

*Aloha*



**USS HONOLULU  
SSN 718**

## WELCOME ABOARD

The officers and crew of USS HONOLULU (SSN 718) extend to you a sincere "Aloha." It is our pleasure to have you on board as our guest.

USS HONOLULU was commissioned on July 6, 1985 and is home ported in Honolulu, Hawaii, at Pearl Harbor. A nuclear fast attack submarine of the LOS ANGELES Class design, she is one of the most capable warships in the world. Her dedicated and highly trained crew is comprised of the finest that America has to offer – every man on board is a national treasure. I am sure you will agree as they answer any questions that you may have.

Again, the officers and crew of HONOLULU hope your time on board will be enjoyable, informative and interesting. We look forward to showing you why HONOLULU is "Maka 'Ala Mau" – Always on the Alert!



J. M. RICHARDSON  
Commander, United States Navy  
Commanding Officer

A black and white photograph of the USS Honolulu (SSN 718) at sea. The submarine is viewed from a distance, showing its conning tower and masts against a backdrop of white-capped waves. The ship is centered in the upper half of the frame.

## USS HONOLULU (SSN 718) STATISTICAL DATA

<b>KEEL LAID</b>	10 November 1981
<b>LAUNCHED</b>	24 September 1983
<b>COMMISSIONED</b>	6 July 1985
<b>SPONSORED BY</b>	Mrs. Joan B. Clark
<b>LENGTH</b>	360 Feet
<b>DISPLACEMENT</b>	Surfaced .....6,090 Tons Submerged .....6,927 Tons
<b>HULL DIAMETER</b>	33 Feet
<b>DRAFT</b>	32 Feet
<b>SPEED</b>	In Excess of 25 Knots
<b>DIVING DEPTH</b>	Greater Than 800 Feet
<b>COMPLEMENT</b>	Officers ..... 14 Chief Petty Officers ..... 12 E-6 and Below ..... 118 Total ..... 144



**COMMANDER  
JOHN M. RICHARDSON  
UNITED STATES NAVY**



Commander Richardson was born in Petersburg, Virginia and is a 1982 graduate of the United States Naval Academy, where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in Physics. His continued education includes a Master's Degree in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science in 1989 from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a Master's Degree in National Security Strategy from the National War College in 1998.

Upon Commissioning in 1982, he entered the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program and, after completing training, he reported to USS PARCHE (SSN 683). While he served on board, USS PARCHE made three Western Pacific deployments.

In 1989, he reported to the USS GEORGE C. MARSHALL (SSBN 654) as Engineer Officer and made three strategic patrols before the ship was decommissioned. Following his Engineer Officer tour, CDR Richardson was assigned to the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations where he served in the Attack Submarine Division (OP-22), in the SEAWOLF and New Attack Submarine program.

CDR Richardson reported on board USS SALT LAKE CITY (SSN 716) as Executive Officer in April 1993. USS SALT LAKE CITY made a Western Pacific deployment with the USS KITTY HAWK Battle Group in 1994. In 1995, he reported to the White House where he served as the Naval Aide to the President.

As tribute to the professionalism of the crews with which he has served, CDR Richardson is privileged to wear a Presidential Unit Citation, a Joint Meritorious Unit Citation, two Navy Unit Citations, a Meritorious Unit Citation, and three Battle Efficiency 'E' awards.

He is married to the former Dana Silva of Corvallis, Oregon. They have two sons, Nathan and Daniel, and two daughters, Rachel and Veronica.



## HONOLULU, HAWAII "ISLAND PARADISE"

With its surfing, fishing, sailing, golf and tennis, Hawaii is the world's most famous year-round playground. More than four million persons visit the islands each year, making tourism the No. 1 industry — greater than its sugar and pineapple crops.

Seventy-nine percent of Hawaii's population makes its home in the capital city of Honolulu, situated on the lower side of the island of Oahu.

Honolulu's population, 11th largest in the United States, is young. Of the more than 780,000 persons who make their home in Honolulu, more than half are under 28 years of age. Moreover, everyone in Hawaii is a member of an ethnic minority. No single racial group constitutes more than about one-third of the population.

