



Facts about the FLEET

The U.S. 7th Fleet was established March 15, 1943, when the Southwest Pacific Force was renamed. Today it is the largest forward-deployed U.S. fleet, with an area of responsibility of 48 million sq. miles, home to 38 maritime nations.

U.S. 7th Fleet consists of 60-70 ships, 200-300 aircraft and 40,000 Navy and Marine Corps personnel.

Forward-deployed assets in Japan, Guam, the Republic of Korea and Singapore provide an enduring presence along with rotationally deployed units from the U.S.

Operating up to 11,000 miles from the west coast of the United States, 7th Fleet and its Task Force Commanders directly support the core capabilities of the U.S. maritime strategy: forward presence, deterrence, sea control, power projection, maritime security, and humanitarian assistance and disaster response.

The 7th Fleet builds maritime partnerships by conducting exercises, combined training events, professional exchanges and other engagements with navies around the region.

In addition to serving as the operational commander of all U.S. naval forces in the region, the 7th Fleet commander can serve as a Joint Task Force commander reporting directly to the Commander, U.S. Pacific Command, during a natural disaster or joint military operation. The 7th Fleet commander also leads the Combined Naval Component Command during operations in defense of the Republic of Korea.

Commander, U.S. 7th Fleet, is embarked in the flagship USS Blue Ridge (LCC-19), forward deployed to Yokosuka, Japan. The commander and flagship spend more than half of each year taking part in operations, exercises and port visits to allied and friendly nations.



★ **Task Force 70**
 Commander, Battle Force
 Yokosuka, Japan

Consists of the aircraft carrier USS George Washington (CVN 73), its embarked Carrier Wing 5 (CVW 5), as well as both forward and rotationally deployed aircraft carrier strike groups, guided missile cruisers and destroyers.



★ **Task Force 71**
 Commander, Navy Special
 Warfare Unit One
 Guam

Consists of forward deployed SEAL platoons and Special Boat Detachments. CTF 71 leverages all special operations forces in the region and to allocate special operations forces in the event of real-world joint task force priorities.



★ **Task Force 72**
 Commander, Patrol and
 Reconnaissance Force
 Misawa and Atsugi, Japan

Serves as the theater patrol, reconnaissance, and surveillance commander for the 7th Fleet area of operations. Routinely conducts anti-submarine warfare patrols, surface searches, and search-rescue missions.



★ **Task Force 73**
 Commander, Logistics Force
 Western Pacific
 Singapore

Provides supplies from Military Sealift Command fleet replenishment oilers, ammunition and supply ships to naval forces operating around the 7th Fleet. Coordinates Navy exercises in Southeast Asia, such as CARAT.

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Task Force 74

Commander, Submarine Force ★
Yokosuka, Japan

Serves as the theater anti-submarine warfare commander for the 7th Fleet Area of Operations. Coordinates and controls attack and guided missile submarine operations.



Task Force 76

Commander, Amphibious Force ★
Okinawa, Japan

Consists of the USS Essex (LHD 2) Amphibious Ready Group as well as rotationally deployed amphibious ships. Conducts expeditionary warfare operations ranging from humanitarian relief to full combat operations.



Task Force 78

Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Korea ★
Seoul, Republic of Korea

Serves as the 7th Fleet's principal liaison to the Republic of Korea (ROK) Navy. Coordinates all exercise and operational matters involving the U.S. Navy in Korea.



Task Force 79

Commander, Landing Force ★
Okinawa, Japan

Commands U.S. Marines embarked on U.S. Navy amphibious ships



Fleet

7th Fleet in Action

Readiness



Partnerships



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