



Another example of a mission ready ship because of a U.S. Navy Port Engineer

USS Carney Participates in Formidable Shield 2019



Story Number: NNS190510-06Release Date: 5/10/2019 10:34:00 AM

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ATLANTIC OCEAN (NNS) -- The Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyer **USS Carney (DDG 64)**, along with units from eight partner nations, is off the coast of the Outer Hebrides, United Kingdom, for the U.S.-led multinational exercise Formidable Shield 2019 (FS 19), May 8.

FS 19 is a live-fire, integrated air and missile defense (IAMD) exercise, using NATO command and control reporting structures. Throughout the exercise, allied nations will practice, demonstrate and assess their ability to share common tactical pictures, share situational awareness, conduct NATO-level mission planning and engagement coordination, and exercise force-level pre-planned responses with capabilities and limitations.



The conduct of FS 19 ensures the interoperability of NATO allies and partners to respond to IAMD threats. This exercise, which is scheduled to conclude May 19, is the second in a series committed to demonstrating high-end war fighting capability.

The participating countries are Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States. In total, there are 13 ships,

more than 10 aircraft and approximately 3,300 personnel participating in this exercise.

U.S. 6th Fleet, headquartered in Naples, Italy, conducts the full spectrum of joint and naval operations, often in concert with allied and interagency partners, in order to advance U.S. national interests and security and stability in Europe and Africa.

For more news from Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe and Africa/U.S. 6th Fleet, visit www.navy.mil/local/naveur/.

Webmaster's Note: **USS Carney (DDG-64)** is the 14th *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyer in the United States Navy. The ship is the first to be named after Admiral Robert Carney who served as Chief of Naval Operations during the Eisenhower administration.

Born in Vallejo, California, Carney graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1916. He served in World War I, seeing combat against German U-boats.

Carney arranged with Japanese emissaries for the entry of the Third Fleet into Tokyo Bay, accepted the surrender of Yokosuka Naval Base and surrounding area from Vice Admiral Michitaro Totsuka of the Imperial Japanese Navy, and attended the ceremony for the surrender of Japan held on board Halsey's flagship, the battleship USS *Missouri*.

From 1951 to 1953, Carney served as Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Allied Forces Southern Europe, where he was responsible for the fleets of five countries and the armed forces of Italy, Greece and Turkey.

On May 13, 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower selected Carney as the next Chief of Naval Operations. On completion of this assignment, Carney retired from active service in the Navy.



The **Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)** is the head of the United States Navy. The position is a statutory office (10 U.S.C. § 5033) held by a four-star admiral who is a military adviser and deputy to the Secretary of the Navy. In a separate capacity as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (10 U.S.C. § 151) the CNO is a military adviser to the National Security Council, the Homeland Security Council, the Secretary of Defense, and the President.

Despite the title, the CNO does not have operational command authority over Naval forces. The CNO is an administrative position based in the Pentagon, and exercises supervision of Navy organizations as the designee of the Secretary of the Navy. Operational command of naval forces falls within the purview of the Combatant Commanders who report to the Secretary of Defense.

