

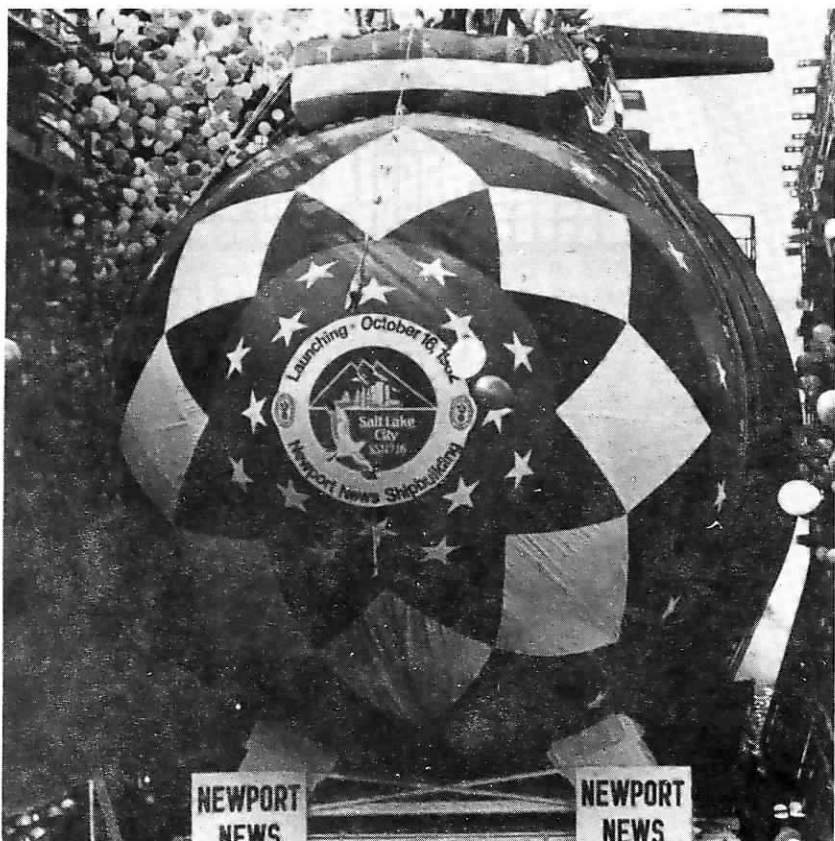
WELCOME ABOARD



VITAL STATISTICS

Keel Laid:	26 August 1980
Launched:	16 October 1982
Sponsored by:	Mrs Kathleen Garn
Ship's Complement:	14 Officers 14 Chief Petty Officers 102 Enlisted
Length:	360 feet
Beam:	33 feet
Maximum Depth:	In excess of 400 feet
Maximum Speed:	In excess of 20 knots
Surface Displacement:	6,200 tons
Submerged Displacement:	6,900 tons

Commanding Officer
CDR John D. Shaw
United States Navy



Welcome to the SALT LAKE CITY,

On behalf of the officers and crew of SALT LAKE CITY (SSN 716) it is my pleasure to extend to you a hearty welcome aboard. During your visit on board we will show you one of the most modern and most complex ships in our country's arsenal.

Today's submarine force has missions in nearly all areas of naval warfare, including antisubmarine and antisurface, strike, mine, and special warfare. With their high speed and deep diving capability, SALT LAKE CITY and her sisters are uniquely equipped to perform their vital missions in all the world's oceans.

SALT LAKE CITY's crewmembers are all volunteers for the submarine service. They have been extensively trained in formal Navy schools both before and since they were assigned to SALT LAKE CITY. Proud as we are of our ship, it is our men who imbue the submarine force with its surpassing qualities.

I hope your visit is both enjoyable and informative. It is our privilege to have you aboard.