The weather in Honolulu is just about perfect year round. The highest temperature ever recorded in Honolulu was 88 degrees; the lowest, 57 degrees.

Pearl Harbor, 20 miles from downtown Honolulu, is the heart and nerve center of American defense activity in the Pacific basin.

In addition to the great Naval Base at Pearl Harbor and the Naval Air Station at Barbers Point, there is the amphibious punch of the Pacific Marine Force.

Honolulu has been the capital city of the Hawaiian Islands since February 1845 when King Kamehameha III made it his permanent residence.

It is the site of historic, ornate Iolani Palace, the only royal palace on American soil. Started in 1879 and completed in 1882 by King Kalakaua, the palace was the home of Queen Liliuokalani until 1893 when Hawaii adopted a provisional government. The palace then became the seat of the Hawaiian State Legislature.

The Hawaiian Islands were spewed from a 2,000-mile fault at the bottom of the Pacific in underwater volcanic cataclysms hundreds of thousands of years ago. Two active volcanoes, located on the island of Hawaii, are among the most spectacular in eruption and among the least harmful to human life in the world.

Hawaii has two official languages, English and Hawaiian, but many others are heard throughout the islands. The Hawaiian language is among the world's most melodious. There are only 12 letters in the Hawaiian alphabet: the vowels a, e, i, o and u, and the consonants h, k, l, m, p and w.

Islanders use the famous "aloha," a word meaning "love," to greet or bid farewell to visitors.

USS HONOLULU (SSN 718) was launched in September 1983 and commissioned in July 1985 – she is the 97th attack nuclear submarine (SSN), and the 31st of the LOS ANGELES CLASS SSNs to be delivered to the NAVY. The ship was built by Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry-dock Company. In August 1986 HONOLULU departed the Atlantic under the command of CDR Thomas J. Flanagan and joined the Pacific Fleet by way of the Panama Canal. Crossing the equator en route, she arrived at her new homeport, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii on September 21, 1986, to a tremendous greeting by officials and friends from her namesake city. The ship departed on her first Western Pacific deployment (WESTPAC) in May, 1987, visiting Truk Island, Guam, Japan, the Philippines and Hong Kong. Following the deployment, HONOLULU conducted her first Selected Restricted Availability (SRA) from January to March 1988.

In May, 1988 CDR Joseph E. Enright relieved as Commanding Officer. In December 1988, HONOLULU departed on her second WESTPAC deployment. The six-month deployment included port visits in Japan, South Korea, Guam, Hong Kong and the Philippines. Following the WESTPAC, the ship departed on a two month Northern Pacific (NORPAC) deployment, and upon return, hosted Congressman Les Aspin, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee on board for a cruise. In 1990, HONOLULU conducted a very successful NORPAC and the second two-month SRA. At the end of 1990, she was awarded her first Battle Efficiency "E," signifying the best submarine in Submarine Squadron 7.

In March of 1991, CDR Jonathan W. Greenert relieved as Commanding Officer. Shortly thereafter, HONOLULU departed on her third WESTPAC deployment, visiting Japan (becoming the first SSN to moor in Sasebo), South Korea, Guam and Singapore. She completed the deployment by receiving the highest grade achievable on an Operational Reactor Safeguards Examination (ORSE). HONOLULU was awarded her second consecutive Battle Efficiency "E" in 1991. The next year, 1992, began with several local exercises, including PACSUBASWEX 92-1 and RIMPAC. Following RIMPAC, HONO made an Eastern Pacific deployment (EASTPAC), including port visits to San Diego, the San Francisco Bay area, Bangor, WA and Esquimalt, British Columbia. Upon return, the ship started its first extended shipyard availability – a Depot Modernization Period (DMP) – with Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard in October 1992. This availability installed state-of-the-art sonar, fire control and nuclear propulsion plant upgrades. COMSUBRON SEVEN again awarded the ship the Battle Efficiency "E" for 1992, its third consecutive award.

