DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
USS BUNKER HILL (CG 52)
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IN REPLY REFER TO:

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From: Commanding Officer, USS BUNKER HILL (CG-52)
To: Director of Naval History (OP 09BH), Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374-0571

Subj: COMMAND HISTORY (OPNAV 5750-1)

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12D

Encl: (1) Biography/Photo of Commanding Officer
(2) USS BUNKER HILL Notice 1301, Notification of Assignment to Primary and Collateral Duties, Boards, Councils, and Committees
(3) Organization Chart
(4) EDVR for USS BUNKER HILL (CG-52)
(5) Embarked Aircraft Statistics
(6) Cruise Missile Tactical Qualification Report (Separate Cover)
(7) Engineering Department
a) Main Reduction Gears (1 and 2) - Message Synopsis (Separate Cover)
b) Results of Mobile Team Trainer (MTT) IERA Visit 7 to 10 March 1988
c) Results of MTT IERA Visit 30 November to 01 December 1988
(8) Change of Command Ceremony Program
(9) Japanese "Sea Power" Magazine, December 1988 Issue
(10) Welcome Aboard Pamphlet
(11) Ship's Familygrams (The SWORD)
(12) Ship's Cruise Book: WESTPAC 1987-1988

1. The calendar year 1988 Command History is forwarded in compliance with reference (a). Enclosures (1) through (12) are included as supporting documentation.

2. Inquiries regarding this history should be addressed to the ship's point of contact, ENS Kevin E. Pollock, USN, Public Affairs Officer.

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PART I

Command Composition and Organization

1. Characteristics. USS BUNKER HILL is an AEGIS Guided Missile Cruiser of the TICONDEROGA class. However, it is the first ship of the class equipped with the MK 41 Vertical Launching System (VLS) for missiles (Standard Missile 2 Block II, Tomahawk Cruise Missile) which sets it apart from predecessors delivered with the MK 26 Guided Missile Launching System. BUNKER HILL is the first combatant designed from the keel up to carry the Tomahawk Cruise Missile.

2. Missions. BUNKER HILL's mission areas include:

- Anti-Air Warfare (AAW)
- Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW)
- Anti-Surface Warfare (ASUW)
- Strike Warfare (STW) (Tomahawk)
- Electronic Warfare (EW)
- Command, Control and Communications (CCC)
- Mobility (MOB)
- Naval Gunfire Support (AMW)

3. Organization. USS BUNKER HILL remained under the administrative control of Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Group ONE (COMCRUDESGRU ONE) until the completion of her deployment on 21 January 1988. On this date, administrative control switched to COMCRUDESGRU FIVE until the beginning of March 1988; whereupon COMCRUDESGRU ONE took control. Administrative control switched to Commander, Naval Surface Group, Western Pacific, on 31 August 1988 (BUNKER HILL's arrival date to her new home port of Yokosuka, Japan) where it remained the rest of the year.

4. Subordinate Commands. Helicopter Anti-Submarine Squadron Light 45, Detatchment Seven, was assigned to USS BUNKER HILL in the Summer of 1988, prior to the Forward Deployment to Yokosuka in August. The detatchment's parent squadron is based at Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego, California. The detatchments Officer in Charge was LCDR Bill Steadman. One aircraft, LONEWOLF 51, was assigned to BUNKER HILL in 1988 and is now based out of Atsugi, Japan. Further information on LONEWOLF 51's statistics can be found in Enclosure (5).

5. Summary. BUNKER HILL is the Navy's most capable warship afloat. It plays a defensive role by providing protection for an ENTIRE Carrier-Battle Group or Surface Action Group against the Soviet air, surface and subsurface threat. Its offensive strike capability is impressively demonstrated by its ability to strike targets at sea and ashore with all three variants of the Tomahawk Cruise Missile. Four LM2500 gas turbine engines propel the ship at speeds in excess of 30 knots. The state-of-the-art AEGIS combat system provides the ULTIMATE in target detection, acquisition, targeting, and engagement. The AN/SPY-1A phased array radar can track over 200 surface and air

