

USS L. Y. SPEAR (AS 36)
Decommissioning Ceremony



28 February 1970
to
6 September 1996

06 September 1996

This Deck Log entry of L. Y. SPEAR
is the final one made after 26 years

As she stands down from fleet support,
her service was outstanding we're happy to report.

Commissioned in '70, she adopted the routine,
of always supporting each assigned submarine.

She earned the reputation from COMSUBRON SIX,
"There ain't nuthin' this grand ol' lady can't fix!"

In less than a year she'd won her first NEY,
for food service excellence still talked about today.

One of the first to have female crewmembers aboard,
whose pride helped win the Battle "E" award.

To Diego Garcia in 1980 she went,
her first deployment, and 5 long, hard months were spent.

She returned displaying her fourth Battle "E"
as well as the ship's first M.U.C.

To the North Atlantic she went and was never late,
in support of NATO Exercise "Teamwork 88!"

In '90 she received from the CNO,
the first ever safety award for sub tenders you know.

In 1991, with Middle East tension high,
L. Y. SPEAR with her crew to the Persian Gulf did fly!

After her support during Desert Storm,
it was back to Norfolk and water not quite so warm.

L. Y. SPEAR's reputation, I'd like to repeat,
is the best sub tender in the Atlantic Fleet.

She won the awards, and got the job done,
with men and women who are second to none.

For 26 years she answered the call,
with no hesitation she gave it her all.

Well ol' girl, it's been quite a ride,
but you're the best repair facility, bar none, worldwide.

As we send the ship to its DECOM rest,
L. Y. SPEAR will always be "AHEAD OF THE REST, REMEMBERED AS THE BEST!"

USS L. Y. SPEAR (AS 36) decommissioned and Deck Log closed.

