## Naval Vessel Historical Evaluation FINAL DETERMINATION



This evaluation is unclassified

Name	Hull Number
USNS Samuel L. Cobb	T-AOT-1123
Vessel Class	Previous Vessel Designation (if any)
Gus W Darnell (AOT 1121)	N/A
Vessel Location	Current Status
MARAD National Defense Reserve Fleet,	Disposed of by Navy title transfer to
Beaumont, TX	the Maritime Administration

<b>Initial Evaluation Date</b>	Initial Finding
6 Nov 2023	Ineligible
Final Evaluation Date	Eligibility for Listing to the National Register of Historic Places
15 Apr 2024	Ineligible

## Vessel Snapshot

Lineage	The ship was named after Samuel L. Cobb, the Master of the SS Alcoa Guide during World War II. Cobb was awarded the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal for heroism and meritorious service under unusual hazards.
Displacement	32572 tons
Length	615 ft
Beam	90 ft
Draft	36 ft
Speed	16 knots (30 km/h; 18 mph)
Propulsion	Single shaft
Armament	Unarmed
Laid Down	1985
Launched	7 July 1985
Built By	American Ship Building Company
Sponsor	N/A
Delivered	7 July 1985
Commissioned	15 November 1985
Inactivated	30 October 2010
Decommissioned	30 October 2010

Vessel History		
Deployment Summary	USNS Samuel L. Cobb (T-AOT-1123) was originally named the MV Samuel L. Cobb and used for transport of military assets in various theaters.	
	It was not until the outbreak of the Iraq war in 2003 when the ship was purchased by the United States Navy that it was fully put under the operation of Military Sealift Command.	
	Samuel L. Cobb made frequent deliveries of fuel to the Arctic and Antarctic for resupply. This was the most common route that this ship made delivering a variety of fuel types to the base. It was always escorted by an ice breaker.	
	Samuel L. Cobb was the first U.S. ship to call on Sarajevo during the Balkans conflict delivering fuel to NATO forces.	
Noteworthy Events	Long Term Charter by MSC: 15 November 1985 Acquired by US Navy 15 January 2003.	
	USNS Samuel L. Cobb was part of Military Sealift Command's Sealift Program, transporting fuel for the Department of Defense. Samuel L. Cobb had missions including refueling the National Science Foundation in Antarctica and Thule Air Base in Greenland.	
	Was originally constructed in 1985 by American Shipbuilding Company, Tampa, Florida for Ocean Product Tankers of Houston for a long-term charter to the United States Navy under the direction of Military Sealift Command.	
	She was named after Samuel L. Cobb, a Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal recipient.	
	On 22 March 2023, the USNS Samuel L. Cobb, title was transferred by Navy to Maritime Administration (MARAD).	
DANFS* Entry		

<sup>\*</sup>Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships

30 October 2010

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## Criteria Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

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i.	Was the vessel awarded an individual	No
	Presidential Unit Citation? (A	
	Presidential Unit Citation is awarded to	
	military units that have performed an	
	extremely meritorious or heroic act,	
	usually in the face of an armed enemy.)	
ii.	Did an individual act of heroism take	No
	place aboard the vessel such that an	
	individual was subsequently awarded	
	the Medal of Honor or the Navy Cross?	
	(The Medal of Honor is awarded for	
	valor in action against an enemy force.	
	The Navy Cross is awarded for	
	extraordinary heroism in action not	
	justifying an award of the Medal of	
	Honor.)	
iii.	Was a President of the United States	No
	assigned to the vessel during his or her	
	naval service?	
iv.	Was the vessel the first to incorporate	No
	engineering, weapons systems, or other	
	upgrades that represent a revolutionary	
	change in naval design or warfighting	
	capabilities?	
v.	Did some other historic or socially	No
	significant event occur on board the	
	vessel?	
Histor	ic Evaluation Conclusion	Ineligible

Sources	https://www.nvr.navy.mil/SHIPDETAILS/SHIPSDETAIL_AOT_1123.HTML	
	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USNS_Samuel_LCobb	
	https://www.freightwaves.com/news/military-sealift-command-upgrades-tanker-fleet	

## **Historic Preservation Stakeholder Comment**

Historic preservation stakeholder comments received are considered when preparing final determinations. The initial determination for this vessel was made available for comment by historic preservation stakeholders for 60 days. During that time, the Navy received 0 written comments.

Comments Received	<b>Comment Disposition</b>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Evaluation conducted using triggers established for naval vessels in *Program Comment for the Department of Navy for the Disposition of Historic Vessels*, issued by the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation on 15 March 2010.