Naval Vessel Historical Evaluation

FINAL DETERMINATION



This evaluation is unclassified

Name	Hull Number
ROBERT G. BRADLEY	FFG 49
Vessel Class	Previous Vessel Designation (if any)
OLIVER HAZARD PERRY (FFG 7)-class	None
guided missile frigate	
Vessel Location	Current Status
Mayport Naval Station, Mayport, FL	Stricken, to be disposed of by dismantling

Initial Evaluation Date	Initial Finding
12 March 2015	Ineligible
Final Evaluation Date	Eligibility for Listing to the National Register of Historic Places
14 May 2015	Ineligible

Vessel Snapshot

Lineage	The first U.S. Navy ship named for the late Lieutenant Robert G. Bradley, USN, who was awarded the Navy Cross (posthumously) for heroism in efforts to save the small carrier PRINCETON (CVL-29) during the Battle of Leyte Gulf in 1944.
Displacement	Approximately 3,800 tons
Length	453 feet
Beam	47 feet

Draft	17 feet
Speed	30+ knots
Propulsion	Two LM-2500 marine gas turbines; two 360 HP electric auxiliary propulsion units; one controllable reversible pitch propeller
Armament	One guided missile launcher: surface-to-surface (harpoon) and surface-to-air (SM-1); ASW torpedo tubes; one 76mm rapid-fire gun; one Phalanx Close-in Weapon System (CIWS)
Laid Down	28 December 1982
Launched	13 August 1983
Built By	Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, ME
Sponsor	Mrs. Edna L Woodruff, mother of the late LT Robert G. Bradley
Delivered	22 June 1984
Commissioned	11 August 1984
Decommissioned	28 March 2014
Stricken	28 March 2014

Vessel History

Deployment Summary	Deployed to the Mediterranean (18 August 1986–7 March 1987; 4 November 1994–15 April 1995; and 28 June–21 December 1996); the Mediterranean and North Atlantic (5 January–2 July 1998); and the Middle East Force (Horn of Africa, Persian Gulf—28 April–28 October 1988).
	On 17 September 1984, ROBERT G. BRADLEY was moored at

Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to commence a four week shakedown training.

In addition, ROBERT G. BRADLEY made multiple law enforcement and counter-narcotics deployments to the Caribbean and eastern Pacific, and carried out a number of specialized operations in North American, Latin American, and European waters. The ship also took part in Operation Support Democracy—a UN attempt to restore order in Haiti (September—October 1993). ROBERT G. BRADLEY operated off Haiti's northern coast, tracking an average of more than 150 ships per day. During the ship's deployments, she normally embarked one or two Sikorsky SH-60B Seahawks of Helicopter Antisubmarine Squadrons (Light) (HSL) 42, 46, or 48.

On 13 July 1995, the vessel's homeport was changed to Norfolk, VA, and it was reassigned to Destroyer Squadron 20.

On 01 August 1997, the vessel's homeport was changed to Mayport, FL, and it was reassigned to the Western Hemisphere Group.

On 01 July 1999, the vessel was reassigned to Destroyer Squadron 14.

ROBERT G. BRADLEY intercepted fishing vessel RECUERDO, smuggling 9.2 tons of cocaine, in the eastern Pacific (3 August 2001). She subsequently turned over the suspects and their illicit cargo to U.S. and Panamanian law enforcement authorities. ROBERT G. BRADLEY then intercepted a go fast carrying 1.2 tons of cocaine (3 September). The ship sank the go fast, and turned over the narcotics and the four smugglers to coastal patrol ship HURRICANE (PC 3), which transferred them to U.S. law enforcement authorities. In company with destroyer DAVID R. RAY (DD 971), ROBERT G. BRADLEY monitored and boarded fishing vessel Lilliana 1, took the boat under tow when she developed engine trouble, and brought her 13 crewmembers ashore (24 September–5 October).

From 2 June–2 September 2003, continued counter-narcotics deployment to the Caribbean and eastern Pacific proved especially eventful. The ship operated as the on-scene commander for the search and rescue of fishing vessel *Fufu Chen* and her nine crewmembers off the Costa Rican coast (17–19 July). Fishing boat *Costa del Sol* transferred three survivors for treatment to RGB, and fishing vessel *Arelis* transferred a fourth person. The ship then shifted the survivors to the Costa Rican Coast Guard. Guided missile frigate *Rentz* (FFG 46) transferred 19 narcotics smugglers she had apprehended to RGB in Panamanian waters, which then turned them over to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (8–13 August).

