

WELCOME ABOARD
USS RONALD REAGAN
(CVN 76)

"PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH"



Capt. Buzz Donnelly, Commanding Officer



Welcome aboard USS Ronald Reagan!

USS Ronald Reagan was commissioned in July 2003, making it the ninth Nimitz-class nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. The ship is named after the 40th U.S. President, and carries the motto of "Peace through Strength," a recurrent theme during the Reagan presidency that continues to resonate in our current global environment. The officers and crew of Ronald Reagan strive to fulfill President Reagan's strong vision for America.

When reading this booklet, we hope you will understand why our young men and women serve with great pride aboard America's flagship. We are ready for today's missions, ready to quickly execute operations, and prepared for future roles that give us the tactical edge because of the outstanding dedication of our Sailors who are prepared to answer the bell when our nation calls.

If you have any questions, please call our public affairs officer. The information is provided on the back cover. Thank you for your interest; we're glad to have you aboard!

Sincerely,

Captain Buzz Donnelly
Commanding Officer
USS Ronald Reagan (CVN76)



Mission

USS Ronald Reagan will carry out our nation's tasking in peacetime, during times of crisis and as part of combat operations in support of war.

- During peacetime** we will provide a credible, sustainable, independent forward presence and a highly-visible deterrence to potential aggressors.
- During times of crisis** we will serve as the cornerstone of disaster relief/humanitarian assistance operations.
- In the event of war** we will launch air attacks on enemies and protect friendly forces as directed by the President of the United States.



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Ship's Namesake

President Ronald Reagan

"One thing is certain. If we're to continue to advance world peace and human freedom, America must remain strong. If we have learned anything these last eight years, it's that peace through strength works."

President Ronald Reagan Radio Address to the Nation, September 24, 1988.

In foreign policy, Reagan sought to achieve "peace through strength." During his two terms, he increased defense spending 35 percent, while seeking to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

In dramatic meetings with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, he negotiated a treaty that would eliminate intermediate-range nuclear missiles. Reagan declared war against international terrorism, sending American bombers against Libya after evidence showed that Libya was involved in an attack on American soldiers in a West Berlin nightclub.

By ordering naval escorts in the Persian Gulf, he maintained the free flow of oil during the Iran-Iraq war. In keeping with the Reagan Doctrine, he gave support to anti-Communist insurgencies in Central America, Asia and Africa.

Overall, the Reagan years saw a restoration of prosperity, and peace through strength was within grasp.



Timeline:

1911: Born in Tampico, Illinois.

1937: Earned a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Reserve Corps of Cavalry; appeared in 53 films over the next two decades.

1942: Transferred to the Army Air Corps assigned to the 1st Motion Picture Unit; Reagan's military unit produced 400 military training films.

1952: Married Nancy Davis, and they have two children, Patricia Ann and Ronald Prescott, in addition to Maureen and Michael from Reagan's first marriage to Jane Wyman.

1966: Elected Governor of California.

1970: Re-elected Governor of California.

1980: Reagan wins the Republican Presidential nomination and wins the general election.

1981: Survives an assassination attempt only 69 days after taking office.

1984: Wins a second term.

1987: Signs Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty, the first U.S.-Soviet treaty to provide for destruction of nuclear weapons.

1989: Departs from the office; the Berlin wall comes down 10 months later.

1991: Soviet Union is formally dissolved.

2004: Dies in California at the age of 93.

Ship's Sponsor

Nancy Reagan

In recent years, she has devoted her time to projects related to the Ronald Reagan Library in Simi Valley, California, where she serves on the board of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation.

The foundation is a non-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to developing and fostering President Reagan's Four Pillars of Freedom: preserving individual liberty; promoting economic opportunity; advancing democracy around the world; and instilling pride in our national heritage.

On March 4, 2001, Mrs. Reagan served as sponsor to christen USS Ronald Reagan in Newport News, Virginia. She returned to the Hampton Roads area July 12, 2003 to attend the commissioning of USS Ronald Reagan in Norfolk, Virginia.

Since the commissioning, Mrs. Reagan has been an active supporter of the officers and crew of USS Ronald Reagan.



Timeline:

1921: Born in New York City.

1943: Graduated from Smith College in Massachusetts.

1943-56: Stage performances on road tours and Broadway; made 11 films.