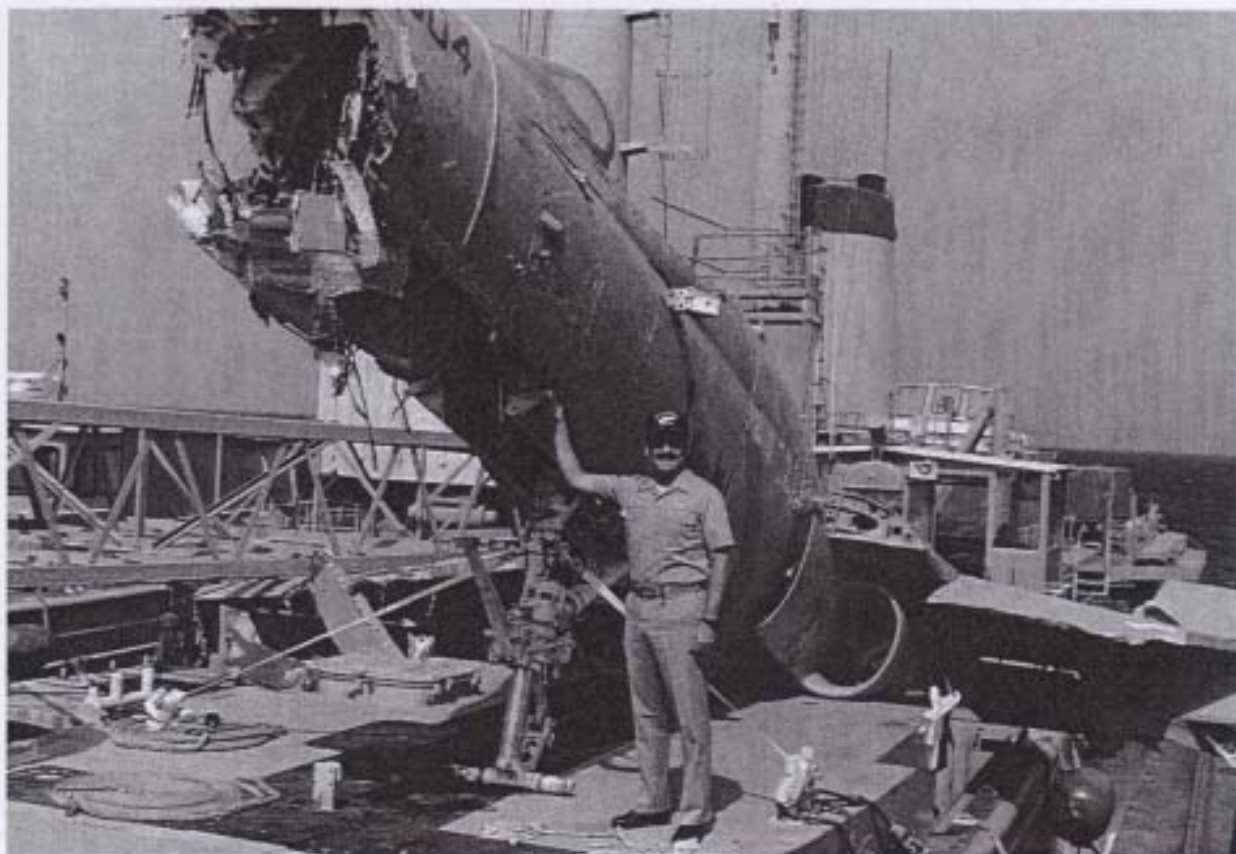


USS L. Y. SPEAR (AS 36) COMMAND HISTORY

In 1984 and 1985, the ship received a fifth and sixth Battle "E" and in 1986 was awarded her fourth consecutive Repair Red "R."

From August to October 1988, L. Y. SPEAR deployed to the North Atlantic in support of NATO exercise "TEAMWORK 88." The ship received her second Meritorious Unit Commendation for sustained superior service to tended units. In 1990, the ship received the first ever Chief of Naval Operations Safety Award for submarine tenders.

In July of 1991, with a crew of 400 women and 800 men, L. Y. SPEAR left Norfolk on an unscheduled deployment to the Persian Gulf in support of continuing Operation DESERT STORM commitments. Returning to Norfolk in December 1991, the ship displayed her seventh Battle Efficiency "E," Supply Blue "E," Repair Red "R," and the third Meritorious Unit Commendation for the deployment during which L. Y. SPEAR tended nearly 50 different U.S. Navy and Allied ships.



Former Commanding Officer, CAPT Jay Cohen Proudly poses with a recovered downed F-18 Hornet off the coast of Iran, just one of the many SPEAR accomplishments during Operation Desert Storm.

USS L.Y. SPEAR (AS-36) Command History

In 1976, L.Y. SPEAR became the first Submarine Force Atlantic Fleet tender to pass the Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet propulsion examining board engineering inspection. That year was SPEAR's third consecutive to receive the Supply Blue "E" Award.

On November 1, 1978 L.Y. SPEAR became one of the first five Navy ships to have female sailors permanently assigned for sea duty when two female ensigns reported aboard. Additionally, L.Y. SPEAR was the first Navy tender to achieve shipboard recompression chamber certification and was certified for Harpoon encapsulated missile handling operations. In March 1979, 102 enlisted female crewmembers reported aboard for sea duty.

In March 1980, L.Y. SPEAR deployed to Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean for her first ever extended deployment. Returning to Norfolk in August, L.Y. SPEAR displayed numerous awards including her fourth Battle Efficiency "E" and first Meritorious Unit Commendation.



USS PYRO (AE 24) pulls alongside SPEAR during an Indian Ocean deployment.

USS L.Y. SPEAR (AS-36) Command History

In September 1967, a unique launching ceremony began when the ship's sponsor, Mrs. Rebecca Schade, broke the traditional bottle of champagne across the stern vice bow of L. Y. SPEAR. The ship was commissioned on February 28, 1970 in Norfolk, Virginia and immediately commenced a shakedown, training, and submarine support routine. In fact, before L. Y. SPEAR assumed her full time duties as Commander Submarine Squadron SIX (COMSUBRON SIX) tender in Norfolk, Virginia, L. Y. SPEAR provided submarine tender services from July to September 1970 to Commander Submarine Squadron FOUR in Charleston, South Carolina whose submarines were then without afloat maintenance support.