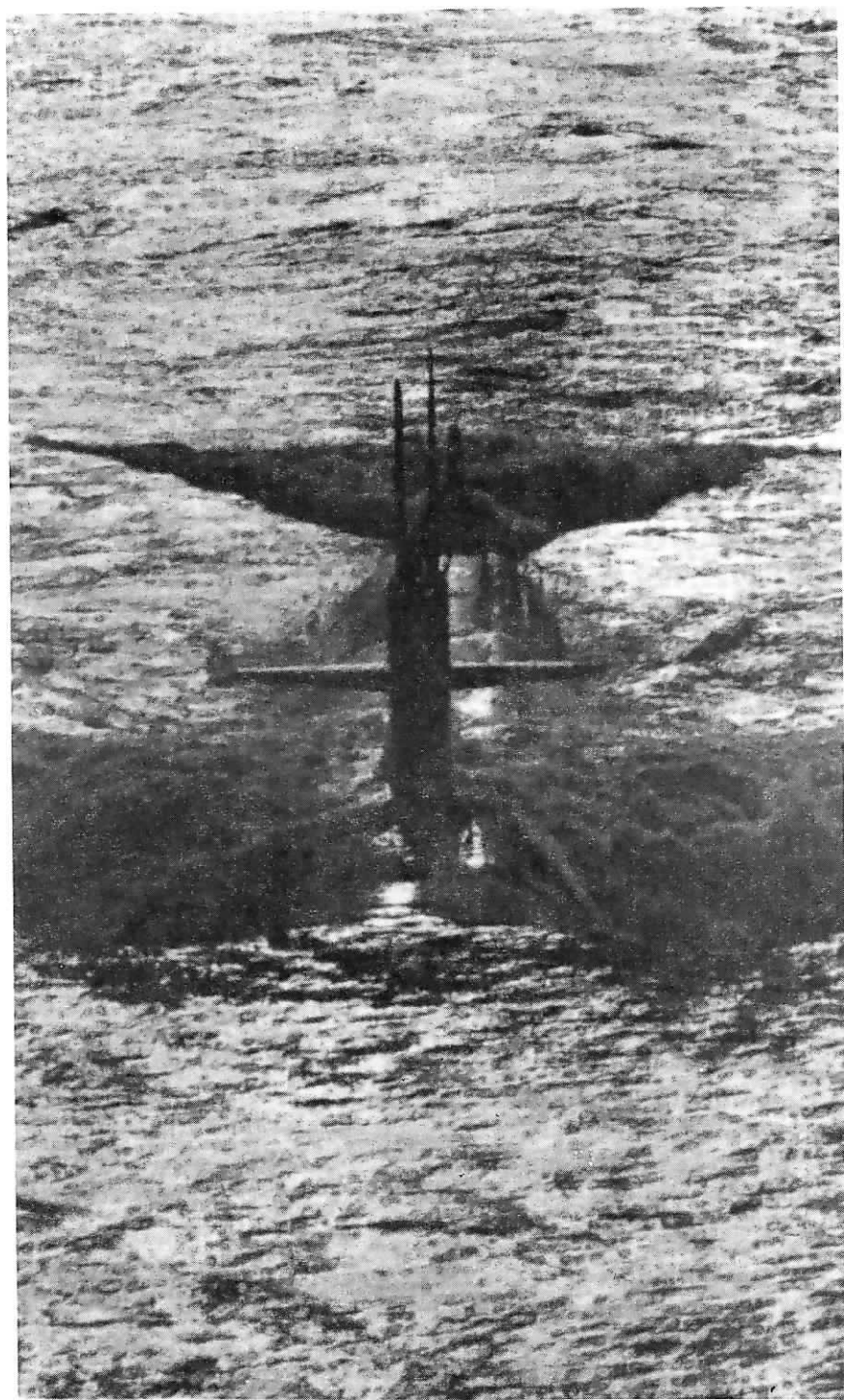
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THE DISTINGUISHED ANCESTRY OF THE SALT LAKE CITY

USS SALT LAKE CITY (SSN 716) bears the name of the proud city in northern Utah. The city of Salt Lake City was founded by Brigham Young in the Salt Lake Valley in the mid 1800's. He and his followers established a unique city founded upon the concepts of freedom and the pioneer spirit. They weathered hardship and pestilence to bring this city to a model of stability and prosperity. The city is bordered to the north by the Wasatch and Oquirrh ranges of the Rocky Mountains. The mountain ranges provide recreation and water, the life blood of this region. A powerful sense of accomplishment still motivates its people, and those who live in the valley agree with Brigham Young's initial words that "THIS IS THE PLACE".