1967: Becomes California's First Lady and heavily involved in the Foster Grandparent Program, a program which brings together senior citizens and handicapped children.

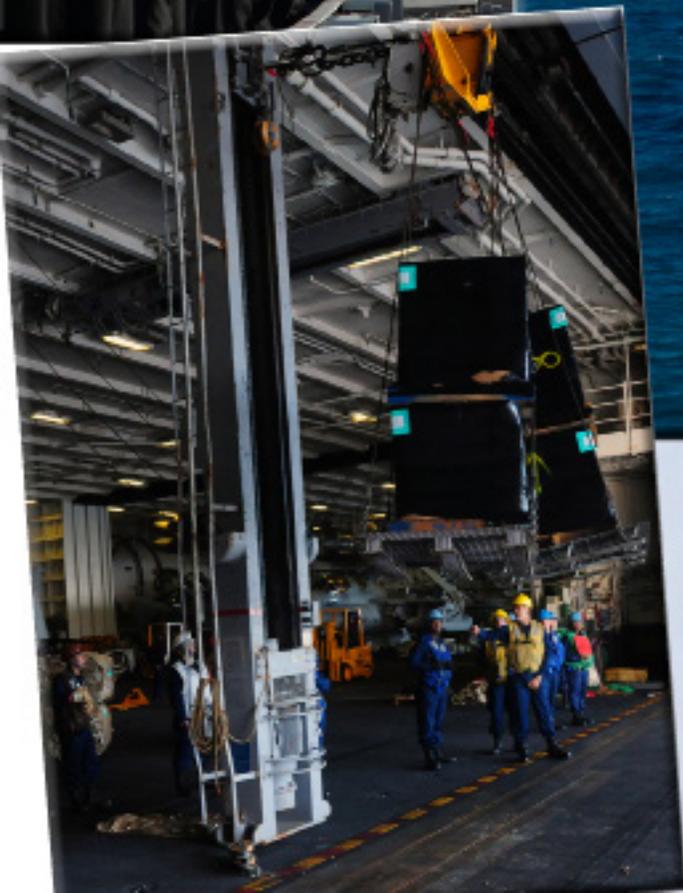
1980-84: Becomes First Lady of the United States; co-author's book, *To Love a Child*; focuses on fighting drug and alcohol abuse among American youth.

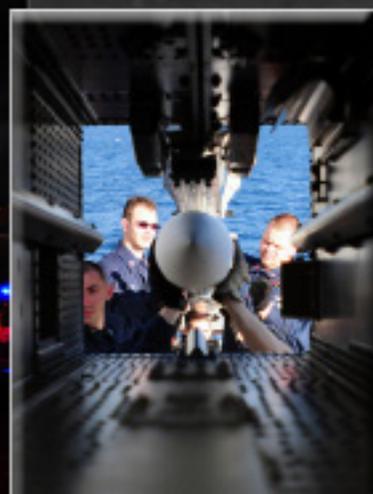
1985-89: Expands her drug awareness campaign to an international level by inviting First Ladies from around the world to attend briefings on youth drug abuse; serves as Honorary Chairman of numerous organizations including the National Federation of Parents Drug-Free Youth and the "Just Say No" Foundation.

1989: Leaves the White House, but establishes the Nancy Reagan Foundation to continue efforts to educate people about the serious dangers of substance abuse.

2002: Receives the Congressional Gold Medal and Presidential Medal of Freedom.

2016: Dies in California at the age of 94





Environmental Stewardship

Stemming from policy reforms in the 1970's and the 1980's, the Navy has become one of the world's most environmentally conscious organizations, with USS Ronald Reagan among fleet units doing its part to help keep the seas pollution free.

Considering the materials needed to run shipboard equipment and the supplies required to sustain the crew, a large amount of solid waste is produced every day. On an average day, the ship can produce nearly four tons of solid waste.

The solid waste management process aboard USS Ronald Reagan starts in each area throughout the ship where Sailors separate their trash into four different categories: plastics, metals (such as aluminum cans), pulped waste and dunnage. Pulped waste can be described as anything able to be pulped or ground small enough to pass through a screen with 12mm (0.47 inch) openings. Dunnage is classified as anything not pulpable that isn't plastic or metal.

To help ensure that shipboard trash is properly separated, each of the ship's 18 departments assigns an environmental compliance petty officer who verifies that materials such as plastics are bagged separately for processing.

