

**USS TENNESSEE
(SSBN 734) (BLUE)**



Welcome Aboard



COMMANDING OFFICER
USS TENNESSEE (SSBN 734) (BLUE)
FPO AA 34093-211B

Greetings!

Welcome aboard USS TENNESSEE (SSBN 734). As a visitor, you are the guest of the officers and crew of America's largest and most sophisticated submarine, as well as the world's most powerful warship. We are indeed proud of our ship and want your time with us to be both enjoyable and informative.

I invite you to ask questions! You'll find that the entire crew is eager to explain the details of their operational responsibilities and the routine of submarine life. These men are highly trained and dedicated professionals. They routinely match their collective skills against the power of the sea and I believe you will be as impressed by them as you will be by the TENNESSEE herself.

We hope your visit aboard TENNESSEE gives you a better understanding and appreciation of the "Silent Service".

ALFRED J. CAMP, JR.
Commander, U.S. Navy
Commanding Officer (BLUE)

USS TENNESSEE HISTORY

TENNESSEE boasts a proud history of achievements and superior performance. She was launched December 13, 1986 and commissioned two years later on December 17, 1988. TENNESSEE is the ninth Trident submarine and lead ship with the Trident II D-5 missile. Upon highly successful D-5 missile trials, and crew certifications, TENNESSEE was ready for strategic deterrent patrols.

TENNESSEE was the first submarine to arrive in Kings Bay, Georgia, the Navy's East Coast TRIDENT Submarine Base in January, 1989. She loaded out with her new D-5 missiles and departed on her first patrol in March, 1989. Both Blue and Gold Crews are now multi-patrol experienced with records of high strategic and operational readiness on deployment. Their collective achievements include a Navy Unit Commendation, two Battle Efficiency "E"'s, and numerous Departmental Awards. TENNESSEE was the 1993 U.S. Atlantic Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine of the Year. The Gold crew won the 1993 Atlantic Fleet Golden Anchor Award for excellence in personnel programs and was succeeded by the Blue Crew in 1994, 1995 and again in 1997 for this distinguished Fleet award.

The TENNESSEE has a great tradition in community service and was recognized for its Partnership in Education with Saint Marys Elementary School as the U. S. Navy 1994 Personnel Excellence Partnership Program winner.

In April, 1992, TENNESSEE had the distinction of conducting the Submarine Force 3000th strategic deterrent patrol. At ceremonies in Kings Bay, the men of TENNESSEE and their fellow strategic submariners were praised by General Colin Powell, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, for their contributions in winning the Cold War.

The TENNESSEE is homeported out of Kings Bay as an operating unit in Submarine Squadron TWENTY. Squadron TWENTY includes five TRIDENT submarines. Submarine Squadron SIXTEEN also has five. The original eight TRIDENTS (SSBN 726 through SSBN 733), are homeported in Bangor, Washington. The TRIDENTS will continue their vigilant mission of strategic deterrence for the foreseeable future because, in the words of General Powell, "...Freedom is not free".





SUBMARINE DOLPHINS

The dolphin insignia is proudly worn above the left breast pocket on the uniform of qualified submariners - Silver Dolphins by enlisted men, Gold Dolphins by officers.

Submarine School is up to six months in length at Naval Submarine School, New London, Connecticut. Sailors and officers complete their basic and in-rate technical training prior to reporting for sea duty. They learn the fundamentals of submarine construction, operations and damage control in the classroom and in sophisticated trainers. Nuclear Power School and technical rating schools add up to an additional year of training.

Upon reporting to their first submarine each crewmember completes a rigorous qualification program that requires a detailed working knowledge of submarine systems and equipment, including damage control, weapons, navigation, communications, mechanical and electrical systems and submarine operations.

Enlisted men average six to nine months in qualification, and officers average twelve to fifteen months. Qualified submariners are ceremoniously awarded their dolphins which are worn with great pride. Every qualified submariner has the continued responsibility to improve his own submarine knowledge and skills, while assisting to the best of his ability the junior submariners following in his footsteps.



SSBN DETERRENT PATROL INSIGNIA

Silver in color, the "Patrol Pin" is awarded for successful completion of an FBM strategic deterrent patrol. The stars on the scroll beneath the LAFAYETTE-class submarine and Polaris missile indicate further patrols completed. A gold star is added for each additional patrol, and a silver star denotes five patrols. Submariners with twenty or more patrols wear a gold patrol pin.



Alfred J. Camp, Jr.
United States Navy
Commanding Officer
USS TENNESSEE (SSBN 734) (BLUE)

Commander Camp is a native of Dallas, Georgia and a 1981 graduate of the Georgia Institute of Technology with a Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering. He is married to the former Wilda Ann Randall of Salisbury, North Carolina. They have two children, Eric and Alyssa.