The ship next intercepted and boarded fishing vessel *Llanero*, which flew the Nicaraguan flag without proper documentation (26–27 August). Her boarding team discovered 1.85 tons of cocaine hidden in the hold, and

	apprehended eight smugglers. The inspectors determined that <i>Llanero</i> was unfit for the sea and sank her with GAU-16 fire from <i>Cutlass 472</i> , her embarked <i>Seahawk</i> , and 76 and 25 millimeter gunfire, 40 millimeter grenades, and .50 caliber fire from the ship (6°29'4" N, 83°12'6" W). RGB and a U.S. Coast Guard Lockheed HC-130H <i>Hercules</i> chased a <i>go fast</i> that escaped into Colombian waters and beached herself on the Island de Providencia (30 August). The smugglers fled, but Colombian Coast Guardsmen recovered 1.3 tons of cocaine. Prior to decommissioning, ROBERT G. BRADLEY operated with Destroyer Squadron 14 out of Mayport, FL. She was decommissioned 28 March 2014.
Awards	1 U.S. Coast Guard Meritorious Unit Commendation (Operational) award; 1 U.S. Coast Guard Special Operations award
Noteworthy Events	In 1992, the vessel was the first U.S. warship to fire warning shots at Iraqi commercial shipping while enforcing U.N. sanctions during the Gulf War.
	In 1995, the vessel became the first U.S. Navy warship to visit the former Yugoslavian republic of Slovenia.
	While deployed, the vessel made a historic port visit to St. Petersburg, Russia during the "White Nights," which is a period of time during the year where the sun shines 24 hours a day.
	In October 2006, the vessel departed on a highly successful Counter Narco-Terrorism deployment to the Eastern Pacific Ocean during which it was involved in the seizure, transfer, and disposal of over 20 tons of cocaine.
	While on station, the vessel conducted over 900 flight hours with the MQ-8B Fire Scouts and completed the first ever-concurrent Dual Air Vehicle mission with another Fire Scout equipped frigate.
	In July 2003, while on deployment in the eastern pacific, the vessel assumed the role of on-scene commander for a search and rescue mission to locate 9 missing crew members of a fishing boat consumed by fire. The vessel organized the efforts of two U.S. Customs P-3 Orions, a U.S. Coast Guard C-130, and two Costa Rican patrol boats.
	In May 2005, the vessel conducted its second significant drug interdiction operation by disrupting the smuggling of 4.6 metric tons of narcotics from the fishing boat Salomon.
	In April 2013, the vessel assisted the Greek Maritime Rescue Coordination

	Center (MRCC) during a search and rescue event near Greece, after two cargo ships collided.
DANFS* Entry	Yes

^{*}Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships

Criteria Evaluation¹

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i. Was th	e vessel awarded an individual	No
Preside	ential Unit Citation?	
ii. Did an	individual act of heroism take	No
place a	board the vessel such that an	
individ	ual was subsequently awarded	
the Me	dal of Honor or the Navy Cross?	
iii. Was a	President of the United States	No
assigne	ed to the vessel during his or her	
0	ervice?	
		NY.
iv. Was th	e vessel was the first to	No
incorp	orate engineering, weapons	
system	s, or other upgrades that	
represe	ent a revolutionary change in	
naval d	lesign or warfighting capabilities?	
v. Did son	ne other historic or socially	No
signific	cant event occur on board the	
vessel?		
Historic Evalu	ation Conclusion	Ineligible

Sources	- Decommissioning Ceremony Pamphlet for ROBERT G. BRADLEY (28 March	
	2014)	
	- "Welcome Aboard" ROBERT G. BRADLEY	
	- Naval News Release (Aug. 9, 1984)	
	- Various Navy News articles	
	- Naval Vessel Register	
- Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships		
	- Naval History and Heritage Command Archives	

Historic Preservation Stakeholder Comment

¹ 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.

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 no written comments.

Comments Received	Comment Disposition