The Los Angeles Class Attack Submarine Salt Lake City (SSN 716) is the second U.S. Navy Ship to bear the proud name SALT LAKE CITY. The first SALT LAKE CITY, CA-25 was a Heavy Cruiser. She saw action throughout all of WWII and earned eleven battle stars for gallant service in action. The cruiser SALT LAKE CITY was decommissioned soon after WWII.

It has been more than four decades since a U.S. Naval vessel has borne the name SALT LAKE CITY. USS SALT LAKE CITY (SSN 716) proudly continues the tradition of her illustrious forebearer and roams the underseas in defense of the United States.





Commanding Officer
John D. Shaw
Commander
United States Navy

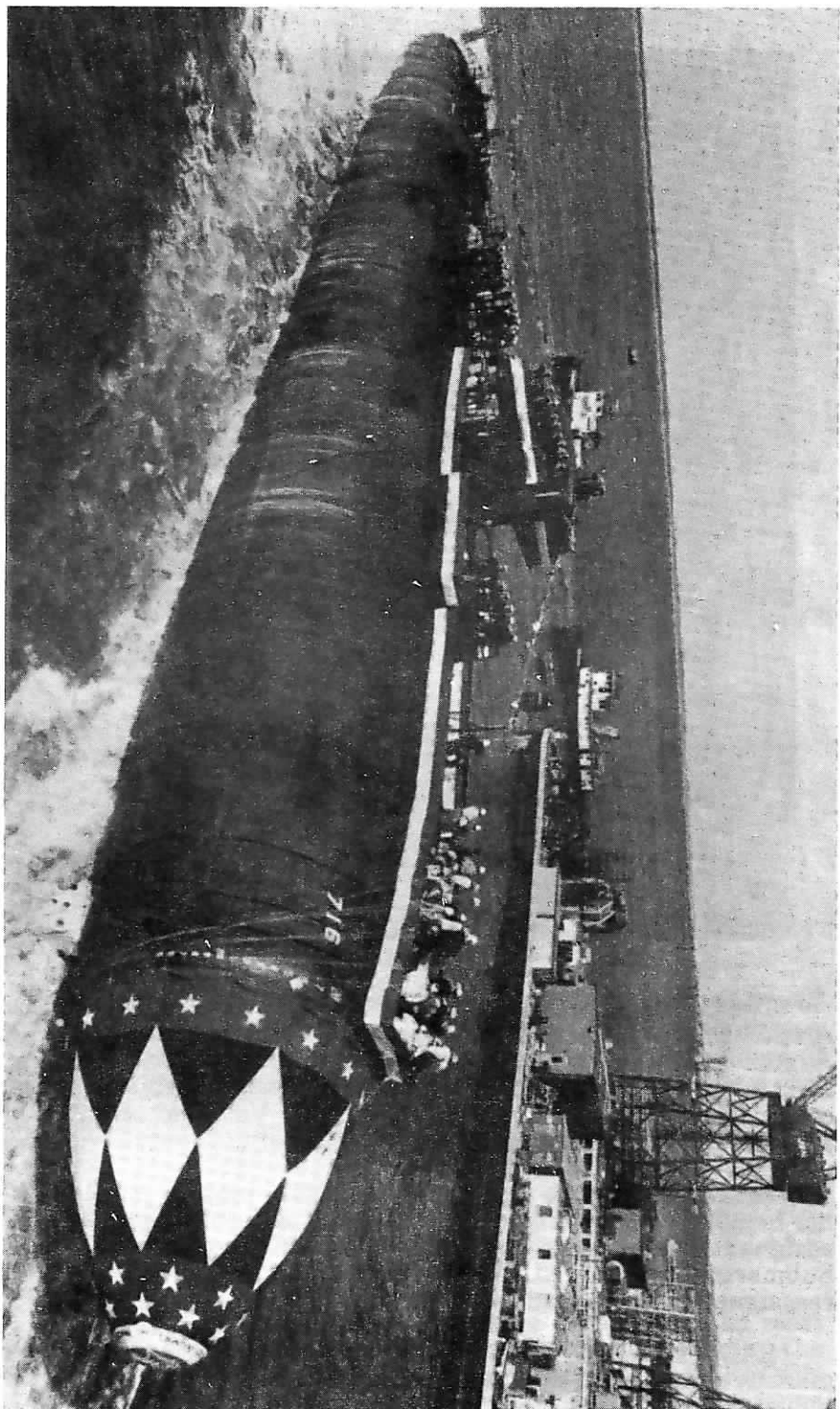
Commander SHAW, a native of Tacoma, Washington, graduated from the University of Washington in June 1971 and received a degree of Master of Science in Paleontology from the same institution in December 1972. He was commissioned through the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps in September 1972 and subsequently attended nuclear power training at Mare Island, California and Idaho Falls, Idaho and basic submarine training at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

