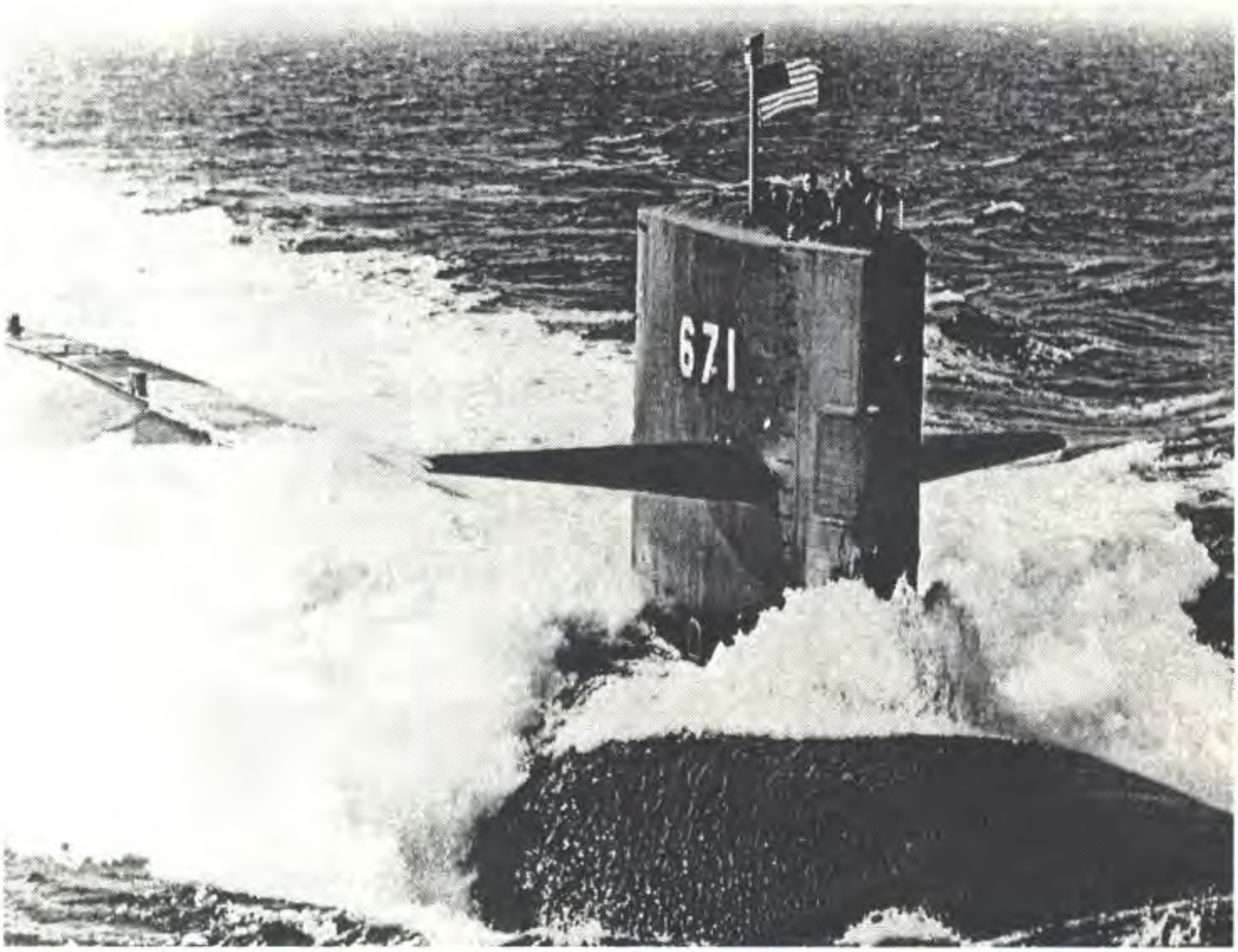
Welcome Aboard



U.S.S. NARWHAL
(SSN 671)

USS NARWHAL

SSN 671

"Eternal Father, strong to save,
Whose arm hath bound the restless wave,
Who biddest the mighty ocean deep
Its own appointed limits keep.
O hear us when we cry to thee
for those in peril on the sea.

"Lord God, our power ever more,
Whose arm doth reach the ocean floor,
dive with our men beneath the sea;
traverse the depth protectively.
O hear us when we pray, and keep
them safe from peril in the deep."

WELCOME ABOARD

The officers and crew take great pride in extending to you the hospitality of the Submarine Force of the United States Navy. It is our desire to make your stay with us as pleasant as possible. All members of the ship's crew are ready to assist you in any way possible - you have only to ask.

