

28 JUL 1998

USS _____ NAVOPSDEPTINST 5400. _____

R) | 5113 PILOTING PREPARATIONS CHECKOFF

Port: PEARL HARBOR, HI

ETD/ETA: 091400W FEB 01
090800W FEB 01

1. Planning Publications:

(Sailing Directions, Coast Pilot, Fleet Guide, Light List, etc.)

<u>NAME (Short Title)</u>	<u>Corrected To NTM (PUB PO)</u>	<u>Reviewed (ANAV)</u>	<u>Reviewed (NAV)</u>
<u>CP7</u>	<u>04/01 2</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>KJ</u>
<u>LL VOL VII</u>	<u>04/01 2</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>KJ</u>
<u>FBPUB 941</u>	<u>04/01 2</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>KJ</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Piloting Charts: (Use of the computer modem programs of the Defense Mapping Agency (NAVINFONET) to support chart corrections is optional but encouraged.)

<u>Number</u>	<u>Copies Required</u>	<u>On Board</u>	<u>Corrected To NTM (Chart PO)</u>	<u>Reviewed (ANAV)</u>
<u>19366</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>04/01 2</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>19357</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>04/01 2</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>19339</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>04/01 2</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

3. Chart Preparation:

- a. Compare all charts on allowance list covering the area.
- b. Select charts for piloting. (Consider NAVAID availability, plotting surface and PMP mobility.)

Tab 24 ①

- c. Determine and label the following:
- (1) Limit of navigable water parallel to the channel, normally the 35 foot contour curve (40 feet if desired for deeper draft submarines).
 - (2) Chart sounding datums (feet, fathoms, meters).
 - (3) Hazards (shoals, wrecks, etc.) and layout danger bearings and ranges as appropriate.
 - (4) Points at which tugs and pilots will rendezvous.
 - (5) Points where currents are computed for. Indicate directions of currents.
 - (6) Navigation Rules - demarcation lines.
 - (7) In channels not having man-made ranges, layout possible useful natural ranges formed by NAVAIDS for determining (verifying) Visual Bearing Error (VBE).
 - (8) In channels having man-made ranges, determine bearings to the nearest tenth of a degree.
 - (9) OPAREAS and transit lanes clearly plotted on all charts in use.
- d. Select and label (name) probable visual NAVAIDS.
- e. Select and label (name) probable radar NAVAIDS.
- f. Provide NAVAID identification list for bearing books.
- g. Construct "Time-Speed-Distance Nomograph" for each chart, as chart scale permits.
- h. Construct anchorage IAW ship operating procedures Anchoring Bill.
- i. Plot four (required for S5W ships only), and twelve miles from land, and ten miles from land and/or shoal water. (R)
- j. Chart Datum for GPS use.
- k. Plot on Piloting charts any Broadcast Notice to Mariners and Local Notice to Mariners corrections, and any Navigation Hazards and NAVAREA warnings that apply. (A)
4. **Track:**
- a. Layout track IAW Fleet Guide, Sailing Directions, Coast Pilot, etc. Allow for channel width, anticipated currents, and anticipated traffic pattern.

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b. Track allows sufficient maneuvering room for possible errors in position of charted hazards and passing well clear of buoy positions.

c. Track does not cross danger bearing/ranges.

d. Turning points determined from ship's advance and transfer curves for each turn. (Fifteen degrees rudder recommended to allow ship to increase or decrease turning rate in unusual circumstances).

e. Draw a "slidebar" through each turning point (See Art. 1017 Bowditch).

f. Draw and label a turning bearing for each turn marked from a NAVAID to be used for navigation.

NOTE: The optimum turning bearing is forward of the beam, inside of the elbow formed by the old and new track and close to and parallel to the new track and slidebar.

g. Draw and label turning range arcs for each turn (For reduced visibility).

h. "Fair-in" each turn to reflect the actual track through the turn.

i. Using a PMP, determine and label courses to the nearest half degree and bearings to the nearest tenth of a degree.

j. Measure and label each track leg. (Length of leg determined from steady-on point to the next turning point). Mark estimated positions based on SOA.

k. Determine and label Red and Yellow soundings and the points at which their values change.

l. Label local speed limits and indicate the points at which they change.

m. Label chart shift points.

A) | n. Plot and label GPS waypoints used for navigation.

5. Compute and graph tides and currents at locations designated by the Navigator.

6. Prepare a Navigation Plan Sheet for the piloting evolution.

7. Present piloting charts to Navigator and Executive Officer for review.

8. Present piloting charts to the Commanding Officer for approval.

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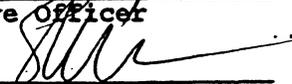
9. Prepare two additional sets of identical piloting charts for use of Bridge and Secondary Plot, if used. For ease of use on the Bridge, the bridge charts may be of a different scale than those used by the piloting party in control. If they are different, they should still show the same NAVAIDS being used by the piloting party.

10. Prepare one set of piloting charts with only unannotated track for use of Sonar Supervisor.

Submitted: 5613/6-6 
Assistant Navigator

Reviewed:  NAV
Navigator

Reviewed:  40-12
Executive Officer

Reviewed: 
Commanding Officer

VIP INBOUND.

Voyage Planner

File Edit Options Help

Name: vip inbound No. of legs: 5

Options: Geographic/Polynomial Port Dist (nm): 100

Pos: 21 08 00 N / 157 56 00 W Est. Time: 1:45

	DTG	Position	Leg	SM	Time	LOC
39	0912150 Feb 200	21 08 00 N / 157 56 00 W	0001	000	000	000
39	0913120 Feb 200	21 08 01 N / 157 56 00 W	0002	000	000	000
0	0913510 Feb 200	21 04 48 N / 157 55 43 W	0003	000	000	000
1	0914000 Feb 200	21 16 05 N / 157 56 24 W				

VLP OUTBOUND

Voyage Planner

File Edit Options Help

Name: VLP OUTBOUND W/L (Miles) 1000

Options: Geographical/Altimeter Plot (Miles) 100

Plot Time 1000

PRG	Route	SPD	ETA	TOT
		(K)	(H)	(H)
11 1909008	Feb 200 21 16 05 N / 157 56 24 W	10.0	8:19	10:48
99 1909008	Feb 200 21 08 00 N / 157 56 00 W			

(7)