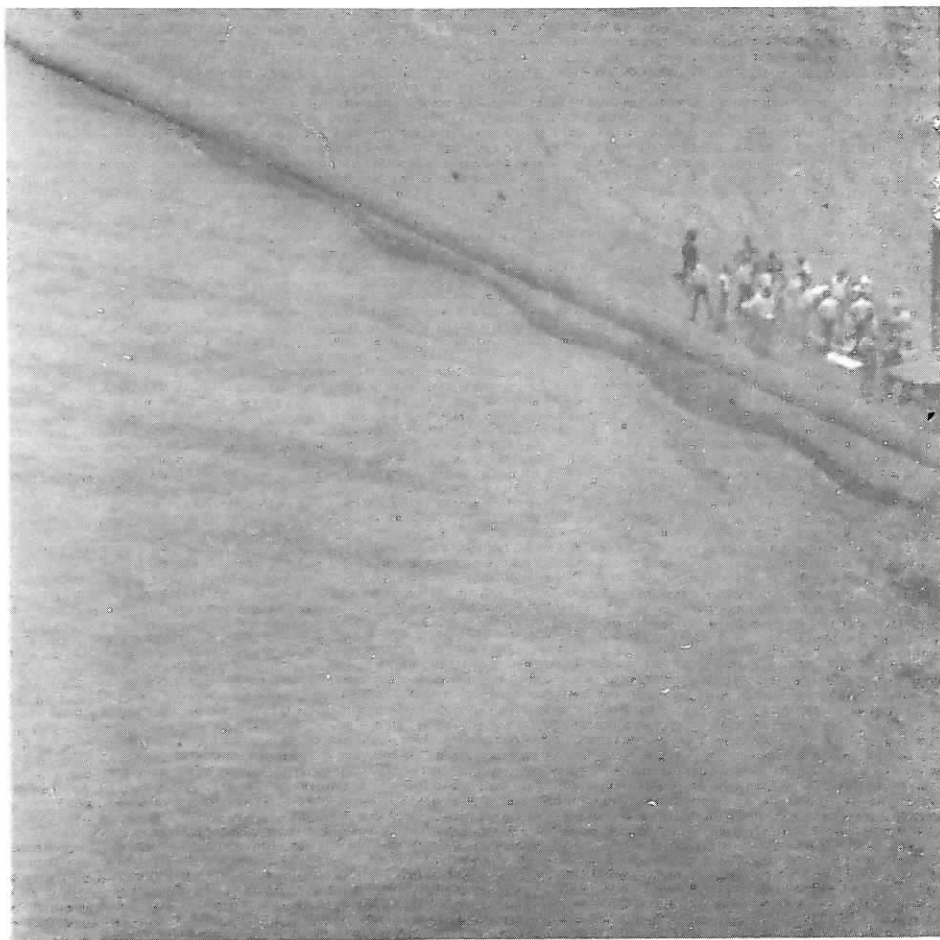
In January 1974 he reported to USS DANIEL WEBSTER (SSBN 626) (GOLD) where he served as both Reactor Controls and Damage Control Assistants. After graduating with distinction from the Submarine Officers Advanced Course at Submarine School, he reported to USS LAFAYETTE (SSBN 616) (GOLD) in June 1978, and then in October 1980 to USS THOMAS A. EDISON (SSN 610), serving as Engineer Officer on both ships. He served as a member of the U.S. Pacific Fleet Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board beginning in April 1982 and reported to USS SAM HOUSTON (SSN 609) as Executive Officer in July 1984.

Commander SHAW attended the Senior Officers Course at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, graduating with highest distinction in November 1988 and subsequently received a Master of Science Degree in Management from Salve Regina College in May 1989.

He is entitled to wear the Meritorious Service Medal and the Navy Commendation Medal with three gold stars.

He is married to Janice M. Lehmann-Shaw of Tacoma, Washington. They have two children, Kathryn and Douglas.