targets simultaneously at ranges over 200 nautical miles with FIRE CONTROL ACCURACY. All these contacts are channeled through UYK-7 computers to the AEGIS Display System, comprised of four large screen automated displays that allow the Commanding Officer and embarked Commander to quickly and easily assess the state of the battle and make timely, accurate command and control decisions. Using "if-then" computer program logic, doctrine statements can be built into the AEGIS system allowing it to be operated in full automatic in times of saturation or other dense threat environments. Thus, targets can be detected, tracked, identified, evaluated, and engaged automatically without human intervention. The system can also be operated in semi-automatic or normal modes, giving greater operator control in less tactically demanding situations, or a mixture of all three modes may be employed. During 1988, BUNKER HILL also demonstrated a brand new capability of the AEGIS system known as "AAW QUICKFIX". With this new addition, BUNKER HILL can now use SPY-1A data to designate air targets to the MK 86 Gun Fire Control System, giving the Mk 45 5"/54 Caliber Gun Mounts an Anti-Air capability. As the first AEGIS Tomahawk shooter, BUNKER HILL also plays a major role in power projection ashore. This sophisticated cruise missile uses techniques such as terrain contour matching with onboard computerized "maps" to guide itself to land targets. BUNKER HILL is also a highly capable anti-submarine warfare platform utilizing the impressive Light Airborne Multi-Purpose System (LAMPS) MK III SH-60B with its two-way voice and information data link, and the ship's hull mounted SQS-53A sonar with automated Passive Target Motion Analysis (PTMA).

PART II

CHRONOLOGY - CY 1988

DATES	EVENT	NOTE
1-5 JAN	Operational Control of Commander 7th Fleet; Enroute Pearl Harbor, HI	
6 JAN	Chopped to Operational Control of Commander 3rd Fleet	
6-10 JAN	Enroute Pearl Harbor, HI	
11 JAN	Inport Pearl Harbor, HI	(1)
12-20 JAN	Enroute San Diego, CA	
21 JAN	Return from WESTPAC to Naval Station San Diego, CA - 32nd Street	(2)
21 JAN-18 FEB	Leave and Upkeep period	(3)
7-11 MAR	Immediate Superior In Chain of Command (ISIC) - Engineering Readiness Assessment (IERA)	(4)
12-30 MAR	Upkeep period - San Diego	
26 MAR	Change of Command	(5)
31 MAR	Dock Trial for the Number TWO MRG	(6)
01 APR	Sea Trial (For MRG); Underway in SO-CAL OPAREA	(7)
2-6 APR	Upkeep period - San Diego	
7-8 APR	Underway for Missile Exercise Firing (TLAM/D)	(8)
13 APR	Aviation Assist Visit (AAV)	(9)
26 APR	COMNAVSURFPAC Boilers Inspection	(10)
7 MAY	Flight Deck Certification	(11)
9-22 MAY	Upkeep period - San Diego. Had following inspections: 9024, NWAT, Command	(12)
23-26 MAY	Underway; Enroute San Francisco	(13)
27-31 MAY	Port Visit San Francisco; 10,000 visitors	
1-3 JUN	Underway; Enroute San Diego	

4-26 JUN	Upkeep period - San Diego. Had following inspections: 3-M, NWAI	(14)
25-26 JUN	Cruise Missile Tactical Qualification (CMTQ)	(15)
27 JUN-1 JUL	Underway in SO-CAL OPAREA	(16)
14 JUL	Dock Trials	(17)
16 JUL	Sea Trials	
5 AUG	Dependents Cruise	(18)
8 AUG	Depart San Diego enroute new homeport of Yokosuka, Japan via Pearl Harbor, HI	
9 AUG	TLAM Quality Assurance Service Test (QUAST)	(19)
15-18 AUG	Inport Pearl Harbor, HI	(20)
18 AUG	Underway; Enroute PMRF	
19 AUG	AAW Quickfix validation LAMPS MK III Torpedo Exercise	(21) (22)
20-30 AUG	Enroute Yokosuka, Japan	(23)
31 AUG	Arrive Yokosuka, Japan	(24)
01-20 SEP	Standown. Conducted numerous tours including: Commander 7th Fleet, Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force (JMSDF), and Commander Task Force 70 luncheon	
21 SEP	Underway for Olympic Presence Operations (FAAWC for USS NIMITZ and USS MIDWAY Federated Battle Force)	(25)
30 SEP-1 OCT	Inport Pusan, ROK	
2 OCT	Underway for ANNUALEX 63G / Haven Operations	(26)
13-17 OCT	Inport Yokosuka, Japan	
18 OCT	Underway in support of USS MIDWAY Refresher Training; Enroute Subic Bay, RP	
23 OCT	Inport Subic Bay, RP	
24 OCT	Underway; Typhoon Ruby Evasion	
1-3 NOV	Inport Subic Bay, RP	
4 NOV	Underway. SM-2 Missile Exercise Poro Point, RP	(27)

