



FIGHTER SQUADRON ONE HUNDRED TWO
FLEET POST OFFICE
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From: Commanding Officer, Fighter Squadron ONE HUNDRED TWO
To: Chief Of Naval Operations (OP-05D2)
Subj: SQUADRON COMMAND HISTORY
Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12C

Log

1. Fighter Squadron ONE HUNDRED TWO was deployed with Carrier Air Wing ONE on board USS AMERICA (CV-66) for much of the spring and summer of calendar year 1985. Commander John M. Lyle took command of the squadron on 19 August 1985 at a ceremony on board Naval Air Station, Oceana. During the year, VF-102 participated in several major exercises/operations including: Constant Peg, FFRAP, Oceana Safari '85, and SEABAT.

2. The following provides a brief account of the events in chronological order:

a. January: A comprehensive simulator program was initiated to provide ACM refresher, EW/MAS procedures, single-engine training and missile/complex practice. Flight operations were conducted to provide AIC/Link 4 training with the USS YORKTOWN, USS TICONDEROGA, USS MT. WHITNEY, USS CORAL SEA, and VAQ-120. After an ACM warm-up syllabus was completed, 2V1's and 1V1's were flown against A-4, A-7, F-15, and F-5 adversaries on the TACTS range in preparation for Constant Peg. TARPS low level sorties were completed to maintain RECCE mission currency.

b. February: Seven aircraft deployed to Nellis AFB for a one week Constant Peg Detachment. The Squadron flew 33 of 38 scheduled sorties against the 4477th TFS. 2V2's and 1V1's were flown against USAF F-15's and VC-12 A-4's. On 21 and 22 February, 4 aircrew's complexed in AIC, all crews winning E's. On 20 February, a no-notice missile was tasked by CFW-1, resulting in a successful AIM-7E firing against an AQM-37A supersonic drone (1.5 IMN, 48K).

c. March. A successful missile on 5 March resulted in 2 AIM-7E's and 2 AIM-9H's being fired, all 4 aircrews earning Complex E's. Operations at NAS Fallon, NV. presented a much needed opportunity for overland ACM, strike escort, air-to-air refueling, low levels, MAS and strike related RECCE. VF-45 provided realistic bogey services allowing all aircrews to experience 1V1, 2V2, and 2V many ACM scenarios. The Fallon EW range was utilized whenever possible to familiarize aircrews with ALR 45/50 cockpit indications in a dynamic environment.

d. April: FFRAP commenced on 1 April and continued through 19 April, with all aircrew completing the syllabus. During FFRAP, TCS proved to be a major advantage in identifying targets and allowing BVR shots. Crews continued to use the 2E6 and 2F112 trainers for ACM, out-of-control flight (OCF), air-to-air guns (AAG) and single-engine training. After practice hops, the crews were then complexed in both AAG and AIC mission areas.

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e. May: Nightly FCLP sorties were flown and were combined with AIC, MAS EW and tanking. Daily use of the 2E6, 15C9, and 2F95 simulators was made for ACLS, AAG, single-engine and missile practice. A very successful CQ was conducted 15 and 16 May on board USS AMERICA, with 9 aircrew participating; 8 achieving full day and night qualification. Aircrews for the missile shoot rehearsed the profiles in the 2F112 and 2E6 flight simulators. The Conventional Weapons Proficiency Inspection (CWTPI) course/exam was given 20-22 May. Five aircraft participated in a highly successful missile shoot at Roosevelt Roads, PR. on 29 and 30 May, expending 2 AIM-9H's, 1 AIM-9M, 2 AIM-7E's and an AIM-54A.

f. June: The month began with the squadron deployed on board USS AMERICA. CQ progressed to AIC, ACM, SSC, strafe and ship's service hops. Five alert launches were conducted on 20 June to escort Soviet Bear Aircraft. The aircraft returned to Oceana 24 June. Ashore, primary emphasis was placed on training lectures and trainers while the aircraft were groomed for the 9 July deployment.

