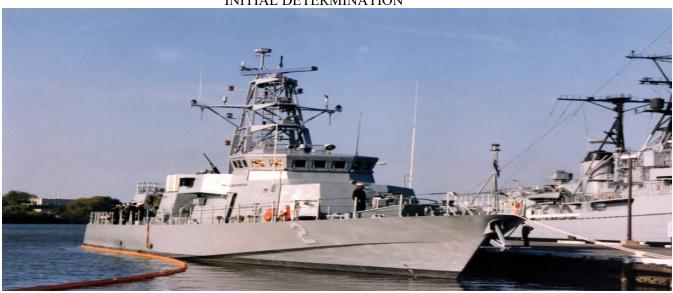
Naval Vessel Historical Evaluation

INITIAL DETERMINATION



This evaluation is unclassified

Name	Hull Number
Tempest	PC 2
Vessel Class	Previous Vessel Designation (if any)
Cyclone-Class of United States Navy Coastal Patrol Ships	N/A
Vessel Location	Current Status
Bahrain	Transfer via Foreign Military Sale to Bahrain Navy

Initial Evaluation Date	Initial Finding	
3 April 2023	Ineligible	
Final Evaluation Date	Eligibility for Listing to the National Register of Historic Places	
	Ineligible	

Vessel Snapshot

	Three ships of the U.S. Navy have borne the name Tempest. The first Tempest, a side wheel steamer, served briefly in 1865. The second, a shallow-draft single turret monitor, was laid down as YUMA in 1865, renamed Tempest on 15 June 1869. The third, USS Tempest PC 2.
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Displacement	400 tons
Length	170 ft.
Beam	25 ft.
Draft	9 ft.
Speed	35 knots
Propulsion	Four Paxman Diesel Engines, four shafts.
Armament	2 25mm Mk-38 machine guns; 2 .50 cal machine guns; 2 Mk-19 automatic grenade launchers; 6 stinger missiles
Laid Down	30 September 1991
Launched	4 April 1992
Built By	Bollinger Shipyard, Lockport Louisiana
Sponsor	Sara Livingston, wife of US Marine Corps Major General James E. Livingston
Delivered	3 August 1990
Commissioned	21 August 1993
Inactivated	7 March 2022
Decommissioned	7 March 2022
Stricken	7 March 2022

Vessel History

Deployment Summary	On October 1993, Tempest visited Washington Navy Yard. On 24 May 1994, Tempest in company with Cyclone (PC-1), patrolled the Haitian coast during Support Democracy.	
	On 2 September 1998, Tempest was training with the Ecuadorian Navy and Coast Guard on a variety of maritime skills near Guayaquil, Ecuador.	
	On 6 May 2010, Tempest and USS Monsoon (PC 4) make their way down the Hudson River enroute to Fleet Week New York 2010	
	On 3 July 2013, Tempest, USS Squall (PC 7), and USS Thunderbolt (PC 12), to support maritime security operations and theater security cooperation efforts in the U.S. 5th Fleet area of responsibility.	
	On 3 July 2013, Tempest deployed to Bahrain.	
	On 7 October 2013, Tempest underway off Bahrain to support maritime security operations and theater security cooperation efforts in the U.S. 5th Fleet area of responsibility.	
	On 8 April 2014, Tempest assigned to Patrol Coastal Squadron ONE, transits in formation alongside other patrol ships Squall (PC 7), Whirlwind (PC 11), Firebolt (PC 10), Typhoon (PC 5) and Thunderbolt (PC 12)] during a maneuvering exercise in the Arabian Sea.	
Awards	Battle Effectiveness (Battle "E"), 2018.	
Noteworthy Events	In 1993, Tempest is assigned to Special Boat Squadron 2 at Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek, Virginia.	
	On 2 September 1998, Secretary of the Navy John H. Dalton visits with the crew and embarked SEAL squad aboard TEMPEST that was training with the Ecuadorian Navy and Coast Guard on a variety of maritime skills near Guayaquil, Ecuador	
	In 2001, three other Cyclone-class ships, Shamal (PC-13), Tempest, and Tornado (PC-14) were assigned to the U.S. Atlantic Fleet for maritime homeland security operations, and home ported at Pascagoula, Miss.	
	In 2013, Tempest shifted homeport to Naval Support Activity Bahrain. While deployed to the Persian Gulf, on 24 August 2016, USS Squall (PC 7) fired three warning shots from a .50 in (12.7 mm) cal. machine gun at an	

	Iranian Revolutionary Guard Navy fast attack craft that approached within 200 yard of Tempest. The fast attack craft had ignored radio calls to veer off as well as warning flares.
	In 2021, Tempest and USS Typhoon (PC 5) discovered the illegal shipment \$4 million of heroin while conducting a flag verification boarding in accordance with customary international law. The confiscated drugs were destroyed at sea by U.S. forces. Both coastal patrol ships were operating as part of an international task force called Combined Task Force (CTF) 150, which has increased regional patrols to locate and disrupt unlawful maritime activity.
	On 30 March 2022, Tempest was transferred to the Royal Bahrain Naval forces as the RBNS Al Gurairiyah (PC-70).
DANFS* Entry	

^{*}Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships

Criteria Evaluation¹

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
was assigned to the vessel during his or	
her naval service?	

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.

iv. Was the vessel the first to incorporate engineering, weapons systems, or other upgrades that represent a revolutionary change in naval design or warfighting capabilities?	No
v. Did some other historic or socially	No
significant event occur on board the	
vessel?	
Historic Evaluation Conclusion	
Assessment of integrity of (as appropriate)	Ineligible
design, materials, workmanship, feeling and/or	
association (only for vessels determined to be	
eligible)	

Sources	https://www.navsource.org/archives/12/0302.htm	
	https://www.navysite.de/pboats/pc2.htm	
	https://www.history.navy.mil/research/histories/ship-histories/danfs/t/tempest-iii	
	pc-2html	
	https://www.centcom.mil/MEDIA/NEWS-ARTICLES/News-Article-	
	View/Article/2885920/us-navy-ships-interdict-heroin-worth-4-million-with-	
	international-task-force/	
	https://www.nvr.navy.mil/	

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 written comments.

Comments Received	Comment Disposition