Following nuclear power training, Commander Camp first served on USS *FLASHER* (SSBN 613) in 1983 as the Electrical Officer, Damage Control Assistant and Weapons Officer. While onboard *Flasher*, the ship completed an overhaul in Mare Island, California followed by one Western Pacific deployment. After this assignment, Commander Camp reported to the staff of the Naval Nuclear Power School in Orlando, Florida in 1986 for duty as an instructor in the Officer Department.

In 1989, after completing the Submarine Officer Advanced Course in New London, Connecticut, Commander Camp reported to the USS *Silversides* (SSN 679) as the Engineer Officer. During that time, *Silversides* completed her initial installation and certification of the Dry Deck Shelter System and subsequently completed two Mediterranean deployments with a full SEAL team embarked. *Silversides* also completed several special operations while deployed to the Mediterranean including participation in Operation Desert Shield.

Command Camp then reported to the staff of the Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet in 1992 for assignment to the Pacific Fleet Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board. In 1995, Commander Camp reported aboard USS *William H. Bates* (SSN 680) as the Executive Officer. While onboard, USS *William H. Bates* (SSN 680), he completed numerous SEAL team and Dry Deck Shelter certification type exercises.

Afterward, Commander Camp reported to the Commander Submarine Force, U. S. Pacific Fleet for initial assignment as the Force Combat Systems Officer and then completed his shore duty as the Force Engineer Officer.

Commander Camp's personal awards include the Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal (four awards), Navy Achievement Medal (two awards) and the Navy Expert Marksman Pistol Medal.

MISSION

Deterrence of war has been the sole mission and fundamental reason for Fleet Ballistic Missile submarines since their inception in 1960. This is the Navy's highest priority program and is the cornerstone of the national security policy. Ballistic missile submarines are the most survivable and reliable leg of the strategic deterrent Triad.

THE SUBMARINE

The Trident submarine is a state-of-the-art replacement for the original "41 for Freedom" ballistic missile submarines built in the 1960's. Each Trident submarine is significantly more capable than the Poseidon submarine it replaces in number of missiles carried, destructive power, range and accuracy. The Trident's enhanced quieting and greater missile range allows her to patrol vast ocean areas within range of its targets without risk of detection.

The 560 foot long, 18,700 ton ship travels at speeds in excess of 25 knots and depths greater than 800 feet. Its endurance is limited by consumables, principally food for the crew. The heart of the propulsion plant is a new design nuclear reactor, which doesn't require refueling for over a decade. The ship can patrol or transit at high speeds for extended periods. It can remain submerged for months at a time because the crew makes their own oxygen and water from sea water. Impurities from the atmosphere inside the submarine are removed and discharged overboard. All other mission essential operations, such as communication and navigation may be conducted below the surface.

THE PATROL CYCLE

Ballistic missile submarines have two crews - Blue and Gold. A typical patrol cycle is about three-and-a-half months long and starts with one crew - say Blue - returning from patrol. Gold Crew will relieve Blue after three days of turnover and conduct an intense one-month maintenance period to prepare the ship for return to sea. After about three weeks of upkeep, Gold will take the ship to sea for a few days of refresher training and shakedown, then do a final loadout of food and supplies for patrol. Gold then departs on a patrol of about two-and-a-half months, while Blue Crew is conducting formal schools and training in an Off-Crew period. Blue is also enjoying some well earned rest and time with their families when they are not in training. Blue knows that the time in Off-Crew seems to go faster than on patrol, and the Gold Crew will be coming back soon to start the cycle over again.

USS TENNESSEE Emblem



The ship's emblem combines Navy and Submarine history with the rich tradition of the great namesake state of Tennessee.

Through the open watertight door of a submarine, the silhouette of a TRIDENT submarine is superimposed over the state flag of Tennessee, waving its red, white and blue from a Trident for a flagstaff.

The three large stars in the center of the flag and submarine represent the three Divisions of Tennessee in the state's flag and the Officers, Chief Petty Officers and Men in the crew of the USS TENNESSEE (SSBN 734).

The volunteers of USS TENNESSEE (SSBN 734) are young men who have dedicated their service to freedom as did the Tennessee Volunteers - like Davy Crockett, Daniel Boone, Andrew Jackson and Sam Houston.

The six small stars represent the six ships that have sailed under the name TENNESSEE. The Battleship TENNESSEE (BB 43) hull number reminds us of the proud Naval history in defense of the nation.

Displayed on a placard in the outline of the state of Tennessee is SSBN 734 - the current hull number of the United States Ship TENNESSEE, Ballistic Missile Nuclear Submarine 734.