In 1971, L. Y. SPEAR received her first prestigious Ney Award for food service excellence and her first Battle Efficiency "E" Award. Additionally, during a visit to New York City, L. Y. SPEAR served as the change of command platform for VADM Arnold F. Schade as he was relieved as the Commandant, Third Naval District and retired after a distinguished career.



Mrs. Rebecca Schade, SPEAR's sponsor, breaks the ceremonial champagne bottle on the ship's stern.



Lawrence York Spear

Lawrence York Spear was born in Warren, Ohio in October 1870. Mr. Spear had a very early interest in the construction of ships, thus entering the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1886 and graduated second in the class of 1890. After graduating from the Academy he served on the cruisers USS PENSACOLA, USS BALTIMORE, and USS CHARLESTON, serving in the South Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. Mr. Spear's interest and enthusiasm for modernizing the United States Fleet led him to apply and be

selected for the Construction Corps. As no suitable course of instruction was available in this country, he was sent to Glasgow University, Glasgow, Scotland, for special training in Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture. He then served at various shipbuilding yards throughout the United States and then was assigned as Superintendent of Construction and Repair at Crescent Shipyard in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. While at Crescent Shipyard he supervised the construction of the first submarines built for the Navy. These were five Holland submarines of the A or ADDER class, which were under contract from the Electric Boat Company. Mr. Spear recognized the potential of these new ships and with them saw the opportunity to fully utilize his abilities in the development of the submarine. In 1902, he resigned his commission as a Lieutenant and for the next 48 years he was with Electric Boat Company. Starting as technical director in 1902, he was elected Director to replace Phillip Holland on May 3, 1904 and on June 24, 1904 he was elected Vice President of the Electric Boat Company, a position he held until 1942 when he was elected President of the company. In 1947 he relinquished the Presidency to become Chairman of the Board. Mr. Spear died in 1950.

The first of her class, USS L.Y. SPEAR is designed to provide mobile facilities, support, and services to nuclear attack submarines and their operational commander and his staff. The ship is equipped with shops, material, and technical capabilities to repair and modify submarines requiring any alterations short of shipyard capabilities. The crew provided logistic support, including maintaining, issuing supplies, repair parts, and weapons. The ship is a floating industrial maintenance complex, computerized supply center, and an ammunition depot.

USS L.Y. SPEAR (AS-36)

Commanding Officers

CAPT R. M. Ghormley	Feb 70-Aug 71
CAPT J. M. Donlon	Aug 71-Jun 73
CAPT R. N. Williams	Jun 73-May 75
CAPT D. A. Phoenix	May 75-May 77
CAPT E. J. Couprie	May 77-Aug 79
CAPT J. H. Kinert	Aug 79-Sep 81
CAPT R. E. Kelly	Sep 81-Aug 83
CAPT C. P. Whelan, Jr.	Aug 83-Jun 85
CAPT L. E. Overman	Jun 85-Jul 87
CAPT T. E. Parry, Jr.	Jul 87-Jun 89
CAPT C. E. Edrington	Jun 89-Mar 91
CAPT J. M. Cohen	Mar 91-Apr 93
CAPT J. M. Davis	Apr 93-Jul 95
CAPT P. J. Ryan	Jul 95-May 96
CAPT J. J. Paulson	May 96-Sep 96



SPEAR'S DECOMMISSIONING

Today's Ceremony Reflects Centuries of Naval Tradition



It is a time-honored tradition, this ceremony that decommissions a ship of the United States Navy. The decommissioning ceremony signifies the ship's retirement from active service. The symbols used in today's ceremony have their origins in antiquity.

During the Middle Ages the mark of knights and other nobles was a "coach whip pennant" called a pennon. The size of these pennons, as well as their diverse splendor, usually signified the relative rank and importance of the noble it heralded. During the infancy of modern naval seapower these nobles rarely embarked upon seagoing vessels, but when they did, they flew their pennons from the most visible place on the ship, usually the forecastle or the main mast.

