



**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**

**USS LAKE ERIE (CG 70)  
FPO AP 96671-1190**

**IN REPLY REFER TO:**

5750  
CG 70-ADM  
MAR 13 2003

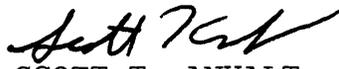
From: Commanding Officer, USS LAKE ERIE (CG 70)  
To: Director of Naval History (N09BH), Washington Navy Yard,  
901 M Street SE, Washington, DC 20374-5060

Subj: COMMAND HISTORY FOR 2002

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12H

Encl: (1) Command Composition and Organization  
(2) 2002 Chronology  
(3) Narrative 2002  
(4) Commanding Officer's Photograph and Biography

1. Per reference (a), enclosures (1) through (4) are forwarded.

  
SCOTT T. ANHALT  
CAPT, USN

## COMMAND COMPOSITION AND ORGANIZATION

USS LAKE ERIE (CG-70) is homeported in Pearl Harbor Hawaii and is commanded by Captain Scott T. Anhalt. The Immediate Superior in Command for USS LAKE ERIE is RADM Terrance Barry M. Costello, Commander Cruiser-Destroyer Group One (CCDG-1).

Total Billets Authorized:

<b>Paygrade</b>	<b>Billets Authorized</b>
<u>Officers:</u>	34
<u>Enlisted:</u>	383
Total:	417

## 2002 CHRONOLOGY

### JANUARY

1-13 JANUARY HOLIDAY LEAVE AND STANDDOWN  
4-15 JANUARY INPORT FM-2 WATERFRONT INTEGRATION  
TESTING READINESS ASSESSMENT  
14 JANUARY FAST CRUISE  
16-18 JANUARY U/W FM-2 WATERFRONT INTEGRATION TESTING  
READINESS ASSESSMENT  
22 JANUARY DEPARTED PEARL HARBOR, HI FOR FM-2  
25 JANUARY FM-2 BALLISTIC MISSILE INTERCEPT  
26 JANUARY ARRIVED PEARL HARBOR, HI  
27 JANUARY COMMENCED SRA  
31 JANUARY FAST CRUISE

### FEBRUARY

14 FEBRUARY FAST CRUISE  
21 FEBRUARY FAST CRUISE  
28 FEBRUARY FAST CRUISE

### MARCH

11-13 MARCH PFA  
19 MARCH SECNAV, COMPACFLT AND  
COMNAVSURFGRUMIDPAC VISIT  
20 MARCH SRA CONCLUDES  
20 MARCH FAST CRUISE  
21 MARCH U/W FOR BERTH SHIFT  
25 MARCH DEPARTED PEARL HARBOR, HI FOR AMMO  
ONLOAD AND SEA TRIALS  
28 MARCH ARRIVED PEARL HARBOR, HI

### APRIL

6 APRIL DEPARTED PEARL HARBOR, HI  
13 APRIL ARRIVED KWAJALEIN, REPUBLIC OF THE  
MARSHAL ISLANDS  
14 APRIL DEPARTED KWAJALEIN, REPUBLIC OF THE  
MARSHAL ISLANDS  
18 APRIL SYSTEM INTEGRATION TEST II  
19 APRIL "CROSSING THE LINE"  
23 APRIL ARRIVED SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA  
25 APRIL LAKE ERIE SAILORS MARCH IN ANZAC DAY  
PARADE  
29 APRIL DEPARTED SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

**MAY**

1 MAY NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE MEDAL  
AUTHORIZED  
6 MAY ARRIVED KWAJALEIN, REPUBLIC OF THE  
MARSHAL ISLANDS  
7 MAY DEPARTED KWAJALEIN, REPUBLIC OF THE  
MARSHAL ISLANDS  
12 MAY ARRIVED PEARL HARBOR, HI  
13 MAY-2 JUNE INPORT FM-3 WATERFRONT INTEGRATION  
TESTING

**JUNE**

3 JUNE DEPARTED PEARL HARBOR, HI  
3-6 JUNE U/W FM-3 WATERFRONT INTEGRATION TESTING  
6 JUNE ARRIVED PEARL HARBOR, HI  
7 JUNE U/W FOR BERTH SHIFT  
10 JUNE DEPARTED PEARL HARBOR, HI  
13 JUNE FM-3 BALLISTIC MISSILE INTERCEPT  
14 JUNE M/V PEQUEN RESCUE MISSION  
15 JUNE ARRIVED PEARL HARBOR, HI  
18 JUNE DEPARTED PEARL HARBOR, HI  
21 JUNE ARRIVED PEARL HARBOR, HI  
28 JUNE DEPARTED PEARL HARBOR, HI FOR AMMO  
ONLOAD, PACBLITZ AND RIMPAC  
28-30 JUNE PACBLITZ

