History of USS RONALD REAGAN (CVN 76)

Construction of the ninth Nimitz class ship took place at Northrop Grumman Newport News, Va., starting with the ship's keel laying February 12, 1998, and christened by Mrs. Nancy Reagan on March 4, 2001. USS Ronald Reagan was commissioned during an 11 a.m. ceremony at Norfolk Naval Station on July 12, 2003. Vice President Richard Cheney delivered the ceremony's principal address while Nancy Reagan, wife of the ship's namesake, served as the ship's sponsor. On May 27, 2004 USS Ronald Reagan departed Naval Station Norfolk to circumnavigate South America on its way to its new homeport of San Diego.

USS Ronald Reagan departed San Diego on January 4, 2006 for her maiden deployment to conduct naval operations in support of the Global War on Terrorism. This included supporting the missions Operations Iraqi and Enduring Freedom. By May 29, USS Ronald Reagan and Carrier Air Wing Fourteen concluded military operations in the U.S. 5th Fleet area of operations. CVW 14 launched more than 6,100 sorties, totaling more than 19,600 flight hours, more than 2,940 sorties and 14,200 flight hours have been in direct support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. On January 27, 2007 USS Ronald Reagan departed San Diego for a surge deployment in the western Pacific, under the Navy's Fleet Response Plan (FRP), while USS Kitty Hawk (CV 63) undergoes scheduled maintenance in Yokosuka, Japan. This is the same year the ship was awarded the 2006 Battle “E” for Pacific Fleet Carriers. USS Ronald Reagan, commanded by Capt. Kenneth J. Norton, departed Naval Air Station North Island on May 19, 2008 for deployment to the 5th and 7th Fleet areas of responsibility. A month later, USS Ronald Reagan Carrier Strike Group and USNS Safeguard (T-ARS 50) arrived off the coast of Philippines to provide humanitarian assistance and disaster relief to victims of the Typhoon Fengshen and to help in salvage operations for the ill-fated MV Princess of the Stars. The 24,000-tonne ferry was carrying 864 passengers and crew when it sank off Sibuyan Island, 300 kilometers south of Manila, at the height of a typhoon. By November, USS Ronald Reagan returned to San Diego after a six-month deployment. The aircraft from CVW-14 launched more than 1150 sorties in support of ground forces in southern Afghanistan. Once again, May 28, 2009 USS Ronald Reagan departed homeport for a scheduled western Pacific and Middle East deployment. This year, the ship won its second Battle “E” for 2008 by outperforming all the Pacific Fleet Carriers. After completing a five month underway in October, the aircraft carrier completed operations in the U.S. 5th Fleet launching more than 1,600 sorties in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. She departed homeport June 2, 2010 to conduct flight deck certification with the CVW-14 and also won its 3rd Battle “E” for combat efficiency in a four year period. On June 9, The Reagan anchored in the approach to Esquimalt harbor, near Victoria, British Columbia, to participate in the Canadian Naval Centennial Pacific Fleet Review, commemorating the 100th birthday of the Canadian Navy. USS Sampson (DDG 102), USS Chosin (CG 65) and USS Ford (FFG 54) were also participating. USS Ronald Reagan departed San Diego again on June 16 after picking up members from CVW-14, to conduct Tailored Ships Training Availability (TSTA) and to participate in biennial exercise Rim of the Pacific 2010, off the coast of Hawaii. The Nimitz-class aircraft carrier arrived in Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam on 28 June for the first (in port) phase of 22nd RIMPAC. Thirty-two ships, five submarines, more than 170 aircraft and 20,000 personnel were participating. The RIMPAC exercise allowed Reagan to test its Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM) launcher weapons system for the first time since 2007. On November 9 while under way for Composite Training Unit Exercise (COMPTUEX) off the West Coast, CVN 76 was diverted to a position south, to facilitate the delivery of needed supplies to the C/V Splendor. The Carnival cruise ship reported it was dead in the water, 150 nautical miles southwest of San Diego, and requested assistance from the Coast Guard. February 2, 2011 USS Ronald Reagan CSG departed San Diego for a scheduled deployment in the U.S. 5th and 7th Fleet Areas. On March 11, USS Ronald Reagan CSG, USS Essex (LHD 2), USS Blue Ridge (LCC 19), USS Germantown (LSD 42) and USS Harpers Ferry (LSD 49) were ordered to head to Japan and render disaster relief, if called upon, in the wake of a catastrophic magnitude 9.0 earthquake that left thousands dead. Two days later CVN 76 arrived on station off the east coast of Honshu to serve as an afloat platform for refueling Japan Self Defense Force and other helicopters involved in rescue and recovery efforts ashore. By September USS Ronald Reagan returned to San Diego after a seven-month deployment.