Perhaps the first time the commissioning pennant was used independent of feudal heraldry dates back to the 17th century during a conflict between the Dutch and English. Admiral Martin Harperton Tromp of the Dutch fleet hoisted a broom at his masthead to indicate his intention to "sweep the English Navy from the sea."

The gesture was soon answered by British Admiral William Blake who hoisted a horse whip, to indicate his intentions to chastise the Dutch. The British carried out their boast and ever since a narrow coach whip pennant, symbolizing the original horse whip, has been the distinctive mark of a vessel of war and has been adopted by all nations.

The commissioning pennant, as it is called today, is blue at the hoist, with a union of seven white stars; it is red and white at the fly, in two horizontal stripes. The number of stars is arbitrary. The pennant is flown at the main by vessels not carrying flag officers. In lieu of a commissioning pennant, a vessel with a high ranking officer or official embarked flies his own personal flag or command pennant.

Today's ceremony and its participants are enacting an age old tradition handed down from century to century. When the commissioning pennant is finally lowered from the main and handed over to the Commanding Officer, the ship is officially retired.



*Commander
Paul J. Russo
United States Navy*

Commander Paul J. Russo was born in Appleton, Wisconsin on August 28, 1956. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1978 with a Bachelors of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering. Concurrent with his graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy, he received a regular commission in the Navy.

Upon graduation Commander Russo was assigned to the office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV-963) until November of 1978, when he was transferred to Nuclear Power School in Orlando, Florida. Following completion of his training in June 1979, he was assigned to the Nuclear Power Training Unit (SIC) at Windsor, Connecticut for further training and qualification.

He was certified for operation and supervision of naval nuclear propulsion plants, and then transferred to the Submarine Officer Basic course at Naval Submarine Base Groton, Connecticut. Following completion of this training in April 1980, he was assigned to USS RAY (SSN 653), homeported in Charleston, South Carolina, for his first operational tour. His duties included assignments as First Lieutenant, Reactor Controls Assistant, Damage Control Assistant, and Communications Officer.

Following certification as a Naval Nuclear Propulsion Engineer in May 1983, he reported to USS JAMES K. POLK (SSBN-645) (GOLD), homeported in Charleston, South Carolina for the first half of his Department Head tour. During this tour he performed duties as Engineer Officer and Quality Assurance Officer. In February 1986 Commander Russo then transferred to USS BLUEFISH (SSN 675), homeported in Norfolk, Virginia to continue his split Department Head tour. At this time he served as the Navigator and Operations Officer. In July of 1987 he was assigned to the Office of the the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV-616) , serving as an Action Officer.

In November 1989, he completed the Submarine Prospective Executive Officer (PXO) course in Groton, Connecticut, and transferred to USS GUARDFISH (SSN 612), homported in San Diego, California for his Executive Officer tour. After a homeport shift to Bremerton, Washington, and GUARDFISH's inactivation and decommissioning at Bremerton's Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in October 1991, he served on the Submarine Group Nine staff as an Action Officer Officer until June 1992. He then reported to the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California, and commenced his studies in the Information Technology Management (ITM) curriculum. Following his graduation in September of 1994, he reported to his current duties as Executive Officer on USS L. Y. SPEAR (AS 36).

Commander Russo's awards include the Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal (three gold stars in lieu of fourth award), the Navy Achievement Medal (two gold stars in lieu of third award), the National Defense Medal, the Navy Expeditionary Medal, and various unit awards.

Commander Russo is married to the former Lydia Ivanac of Lake Station, Indiana.



*Captain
John J. Paulson
United States Navy*

A native of Racine, Wisconsin, Captain Paulson graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1971. He attended the University of California, Davis-Livermore under the Immediate Graduate Education Program, receiving a Masters Degree in Engineering Applied Science in 1972.

