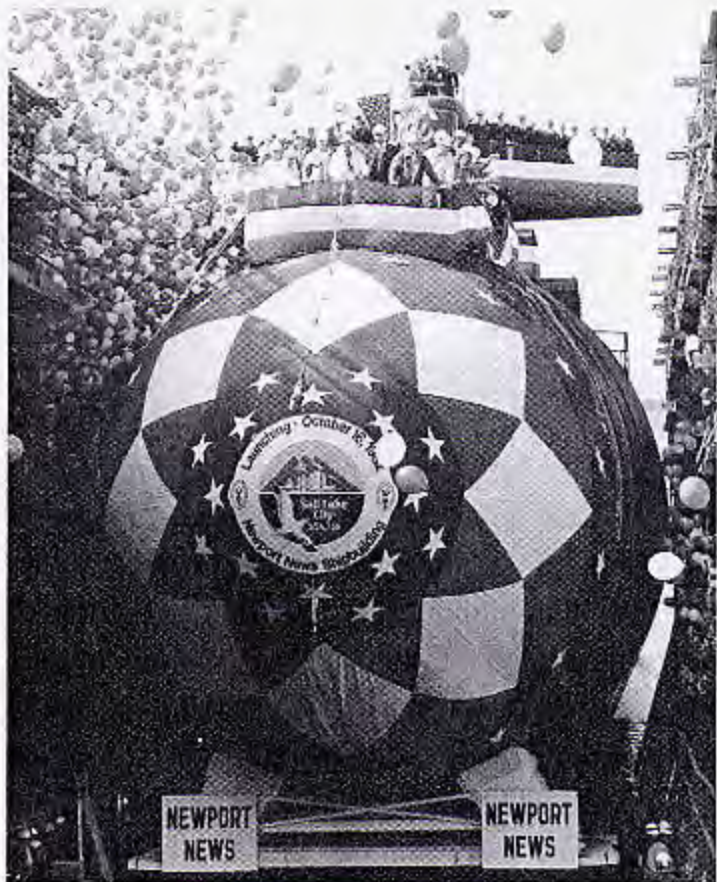


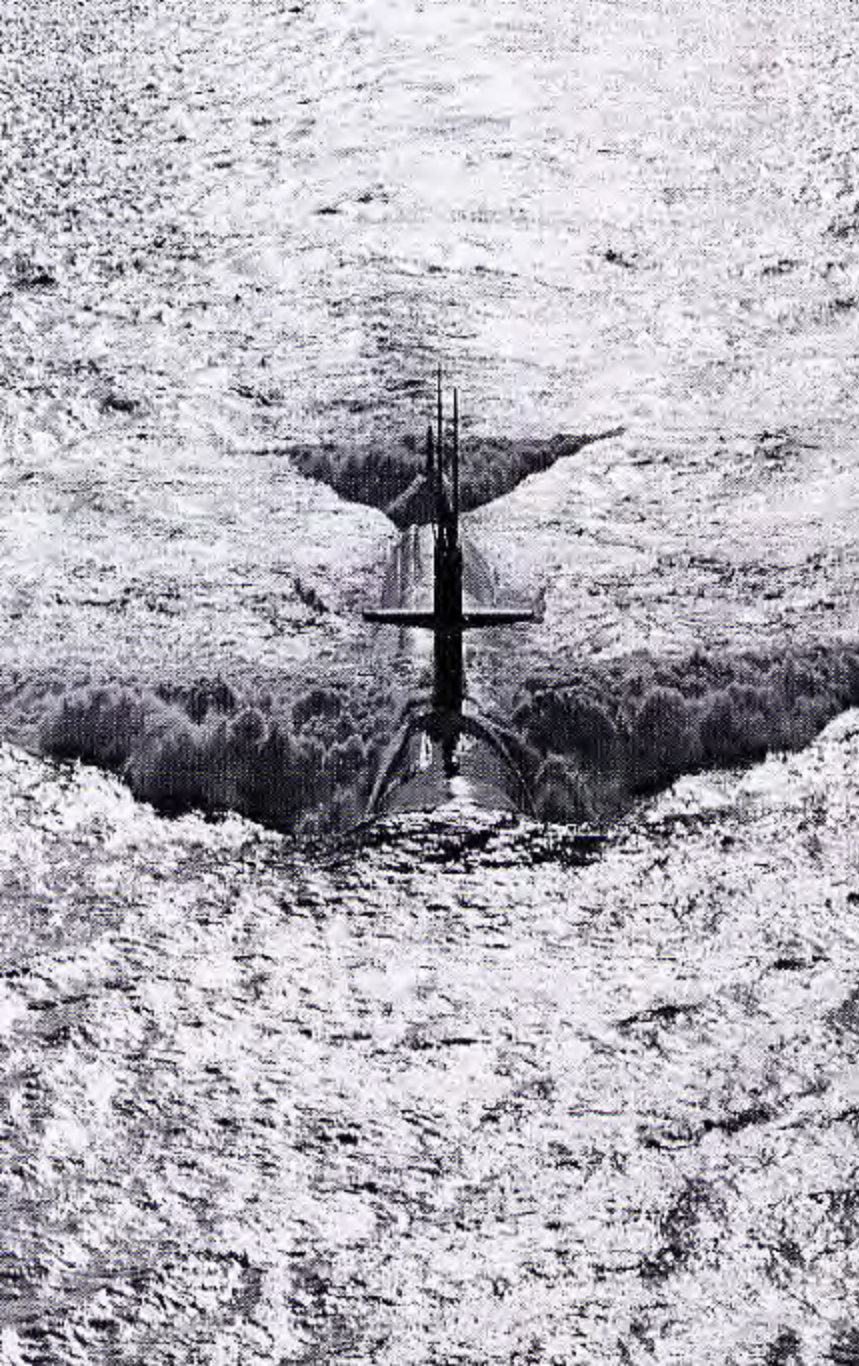
# WELCOME ABOARD



## VITAL STATISTICS

Keel Laid:	26 August 1980
Launched:	16 October 1982
Sponsored by:	Mrs. Kathleen Gam
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







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 Submarine Squadron EIGHT.

In May 1985, after completion of the Post Shipyard Availability, her homeport was 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. In October 1991 she began an extensive Depot Modernization period at Mare Island Naval Shipyard and was assigned again to Submarine Group FIVE. After completion of the Depot Modernization Program, she returned to San Diego as a member of Submarine Squadron THREE. Upon the decommissioning of Squadron THREE, in March 1995, she was assigned to Submarine Squadron ELEVEN.

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 electronic suites installed on board SALT LAKE CITY provide the nervous system that allows her to perform her assigned tasks. Computers are the backbone of the ship's sonar, electronic surveillance measures, fire control and navigation systems; the systems that give SALT LAKE CITY her formidable capacity.

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

## **THE DISTINGUISHED ANCESTRY OF THE SALT LAKE CITY**

USS SALT LAKE CITY (SSN-716) bears the name of the proud capital city of northern Utah. The capital of Utah 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 hardships 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."