Plastic materials make up almost 25 percent of the ship's daily solid waste. These materials are never discharged from the ship and are processed with machines called Compressed Melt Units (CMUs). These units help take almost 2,000 pounds of daily plastic trash and turn it into storable units.





2001
 March 4 Christened in Newport News, Va. by Mrs. Nancy Reagan

2003
 July 12 USS Ronald Reagan commissioned in Norfolk, Va.

2004
 May 27 Departed Norfolk, Va. en route to San Diego.
 July 23 Arrived in San Diego, its new homeport.



2006
 January 4 Departed San Diego on maiden combat deployment in support of operations Iraqi and Enduring Freedom.
 February 27 Marked the first time combat missions were flown from the ship's deck; VFA-115 aircraft dropped ordnance on targets in Iraq.
 July 6 Returned from maiden combat deployment.

2007
 January 27 Departed San Diego on surge deployment to Western Pacific.
 February 26 Won the 2006 Battle "E" for Pacific carriers.
 April 20 Returned from surge deployment.
 December 15 After HS-4 pilots airlifted a passenger from a nearby cruise ship, onboard medical personnel successfully performed an emergency appendectomy.

2008
 May 19 Departed San Diego on deployment to the 5th and 7th Fleet areas of responsibility.
 June 25 - July 3 Performed humanitarian aid mission in Panay, Republic of the Phillippines after the island was struck by Typhoon Fengshen.
 August 28 Supported Operation Enduring Freedom; CVW-14 pilots flew 1,150 combat sorties in support of coalition troops in Afghanistan.
 November 25 Returned to San Diego from deployment.

2009
 February 17 Won 2008 Battle "E" for Pacific carriers.
 May 28 Departed on deployment to 5th Fleet area of responsibility.
 July 6 Supported Operation Enduring Freedom; CVW-14 pilots flew over 1,600 combat sorties in support of coalition troops in Afghanistan.
 October 21 Returned to San Diego from deployment.

2010
 February 10 years. Won 2009 Battle "E" for Pacific carriers, earning 3 Battle "E" awards for combat efficiency in 4 years.

2011
 February 2 Departed San Diego for fifth combat deployment to the 5th and 7th Fleet areas of responsibility. Conducted humanitarian missions to Japan following the devastating 9.0-magnitude earthquake and subsequent tsunami, delivering thousands of pounds of food, water, clothing and medical aid to Japanese citizens. Supported Operations New Dawn and Enduring Freedom while deployed to 5th Fleet.

2014
 June 27 - August 1 Participated in RIMPAC 2014.

2015
 August 31 Arrived in Yokosuka, Japan, its new homeport.



Ship Seal

The ship seal was designed by USS Ronald Reagan's plankowner crew with historical assistance provided by staff members at the Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation in Simi Valley, Calif.

- Red border rings the ship's seal much like the distinctive red rim defined the White House china .
- Four gold stars represent Reagan's 40th presidency and his four pillars of freedom: individual liberty; promoting economic opportunity; advancing global democracy; and instilling national pride.
- The aircraft carrier is positioned by the West Coast, representing Reagan's two terms as Governor of California.
- The three aircraft with patriotic contrails symbolize the three major military operations directed during President Reagan's tenure: Operation Urgent Fury ; Operation El Dorado Canyon ; and Operation Preying Mantis .
- The view of the globe signifies the President's vision of global democracy.
- Colors red, white and blue dominate the seal reflecting the American flag and Reagan's love for the flag.



Command Battle Flag

During special ship evolutions a battle flag is flown from the mast of U.S. Navy Ships. The USS Ronald Reagan (CVN 76) battle flag continues this tradition with a design created exclusively by her plankowner crew to honor our namesake.

- Like the ship's seal, each aspect of the battle flag has relevance to President Reagan.
- President Reagan's personal military experience began in 1935 when he enlisted as a private in Troop B, 322nd Cavalry – the reason for the letter B and the numbers 322.
- In April of 1937 he earned a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Reserve Corps of Cavalry. The red over white background is reminiscent of the 11th Cavalry's original guidon (or flag) and later, their unit's patch.
- The crossed sabers reflect those found on the cover or cap of a Cavalry officer as early as the 1800s.
- The number 76 refers to the hull number of USS Ronald Reagan (CVN 76).



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