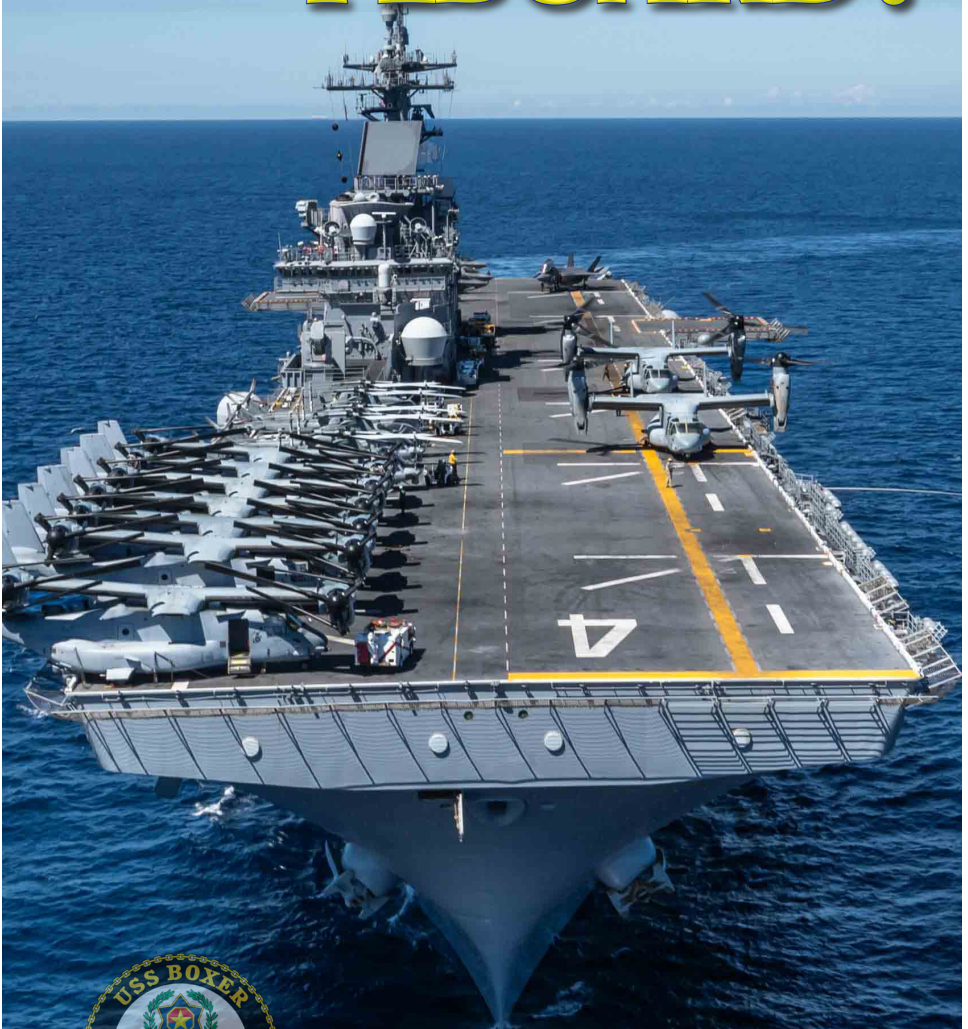


WELCOME ABOARD!



A MESSAGE FROM THE COMMANDING OFFICER

Welcome aboard USS BOXER (LHD 4), the sixth ship to bear the name "BOXER" and the fourth Wasp-class amphibious assault ship. BOXER is capable of performing both air and amphibious operations in support of national interests and objectives. Amphibious warships must be capable of sailing in harm's way and enable rapid combat power buildup ashore in the face of opposition. Because of its inherent capabilities, BOXER has been and will continue to be called upon to support humanitarian and other contingency missions on short notice.

BOXER is a six-time recipient of the Chief of Naval Operations' Safety Award and a 13-time recipient of the Battle Effectiveness (Battle "E") award. The Battle "E" is awarded annually to ships and crews that best demonstrate the capability to perform wartime tasks and exhibit the highest degree of departmental readiness in their group. Battle "E" recipients must demonstrate mission excellence in six categories of battle efficiency: maritime warfare, engineering/survivability, command and control, logistics, safety and efficiency excellence.

The great men and women of BOXER make this command a success. The BOXER team is focused on war fighting readiness, procedural compliance, and doing things right the first time, every time.

It is with a deep sense of pride that I welcome you aboard our fine ship – America's "Golden Gator!"



EXECUTIVE OFFICER
CAPT CLAYTON C. BEAS



COMMANDING OFFICER
CAPT ELI C. OWRE



COMMAND MASTER CHIEF
CMDCM BEN WASHINGTON

HISTORY OF THE BOXER

The first ship to bear the name HMS Boxer was a 12-gun Bold-class gun-brig built and launched in July 1812. The ship had a short service history with the Royal Navy before the 16-gun USS Enterprise captured her near Portland, Maine in September 1813. Following her capture, she went on to have at least a decade-long commercial career.

