

For More Information



ABOUT THE MAKIN ISLAND

The Makin Island is named for a daring raid carried out by two Marine Corps submarines on Japanese-held Makin Island, in the Gilbert Islands, August 17-18, 1942. Enemy forces were routed during the raid, and valuable intelligence was gained. The USS Makin Island is the second ship to bear the name, and the last ship in the Wasp-class of amphibious assault ships.

Amphibious warships are capable of sailing in harm's way and enabling rapid combat power buildup ashore in the face of opposition. These ships are also used to support humanitarian and other contingency missions on short notice. The largest of all amphibious warfare ships, LHD 8 resembles a small aircraft carrier; capable of supporting a variety of aircraft and landing craft.

ONLINE RESOURCES

USS Makin Island Home Page: www.public.navy.mil/surfor/lhd8

USS Makin Island Facebook Page: www.facebook.com/ussmakinisland

U.S. Pacific Fleet Home Page: www.cpf.navy.mil

U.S. Pacific Fleet Facebook Page: www.facebook.com/pages/Pacific-Fleet/313315455431274

Navy Task Force Energy Facebook Page: www.facebook.com/NavalEnergy

Navy Energy, Environment and Climate Change Web Site: <http://greenfleet.dodlive.mil/home>

Currents – the Navy's Energy & Environmental Magazine Home Page:

<http://greenfleet.dodlive.mil/currents-magazine>

Currents Facebook Page: www.facebook.com/navycurrents

USS Makin Island (LHD 8)



Energy and Environmental Highlights

USS Makin Island Quick Facts

Ship Type:	Amphibious Assault Ship
Commissioned:	October 24, 2009
Homeport:	San Diego, CA
Fleet Assignment:	Commander Naval Surface Force, Pacific Fleet
Length:	847 feet (258.2 meters)
Beam:	11 feet (3.4 meters)
Displacement:	41,684 tons (maximum)
Draft:	28 feet (8.5 meters)
Speed:	20+ knots
Manning:	1,204 Officers and Enlisted Personnel
Motto:	<i>Gung Ho (Work Together)</i>
Aircraft Carried:	Sea Knight helicopters, AV-8B Harrier attack planes, and antisubmarine warfare (ASW) helicopters

Energy Facts

- Hybrid system of gas turbine engines and electric auxiliary propulsion motors (APM) provides **comparable range** to steam turbine-powered ships of similar size, but **uses less fuel** and enables ship to get underway faster.
- Uses APMs approximately 75 percent of the time for travel at low speed (less than 12 knots) and gas turbine engines for higher speeds, **reducing wear and tear** on ship's primary engines.
- **Saved one million gallons** of diesel fuel on its maiden voyage.
- **Saved more than 17,000 barrels of fuel** compared to its established historical average fuel usage (in fiscal year 2011).
- Implemented Naval Sea Systems Command's (NAVSEA) **Incentivized Energy Conservation (iENCON) energy strategies**, techniques and training including ship-wide **recycling and energy conservation** programs.
- **Stern flap improves fuel economy.**
- **Anti-fouling coatings reduce drag.**
- **Solid state lighting reduces energy use and maintenance requirements.**



Environmental Facts

- **Plastic waste processors** melt and compress all plastics for onboard storage.
- **Pulpers** shred paper and cardboard for safe disposal at sea.
- **Grinders** process metal and glass into small pieces which are discharged in biodegradable burlap bags to avoid floating debris.
- **Paints, solvents and other chemicals** needed for maintenance are managed via a strict inventory control system.
- **Oil/water separators** and other oil pollution abatement systems help keep oil out of the ocean.
- **Tributyltin-free coatings** on ship's hull and propellers reduce drag from biofouling organisms.
- **Ballast tanks are purged** twice with seawater before the ship enters port to avoid introducing invasive species.
- **Ship's lookouts** are trained to spot whales and alert the ship to change course if needed to avoid collisions with marine life.

