

**Naval Vessel Historical Evaluation
FINAL DETERMINATION**



This evaluation is unclassified

Name	Hull Number
Port Royal	CG 73
Vessel Class	Previous Vessel Designation (if any)
Last ship of Missile Guided Cruiser (CG); Ticonderoga Class	N/A
Vessel Location	Current Status
Inactive Ship Maintenance Office, Pearl Harbor	Stricken, Final Disposition Pending

Initial Evaluation Date	Initial Finding
20 March 2023	Ineligible
Final Evaluation Date	Eligibility for Listing to the National Register of Historic Places
15 June 2024	Ineligible

Vessel Snapshot

Lineage	The ship is the second to bear the name, with the first being a steam-powered, side-wheel gunboat, from New York City, in commission from 1862 to 1866.
Displacement	9992 tons
Length	567 ft.
Beam	55 ft.
Draft	23 ft.
Speed	30+ knots
Propulsion	Four General Electric LM 2500 gas turbine engines
Armament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 * 61 cell Mk 41 vertical launch systems containing 122 * mix of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RIM-66M-5 Standard SM-2MR Block IIIB 2. RIM-156A SM-2ER Block IV 3. RIM-161 SM-3 4. RIM-162A ESSM 5. RIM-174A Standard ERAM 6. BGM-109 Tomahawk 7. RUM-139A VL-ASROC • 8 * RGM-84 Harpoon missiles • 2 * Mk 45 Mod 2 5-in/54-cal lightweight gun • 2 * 25 mm Mk 38 gun • 2-4 * .50 cal (12.7 mm) gun • 2 * Phalanx CIWS Block 1B • 2 * Mk 32 12.75-in (324 mm) triple torpedo tubes for lightweight torpedoes
Laid Down	20 November 1991
Launched	20 November 1992

Built By	Ingalls Shipbuilding
Sponsor	Susan G. Baker (wife of James A. Baker III, Chief of Staff to President George H. W. Bush and former Secretary of State)
Delivered	25 April 1994
Commissioned	4 July 1994
Inactivated	30 September 2022
Decommissioned	30 September 2022
Stricken	30 September 2022

Vessel History

Deployment Summary	<p>In 1994, Port Royal sailed into the Gulf of Mexico for her first predelivery sea trials.</p> <p>In 1996, Port Royal deployed as part of a USS Nimitz Battle Group to the waters near Taiwan.</p> <p>In 1997, CG 73 conducted surface and air defense operations for the USS Nimitz Battle Group as it was operating in the Persian Gulf in support of the U.S. and coalition enforcement of the no-fly-zone over southern Iraq.</p> <p>In 1998, Port Royal underwent successful Linebacker sea trials at the Pacific Missile Range, Kauai, Hawaii, in the fall of 1998.</p> <p>In 1999, Port Royal took part in the Northern Edge '99 Exercise</p> <p>On January 2000, Port Royal departed on her second deployment as part of the USS John C. Stennis Carrier Battle Group to the western Pacific and Arabian Gulf in supporting Operation Southern Watch and Maritime Interception Operations.</p> <p>On 17 November 2001, Port Royal departed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom in the Arabian Gulf.</p>
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In June 2002, Port Royal participated in Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) exercise.

On 3 September 2003, Port Royal departed Naval Station Pearl Harbor for a scheduled deployment, with the USS Peleliu Expeditionary Strike Group One (ESG 1), in support of the Global War on Terrorism.

On January 2, 2004, Port Royal detained Fifteen individuals and confiscated an estimated 2,800 pounds of hashish, stored in 50 to 100 pound bags, (approximately \$11 million street value) in the Arabian Sea.

On 11 November 2004, Port Royal returned to homeport following a six-and-a-half month deployment in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom

On 27 February 2006, Port Royal departed Pearl Harbor for a six-month western Pacific deployment, with the USS Pelelie (ESG-3), in support of the Global War on Terrorism.

On 9 July 2006, Port Royal, six ships and nearly 5,000 Sailors and Marines assigned to the USS Peleliu Expeditionary Strike Group concluded operations in the U.S. Navy's 5th Fleet area of operations.

On 17 September 2007, Port Royal conducted a Composite Unit Training Exercise (COMPUTEX), with the USS Tarawa Expeditionary Strike Group, off the coast of southern California.

In 11 July 2012, Port Royal departed Pearl Harbor to participate in a multinational exercise Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) 2012.

On 9 August 2012, Port Royal participated in a trilateral exercise with ships from the Japan Maritime Self Defense Force (JMSDF) and the Republic of Korea (ROK) Navy, off the coast of Hawaii, from Aug. 7-8.

On 11 February 2013, Port Royal along with USS Chafee (DDG 90), departed Pearl Harbor to participate in a theater anti-submarine warfare (TASW) phase of the Submarine Commander's Course (SCC) and a task group exercise (TGEX) with the Royal Canadian Navy ships HMCS Algonquin (DDG 283) and HMCS Ottawa (FFH 341).

On July 2014, Port Royal departed Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam to participate in a multinational exercise Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) 2014.

On 15 November 2020, Port Royal departed Pearl Harbor for a surge Middle East deployment.