In July 1993, CDR David L. Jones relieved as Commanding Officer. Operations after DMP included a Weapons System Certification and another Eastern Pacific deployment. Port visits during EASTPAC included Nanaimo and Esquimalt in British Columbia, San Francisco and San Diego. From January to July 1995, the ship completed a myriad of inspections in preparation for her upcoming deployment to the Western Pacific. Among these inspections was an Operational Reactor Safeguards Examination for which HONOLULU received the highest grade possible for an unprecedented third consecutive time. She departed



on a six month WESTPAC deployment in August 1995. Countries visited included Japan, Singapore, Thailand, Guam and Australia. HONOLULU was awarded her fourth COMSUBRON SEVEN Battle Efficiency "E" for 1995. She also received the E.F. Ney Award for Pacific Fleet submarines, signifying the best in food service.

In June 1996, CDR Cecil D. Haney relieved as Commanding Officer. USS HONOLULU completed her fourth WESTPAC from March to August 1997. Countries visited included Japan, Thailand and Guam. HONOLULU was transferred from Submarine Squadron 7 to Submarine Squadron 3 while deployed. In January 1998, she was awarded her fifth Battle Efficiency "E." In 1998, HONOLULU completed a three month SRA, a one month EASTPAC with a port visit in Bangor, WA, a Dual-Media Resin Discharge, as well as preparing for another WESTPAC. In January 1999, HONOLULU deployed to the Western Pacific for the fifth time. Ports visited included Yokosuka, Okinawa, and Sasebo, Japan; Guam and Pattaya Beach, Thailand. During deployment, HONOLULU conducted two special operations and took part in multi-national war exercise Operation Tandem Thrust.

In June 1999, while on deployment, CDR John M. Richardson relieved as Commanding Officer. After returning from WESTPAC, HONOLULU finished 1999 with another EASTPAC, including port visits to Bangor, Washington and San Diego. During her EASTPAC, HONO completed a Nuclear Weapons Acceptance Inspection, Nuclear Weapons Regeneration, and live fire of a Tomahawk missile.

Since HONOLULU entered the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, she has focused on preparing for her sixth WESTPAC, completing a Mine Readiness Certification Inspection, an INSURV inspection, an Underway Material Inspection, an Operational Reactor Safeguards Examination, a Tactical Readiness Evaluation and Pre-Overseas Movement Certification.

USS HONOLULU has received an unprecedented array of awards, including five Battle "E's," five Engineering Red "E's," three ASW "A's," three Administrative "A's," and two Supply "E's." Her performance has included receiving the highest possible grade on four Operational Reactor Safeguards Exams and conducting Prospective Commanding Operations nine times.

As a nuclear-powered attack submarine, USS HONOLULU provides the Fleet Commander a wide range of options. She has virtually unlimited endurance on station and the most advanced sonar, torpedo, cruise missile and mine delivery systems. She is capable of delivering combat capability in Strike, Sea Control (Submarine Warfare and Surface Warfare), Special Forces delivery, Mine Warfare, and Intelligence Collection. While the ship embodies the best in agility, endurance and firepower because of her advanced equipment, by far her most precious asset is the highly trained and motivated members of her superb crew. It is this unique synthesis of crew and ship that makes USS HONOLULU a jewel in the crown of the Pacific Fleet.



## HISTORY OF USS HONOLULU

The USS HONOLULU is the third ship named in honor of the city of Honolulu, HI. The first was a cargo ship (1918-1919) that earned a World War I Victory Medal for her service.

The second was a light cruiser (CL-48) commissioned on 15 June 1938 at the New York Navy Yard. Delegate Samuel Wilder King bestowed on her the motto "Mau Lanikila" (Always Victorious) which was carried with distinction throughout her service with the fleet. On her bridge, she carried her scorecard for eighteen months spent in the South and Southwest Pacific. On the credit side were 1 cruiser, 4 destroyers, 4 planes and 8 bombardments. For her service, she earned the Navy Unit Commendation, the American Defense Ribbon with one star, the American Theater Ribbon and the Asiatic-Pacific Ribbon with nine stars for combat at Pearl Harbor, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, Tassafaronga, Saipan, Guam, Caroline Islands and Leyte Gulf. Honolulu was placed in the Inactive Fleet at Philadelphia on 14 June 1946.