7 NOV	Independent Steaming Exercise (ISE); Enroute Hong Kong	
11-16 NOV	Inport Hong Kong	
17 NOV	Underway; Enroute Yokosuka, Japan	
21 NOV	Arrive Yokosuka; Hosted VADM Kanasaki (CINCSDFLT JMSDF) and Shofu-Kai (Retired CINC's)	
22-30 NOV	Inport Yokosuka, JA	
23 NOV	Hosted RADM Yoshikawa (JMSDF) and RADM Sackett	
30 NOV	Hosted USS REEVES dependants for REEVES arrival from WESTPAC	
30 NOV-2 DEC	Underway for IERA	(28)
3-6 DEC	Inport Yokosuka, JA; Ammunition Offload Preps	
7 DEC	Underway for Ammunition Offload of Torpedos and 5-in rounds. Offload complete - berth Yokosuka, JA	
10 DEC	Hosted members of the Japanese House of Representatives	(29)
12 DEC	Underway for berth shift to wet dock - Yokosuka	
12-31 DEC	Ship's Repair Availability (SRA)	(30)

PART III

Narrative

1. After a flawless performance throughout a lengthy, short-notice Western Pacific / Indian Ocean Deployment, failed gear teeth were discovered on the upper First Reduction Gear in the Number Two Main Reduction Gear (MRG) while inport Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The gear was locked for the return transit to San Diego, California.

Fifty-seven "Tigers" (male family members and friends of Bunker Hill personnel) were picked up in Pearl Harbor for the ten day transit to San Diego. Basic "Qualification Standards" were developed for the riders including various tasks such as observing weapons firing, donning a kapok life jacket, and observing Combat Information Center operations.

2. BUNKER HILL returned from a six month Western Pacific Deployment. While in the Indian Ocean / Gulf of Oman as part of the Joint Task Force Middle East, BUNKER HILL spent 101 consecutive days underway, and supported ten Earnest Will Convoys.

3. On 12 February 1988, a visual inspection on the Number Two MRG was completed. Gear tooth damage was confined to the upper first reduction gear, apparently due to misalignment resulting from a machining error. The High Speed Gear set would be replaced with an Ingall's Shipyard spare.

4. COMCRUDESGRU FIVE sponsored the Eastern Pacific, Mobile Team Trainer IERA visit was conducted pierside to facilitate work on the Number Two MRG. For results, see Enclosure (7b).

5. Captain Rodney P. Rempt relieved Captain Philip M. Quast as the Commanding Officer of USS BUNKER HILL. This is Captain Rempt's third at sea command. He came to BUNKER HILL after a year as the Director of the Pre-Commanding Officer / Pre-Executive Officer Department at the Surface Warfare Officers School Command in Newport, Rhode Island. The Change of Command Ceremony was marked by remarks from Rear Admiral John F. Shaw (Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Group One).

6. A Dock Trial testing of the Number Two MRG was conducted with satisfactory results.

7. A satisfactory Sea Trial was conducted through 50% and 100% full power. A post trial inspection indicated 100% full-face tooth contact on all gear elements. Number Two MRG is certified for unrestricted operations by NAVSSES, NAVSEACENPAC, and Westinghouse observers. For more information on the Number Two MRG, see Enclosure (7a).

8. A Tomahawk Land Attack Missile Variant D (TLAM-D), was fired from the aft vertical launcher after an ammunition onload at Pier Bravo Naval Air Station, North Island. Riding the ship was Mr. Horace Chambers from Naval Ship Weapon Systems Engineering Station (NSWSES)

and some camera men who shot footage of the launch. Condition I was set one hour prior to launch as the ship maneuvered to the launch position. At 0900, launch occurred and the missile flew to its conclusion without error.

9. COMNAVSURFPAC Aviation Assist Visit (AAV) was upgraded to an Aviation Readiness Evaluation (ARE) for the third consecutive year.

10. A COMNAVSURFPAC boiler inspector, BTCS Adams, conducted a Waste Heat Boiler Inspection. All three Waste Heat Boilers were judged to be in Satisfactoryu material condition. For the Boiler Inspection Report see Enclosure (7c).

11. BUNKER HILL was the first COMNAVSURFPAC ship to have an Aviation Technical Assist upgraded to a Flight Deck Certification by the Naval Air Engineering Center.

12. Passed Nuclear Weapons Training (9024), Nuclear Weapons Assist Team visit, and Command inspection with no major deficienies.

13. Enroute San Francisco from San Diego BUNKER HILL conducted a live Close In Weapons System (CIWS) firing against a airborne towed target. The target was shot off the wire on the first run by the STBD CIWS Mount (Mount 21).

14. On 13 June 1988, a visual inspection of the Number ONE MRG (during follow on inspection to the port MRG repairs) discovered unsatisfactory tooth contacts. Naval Sea Center Pacific (NAVSEACENPAC) confirmed this fact on 15 June 1988, and recommended that the starboard MRG not be operated until further investigation revealed the cause of the problem. On 23 June, the hull was cut open and work on the Number ONE MRG began in earnest.