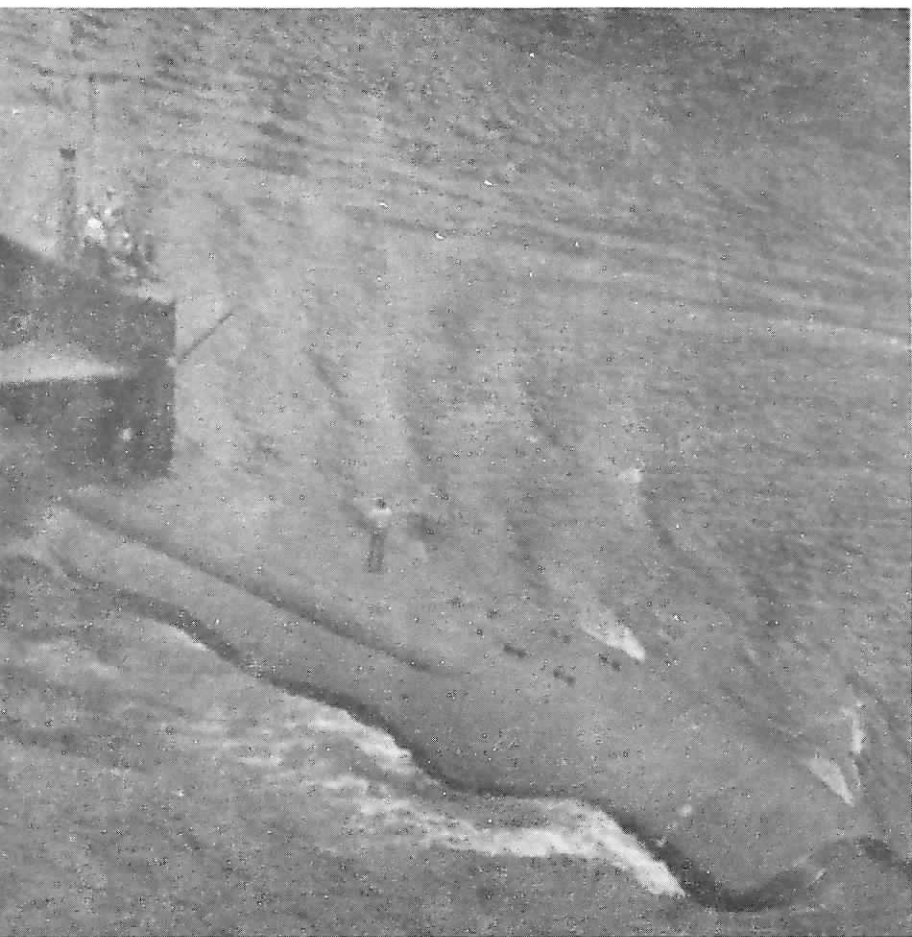




The USS SALT LAKE CITY (SSN 716) is the Navy's 27th LOS ANGELES Class Fast Attack Submarine. Her keel was laid on 26 August 1980 and she began her waterborne career on 16 October 1982 when she was launched in Newport News, Virginia. She was commissioned on 12 May 1984 in Norfolk, Virginia. Her initial assignment on commissioning was to Submarine Squadron EIGHT.

In May 1985, after completion of a Post Shipyard Availability, her homeport was changed to San Diego, California where she was assigned to Submarine Group FIVE. After the commissioning of Submarine Squadron ELEVEN in July 1986, SALT LAKE CITY was reassigned to that squadron.

SALT LAKE CITY is a streamlined, highly advanced and maneuverable multi-mission platform which employs the best the industry can offer in three major areas.



First she is powered by a pressurized water nuclear reactor of advanced design. The safe, reliable, and extremely powerful reactor plant gives SALT LAKE CITY the ability to operate independent of the outside atmosphere for extended periods at high speed.

Second, the state of the art combat systems and electronics suites installed on board SALT LAKE CITY provide the nervous system that allows SALT LAKE CITY to perform her assigned missions. Computers are the backbone of the ship's sonar, fire control and navigation systems, the systems that give SALT LAKE CITY her formidable capability.