USS Ronald Reagan departed San Diego on January 6, 2012 for a 12-month, $210 million worth, Docking Planned Incremental Availability (DPIA) at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility (PSNS&IMF) in Bremerton, WA. In March 2013, she completed her availability and made her way back home to San Diego, CA. Upon Returning to San Diego USS Ronald Reagan entered Her
Training and Qualification Cycle. In October 2013 she was named the Surge Carrier ready to respond to any call.

In August 2015, USS Ronald Reagan departed San Diego as the Forward Deployed Naval Force (FDNF) replacement for USS George Washington (CVN 73) in Yokosuka, Japan.

### CO's

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 2000 – 28 August 2003</td>
<td>John William &quot;Bill&quot; Goodwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 August 2003 – 17 November 2005</td>
<td>James A. Symonds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 November 2005 – 2 May 2008</td>
<td>Terry B. Kraft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 May 2008 – August 2010</td>
<td>Kenneth Joseph &quot;KJ&quot; Norton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2010 – August 2013</td>
<td>Thom W. Burke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2013 – April 2016</td>
<td>Christopher E. Bolt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 April 2016</td>
<td>Michael P Donnelly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### XO's

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-2003</td>
<td>CAPT Brad Johanson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2003</td>
<td>CAPT Herm Shelanski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2005</td>
<td>CAPT Andres Brugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>CAPT William J. Hart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2008</td>
<td>CAPT Kevin Couch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2010</td>
<td>CDR Ronald L. Ravelo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>CDR Kevin Lenox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2014</td>
<td>CAPT Michael McKenna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2016</td>
<td>CAPT Brett Crozier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>CAPT Paul Lanzilotta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Embarked Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSG 15</th>
<th>October 2004-March 2005</th>
<th>RDML Robert J. Cox</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSG 7</td>
<td>March 2005-December 2005</td>
<td>RDML Michael Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>March 2006-January 2007</td>
<td>RDML Charles W. Martoglio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>January 2007-October 2007</td>
<td>RDML James P. Wisecup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>November 2007-October 2008</td>
<td>RDML Scott P. Hebner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>October 2008-September 2009</td>
<td>RDML Thomas S. Rowden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 2009-February 2011</td>
<td>RDML Robert P. Girrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>February 2011-December 2011</td>
<td>RDML Patrick Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSG 9</td>
<td>March 2013-August 2015</td>
<td>RDML P.A. Piercey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSG 5 / CTF 70</td>
<td>August 2015</td>
<td>RADM John Alexander</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Air Wing

| CVW-11       | 2004-2005                     | CAPT Jim Greene |
| CVW-14       | 2006                          | CAPT Craig B. Williams |
|              | 2008                          | CAPT Richard W. Butler |
|              | 2008                          | CAPT Thomas P. Lalor |
|              | 2011                          | CAPT Hamlin Ortiz-Marty |
|              | 2014                          | CAPT Jeffrey Czerewko |
| CVW 5        | 2015                          | CAPT John Enfield |
COMMAND WEB SITE AND SOCIAL MEDIA

Chain of Command biographies, Family Services, and other general information about the Command can be accessed through our web site at http://www.reagan.navy.mil/.

Additionally, you may search for us on:

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/ussronaldreagan/
Twitter: https://twitter.com/gipper_76?lang=en
Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/gipper_76/?hl=en
Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCwaDZdcQWw5K89Nk0f-RYFQ
DVIDS (Defense VI Distribution Service): https://www.dvidshub.net/unit/CVN76
Navy.mil: http://www.navy.mil/local/cvn76/
Issuu: https://issuu.com/ussronaldreagan

OUR SAILORS

No matter how technical our operations become or how wide our global mission expands, our people are our most treasured resource.

The over 4,400 men and women who serve aboard Ronald Reagan come from various backgrounds. Ronald Reagan’s crew represents all 50 states and more than 40 countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ship’s Company:</th>
<th>Air Wing:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers: 160</td>
<td>Officers: 215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enlisted: 2,700</td>
<td>Enlisted: 1,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: 2,860</td>
<td>Total: 1,365</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIFE ABOARD

**Berthing:** More than 50 berthings around the ship separated by gender.

**Bunk size:** 3 feet high, 6.5 feet long, approximately 2 feet wide.

**Sailor storage:** Space located under each bunk and in a locker measuring 5 cubic feet.

**Internet:** Accessible to every Sailor.

**Meals:** 15,000 served daily.
205 loaves of bread baked daily.
100 dozen fresh eggs cooked daily.
250 gallons of milk consumed daily.