**JULY**

1-18 JULY RIMPAC 2002  
18 JULY ARRIVED PEARL HARBOR, HI  
24 JULY U/W FOR BERTH SHIFT AND AMMO TRANSFER

**AUGUST**

9 AUGUST U/W FOR FAMILY DAY CRUISE  
13 AUGUST DEPARTED PEARL HARBOR, HI  
20 AUGUST ARRIVED SAN DIEGO, CA  
26-28 AUGUST CMTQ  
27-30 AUGUST MCA  
28 AUGUST DEPARTED SAN DIEGO, CA FOR MCA U/W  
CHECKS  
30 AUGUST ARRIVED SAN DIEGO, CA

**SEPTEMBER**

6 SEPTEMBER PCO (CAPTAIN SCOTT T. ANHALT) REPORTS  
ABOARD  
9 SEPTEMBER DEPARTED SAN DIEGO, CA

10-11 SEPTEMBER	CONSTELLATION BATTLE GROUP OPERATIONS
11 SEPTEMBER	SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 COMMEMORATION SERVICE
12 SEPTEMBER	ARRIVED SAN FRANCISCO, CA
14 SEPTEMBER	CHANGE OF COMMAND CEREMONY
17 SEPTEMBER	DEPARTED SAN FRANCISCO, CA
19 SEPTEMBER	GLORY BOOST
21 SEPTEMBER	ARRIVED SAN DIEGO, CA
24 SEPTEMBER	DEPARTED SAN DIEGO, CA
25 SEPTEMBER	NSFS TRAINING AT SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND
<b>OCTOBER</b>	
1 OCTOBER	ARRIVED PEARL HARBOR, HI
10-13 OCTOBER	HOSTED MEXICAN TALL SHIP CUATEMOC
21 OCTOBER-11 NOVEMBER	IMPORT FM-4 WATERFRONT INTEGRATION TESTING
<b>NOVEMBER</b>	
1-6 NOVEMBER	HOST SHIP FOR CHILEAN NAVAL VESSEL B.E. ESMERELDA
12 NOVEMBER	DEPARTED PEARL HARBOR, HI
12-15 NOVEMBER	UNDERWAY FM-4 WATERFRONT INTEGRATION TESTING
15 NOVEMBER	ARRIVED PEARL HARBOR, HI
18 NOVEMBER	DEPARTED PEARL HARBOR, HI
21 NOVEMBER	FM-4 BALLISTIC MISSILE INTERCEPT
22 NOVEMBER	ARRIVED PEARL HARBOR, HI
25-27 NOVEMBER	SUPPLY MANAGEMENT INSPECTION
<b>DECEMBER</b>	
4 DECEMBER	DEPARTED PEARL HARBOR, HI
11 DECEMBER	IFT-10
14 DECEMBER	ARRIVED PEARL HARBOR, HI
15-31 DECEMBER	HOLIDAY LEAVE AND STANDDOWN

## **NARRATIVE 2002**

For the officers and crew of USS LAKE ERIE, the year 2002 was marked by a series of monumental achievements ranging from the first successful sea-based intercept of a ballistic missile to besting tactical challenges as part of a multi-national force. As the Chief of Naval Operations' Theater Ballistic Missile Defense test platform, LAKE ERIE solidified the critical role of the Surface Navy in the defense of our nation with her success in AEGIS Ballistic Missile Defense Flight Missions 2, 3, and 4. Additionally, through missions such as System Integration Test II, MRBM-2, GLORY BOOST and Integrated Flight Test 10, LAKE ERIE advanced naval missile defense capabilities in a variety of areas. In addition to these missile defense activities, LAKE ERIE exercised her combat capabilities in training events such Rim of the Pacific 02, Engineering Mid-Cycle Assessment, Cruise Missile Tactical Qualification and the Supply Management Inspection.