HMS Boxer served with Commodore William Bainbridge's Mediterranean Squadron before returning to the United States in late 1815. In 1816, HMS Boxer sailed for New Orleans, where she spent the remainder of her career in the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies protecting American trade from pirates. She was lost at sea off Belize, British Honduras, on October 25, 1817, but her crew survived.

The second ship to bear the name Boxer, a 10-gun schooner, was launched in 1831 by the Boston Navy Yard. Her years were spent sailing the Brazil, West Indies and Pacific Stations as well as with the Home Squadron. In 1846, the schooner was posted to the African Squadron, the primary mission of which was the suppression of the slave trade until 1848 when she returned to the United States to be sold.

The third ship to bear the name, originally named Tristram Shandy, was a schooner-rigged, iron-hulled, side-wheel steamer caught on May 15, 1864 trying to run the Union blockade off Wilmington, N.C. She was renamed Boxer on June 21, 1865.

In 1904, an unarmed, brigantine-rigged, training ship, was launched at the Portsmouth Navy Yard and became the fourth ship named Boxer. From her commissioning to October 1912, Boxer was stationed at Naval Training Station, in Newport, Rhode Island. In 1912, she reported to Annapolis, Maryland, as a training vessel for Naval Academy midshipmen. In 1914, she headed back to Newport to resume duties with the Naval Training Station until 1920 when she was transferred to the Bureau of Education in Alaska.

The fifth Boxer (CV 21) was launched December 14, 1944 by Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., in Newport News, Virginia. Boxer joined the Pacific Fleet and served several meritorious tours in the Korean conflict. She was reclassified as CVA 21 in October 1952, CVS 21 in November 1955 and finally LPH 4 in January 1959. Boxer was decommissioned on December 1, 1969 after nearly 15 years of service.

The sixth and current Boxer (LHD 4) was launched on August 13, 1993 by Ingalls Shipbuilding Division of Litton Industries, Pascagoula, Mississippi, and commissioned on February 11, 1995. She is currently stationed in San Diego, California where she operates in support of U.S. interests in the Indo-Pacific region.



BOXER SPECS

Fabrication work for USS Boxer (LHD 4) began at Ingalls shipbuilding in Pascagoula, Mississippi on July 9, 1990. Her keel was authenticated on April 8, 1991 and she was launched on August 13, 1993. After post-launch outfitting and testing, Ingalls delivered the ship to the U.S. Navy on November 21, 1994, before for commissioning for U.S. Pacific Fleet duty on February 11, 1995.

Boxer was built using more than 21,000 tons of steel, 400 tons of aluminum, 400 miles of electronic cables, 80 miles of piping and tubing of various sizes, 10 miles of ventilation ducting, and more than 16, 200 gallons of paint applied to the exterior hull.

- Beam: 106 Feet
- Speed: 20+ Knots
- Length: 844 Feet
- Displacement: 40,500 Tons
- Accommodations: 1,174 Crew, 2,070 Troops



AIRCRAFT



CH-53E Super Stallion

The CH-53E Super Stallion is primarily used to transport supplies and equipment. It can carry 24 fully equipped troops, 24 litter patients and four attendants, 18,000 lbs of cargo internal or 30,000 lbs. of cargo external.



MV-22B Osprey

The MV-22B Osprey multi-mission tilt-rotor aircraft is capable of both vertical takeoff and Landing (VTOL) and short take off and landing (STOL) capability.



F-35B Lightning II

The F-35B is a single-seat, single-engine, all-weather stealth multi-role combat aircraft that is intended to perform both air superiority and strike missions. It is also able to provide electronic warfare and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities.



MH-60S Knighthawk

The MH-60S Knighthawk missions are anti-surface warfare, combat support, humanitarian disaster relief and more. It can hold a crew of five and 6,000lbs of cargo.



AH-1Z Viper

The AH-1Z is equipped with an integrated advanced fire control system and has the capacity to support multiple weapons configurations.



UH-1Y Venom

The UH-1Y Venom provides significantly increased load carrying ability, greater range and survivability, and has a smaller logistics footprint.

COMMAND MISSION



Amphibious assault ship USS BOXER (LHD 4) is the fourth of eight ships in the Wasp-class of large deck multi-purpose amphibious assault ships built by Ingalls Shipbuilding Division of Litton Industries in Pascagoula, Mississippi.

The primary mission of the Wasp-class is to serve as the centerpiece of an Expeditionary Strike Group (ESG). A multi-mission ESG is fully capable of amphibious assault, special forces operations, as well as non-combatant evacuation and humanitarian missions.

BOXER and her sister ships are the first to be specifically designed to accommodate landing craft, air cushions (LCAC) for fast troop movement over the beach and Harrier II (AV-8B) V/STOL (Vertical/Short Take-off and Landing) jets, which provide close-in air support for assault forces.

The ship can also accommodate a full range of Navy and Marine Corps helicopters, conventional landing craft and amphibious vehicles.