g. July: Primary emphasis on the 9th and 10th was on CQ, then progressed to ACM, AIC, low levels, strafe, CAP and MAS EW, ship service hops including Z-5-CI, AAW-3-1, Z-6-CI, Z-40-EW and Z-5-ASCM. Photo Reconnaissance (TARPS) became part of the daily schedule. Several evaluation hops were conducted with both FLIR A-6E and F-14A's to determine the potential for night IR overland TARPS coverage. The squadron was inport Norfolk from 21-25 July. After returning to sea, two AAWEX grids were set to exercise the outer air battle and to prepare for the upcoming chainsaw exercise.

h. August: Deployed on board USS AMERICA for phase 1B, the squadron conducted ACM, SSC, CAP, Chainsaw, AAW Grid tactics and TARPS. Strong emphasis was placed on TARPS including mapping, SSC, low level pinpoint targets, night overland IR, and long range BDA. VF-102's Change of Command took place on the 19th when CDR J. M. LYLE relieved CDR M. A. OSTERTAG at the helm. The squadron deployed August 24th in support of Ocean Safari '85. FLight ops included alert launches and intercepts of Soviet Bear aircraft the second day at sea.

i. September: Transiting to Vestfjord for Ocean Safari '85, over 80% of the Squadron's flying was CAP. Although limited to CAP, the squadron intercepted: Bears, Badgers, Cubs, Coots, Nimrods, Lightnings, Harriers, Buccaneers, Falcons, RF-4's, Victors, EP-3's and B-52's. Many of these intercepts came from alert launches. Operating in Vestfjord, the squadron was again primarily limited to CAP. Two TARPS missions and two ACM events were also flown. September 23-30 was spent inport Portsmouth, England, ending an active and successful month.

j. October: Embarked on board USS AMERICA, VF-102 completed Ocean Safari. Flying was very limited do to weather and PIM. With the squadron back at Oceana, an aggressive training program was established. Low level, TARPS RECCE, air-to-air and air-to-ground gun sorties were flown in preparation for ACM. Night sorties consisted of medium and high altitude intercepts. VF-102 also participated in SEABAT for MAS and EW training. Multiple day and night TARPS RECCE sorties were flown over Kings Bay Georgia in response to a CNO tasking project.

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k. November: The squadron flew ACM against F-15's, F-21's and A-4's with emphasis on air-to-air and air-to-ground guns as well. A missilex was conducted in the VACAPES Operating Area on 20 November. All four missiles were successfully fired. Crews shot 2 ATM-7E's and 2 AIM-9H's at BQM-74 target drones. VF-102 briefed and lead the flight which also involved aircrews from VF-33, VF-142 and VF-143.

l. December: After preparing to go to sea, the squadron flew aboard USS AMERICA on 4 December. ACM/DACT was conducted with both Air Force F-15's and Air Wing A-7's. TARPS low level RECCE hops were conducted in addition to pre and post strike BDA sorties. Complete target pictures were taken of BT-9 and BT-11 near Cherry Point, for use by the Attack Squadrons. The Squadron also received it's tanking qualifications with Air Force KC-135's.

VF-102 COMMAND HISTORY
STATISTICAL DATA

I. Ordnance Expenditures:
1985 Calendar year:

AIM-54	1/100%
AIM-7	7/100%
AIM-9	7/100%
MK-124 CADS	14/100%
RR-129 CHAFF	468/100%
MJU-8B FLARES	172/100%
MK-131 CADS	172/100%
20 MM TP	15,287/100%
20 MM HEI	684/100%

II. Officer Compliment:

COMMANDERS

LYLE, John M. [REDACTED]

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LIEUTENANTS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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LIEUTENANTS (Continued)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ENSIGNS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WARRANT OFFICERS (CW02)

[REDACTED]


J. M. LYLE