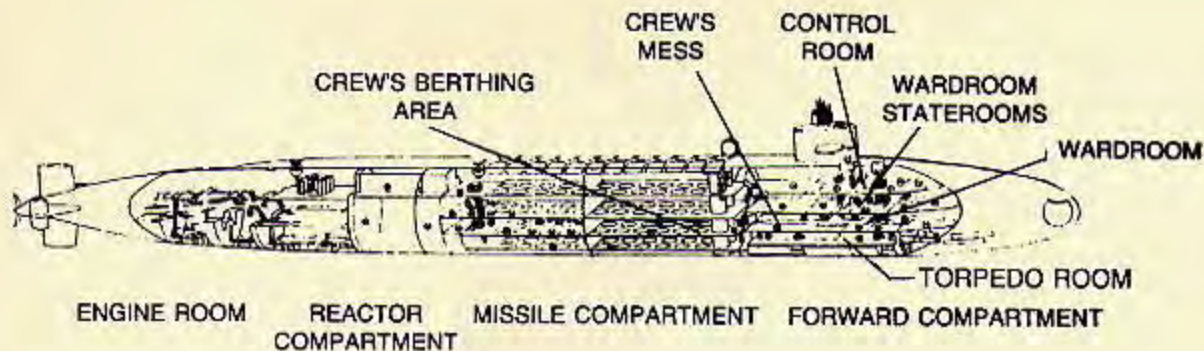
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USS TENNESSEE (SSBN 734)

★ CHARACTERISTICS ★

LAUNCHED:	13 DECEMBER 1986
LENGTH:	560 FEET
HULL DIAMETER:	42 FEET
DRAFT:	36.2 FEET
DISPLACEMENT	
(SURFACED):	16,764 TONS
(SUBMERGED):	18,700 TONS
MISSILE TUBES:	24
TORPEDO TUBES:	4
MAXIMUM SPEED:	In excess of 25 knots
MAXIMUM DEPTH:	In excess of 800 feet
COMPLEMENT	
OFFICERS:	15
ENLISTED:	142
TOTAL:	157



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Commander, U.S. Navy
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Commander Kenneth A. Swan
United States Navy
Commanding Officer
USS TENNESSEE (SSBN 734) (GOLD)

Commander Kenneth A. Swan, USN

Commander Kenneth A. Swan, a native of Concord, North Carolina, graduated from North Carolina State University in May 1981 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering. Upon selection into the Nuclear Power Program by Admiral Rickover, he reported to Officer Candidate School and was commissioned as an Ensign.

Reporting aboard his first submarine, the USS BATON ROUGE (SSN 689) he completed a Mediterranean deployment and qualified in submarines.

In 1986, Commander Swan reported to the staff of the Commander, Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet and served as the Tomahawk Missile Shore Targeting Terminal Officer as well as a COMSUBLANT Watch Officer.

Commander Swan graduated with distinction from the Submarine Officer's Advanced Course in February of 1989 and reported to the USS FINBACK (SSN 670) as the Combat Systems Officer. During this tour, Commander Swan deployed to the Mediterranean in support of Operation Desert Storm. Additionally, he completed the requirements for and was designated as Qualified for Command of Submarines.

From 1991 until 1993, he served as the Radiological Controls Officer on board the USS HUNLEY (AS 31). During this period, the USS HUNLEY was awarded the Humanitarian Service Medal for Hurricane Andrew relief efforts in Miami, Florida. His next duty assignment was as a Company Officer at the United States Naval Academy.

Returning to sea duty in Norfolk in 1995, Commander Swan completed a Mediterranean deployment as the Executive Officer of USS NEWPORT NEWS (SSN 750). Following this tour, he served as the Tactical Development Exercise Analysis Officer on COMSUBDEVRON 12 Staff.

Commander Swan has been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal (five awards) and the Navy Achievement Medal (two awards).

He is married to the former Karen Brett Carter of Suffolk, Virginia. They live in Saint Marys, Georgia with their children; Wesley, Brandon, Masha, Austin, Kendall, Maggie, and Quinton.

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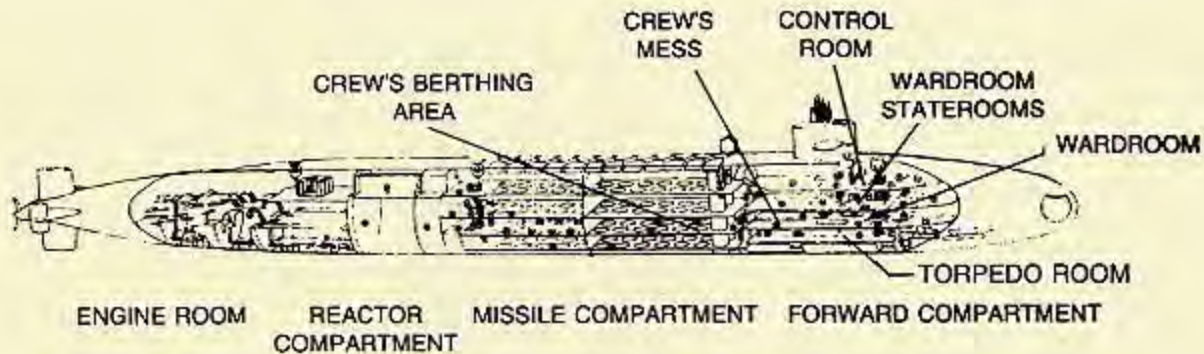
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