Following graduate school, he attended Nuclear Power School in Idaho Falls, Idaho in

1973. He attended the Submarine Officers Indoctrination Course at Naval Submarine Training Center Pacific in October 1973 and reported to USS POGY (SSN 647) in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. While serving on board USS POGY from November 1973 to April 1977, he completed submarine qualification, served as Main Propulsion Assistant, Damage Control Assistant, Non-nuclear Overhaul Work Coordinator and Weapons Officer. He reported to Naval Nuclear Power School in Orlando, Florida as an officer instructor in May 1977. Following this tour, he served aboard USS SKATE (SSN 578) in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii from June 1979 to May 1982 as Engineer Officer.

After attending the Prospective Commanding Officer's Course, Captain Paulson reported as Executive Officer of Precommissioning Unit ALABAMA (SSBN 731) in July 1983 and served on the Blue Crew during her shakedown operations after commissioning in May 1985. He then commanded USS PHILADELPHIA (SSN 690) from September 1986 to May 1989.

He served in Naples, Italy as the Submarine Group EIGHT Operations, Plans and Intelligence Officer from June 1989 to December 1991. From December 1991 to May 1994, he was assigned to the OPNAV Staff as the Submarine Maintenance Section Head. In June 1994, he assumed command of USS EMORY S. LAND (AS 39). In May, 1996, he assumed command of L. Y. SPEAR.

Captain Paulson is entitled to wear the Legion of Merit with one Gold Star, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal with one Gold Star, Navy Achievement Medal with one Gold Star, Navy Unit Commendation, Meritorious Unit Commendation with three Bronze Stars, Battle Efficiency "E" Award with four Silver "E"s, the Navy Expeditionary Medal and other awards.

Captain Paulson is married to the former Leslie Paolocci of Racine, Wisconsin. They reside in Norfolk, Virginia with their sons, Stephen and Andrew.

THE SPONSOR



Mrs Arnold F. Schade

Rebecca Fiske Schade is the wife of Vice Admiral Arnold F. Schade. A native Californian, Mrs Schade has a long association with the Navy, being the daughter of Captain and Mrs. Charles N. Fiske and the granddaughter of Rear Admiral James A. Hawkes, both former Navy Physicians. As a young Navy wife, Mrs Schade knew Lawrence Y. Spear socially in New London, Connecticut. She is the mother of four daughters and has numerous grandchildren.



*Rear Admiral
Ralph McDougall Ghormley
USN (Retired)*

Rear Admiral Ralph M. Ghormley was born in Boston, Massachusetts; reared in Rochester, Minnesota; and commissioned as an Ensign, U. S. Naval Academy in June 1949. After eighteen months of service in USS ORLECK (DD 866), he attended Submarine School. From 1951 to 1955 he served in USS SEA FOX (SS 402) and USS HARDHEAD (SS 365), with an intermediate tour ashore. In 1957, after completing post graduate education in command communications, he served on the staff of Commander Submarine Squadron FIVE before going back to sea in the USS RATON (SSR 270) and USS SEA FOX (SS 402).

After completing Nuclear Power Training in 1961, he reported to the USS BARB (SSN 596) as Executive Officer.

In 1963 he assumed command of the nuclear attack submarine SCORPION (SSN 589). In August 1965 he assumed command of the Polaris fleet ballistic missile submarine SAM RAYBURN (SSBN 636), after which he commanded Submarine Division FIFTY-THREE for one year before his assignment in 1969 to USS L. Y. SPEAR (AS 36) as the ship's first Commanding Officer

In 1971 he was assigned as Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics Management on the staff of Commander, Submarine Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet. In June 1973 he was designated a Rear Admiral while providing Naval Control of Shipping support for the Commander, U. S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. In 1975 he was assigned as the Deputy Commander, Planning, Programming and Resources Management Directorate of the Naval Electronic Systems Command in Washington, D. C.

In 1976 RADM Ghormley was assigned as Deputy Director, Operations for the Defense Communications Agency, Washington D. C. Following this tour, he briefly served as an Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, before assignment as the Commander, Naval Telecommunications Command, Washington, D. C.