LAKE ERIE began the year moored in Pearl Harbor, HI for a Holiday Leave and Standdown Period that lasted through 13 January and gave the crew a well-earned rest with family and friends. Simultaneously, the ship also conducted the inport phase of Waterfront Integration Testing Readiness Assessment from 4-15 January in preparation for Flight Mission 2 (FM-2), the first attempted of a ballistic missile by the Sea-Based Midcourse Defense System. From 16-18 January, LAKE ERIE conducted the at-sea portion of the FM-2 Waterfront Integration Testing Readiness Assessment. Once all final preparations were made, the ship departed Pearl Harbor on 22 January to conduct the mission. On 25 January, LAKE ERIE, equipped with AEGIS Light Exo-Atmospheric Projectile (LEAP) computer programs and equipment, engaged an Aries missile target launched from the Pacific Missile Range Facility on the island of Kauai, HI. After tracking the target with the SPY-1 radar and developing a fire control solution, LAKE ERIE launched the newly-developed SM-3 missile. The missile acquired, tracked and diverted toward the target and achieved a hit-to-kill intercept, the first from a naval platform.

Fresh from this superior achievement, LAKE ERIE returned to Pearl Harbor on 26 January and began a Selected Restricted Availability (SRA) the following day. The SRA encompassed a variety of critical repairs and upgrades, including installation of TV-Direct to Sailors, the installation of the Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) fire fighting system with the associated modifications to the ship's HP air system, the installation of the the Common Data Link Management Systems (CDLMS), the installation of the SCI ADNS system, the preservation of all three GTG intakes and the preservation of a variety of deck and bilge surfaces.

To maintain operational proficiency during the extended maintenance availability, the ship conducted FAST Cruises several times, including 31 January and 14, 21, and 28 February. On 19 March, LAKE ERIE hosted several distinguished visitors, including the Honorable Gordon R. England, the 72<sup>nd</sup> Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Thomas B. Fargo, Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet, and Rear Admiral Robert T. Conway Jr.,

Commander, Navy Region Hawaii and Commander, Naval Surface Group, Middle Pacific. While onboard, Secretary England was briefed on the ship's Ballistic Missile Defense capabilities and presented the Navy Achievement Medal to several LAKE ERIE sailors.

Following the SRA, LAKE ERIE departed Pearl Harbor for Sea Trials on 25 March and returned on 28 March.

6 April saw LAKE ERIE leave Pearl Harbor and sail west for a series of Ballistic Missile Defense test events in and around the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The ship arrived at Kwajalein, Republic of the Marshall Islands on 13 April and then departed the following day. On 18 April, LAKE ERIE participated in SIT II, an event in which the ship demonstrated her ability to collect valuable data for the continuing development of a Sea-Based Endo-Atmospheric missile defense system. LAKE ERIE "crossed the line" on 19 April as she sailed towards Australia, and arrived in Sydney, Australia on 23 April for some much-anticipated liberty. While in Australia, 80 members of the ship's crew observed ANZAC day by marching through the streets in the local parade bearing a banner reading "Don't Give Up the Ship", LAKE ERIE's motto. Following the ship's departure from Australia on 29 April, LAKE ERIE once again sailed for Kwajalein. On 1 May, members of the ship's crew were once again awarded the National Defense Service Medal, an award recognizing the contribution of all members of the armed services to the ongoing War on Terrorism. LAKE ERIE arrived in Kwajalein on 6 May, and departed the following day.

Immediately following her return to Pearl Harbor on 12 May, LAKE ERIE began the inport phase of the Waterfront Integration Testing (WIT) for Flight Mission 3 (FM-3), her next attempt at a ballistic missile intercept. On 3 June, LAKE ERIE departed Pearl Harbor and conducted underway Waterfront Integration Testing until her return on 6 June. The ship departed Pearl Harbor once again on 10 June and conducted FM-3 on 13 June. Once again, LAKE ERIE, armed with the revolutionary SM-3 missile, tracked, engaged and intercepted an Aries ballistic missile target originating from the Pacific Missile Range Facility on Kauai, HI.

There was no rest for the weary following the successful completion of FM-3, for the crew of LAKE ERIE was immediately called upon to rescue a fellow mariner in distress. The afternoon of 13 June, the Motor Vessel Pequen contacted the Rescue Command Center in Honolulu, HI through her parent company and requested emergency medical assistance for a crewmember suffering from a serious head injury. LAKE ERIE was called upon to respond to the emergency along with USS O'KANE, two SH-60B helicopters from Helicopter Anti-Submarine Squadron (HSL) 37, doctors from Tripler Medical Center and a Coast Guard C-130. After steaming nearly 700 nautical miles at top speed, LAKE ERIE conducted a small boat transfer to bring the injured crewmember aboard and then conducted flight quarters to evacuate the patient ashore by helicopter. Following this successful rescue, the ship arrived in Pearl Harbor on 15 June.