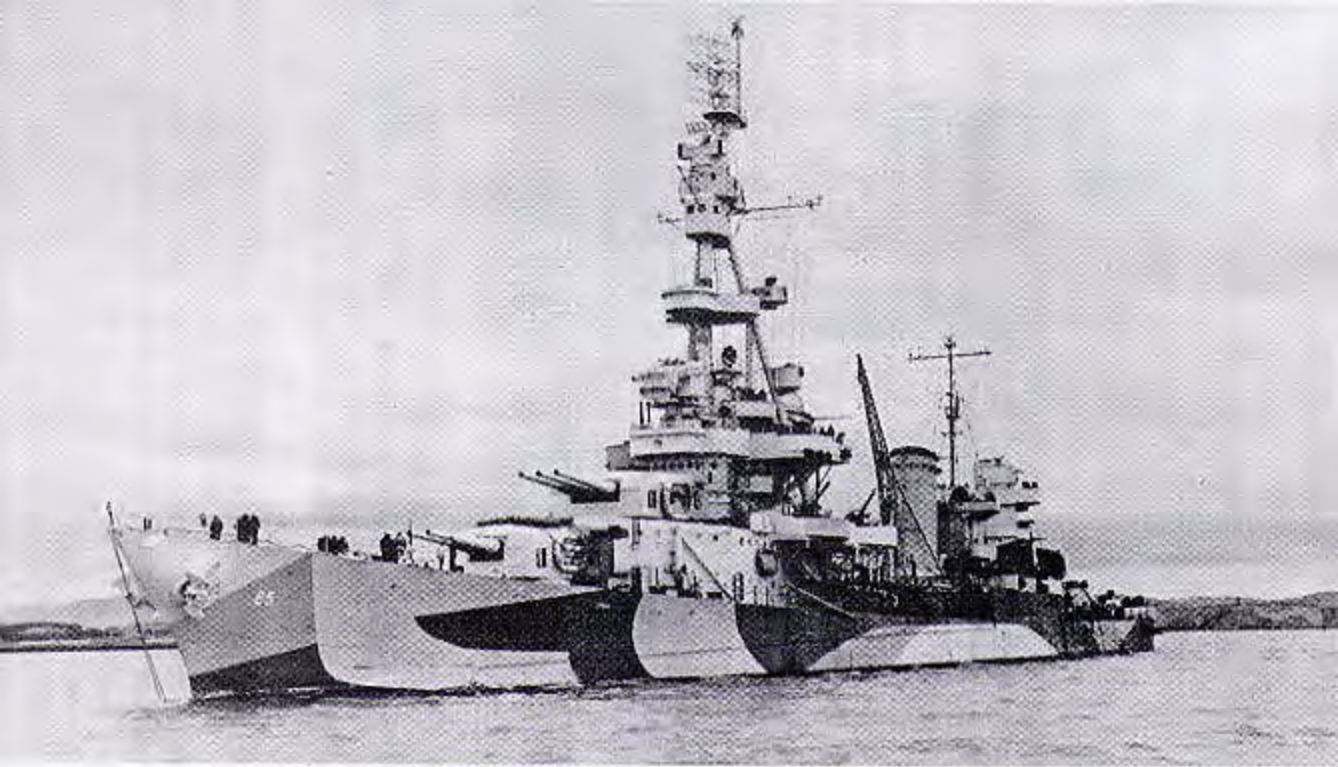
The Los Angeles Class Attack Submarine SALT LAKE CITY (SSN-716) is the second U.S. Navy ship to bear the proud name. The first SALT LAKE CITY (CA-25), was a Heavy Cruiser. She was commissioned on 11 December 1929 at Philadelphia Navy Yard.

In 1941 when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, she was escorting the carrier ENTERPRISE, 200 miles west of the infamous attack. In response to the attack, she steamed to Pearl Harbor and began hunting submarines north of the islands. SALT LAKE CITY participated in action at Wake Island, Guadalcanal and took part in inflicting severe damage to the "Tokyo Express" resupply line to Guadalcanal in 1942, where she sustained major damage.

After repairs, SALT LAKE CITY participated in the Aleutians campaign, Tarawa, the Marshalls campaign, Saipan and Iwo Jima. During the war she proudly escorted carriers HORNET, WASP, SARATOGA, ESSEX, BUNKER HILL, and INDEPENDENCE.

SALT LAKE CITY (CA-25) earned eleven battle stars for World War II service, and was awarded the Navy Unit Commendation for action in the Aleutian campaign. The cruiser, SALT LAKE CITY, was soon decommissioned after WWII.

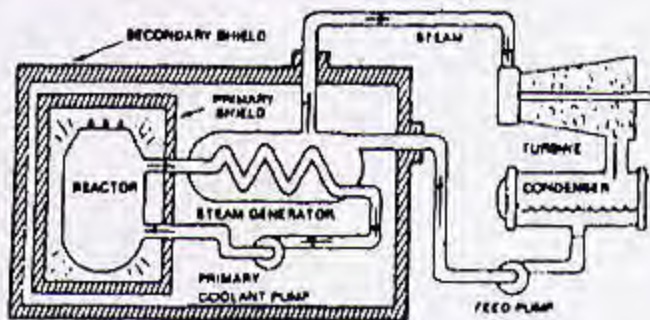
It has been more than four decades since a U.S. Naval vessel has borne the name SALT LAKE CITY. USS SALT LAKE CITY (SSN-716) proudly continues the tradition of her illustrious forbearer and roams the underseas in defense of the United States.



**The cruiser SALT LAKE CITY (CA 25)**

## 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.



## **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.





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.