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Welcome aboard HONOLULU! To make your indoctrination easier, the following information is provided:

### **BERTHING**

Your berthing assignment will be assigned to you by the Chief of the Boat (COB).

### **MESSING**

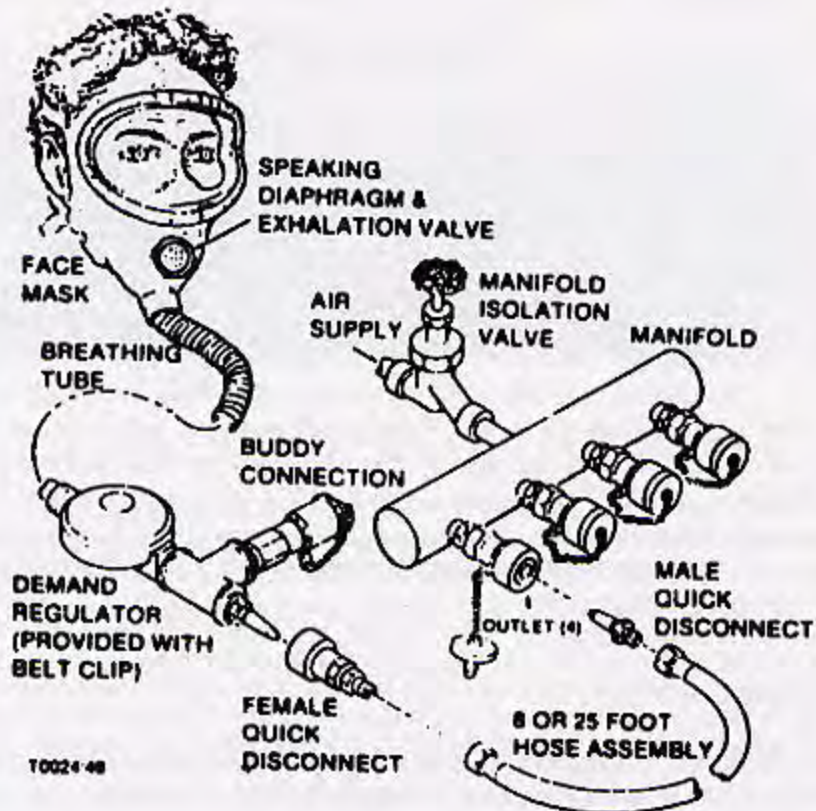
Ample and nutritional meals are served in the crew's mess and wardroom. Consequently there normally should be no reason for the consumption of food outside these spaces. The consumption of food on watch or in operating spaces is inconsistent with requirements for cleanliness and watch-standers attentiveness. It is the ship's policy that no food be stowed or consumed except in designated stowage and messing areas. This includes Wardroom Staterooms, the Chief Petty Officer's lounge and the Crew's lounge. "Cookies from home" and wrapped or sealed containers of candies may be stowed in personal lockers. Beverage refreshments such as coffee, tea, milk, bouillon and soft drinks may be consumed on watch stations if contained in mess cups which will fit existing cup holders. **SOFT DRINK CANS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED IN OPERATING SPACES.**

### **EMERGENCIES**

Should any emergency situation arise, alarms will be sounded and the word will be passed. You are requested to **STAND FAST BUT CLEAR** of all passageways and operating areas. Do not obstruct ladders, hatches, or watertight doors. Allow ship's personnel to perform required action without interference. The member of the ship's company in charge at the scene will explain the situation as soon as he is able. please follow the instructions of the man in charge at the scene without hesitation.

The proper wearing of any emergency air breathing (EAB) mask is shown of the following page and a demonstration will be explained to you during the guest indoctrination briefing.

# EMERGENCY AIR BREATHING MASK INSTRUCTION



T0024-48

Tighten side straps first, then tighten the top strap. Completely loosen all straps upon removal.

## HOW NUCLEAR POWER OPERATES A SUBMARINE

The power plant of a nuclear submarine is based upon a nuclear reactor which provides heat for the generation of steam. This, in turn, drives the main propulsion turbines and the ship's turbo-generators for electric power.