Finally SALT LAKE CITY is capable of carrying the most advanced weapons available to the submarine force, including the MK-48 long range anti-submarine, anti-ship torpedo the HARPOON anti-surface ship cruise missile and the TOMAHAWK long range



The cruiser SALT LAKE CITY (CA 25)

**Ship's Sponsor
Kathleen Garn**



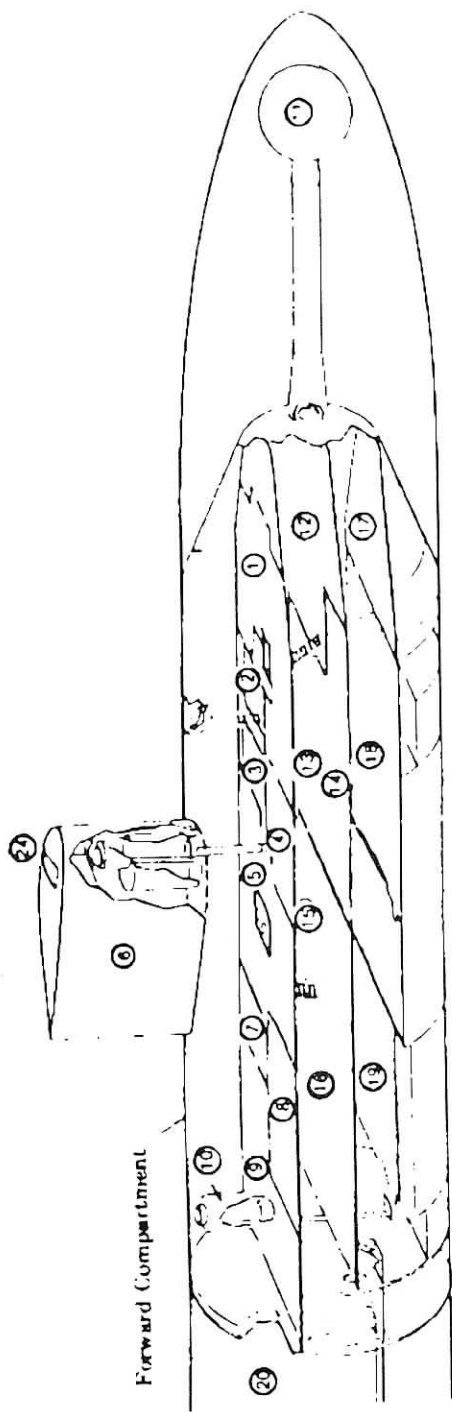
Kathleen Brewerton Garn was born in Salt Lake City, Utah. She attended the University of Utah where she studied physical education and was affiliated with the Navy Nidad Program before moving to Washington, D.C.

Senator and Mrs. Garn were married in 1977 in Salt Lake Temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints by Mormon President Spencer W. Kimball.

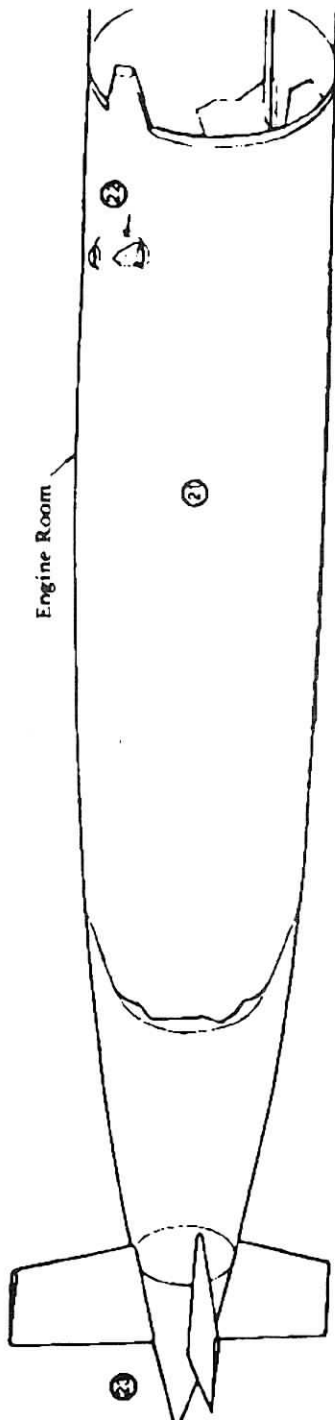
As an active member of the church, Mrs Garn has held many leadership positions. She has served as Mother Education teacher for the Relief Society, the women's organization of the church. She has also served several years as a Sunday School teacher, and is currently the home beautification leader in her ward (parish). She also has been an active Cub Scout leader.