LAKE ERIE departed Pearl Harbor on 18 June to conduct training operations with HSL 37 and returned to Pearl Harbor on 21 June.

On 28 June, the ship sailed from Pearl Harbor to participate in two major maritime exercises: Pacific Blitz 02 and Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) 02. Pacific Blitz tested several facets of the Navy's Ballistic Missile Defense capability and doctrine, including the ability to share target data via the Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS) and other common data links. RIMPAC, a multi-national tactical exercise involving the armed forces of the United States, Peru, Chile, Japan, Canada, Australia, The Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom, allowed the crew of LAKE ERIE to hone their combat skills and to refine their ability to operate as part of an international coalition of forces. The ship fought simulated engagements against enemy aircraft, submarines and surface forces, and in particular perfected the art of detecting and countering stealthy diesel submarines in a convoy environment. LAKE ERIE returned to Pearl Harbor, HI on 18 July.

On 9 August, the ship got underway for one day to conduct a family day cruise to allow the family and friends of her sailors to experience a taste of life aboard a warship at sea.

LAKE ERIE departed Pearl Harbor on 13 August and sailed east to California for a series of training events and a ballistic missile defense tracking exercise. The ship arrived in San Diego, CA on 20 August and successfully completed a challenging Cruise Missile Tactical Qualification for the Tomahawk Cruise Missile from 26-28 August. On 27 August, LAKE ERIE began the Engineering Mid-Cycle Assessment, a comprehensive examination of a ship's engineering material condition and watchstander proficiency. The ship departed San Diego for the underway portion of the assessment on 28 August and returned to San Diego on 30 August.

The prospective Commanding Officer, Captain Scott T. Anhalt, reported aboard on 6 September. LAKE ERIE sailed from San Diego on 9 September and participated in training operations with the Constellation Battle Group from 10-11 September. On 11 September, the ship held a commemoration service to honor the memory of those lost in the attacks of 11 September, 2001. LAKE ERIE arrived in San Francisco on 12 September for the Change of Command ceremony and some well-deserved liberty. On 14 September, Captain Scott T. Anhalt relieved Captain John J. Hammerer as Commanding Officer of the USS LAKE ERIE. The ship departed San Francisco on 17 September, and successfully tracked an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile with the SPY-1 radar on 19 September as part of GLORY BOOST (GT-180). LAKE ERIE arrived in San Diego, CA on 21 September and set sail once again on 24 September. 25 September was marked by a disappointing attempt to conduct a Naval Surface Fire Support qualification at San Clemente Island, CA, since the exercise was foiled by a persistent mechanical problem with the ship's 5" gun system. Despite this setback, LAKE ERIE sailed for home in high spirits and arrived in Pearl Harbor, HI on 1 October.

LAKE ERIE hosted the Mexican Tall Ship CUATEMOC from 10-13 October.

21 October marked the beginning of the inport phase of the Waterfront Integration Testing (WIT) for Flight Mission 4 (FM-4), the year's third attempt to intercept a ballistic missile in flight. While WIT was in progress, LAKE ERIE hosted the Chilean Tall Ship B.E. Esmerelda from 1-6 November and the two ships shared a friendly soccer competition. On 12 November, the ship departed Pearl Harbor in order to conduct the underway portion of the FM-4 WIT, and returned to Pearl Harbor on 15 November.

The ship left Peal Harbor once again on 18 November and completed all preparations to conduct FM-4. The primary objective of this test was to demonstrate the Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense System's capability to intercept a ballistic missile target in the ascent phase of flight. On 21 November, LAKE ERIE detected an Aries Ballistic Missile Target launched from Pacific Missile Range Facility, Kauai, developed a fire control solution and destroyed the target with a SM-3 missile. For the third time that year, LAKE ERIE succeeded beyond all expectation in the development of the nation's ballistic missile shield. The ship returned to Pearl Harbor on 22 November.

25-27 November was marked by the Supply Management Inspection (SMI), a detailed examination of the ship's supply organization and quality of service. At the end of the inspection, LAKE ERIE was named by the inspectors as the "best overall supply organization in Pearl Harbor."

On 4 December, LAKE ERIE sailed from Pearl Harbor for the year's final mission, an event designated Integrated Flight Test 10 (IFT-10). Although the event was primarily geared towards the development of the Ground Based Midcourse Missile Defense System, LAKE ERIE gained valuable experience in ballistic missile detection and tracking.

USS LAKE ERIE arrived back at Pearl Harbor, HI on 14 December and entered a Holiday Leave and Standdown period for the remainder of the year.