For More Information

ABOUT THE LAKE CHAMPLAIN

The Lake Champlain is named for the Battle of Lake Champlain (also known as the Battle of Plattsburg) during the War of 1812. This battle denied the British exclusive access to the Great Lakes, prevented any territorial gains in New England, and was generally considered a turning point of the war.

Lake Champlain is a surface combatant capable of supporting carrier battle groups or amphibious forces; or of operating independently. It is equipped with *Tomahawk* cruise missiles giving it additional long range strike warfare capability.

ONLINE RESOURCES

- USS Lake Champlain Home Page: www.lake-champlain.navy.mil
- USS Lake Champlain Facebook Page: www.facebook.com/UssLakeChamplain
- 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, Environmental and Climate Change Web Site: http://greenfleet.dodlive.mil/home

USS Lake Champlain (CG 57)

Energy and Environmental Highlights

USS Lake Champlain Quick Facts

Ship Type:	**Ticonderoga-class guided missile cruiser**
Commissioned:	**August 12, 1988**
Homeport:	**San Diego, CA**
Fleet Assignment:	**Commander Naval Surface Force, Pacific Fleet**
Length:	**567 feet (172.8 meters)**
Beam:	**55 feet (16.8 meters)**
Displacement:	**9,600 tons (full)**
Draft:	**23 feet (7 meters)**
Speed:	**30+ knots**
Manning:	**33 Officers, 330 Enlisted Personnel**
Motto:	***Ingenuity, Daring, Discipline***
Aircraft Carried:	**SH-60 Sea Hawk helicopters**

USS Lake Champlain (CG 57)

Energy Facts

- Won **Secretary of the Navy Gold Award**, small ship category, for energy and water efficiency.
- **Saved 24,500 barrels of fuel** in one fiscal year compared to the CG 47 class average fuel use, and avoided $2.2 million in fuel costs.
- **Minimized water use** by operating only one of its two reverse osmosis units, thereby reducing electrical load.
- While operating in the Persian Gulf during the hottest months, ship **maintained a cooler interior and used less energy** by limiting topside access to only three hatches.
- Actively supported periodic **underwater hull cleanings**, saving fuel while underway.
- Used simulators and other onboard training equipment to eliminate dozens of underway days, thereby **reducing shipboard power plant use.**
- Educated crew members on **energy efficiency best practices** (quick "Navy" showers, thermostat settings, ventilation maintenance).
- Incorporated an "**energy conservation instruction**" in the Engineering Department's regulations manual.

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 keep oil out of the ocean.
- **Tributyltin-free coatings** on ship's hull and propellers keep surfaces free of biofouling organisms.
- **Ship's lookouts** are trained to spot whales and alert the ship to change course if needed to avoid collisions with marine life.