**Health:** 5 dentists, an oral surgeon, 5 physicians and a 63-bed hospital ward provide quality care.

**Chapel:** 3 chaplains conduct daily religious services in an interdenominational chapel.

**Media:** Includes a weekly ship newspaper, print shop and television and photography studios.

**Fitness:** Includes a civilian fitness trainer and 5 gyms spaced throughout the ship.

**Education:** Embarked college professors and distance learning courses allow Sailors to pursue higher learning.

SHIP CHARACTERISTICS
A Technological Marvel...
Displacing 97,000 tons with a full load and towering 20 stories above the waterline, USS Ronald Reagan is nearly as long as the Empire State Building is tall at 1,092 feet. The flight deck covers an area of 4.5 acres.

Ronald Reagan houses over 4,400 people sandwiched between an airport that supports more than 60 combat aircraft and two nuclear reactors that provide the ship enough energy to power a small city.

**Speed:** 30+ knots (34.5+ mph).

**Weapons:** NATO Sea Sparrow Missiles, Rolling Airframe Missiles, guns and electronic warfare.

**Cost:** $4.5 billion to build / $1 million dollars daily to fully operate.

This ship is the first in the Nimitz-class to incorporate major carrier design changes that provide a safer working environment for the crew including a re-designed island, a bulbous bow and flight deck modifications:
- Flight deck angle increased from 9.05 degrees to 9.15 degrees from centerline.
- One less arresting gear engine and three wires instead of four.
- Six, 800-ton air condition units vice eight 360-ton units on other carriers.
- Relocation of an aircraft weapons elevator from the flight deck to the aft section of the island.
- Large bulbous bow, resulting in decreased list and increased stability and speed.
- 50-person life rafts versus 25-person life rafts on other carriers.
**USS Ronald Reagan (CVN76)**

"America's Flagship"

**Nimitz Class Aircraft Carrier**
- Length: 1092 ft
- Beam: 133 ft
- Draught: 47 ft
- Displacement: 95,000 tons
- Propulsion: 2 boilers, 4 steam turbines, 4 shafts
- Speed: 30 knots (56 km/h)
- Range: Unlimited, 20 years

**Personnel**
- 2,700 Officers
- 1,150 Enlisted Personnel
- 4,225 Sailors

**Internet Available to All**

**Food**
- 15,000 meals served daily
- 200 loaves of bread
- 100 dozens of eggs
- 250 gallons of milk

**Internet Available to All**

**Ships Seal Battle Flag**
- 30ft rigid-hull inflatable boat
- 25-ft rigid-hull inflatable boat
- 15-ft rigid-hull inflatable boat

**C-2 Grayhound**
- Manufacturer: Northrop Grumman
- First Flight: 12 November 1979
- Number Built: 56
- Cost: $48 million each
- Top Speed: 735 mph / 1184 km/h
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport, Uses on board all U.S. Navy ship platforms

**SH-60 Seahawk**
- Manufacturer: Sikorsky Aircraft
- First Flight: 12 December 1979
- Number Built: 1000
- Cost: $7 million each
- Top Speed: 205 mph / 330 km/h
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personel, Transport