	<p>On 17-19 February 2021, Port Royal participated in a Joint Air Defense Exercise (JADEX) 21-01, while underway in the Gulf of Oman; Participated in a multinational exercise Khunjar Hadd 26.</p> <p>On 9 April 2021, Port Royal participated in a Photoex with the USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN 71) CSG and USS Makin Island (LHD 8) ARG, while underway in the South China Sea.</p>
<p>Awards</p>	<p>Navy Unit Commendation – (Oct 1997 – Apr 1998, Dec 1995 – May 1996, Jan – Dec 1998)</p> <p>Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation – (Jan 1999 – Sep 2001, Oct 2016 – Jan 2017)</p> <p>Navy E Ribbon – (1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2011, 2021)</p>
<p>Noteworthy Events</p>	<p>Port Royal (CG 73), the 27th and the last Ticonderoga-class guided-missile cruiser, was the second U.S. Navy warship named to commemorate battles of the American Revolution and the Civil War.</p> <p>Port Royal was the first cruiser to integrate women into the crew, a process which was accomplished smoothly with great success.</p> <p>Port Royal was one of the first two US Navy ships to receive TBMD system modifications and SM2 Block IV-A missiles, as part of the US Navy Theater Ballistic Missile Defense (TBMD).</p> <p>Port Royal, along with the USS Lake Erie, has served as an operational unit for the development of doctrine and training, in addition to performance validation of the Navy Area TBMD Program.</p> <p>On 9 May 2001, Port Royal conducted a Naval Surface Fire Support (NSFS) FIREX I exercise in first series of missions were spotter service exercises which were primarily conducted to train new Marine Corps spotters.</p> <p>Following the terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington D.C., USS Port Royal departed Pearl Harbor, HI, on its fourth WESTPAC deployment on 17 November 2001 for Operation Enduring Freedom.</p> <p>In January 2004, boarding teams from Port Royal and the 13th Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable) intercepted a dhow in the North Arabian Sea with the result that fifteen individuals were detained and an estimated 2,800 pounds of hashish, stored in 50 to 100 pound bags, (approximately \$11 million street value) were seized.</p>

In June 2005, Port Royal participated in the Portland Rose Festival.

On 27 February 2006, Port Royal departed Pearl Harbor for a six-month western Pacific deployment with the USS Peleliu ESG-3 in support of the Global War on Terrorism.

During this deployment Port Royal had the distinction to be visited by then Secretary of State, the Honorable Condoleezza Rice.

On 6 January 2008, the destroyer USS Hopper (DDG 70), Port Royal and the frigate USS Ingraham (FFG 61) were entering the Persian Gulf through the Strait of Hormuz when five Iranian boats approached them at high speed and in a threatening manner. The U.S. Navy allegedly received a radio transmission saying, "I am coming at you. You will explode in a couple of minutes." As the U.S. ships prepared to fire, the Iranians abruptly turned away, the U.S. officials said. Before leaving, the Iranians dropped white boxes into the water in front of the U.S. ships. The U.S. ships did not investigate the boxes. Officials from the two nations differed on the severity of the incident. The Iranians claimed they were conducting normal maneuvers while American officials claimed that an imminent danger to American naval vessels existed.

On 5 February 2009, Port Royal ran aground about a mile and a half from the entrance to Pearl Harbor. The ship had just come out of a dry dock after undergoing maintenance and was undergoing her first sea trials. No one was injured in the incident and no fuel was spilled. On 9 February 2009, Port Royal was pulled off the coral reef at around 2:00. No one was injured during the recovery effort, though damage to the reef was extensive, both from the ship's hull and the cables used to drag the ship off the reef. Captain John Carroll was relieved of his duties and, along with the ship's executive officer, commander Steven Okun and three other sailors, subsequently disciplined for dereliction of duty and improperly hazarding a vessel. The warship suffered heavy damage to the underwater bow sonar dome and to her propellers and propeller shafts and was dry-docked for repairs.

24 June 2011 – 13 February 2012 West PAC- Indian Ocean-Persian Gulf

25 August 2016 – 24 March 2017 West Pac-Indian Ocean-Persian Gulf

1 November 2020 – 27 April 2021 West LAC – Indian Ocean-Persian Gulf

10 January 10 2022 - 18 July 2022 - Western Pacific and Persian Gulf

DANFS* Entry	https://www.history.navy.mil/research/histories/ship-histories/danfs/p/port-royal-ii--cg-73-.html
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**Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships*

Criteria Evaluation¹

i. Was the vessel awarded an individual 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.)	No
ii. Did an individual act of heroism take 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.)	No
iii. Was a President of the United States was assigned to the vessel during his or her naval service?	No
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?	Yes. Port Royal was one of the first two US Navy ships to receive TBMD system modifications and SM2 Block IV-A missiles, as part of the US Navy Theater Ballistic Missile Defense (TBMD).
v. Did some other historic or socially significant event occur on board the vessel?	No
Historic Evaluation Conclusion	Ineligible
Assessment of integrity of (as appropriate) design, materials, workmanship, feeling and/or association (only for vessels determined to be eligible)	

Sources	https://www.nvr.navy.mil/SHIPDETAILS/SHIPSDETAIL_CG_73.HTML
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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.

	https://www.navysite.de/cg/cg73.html
	https://www.seaforces.org/usnships/cg/CG-73-USS-Port-Royal.htm
	http://www.uscarriers.net/cg73history.htm
	https://www.history.navy.mil/research/histories/ship-histories/danfs/p/port-royal-ii--cg-73-.html

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 zero (0) written comments.

Comments Received	Comment Disposition