After retiring from Naval Service in 1983, RADM Ghormley pursued interests in the Defense Industry around Washington, D. C. until his latest retirement in 1994.

RADM Ghormley's awards include the Legion of Merit with Gold Star (in lieu of second award), the Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal with one Gold Star (in lieu of the second award), the Navy Expeditionary Medal, the China Service Medal, the World War II Victory Medal, the Navy Occupation Service Medal with "ASIA" Clasp, the National Defense Medal with one Bronze Star (in lieu of second award), the Korean Service Medal, and the United Nations Service Medal.

RADM Ghormley is married to the former Sara McKnight of Cleveland, Ohio, and has two children. He and Sara currently reside in Arlington, Virginia.



*Captain
Richard P. Terpstra
United States Navy*

Commander, Submarine Squadron SIX

Captain Terpstra is a native of western Michigan, graduated from Caledonia High School in 1970. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1974 and was commissioned as an Ensign.

Following graduation, he completed Nuclear Power School Training Mare Island, California, Prototype Training Idaho Falls, Idaho, and Basic Submarine School, Groton, Connecticut. In January 1976 he reported to his first ship, USS VON STEUBEN (SSBN 632)(BLUE) operating out of Holy Loch, Scotland. Captain Terpstra

Completed a total of six strategic deterrent patrols on USS VON STEUBEN and transferred to the Submarine Training Center in Charleston, South Carolina in May 1979 for duty as the Nuclear Division Director. Following a two year tour, he was assigned to USS STURGEON (SSN 637) homeported in Charleston for duty as Engineer Officer.

In December 1984, Captain Terpstra was transferred to the staff of the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, for duty as a Board Member on the Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board. Following a two year tour, he was transferred to USS POGY (SSN 647) homeported in San Diego, California, for duty as Executive Officer. In July 1989, he began Prospective Commanding Officer School and relieved as Commanding Officer, USS DALLAS (SSN 700) homeported in Groton, Connecticut, in March 1990.

During his command tour, USS DALLAS was selected as the Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet nominee for the Arleigh Burke Fleet Trophy recognizing the most significant improvement in battle readiness. USS DALLAS deployed to the Mediterranean Sea as part of the DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM battle force and was awarded a Meritorious Unit Commendation for contingency operations. In addition, USS DALLAS received the Hookem Award from Commander Task Force 69 for excellence in anti-submarine warfare. The crew of USS DALLAS was awarded the Submarine Squadron TWO Battle Efficiency "E" Award for consecutive years 1991 and 1992. The crew also received the Atlantic Fleet Golden Anchor Award in 1991 and the Silver Anchor Award in 1992 for excellence in quality of life and personnel programs.

After finishing his command tour, Captain Terpstra was assigned as Deputy Commander for Submarine Development Squadron 12 and in March 1993 transferred to the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island. He completed his Masters of Arts Degree in Strategy and International Security Studies and was transferred to United States Strategic Command in Omaha, Nebraska, as Chief, Systems Analysis Branch in the Plans and Policy Directorate in May 1994. He assumed command as Commander, Submarine Squadron SIX in April 1996.

Captain Terpstra is entitled to wear the Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal (four awards), the Navy Achievement Medal (three awards), and numerous other campaign and unit awards.

Captain Terpstra is married to the former Susan Ann Nestor East Grand Rapids, Michigan. They have two children, Eric and Margaret.



*Vice Admiral
Richard W. Mies
United States Navy
Commander, Submarine Force
U.S. Atlantic Fleet*

Vice Admiral Mies is a native of Chicago, Illinois. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1967 with a Bachelor of Science degree with majors in mechanical engineering and mathematics. Following graduation and commissioning, Vice Admiral Mies completed one year of postgraduate studies at Oxford University, England. In August 1968 he commenced training for submarine duty. After graduation from submarine and nuclear power training schools, Vice Admiral Mies served on the attack submarine USS SUNFISH (SSN 649), from March 1970 to April 1973. In May 1973, Vice Admiral Mies reported to the precommissioning unit of USS L. MENDEL RIVERS (SSN 686), an attack submarine.