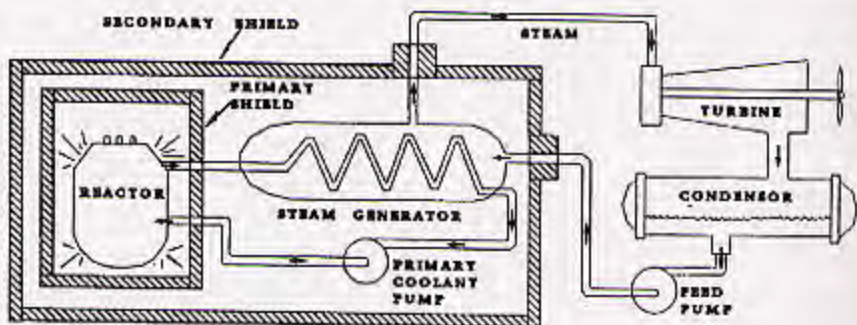
The Primary system is a circulating water cycle and consists of the reactor, loops of piping, primary coolant pumps and steam generators. Heat produced in the reactor by nuclear fission is transferred to the circulating primary coolant water which is pressurized to prevent boiling. This water is then pumped through the steam generator and back into the reactor by the primary coolant pumps for reheating in the next cycle.

In the steam generator, the heat of the pressurized water is transferred to a secondary system to boil water into steam. This secondary system is isolated from the primary system.

From the steam generators, steam flows to the engine room where it drives the turbo-generators, which supply the ship electricity, and the main propulsion turbines, which drive the propeller. After passing through the turbines, the steam is condensed and the water is fed back to the steam generators by the feed pumps.

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

During the operation of the nuclear power plant, high levels of radiation exist around the reactor and personnel are not permitted to enter the reactor compartment. Heavy shielding protects the crew so that the crew member receives less radiation on submerged patrol than he would receive from natural sources ashore.



## **OPERATION OF SHIPS EQUIPMENT**

Do not operate any equipment or switches, position any valves or enter any posted areas without prior approval from ship's force to do so. Observe posted precautions and procedures in all operations. This is done for the safety of the ship and all personnel on board.

## **SECURITY**

Certain aspects of the ship's operational characteristics and certain areas of the ship are classified. The Radio Room, Combat Systems Equipment Space and the Engine Room are classified areas.

## **LAUNDRY**

The ship's laundry is located by the Auxiliary Machinery Room 3rd level, Port Side. The COB assigns divisional wash days and that is the day the divisions will do their laundry. The COB will give you further information on this during the welcome aboard interview.

## **HEAD**

There are heads throughout the ship. Only officers will use the officers head and the Chief Petty Officers will use the CPO head. Avoid excessive consumption of potable water. When you shower, soap down with the water off and then rinse; do not let the water run. There is a small push button on the shower head base union nut that acts as an on-off valve without disturbing the temperature control or spray pattern. Ensure that no articles such as pencils, cigarette butts, tooth picks, rags, etc., falls into the commodes, as such articles can foul the pumps, valves and/or piping associated with the sanitary system. WIPE SINKS AND SHOWERS CLEAN AFTER EACH USE.



## "THE SUBMARINER"

Only a submariner realizes to what great extent an entire ship depends on him as an individual. To a landsman this is not understandable and sometimes it is even difficult for us to comprehend, but it is so!

A submarine at sea is a different world in herself, and in consideration of the protracted and distant operations of submarines, the Navy must place responsibility and trust in the hands of those who take such ships to sea.

In each submarine there are men who, in the hour of emergency or peril at sea, can turn to each other. These men are ultimately responsible to themselves and each other to the other for all aspects of operation of their submarine. They are the crew. They are the ship.

This is perhaps the most difficult and demanding assignment in the Navy. There is not a instant during his tour as a submariner that he can escape the grasp of responsibility. His privileges in view of his obligations are almost ludicrously small, nevertheless, it is the spur which has given the Navy its greatest mariners--the men of the Submarine Service.

It is a duty which most richly deserves the proud and time honored title of--"Submariner."



MAKAALA MAU  
ALWAYS ON ALERT



USS HONOLULU SSN 718  
WARRIORS



