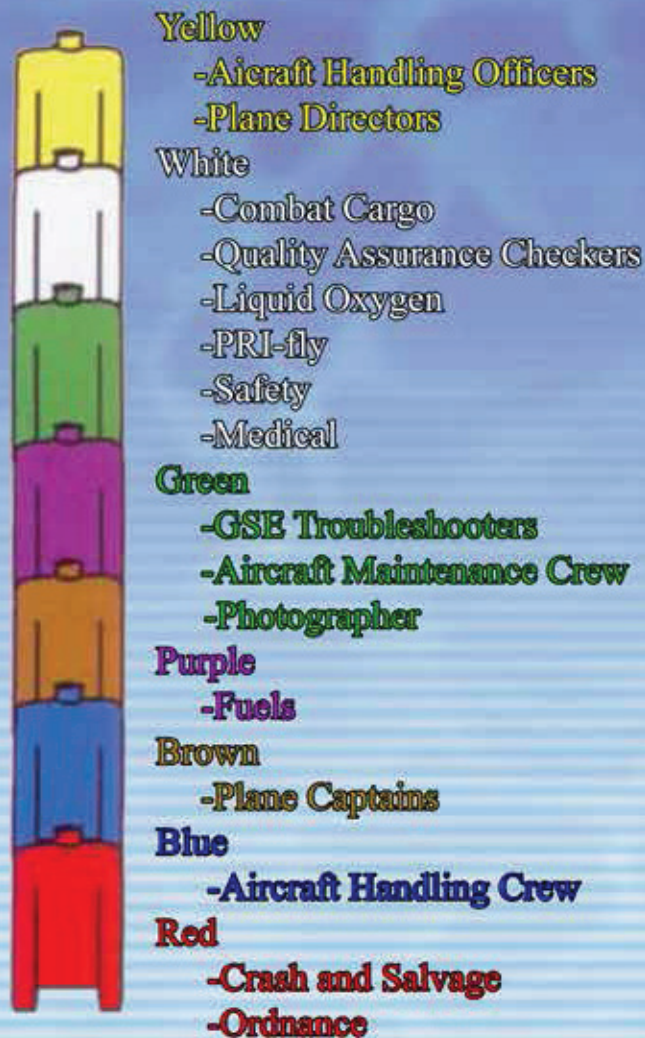






Flight Deck/Hangar Deck Crew

Sailors working on flight and hangar decks wear colored shirts and helmets to indicate their jobs.



Ship Personnel

About 2,000 men and women comprise USS BATAAN (LHD 5) and its airwing. Exact numbers change daily.

AIMD - 70	Air - 118
C5I - 116	Deck - 71
Engineering - 170	Executive - 91
Medical - 27	Operations - 86
Supply - 146	Weapons - 48

74 Officers
 898 Enlisted
 1500 Marines

Well Deck

Hangar-like deck located at waterline. By flooding the well deck, the ship can lower itself in the water allowing Marine Corps amphibious vehicles and landing craft to dock within the ship.



Characteristics

Displacement 40,358 long tons
 Length: 844 ft (257 m)
 Beam: 106 ft (32m)
 Draft: 27ft (8.2 m)
 Speed: 20+ Knots





Ship Awards

- Navy Unit Commendation - Three Awards
- Meritorious Unit Commendation
- Battle Efficiency Award - Four Awards
- Navy Expeditionary Medal - Two Awards
- Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal
- Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal
- Humanitarian Service Medal
- Sea Service Deployment - Five Awards

Aircraft-Variable by mission

- 4 CH-53 Super Stallions
- 6 AV-8B Harriers
- 3 UH-1Y Hueys
- 4 AH-1W Super Cobras
- 8 MV-22 Ospreys
- 2 MH-60S Sea Hawks

Armament

- 2 NATO Sea Sparrows
- 2 Rolling Airframe Missiles
- 2 Phalanx CIWS
- 3 25mm MK 38 Cannons
- 4 .50 Cal Machine Guns



During flight operations a helicopter is constantly aloft to retrieve any man overboard or downed aircraft.

