

PCU
WILLIAM P. LAWRENCE
(DDG 110)



OVERVIEW

WILLIAM P. LAWRENCE
CHARACTERISTICS

Length Overall: 509.5 feet
Beam: 66 feet
Navigational Draft: 31 feet
Displacement: 9,300 tons
Speed: 30+ knots

Weapons Systems:

MK45 MOD 4 5"/62 Caliber Gun
MK 41 Vertical Launching System
Evolved Sea Sparrow Missile
Vertical Launch ASROC
Standard Missile (SM-2)
Tomahawk Missile
MK 32 Triple Torpedo Tubes
MK 46 and MK 50 Torpedoes
Vulcan Phalanx CIWS Block 1B

Aircraft:

2 SH-60B/R LAMPS MK III Helicopters

Sensors:

SPY-1D(V) Radar
SPS-67 Surface Search Radar
SQQ-89 USW Combat System Suite
SLQ-32(V)2 Electronic Warfare System

Engineering:

4 LM2500 Gas Turbine Engines
3 Rolls Royce Gas Turbine Generators

"Greyhounds of the Sea"

The destroyer evolved from the need of navies to counter a new ship that made a devastating debut in the Chilean Civil War of 1891 and in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894. This was the swift, small torpedo boat that could dash in close to the larger ships, loose their torpedoes and dash away.

The world's navies recognized the need for a counter weapon and so the torpedo boat destroyer – later just "destroyer" – was born, with the first U.S. destroyer commissioned in 1902. In World War I, destroyers established a proud tradition of antisubmarine warfare, and World War II saw destroyers instrumental in supporting landings across Europe and the Pacific. Throughout the Cold War, destroyers proved their strength and agility in engagements around the world.

Today's destroyers are the most technologically advanced and powerful warships ever put to sea. The ARLEIGH BURKE (DDG 51) class, of which WILLIAM P. LAWRENCE is the 60th hull to be commissioned, continues to be the cornerstone of the U.S. surface fleet.

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NAMESAKE



The WILLIAM P. LAWRENCE is named after Vice Admiral William Porter Lawrence, U.S. Navy. A native of Nashville, TN, VADM Lawrence graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1951, noted for helping to establish the Brigade's Honor Concept. He graduated from the Naval Air Test Center as an honor graduate and in 1958 was the first naval aviator to fly twice the speed of sound.

During the Vietnam War, as Commanding Officer of Fighter Squadron 143, Lawrence earned the Silver Star for a strike against a heavily defended target in North Vietnam. He completed his mission, but was captured after his aircraft went down and he remained a POW for nearly six years. He earned the Distinguished Service Medal for his leadership to fellow POWs, and was noted for resistance to his captors.

Admiral Lawrence later served as Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy, Commander, U. S. Third Fleet, and Chief of Naval Personnel. Admiral Lawrence retired in 1986 and passed away in 2005.

With a highly-trained crew hailing from across the United States, the WILLIAM P. LAWRENCE will provide multi-mission offensive and defensive capabilities to the United States surface fleet in support of national policy. WILLIAM P. LAWRENCE will serve as a multi-mission platform that can operate either independently or as part of surface, expeditionary or aircraft carrier strike groups in air, surface and undersea threat environments. Some of the ship's key mission areas will include:

Air Warfare: This Aegis destroyer has at its heart the SPY-1D(V) phased array radar and the SM-2 Standard Missile. These components, in conjunction with the rest of the Aegis Weapons System, will enable WILLIAM P. LAWRENCE to detect, track and engage hundreds of aircraft and missiles simultaneously, thereby maintaining area air defense. The MK 41 Vertical Launch System enables not only air warfare, but also the flexibility to support both strike and undersea warfare.

Antisubmarine Warfare: The WILLIAM P. LAWRENCE's SQQ-89 Undersea Warfare Suite includes the SQS-53 Sonar. In concert with the SH-60B/R LAMPS MK III helicopters embarked aboard, this system provides the means to detect, track, and prosecute submarine threats.

Strike Warfare: The ship's Tactical Tomahawk Weapons System will enable the destroyer to provide timely and flexible strike capabilities, around the world, in support of U.S. policy.

Surface Warfare: Working typically in a Carrier Strike Group, WILLIAM P. LAWRENCE's advanced Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Information (C4I) systems allow for rapid information sharing and the management of an extensive maritime battlespace. The destroyer's systems and personnel allow for a flexible range of Surface Warfare options, from tracking or boarding, to sinking threats when ordered.

