<u>Naval Vessel Historical Evaluation</u> FINAL DETERMINATION



This evaluation is unclassified

Name	Hull Number
Freedom	LCS 1
Vessel Class	Previous Vessel Designation (if any)
LCS	N/A
Vessel Location	Current Status
NAVSEA Inactive Ship On-Site Maintenance Office Bremerton, WA	Stricken, Final Disposition Pending

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

Vessel Snapshot

Lineage	N/A
Displacement	2760

Length	388 ft.
Beam	58 ft.
Draft	14 ft.
Speed	47 knots
Propulsion	Diesel-Gas Turbine
Armament	None
Laid Down	2 Jun 2005
Launched	23 Sep 2006
Built By	Marinette Marine Corp.
Sponsor	N/A
Delivered	18 September 2008
Commissioned	8 November 2008
Inactivated	30 September 2021
Decommissioned	30 September 2021
Stricken	15 September 2022

Vessel History

Deployment Summary	In February 2010 Freedom departed Naval Station Mayport for its first operational deployment in support of counter-illicit trafficking operations and theater security cooperation in the U.S. 4th Fleet area of responsibility. During this deployment Freedom demonstrated the capabilities of the ship class by interdicting multiple vessels carrying over 5.5 tons of cocaine. Freedom accomplished the first ever refueling at sea of an LCS from an aircraft carrier by refueling from the USS Carl Vinson (CVN-70).
	On 16 June 2010, Freedom departed San Diego to participate in the 22nd rim of the PACIFIC (RIMPAC) 2010. During the three-month exercise in the middle pacific area of operation.
	01 March 2013, Freedom, embarked MH-60R from helicopter Maritime Strike Squadron (HSM) 73 and departed San Diego for a western pacific deployment During this deployment, <i>Freedom</i> visited: Pearl Harbor, Hi. (11–14 March); Guam (29 March–3 April); Philippines (9–13 April); Brunei (18 November — where she refueled and loaded supplies for <i>Damayan</i>); Singapore (18 April–11 June, 4–19 July and 31 July–8 August, and 16 November — she shifted berths to Changi Naval Base on 6 May); and Kuantan, Malaysia (15–18 and 22–23 June).
	Freedom arrived in Singapore on 18 April, and participated in the International MARITIME Defense Exhibition Asia (IMDEX) 14-16 May. During her 10-month deployment, Freedom also conducted multiple cooperation afloat readiness and training and passing exercises with various partner nations.
	Super Typhoon <i>Haiyan/Yolanda</i> cut a wide swath of destruction across the Central Philippines, killing at least 6,268 people (6–9 November 2013). Multiple U.S. ships including <i>Freedom</i> and aircraft raced to the Philippines during Operation <i>Damayan</i> — humanitarian assistance to the victims of the disaster. <i>Freedom</i> 's MH-60R <i>Seahawk</i> , supplemented by another <i>Seahawk</i> flying from guided missile cruiser <i>Cowpens</i> (CG-63), delivered relief supplies to people from a position 16 nautical miles off shore. American and Filipino servicemembers and civil aid workers unloaded ten pallets (five of medical and five of hygienic supplies) at Daniel Z. Romualdez Airport at Tacloban, Leyte.
	With an Expeditionary Mine Counter Measure Unit (Ex-MCM) embarked, in May 2016, Freedom participated in the 2016 Southern California Rim- of-the-Pacific (RIMPAC) exercise directly supporting proof of concept testing for future LCS MCM capability development. The results of Ex- MCM testing were positive and the crew along with the Ex-MCM

	detachment were able to exceed the mine detection rates of aging MCM Class ships. While underway on RIMPAC, Freedom suffered a casualty to
	one of its Main Propulsion Diesel Engines. The crew kept the ship operational and met all RIMPAC objectives. However, the casualty caused Freedom to enter an emergent drydocking to support major propulsion and electrical plant repairs.
	19 July 2019, Freedom completed a first of class underway MATL inspection with INSURV embarked over the remainder of 2019 and 2020, she completed basic phase certification and completed SWATT with the Surface Mine and Naval Warfare Command embarked. Freedom earned the BATTLE "E" FOR 2020.
	11 January 2021, Freedom sailed for her final deployment in support of counter-illicit trafficking in the C4F AOR. she interdicted more than six tons of contraband narcotics, exercised with partner nations in the operating area, and reassured regional allies earning the coast guard special operations ribbon and her third sea service ribbon in the process.
Noteworthy Events	On 23 April 2010, USS Freedom arrived at its new homeport of San Diego, CA.
	31 July 2010, CMDR. James Edwards relieved CMDR. Kris Doyle as CO during a change of command ceremony conducted at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam Hawaii.
	The remainder of 2010 consisted of the first fleet ordinance operation for an LCS at Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, CA.
	On 14 September, testing out mission modules and handling exercises in Port Hueneme, CA.
	13-24 November, Northrop Grumman built MQ-8B fire scout flew its first test flights aboard Freedom.
	In May 2011 USS Freedom successfully passed its board of inspection and survey (INSURV) Assessment During the acceptance trial from May 22- 24, and continued with surface warfare mission module test and evaluation.
	On 27 June 2011, LCS 1 entered dry dock at BAE System San Diego Ship repair facility for a four month, 1.8-million-dollar post shake down availability.
	January 15, 2012, the ship entered the dry dock for a month-long maintenance period and received her signature paint job, conceived by the crew, the combination of flat black, haze gray, haze white, and ocean gray.

	the scheme, approved by the panel of flag officers and is similar to those used on navy ships during WORLD WAR II.	
	12 April 2021, Freedom returned to San Diego for inactivation as ordered. she completed a decommissioning INSURV in June 2021 and was decommissioned as reported above on 30 September.	
DANFS* Entry	ANFS* Entry https://www.history.navy.mil/research/histories/ship- histories/danfs/f/Freedom.html	

*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
	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?	
Histori	c Evaluation Conclusion	Ineligible

Sources http://www.navsource.org/archives/04/1161/040161.htm

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.

Naval Vessel Register -	
https://www.nvr.navy.mil/SHIPDETAILS/SHIPSDETAIL_LCS_1.HTML	
https://www.surfpac.navy.mil/Ships/By-Class/Littoral-Combat-Ship-Class-LCS/	
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Freedom_(LCS-1)	
https://www.history.navy.mil/research/histories/ship-histories/danfs/f/Freedom.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 0 written comments.

Comments Received	Comment Disposition