In late June 1988, BUNKER HILL passes the Nuclear Weapons Acceptance Inspection (NWAI) with ten outstandings and one excellent in the various areas covered.

15. BUNKER HILL passed the Cruise Missile Tactical Qualification (CMTQ) in an unprecedented 31 hours. For the official report see Enclosure (6).

16. On 01 July 1988, an inspection of the Number ONE MRG revealed all measurements are in concurrence with the manufacturer's specifications.

17. A 07 July check of the tooth contact, load sharing and timing of the Number ONE MRG yields satisfactory results. NAVSEA authorizes reassembly of the MRG. A satisfactory dock trial was conducted on 14 July and sea trials completed on 16 July, confirmed the satisfactory operation of the starboard MRG.

18. Before leaving for Japan, BUNKER HILL had a Dependent's Cruise for family and friends. The day at sea consisted of: a high-speed run, Five-Inch Gun and Close In Weapon System firings, and a LAMPS

MKIII demonstration.

19. BUNKER HILL conducted a TLAM Quality Assurance Systems Test missile shot off the Southern Californian coast. It was carried out similar to the 8 April TLAM-D shot except this was part of a coordinated land attack with tactical air bombers.

20. While in port Pearl Harbor, a software change (Baseline 2.1.4) was installed. This new improvement to the warfighting capability of BUNKER HILL allows AN/SPY-1A data to designate air targets to the MK 86 Gun Fire Control System. The new capability is known as AAW Quickfix.

21. BUNKER HILL conducted the AAW Quickfix validation on the Pacific Missile Firing Range (PMRF). The exercise included firing a Standard Missile II at a high speed, high diving target while simultaneously having a 5"/54 Caliber Gun engagement in the system.

22. LONEWOLF 51 (BUNKER HILL's embarked LAMPS MK III helicopter) conducted an extremely successful torpedo firing exercise working in coordination with USS FIFE's LAMPS helo - LONEWOLF 50. Attack criteria was reached with a sonobuoy barrier penetration by a MK 30 mobile target, and a MK 46 Mod 5 air drop exercise torpedo was delivered 850 yards from the target.

23. BUNKER HILL steamed to its new home port of Yokosuka, Japan with the USS FIFE (DD-991). The two ship transit included numerous ship-maneuvering exercises and weapons firings.

24. BUNKER HILL arrived in Yokosuka, Japan joining the forward deployed U.S. Seventh Fleet as part of the Overseas Family Residency Program (OFRP). At least twelve helicopters, owned or chartered by Japanese news media, followed the ship from Tokyo Harbor entrance to the pier in Yokosuka. Upon the ship's arrival pierside, BUNKER HILL was greeted by many well-wishers (military and civilian), families of crew members, and approximately 80 Japanese reporters and photographers. See Enclosure (9) for a sample of the Japanese media coverage of BUNKER HILL's arrival to Japan.

25. With only three days notice, BUNKER HILL was underway for Olympic Presence Operations with the USS NIMITZ and USS MIDWAY. The ship's duties as Force Anti-Air Warfare Coordinator for this Federated Battle Force were heralded by all participants in the large operation.

26. ANNUALEX 63G is a major Anti-Submarine Warfare Exercise conducted each year in conjunction with the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force (JMSDF). During the exercise, BUNKER HILL prosecuted 5 submarine contacts with numerous simulated torpedo firings over the side, and torpedo drops by LONEWOLF 51.

Haven Operations were conducted allowing BUNKER HILL to use its AN/SPY-1A radar to detect and track air targets flyimg attack profiles overland on the eastern coast of Japan. The operation was a complete success with good detection ranges.

27. BUNKER HILL conducted a live missile firing off Poro Point, Republic of the Phillipines. The target was a low flying, high speed drone destroyed by a ship's Standard Missile II on Auto-Special engagement.

28. Commander, Naval Surface Group, Western Pacific sponsored an Eastern Pacific Mobile Team Trainer IERA visit in and around the operational area of Yokosuka, Japan. For results see Enclosure (7d).

29. BUNKER HILL hosted Mr. Ichiro Masuoka, Secretary, Japanese House of Representatives and six representatives of the Political Supporters Association of Mr. Hasime Funada. A successful tour of the ship was conducted receiving immediate positive feedback from all members of the group.

30. BUNKER HILL commenced an ambitious Ship's Repair Availability (SRA) to finish an eventful year. Jobs tackled by Ship's Force and the Ship's Repair Facility (SRF) Yokosuka included refurbishment of many habitability spaces - the galley and berthing spaces to name a few.