Spot 7/8/9



Spot 1/2

Spot 3/4

Spot 5/6

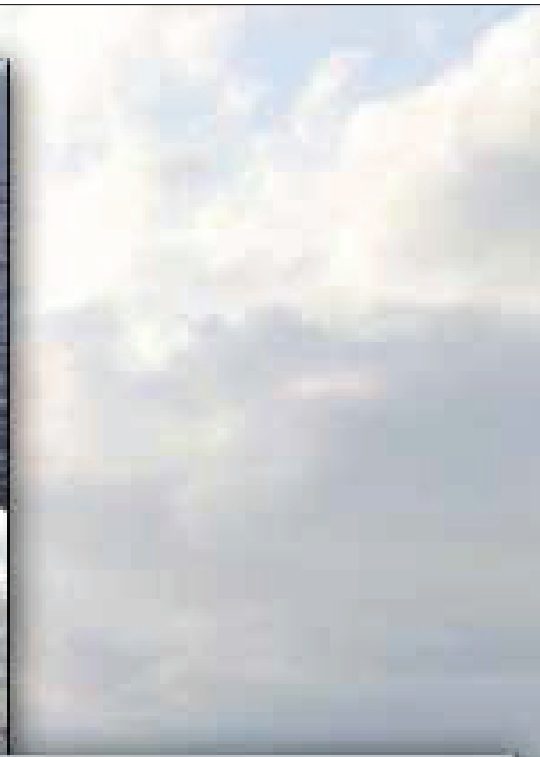
The Island

- Air Boss** - Controls aircraft taking off and landing, and within five nautical miles of the ship.
- Flight Deck Officer** - In charge of people on the flight deck.
- Aircraft Handler** - Controls movement of aircraft on the flight deck and hangar deck.

Flight Deck Safety Markings

- Safe Parking/Foul Line** - alternating red and white lines.
- Tram Line** - Solid yellow line used for launching AV-8s.
- Hover Position Indicator** - Lights on island used by Harrier pilots to line up.
- Flight Deck Status Lights** - Red fouled deck, Amber rotor or engine start-up, Green clear deck, Blue HERO deck moving ammo or ordnance.
- Wave-off System** - Red light signals a fouled deck not suitable for landing.









AH-1W Super Cobra

A two-bladed single engine primary attack helicopter. First deployed into combat in 1967 by the Army providing fire support for ground forces escorting transport helicopters and many other roles including aerial rocket artillery.

Since the United States Marines deployed it in Vietnam, the Super Cobra has been a primary air combat element in multiple military operations including the War on Terrorism in Iraq and Afghanistan.

AV-8B Harrier

A second generation vertical/short takeoff and landing ground-attack aircraft. Primarily used for light attack or multi-role missions, and typically operated from small aircraft carriers, large amphibious assault ships and smaller forward operating bases.

Used by the United States Marine Corps., Harriers have performed in multiple conflicts providing close air support for ground troops and armed reconnaissance, proving themselves versatile assets.



MV-22B Osprey

A multi-mission, tilt-rotor aircraft with both vertical and short takeoff and landing capabilities. It combines the functionality of a conventional helicopter with the long-range, high speed cruise of a turboprop aircraft.

The Marine Corps. began training on the Osprey in 2000 and fielded it in 2007 replacing the CH-46 Sea Knight. Since entering service the Osprey has been deployed in both combat and rescue operations over Iraq, Afghanistan and Libya.

MH-60S Sea Hawk

A twin turbo-shaft engine multi-mission helicopter used for logistic support, vertical replenishment, search and rescue, naval special warfare support and future missions to include organic airborne mine countermeasures and combat search and rescue.

With the hinged tail reducing its footprint aboard ships the MH-60 is capable of deploying aboard any air capable frigate, destroyer, cruiser, fast combat support ship, amphibious assault ship, or aircraft carrier.



CH-53E Super Stallion

Largest and heaviest helicopter in the United States Military. Can transport 55 troops or 30,000 lbs of cargo. Capable of airborne refueling from an in-flight refueling probe or hoist hose refuel from a surface ship.

Responsible for securing the first land base in Afghanistan flying 550 miles from the deck of the USS Bataan in the end of 2001. Super Stallions are critical in moving large supplies, armored vehicles and can lift a aircraft up to its own size.

UH-1Y Huey

A medium military helicopter with a 15-passenger configuration. As the Marine Corps primary utility helicopter the Huey is used for airborne command and control, combat assault, medical evacuation, maritime special operations and support for forward and rear forces.

With a specialized communications package the Huey also provides support to the landing force commander during ship-to-shore movements and in subsequent operations ashore