**C-130 Hercules**
- Manufacturer: Lockheed Corporation
- First Flight: 5 November 1954
- Number Built: 3000
- Cost: $50 million each
- Top Speed: 500 mph / 805 km/h
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**E-2 Hawkeye**
- Manufacturer: Northrop Grumman
- First Flight: 1 October 1974
- Number Built: 100
- Cost: $170 million each
- Top Speed: 535 mph / 862 km/h
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**F/A-18 Hornet**
- Manufacturer: McDonnell Douglas/Boeing
- First Flight: 18 November 1978
- Number Built: 1,400
- Cost: $72.8 million each
- Top Speed: Mach 1.8 (1150 mph / 1850 km/h)
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**C-47 Skytrain**
- Manufacturer: Douglas Aircraft Company
- First Flight: 13 December 1940
- Number Built: 20,000
- Cost: $1 million each
- Top Speed: 280 mph / 450 km/h
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**F-14 Tomcat**
- Manufacturer: Grumman Aerospace
- First Flight: 12 September 1969
- Number Built: 1,500
- Cost: $35 million each
- Top Speed: Mach 1.5 (1850 mph / 2980 km/h)
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**A-6 Intruder**
- Manufacturer: Douglas Aircraft Company
- First Flight: 1955
- Number Built: 1,000
- Cost: $2 million each
- Top Speed: 500 mph / 805 km/h
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**E-1B Tracer**
- Manufacturer: McDonnell Aircraft
- First Flight: 1958
- Number Built: 100
- Cost: $5 million each
- Top Speed: 500 mph / 805 km/h
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**SH-2F Seasprite**
- Manufacturer: Sikorsky Aircraft
- First Flight: 1965
- Number Built: 300
- Cost: $5 million each
- Top Speed: 200 mph / 322 km/h
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**F-111 Aardvark**
- Manufacturer: Lockheed Aircraft
- First Flight: 1975
- Number Built: 100
- Cost: $30 million each
- Top Speed: Mach 2 (1350 mph / 2170 km/h)
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**E-1S Tracer**
- Manufacturer: McDonnell Aircraft
- First Flight: 1958
- Number Built: 100
- Cost: $5 million each
- Top Speed: 500 mph / 805 km/h
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**ET-74 Starfighter**
- Manufacturer: Northrop Grumman
- First Flight: 1974
- Number Built: 100
- Cost: $10 million each
- Top Speed: 500 mph / 805 km/h
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**F-8 Crusader**
- Manufacturer: Grumman Aerospace
- First Flight: 1957
- Number Built: 1,000
- Cost: $5 million each
- Top Speed: 500 mph / 805 km/h
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**T-38 Talon**
- Manufacturer: Northrop Grumman
- First Flight: 1959
- Number Built: 1,000
- Cost: $5 million each
- Top Speed: 500 mph / 805 km/h
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**E-6B Mercury**
- Manufacturer: Northrop Grumman
- First Flight: 1981
- Number Built: 100
- Cost: $100 million each
- Top Speed: 500 mph / 805 km/h
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**F-15 Eagle**
- Manufacturer: McDonnell Douglas
- First Flight: 1972
- Number Built: 1,500
- Cost: $20 million each
- Top Speed: Mach 2.5 (1600 mph / 2575 km/h)
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**P-3 Orion**
- Manufacturer: Grumman Aerospace
- First Flight: 1957
- Number Built: 300
- Cost: $25 million each
- Top Speed: 500 mph / 805 km/h
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**E-2C Hawkeye**
- Manufacturer: Grumman Aerospace
- First Flight: 1974
- Number Built: 100
- Cost: $50 million each
- Top Speed: 500 mph / 805 km/h
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**F-4 Phantom II**
- Manufacturer: McDonnell Douglas
- First Flight: 1958
- Number Built: 1,500
- Cost: $5 million each
- Top Speed: 500 mph / 805 km/h
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**P-51 Mustang**
- Manufacturer: North American Aviation
- First Flight: 1940
- Number Built: 7,000
- Cost: $5 million each
- Top Speed: 500 mph / 805 km/h
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**F-104 Starfighter**
- Manufacturer: McDonnell Douglas
- First Flight: 1957
- Number Built: 1,000
- Cost: $10 million each
- Top Speed: Mach 2.5 (1600 mph / 2575 km/h)
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**F-105 Thunderchief**
- Manufacturer: North American Aviation
- First Flight: 1959
- Number Built: 1,000
- Cost: $5 million each
- Top Speed: Mach 2 (1350 mph / 2170 km/h)
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**F-106 Delta Dart**
- Manufacturer: Convair
- First Flight: 1959
- Number Built: 100
- Cost: $10 million each
- Top Speed: Mach 2 (1350 mph / 2170 km/h)
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**F-102 Delta Dagger**
- Manufacturer: General Dynamics
- First Flight: 1956
- Number Built: 1,000
- Cost: $5 million each
- Top Speed: Mach 2 (1350 mph / 2170 km/h)
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**F-101 Voodoo**
- Manufacturer: Convair
- First Flight: 1956
- Number Built: 100
- Cost: $10 million each
- Top Speed: Mach 2 (1350 mph / 2170 km/h)
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**F-103 Interceptor**
- Manufacturer: Northrop Grumman
- First Flight: 1958
- Number Built: 100
- Cost: $5 million each
- Top Speed: Mach 2 (1350 mph / 2170 km/h)
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**F-107 Interceptor**
- Manufacturer: Northrop Grumman
- First Flight: 1959
- Number Built: 100
- Cost: $10 million each
- Top Speed: Mach 2 (1350 mph / 2170 km/h)
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**F-108A Prototype**
- Manufacturer: Northrop Grumman
- First Flight: 1960
- Number Built: 1
- Cost: $50 million each
- Top Speed: Mach 2 (1350 mph / 2170 km/h)
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**F-108B Prototype**
- Manufacturer: Northrop Grumman
- First Flight: 1961
- Number Built: 1
- Cost: $50 million each
- Top Speed: Mach 2 (1350 mph / 2170 km/h)
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport

**F-109 Prototype**
- Manufacturer: Northrop Grumman
- First Flight: 1962
- Number Built: 1
- Cost: $50 million each
- Top Speed: Mach 2 (1350 mph / 2170 km/h)
- Purpose: Maritime, Search and Rescue, Anti-submarine, Personnel, Transport