Mrs. Garn is a housewife, and she spends most of her time with her family. She also enjoys swimming and gardening.

Senator and Mrs. Garn have seven children: Jake Jr., Susan, Ellen, Jeffrey, Brook, Matthew and Jennifer.



Forward Compartment



1. Combat Systems Electronics Space
2. Executive Officer's Stateroom
3. Commanding Officer's Stateroom
4. Sonar Control Room
5. Control Room/Attack Center
6. Sail
7. Navigation Equipment Space
8. Radio/FSM

9. Fan Room
10. Forward Escape Trunk
11. Sonar Sphere
12. Forward Crew's Berthing
13. Aft Crew's Berthing
14. Wardroom
15. Three-inch Launcher Space
16. Crew's Mess

17. Storekeeper's Office
18. Torpedo Room
19. Auxiliary Machinery Room
20. Reactor Compartment
21. Engine Room
22. Aft Escape Trunk
23. Stern Planes/Rudder
24. Bridge

Description of Naval Nuclear Propulsion Plants

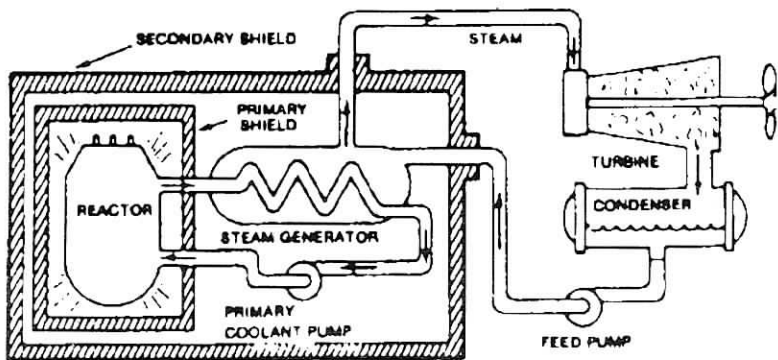
The propulsion plant of a nuclear powered ship is based upon use of a nuclear reactor to provide heat. The heat comes from the fissioning of a nuclear fuel contained within the reactor. Since the fissioning process also produces radiation, shields are placed around the reactor so that the crew is protected.

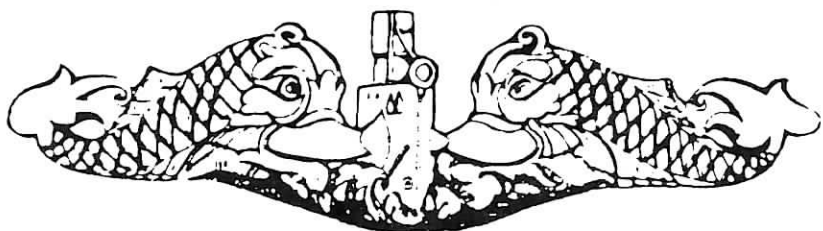
The nuclear propulsion plant in the ship uses a pressurized water reactor design which has two basic systems: the primary system and the secondary system. The primary system circulates ordinary water and consists of the reactor, piping loops, pumps and steam generators. The heat produced in the reactor is transferred to the water under high pressure so it does not boil. This water is pumped through the steam generators and back into the reactor for reheating.

In the steam generators, the heat from the water in the primary system is transferred to the secondary system to create steam. The secondary system is isolated from the primary system so that the water in the two systems does not intermix.

In the secondary system, the steam flows from the steam generators to drive the turbine generators, which supply the ship with electricity, and to the main propulsion turbines, which drive the propeller. After passing through the turbines, the steam is condensed into water which is fed back to the steam generators by the feed pumps. Thus, both the primary and secondary systems are closed systems where water is recirculated and reused.

There is no step in the generation of this power which requires the presence of air or oxygen. This allows the ship to operate completely independent from the earth's atmosphere for extended periods of time.





Insignia of the U.S. Navy's Submarine Service is a submarine flanked by two dolphins. Dolphins, traditional attendants to Poseidon, Greek god of the sea and patron deity of sailors, are symbolic of a calm sea.