He served as Engineer Officer through commissioning until June 1976 when he was assigned to the staff of Commander in Chief, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, as a member of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board. Following this assignment he served as the Executive Officer of USS NATHAN HALE (SSBN 623) (BLUE), a ballistic missile submarine, until December 1980.

From January 1981 until June 1983, Vice Admiral Mies pursued postgraduate studies in the fields of diplomatic history and international law, politics, and economics at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and Harvard University.

Vice Admiral Mies commanded the attack submarine USS SEA DEVIL (SSN 664) from January 1984 to November 1986. Under his command, SEA DEVIL completed three major deployments and participated in numerous fleet operations including surfacing at the North Pole. Following command, he was assigned as Executive Assistant to the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Undersea Warfare) until February 1989. In March 1989, Vice Admiral Mies took command of Submarine Development Squadron TWELVE, an attack submarine squadron and the organization primarily responsible for the development of submarine tactical guidance. He then served as Chief of Staff to Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet, from July 1990 to April 1992. Following selection to flag rank, Vice Admiral Mies served as Director Strategic Target Plans and Deputy Director Plans & Policy on the staff of Commander in Chief, U.S. Strategic Command from April 1992 until July 1984. He assumed command as Commander, Submarine Group EIGHT and Commander Submarines Mediterranean in July 1984, and held that position until he took command of Submarine Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet in June 1996.

Vice Admiral Mies holds graduate degrees in government administration and international relations. He attended the Flag Officers' Capstone course and the program for Senior Executives in National and International Security at Harvard University in 1992. In addition to unit and service awards, he is entitled to wear the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit (four awards), the Meritorious Service Medal (two awards), the Navy Commendation Medal (four awards), and the Navy Achievement Medal.

Vice Admiral Mies is married to the former Shelia McCann of Chicago. They have two daughters, Rachel Anne and Sara Elizabeth.

USS L.Y. SPEAR (AS-36) SUBMARINE TENDER

Built By:

**GENERAL DYNAMICS, ELECTRIC BOAT DIVISION
QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS**

SPONSOR

**MRS. REBECCA SCHADE,
WIFE OF VICE ADMIRAL
ARNOLD F. SCHADE**

KEEL LAID

5 MAY 1966

LAUNCHED

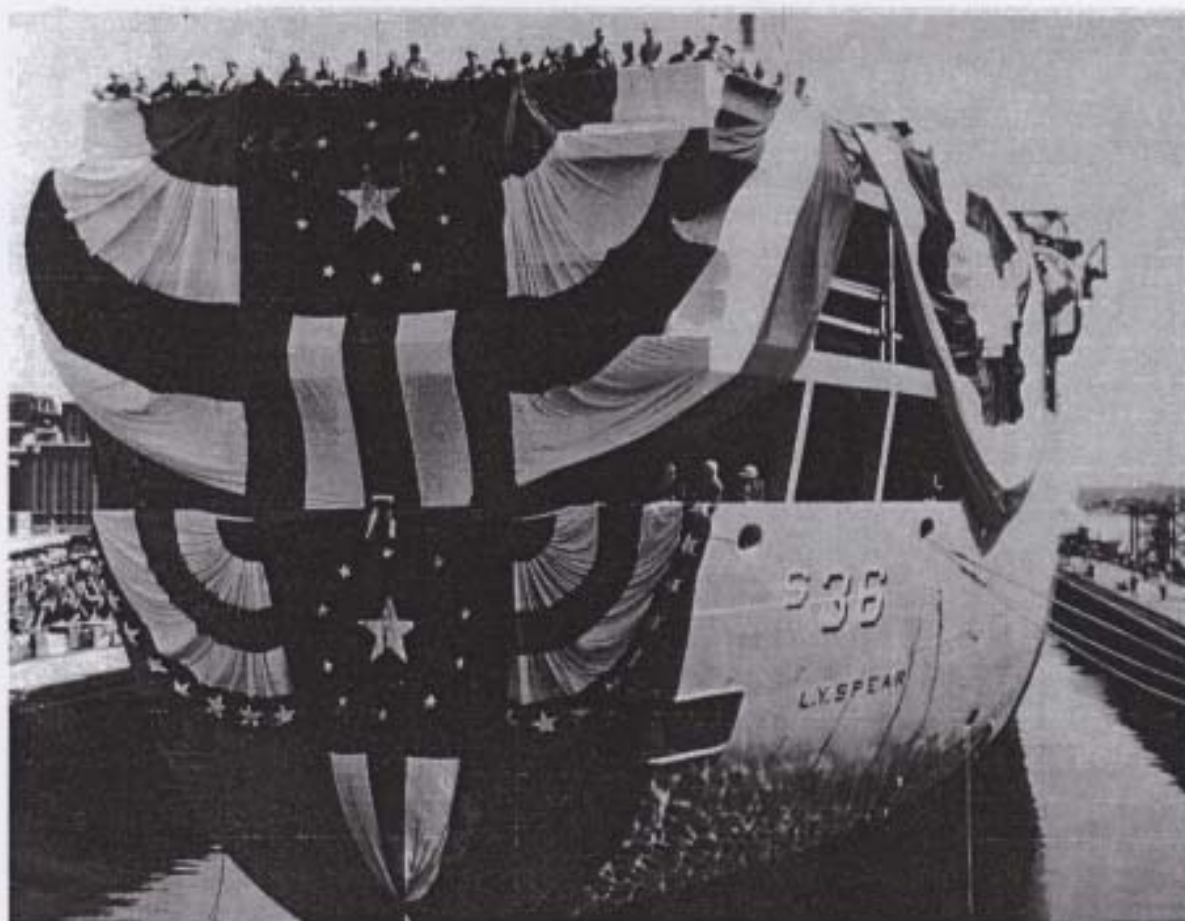
7 SEPTEMBER 1967

COMMISSIONED

28 FEBRUARY 1970

DECOMMISSIONED

6 SEPTEMBER 1996



Schedule of Events

****Arrival of Official Party***

****National Anthem***

****Invocation***

LT Shelton Murphy

Welcome and Remarks

CAPT John Paulson

Commanding Officer, USS L. Y. SPEAR

Remarks

VADM Richard Mies, USN

Commander Submarine Force

U.S. Atlantic Fleet

Remarks

RADM Ralph Ghormley, USN

(Retired)

Reading of Decommissioning Order

CAPT Richard Terpstra

Commander Submarine Squadron SIX

Ship's Company Departs L. Y. SPEAR

****Hauling Down and Presentation***

of the National Ensign and

Commissioning Pennant

Securing of the Watch

****Benediction***

LT Shelton Murphy

****Departure of Official Party***

****Guests Please Stand***



DECOMMISSIONING CEREMONY

***UNITED STATES SHIP
L. Y. SPEAR
(AS 36)***

6 SEPTEMBER 1996

***AT THE
NAVAL BASE
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA***



INSIGNIA OF U. S. S. L. Y. SPEAR (AS 36)

The ship's crest of USS L. Y. SPEAR (AS 36) was based on designs originated by Shipfitter First Class Thomas G. Long, U. S. Navy and Torpedoman Second Class John R. Lee, U. S. Navy. Working from there, a committee composed of Chief Patternmaker George J. Rhoads, Molder First Class Barry N. Paul, Photographers Mate Second Class Donald C. Jenkins, Machinist Mate First Class Manuel D. Buck, Interior Communications Electrician Mate Second Class Raymond I. Lidgett, Electronics Technician Third Class Gregory E. Smith and Petty Officers Long and Lee developed the crest, which symbolizes the ship's mission of sea power (trident) for peace (oak leaves) and liberty (torch).