BOXER'S CREST

The United States is symbolized by the bald eagle, whose wings are out-spread beyond the shield to denote the scope beyond her own shores and of the U.S. influence for stability in affairs world-wide. The border signifies unity and cooperation. The gold has been chosen for its universal symbol of excellence.

SWORDS The Naval Officer's Sword and Marine Mameluke are crossed diagonally to represent strength and cooperation.

The star of six points represents all ships to bear the name Boxer. The octagon charged with a gold star recalls the eight battle stars won by USS BOXER (CV 21) for action during the Korean war, here symbolized by the taeguk (symbol from the Republic of Korea's flag) that bears the star. The wreath of Laurel stands for honor as well as the maintenance and pursuit of peace.



BOXER DEPARTMENTS



To keep the ship running smoothly and safely, the crew is grouped into departments that each have specific areas of responsibility and expertise. These departments are then further divided into divisions and work centers.

AIR

Air Department manages, coordinates and executes all aircraft operations on the ship. The department consists of the optical landing system, aircraft refueling crews, primary flight control, crash and salvage teams, and aircraft handlers for the flight deck and hangar bay.



NAVIGATION

Navigation Department plots the ship's position, plans transit routes, and visually passes signals to other warships and vessels. While new electronic and satellite navigation systems increase the precise measurement of the ship's position, the navigation team also utilizes traditional navigation methods to provide reliable alternatives .



DECK

Deck Department employs a mix of traditional seamanship and technical expertise when operating the ship's small boats, cranes, mooring lines, anchors, refueling evolutions and rigs for taking on supplies at sea.



SUPPLY

Supply Department manages more than 60,000 items in support of the ship and her crew. The department prepares and serves nearly 20,000 meals per day, manages the ship's financial budget and laundry, disbursing the ship's currency, operating the Ship's Store and Post Office, maintaining vending services, and operating four plastic recycling and one solid waste processing centers.

MEDICAL/DENTAL

Medical Department provides medical and dental services to the more than 3,000 Sailors and Marines embarked on Boxer. The department consists of a fully-staffed medical ward with facilities found in many modern hospitals that can accommodate hundreds of patients. The ship's doctors, corpsmen and nurses provide emergency and combat medical support both on the ship and throughout the amphibious ready group as well as train the crew on how to respond to medical emergencies. The dental department provides services for the crew's oral hygiene with general dentistry and oral surgery services.



OPERATIONS

Operations Department plans and analyzes ship functions and systems, and coordinates the various components of air, sea and land operations to ensure mission success. Boxer's Combat Information Center (often referred to as the "nerve center" of the ship) controls the employment of all the ship's weapons systems.

C5I COMBAT SYSTEMS

Combat Systems (C51) Department maintains all systems related to command, control, communications, computers, combat and intelligence onboard. C51's responsibilities include but are not limited to: detecting and analyzing relevant military or civil activity, disseminating the analysis to friendly forces, providing engagement orders to friendly units with the ability to neutralize hostile forces and capturing and analyzing battle damage assessment information.



ENGINEERING

Engineering Department operates and maintains the ship's electrical power distribution system.

Engineers also ensure steam is available to be used for cooking, producing potable water and powering the main engines, and also manage shipboard firefighting equipment and train the crew in fire fighting and emergency response procedures. The department provides welding services and metal fabrication capabilities, along with maintaining a vast technical library and administering the ship's 3M Preventive Maintenance System.



AIMD

Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department (AIMD), is responsible for the maintenance and repair of all of Boxer's embarked aircraft and support equipment, including a large aircraft crash crane named "Tilley". AIMD has a jet engine repair facility, aircrew survival equipment shop, calibration laboratory, oil analysis, hydraulic repair shop, airframe and composite fabrication center and extensive electronics repair shops.

COMBAT CARGO

Combat Cargo Department keeps track of and expedites items transported via flight deck and/or well deck operations. They are a vital part of transporting cargo and personnel to and from the ship.



SECURITY

Security Department is similar to a police force onboard the ship. They are responsible for enforcing the Uniform Code of Military Justice, providing physical security, training the crew in anti-terrorism measures, and maintaining the ship's brig.



EXECUTIVE

Executive Department is responsible for the ship's administrative functions, including preparing official correspondence, managing advancement and payroll, processing reenlistments and separations/transfers, providing legal counsel services, and running the ship's 3M maintenance program. The department is also responsible for the ship's public affairs, visual information products and social media presence.

WEAPONS

Weapons Department provides the ship and embarked squadrons with all weapons and operational ammunition needed for mission success. "Weps" personnel requisition, receive, stow, inventory, break out, assemble and transport all ammunition used throughout the ship. Boxer's weapon and ammunition inventory includes rifles, handguns, bombs, mines, cartridges, bullets, missiles, grenades, and demolition charges.



RELIGIOUS MINISTRIES

Religious Ministries Department attends to the spiritual needs of the Sailors and Marines onboard. Chaplains conduct religious services while religious program specialists and lay leaders assist all faiths in coordinating worship services and other activities. The department also runs the ship's library, improving the overall quality of life of the crew.