As a warship, NARWHAL is neither spacious nor designed for large numbers of people. We ask that you bear with us.

This pamphlet has been prepared as a momento of your visit. As your hosts, all of us in NARWHAL hope your visit will be informative, interesting and pleasant.

SHIP'S ORGANIZATION AND MISSION

USS NARWHAL's primary peacetime mission is to maintain the capability to provide sea control in forward areas and carry out special operations as directed by the Chief of Naval Operations. During wartime, the primary mission would be to carry out anti-submarine operations to maintain control of sea lines of communication.

USS NARWHAL is a subordinate command of Submarine Squadron SIX, and has no commands under its operational or administrative control.

SHIP'S HISTORY

USS NARWHAL (SSN 671) was designed and built by the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics Corporation, Groton, Connecticut. The keel was laid on 17 January 1966, and the ship was launched in September 1967. NARWHAL was commissioned on 12 July 1969, under the command of Commander Willis A. Matson, II, USN. The ship was initially asigned to Submarine Detachment *TWO* at New London, Connecticut.

The ship first deployed in July 1970, and visited Holy Loch and Faslane, Scotland. NARWHAL again deployed in March 1971, followed by a visit to Bremerhaven, Germany. The ship was awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation for these operations.

On 1 July 1971, NARWHAL was shifted to Submarine Squadron *TWO* in New London, Connecticut. Commander Edward S. Kellogg, III, USN, relieved as Commanding Officer on 9 July 1971.

Two extended deployments were made in 1972, followed by visits again to Holy Loch and Faslane, Scotland. During this year, NARWHAL won the Battle Efficiency "E" for Submarine Division *TWENTY-THREE*.

NARWHAL conducted two more extended deployments in 1973, and visited Rosyth, Scotland. The ship was awarded the Navy Unit Commendation for these operations. This same year, the ship was awarded the Edward F. Ney Memorial Award for Food Service Excellence as Best Small Mess (Afloat), the first time in the award's fifteen year history that it had been won by a Submarine.

A regular overhaul was conducted at Electric Boat from February 1974 to March 1975. Commander Michael A. Colley, USN, relieved as Commanding Officer on 5 April 1975.

In 1975 and 1976, NARWHAL deployed with the *U. S. SIXTH FLEET* in the Mediterranean Sea and included visits to Naples and Taranto, Italy. The ship was awarded the Battle Efficiency "E" and the Anti Submarine Warfare Gold "A" award for Submarine Squadron *TWO* in 1976.

NARWHAL deployed again in early 1977 and was awarded a second Meritorious Unit Commendation for this operation. Commander Donald M. Olsen, USN relieved as Commanding Officer on 27 August 1977. NARWHAL earned the Battle Efficiency "E" and Anti-Submarine Warfare Gold "A" award for Submarine Squadron *TWO* again in 1977.

In 1978, NARWHAL deployed with the *U. S. SIXTH FLEET* in the Mediterranean and visited the ports of Naples, La Spezia and La Maddalena, Italy.

An extended deployment in early 1979 was followed by port visits to Holy Loch, Scotland and Rotterdam, Netherlands. NARWHAL was awarded a third Meritorious Unit Commendation for the operation. The ship also earned the Battle Efficiency "E" and The Engineering Red "E" award for Submarine Squadron *TWO* for this year. A port visit to Bermuda came just before shifting to a new homeport of Charleston, South Carolina and to Submarine Squadron *FOUR* in November 1979.

In November 1982, NARWHAL again deployed with the *U. S. SIXTH FLEET* in the Mediterranean and visited the ports of Toulon, France, Naples and La Madalenna, Italy.

In 1984, NARWHAL earned the Battle Efficiency "E" and the Engineering Red "E" award for Submarine Squadron *FOUR*. In September 1984, NARWHAL conducted an extended deployment, returning to Charleston, South Carolina in December 1985. Commander Malcolm I. Fages, USN relieved as Commanding Officer on 19 January 1985.

In September 1986, NARWHAL conducted an extended deployment which included port visits to Portsmouth, England and Brest, France. The ship returned to Charleston, South Carolina in April 1987, and continued local operations into the fall. Commander Daniel L. Whitford, USN, relieved as Commanding Officer on 24 October 1987.

During 1988, NARWHAL participated in FLEETEX 1-88 and operated with Standing Naval Forces, *ATLANTIC* prior to conducting a two-month Selected Restricted Availability from March to May. In the summer, the ship participated in NATO exercise TEAMWORK '88 and completed port visit to Haakonsvern, Norway and Faslane, Scotland.

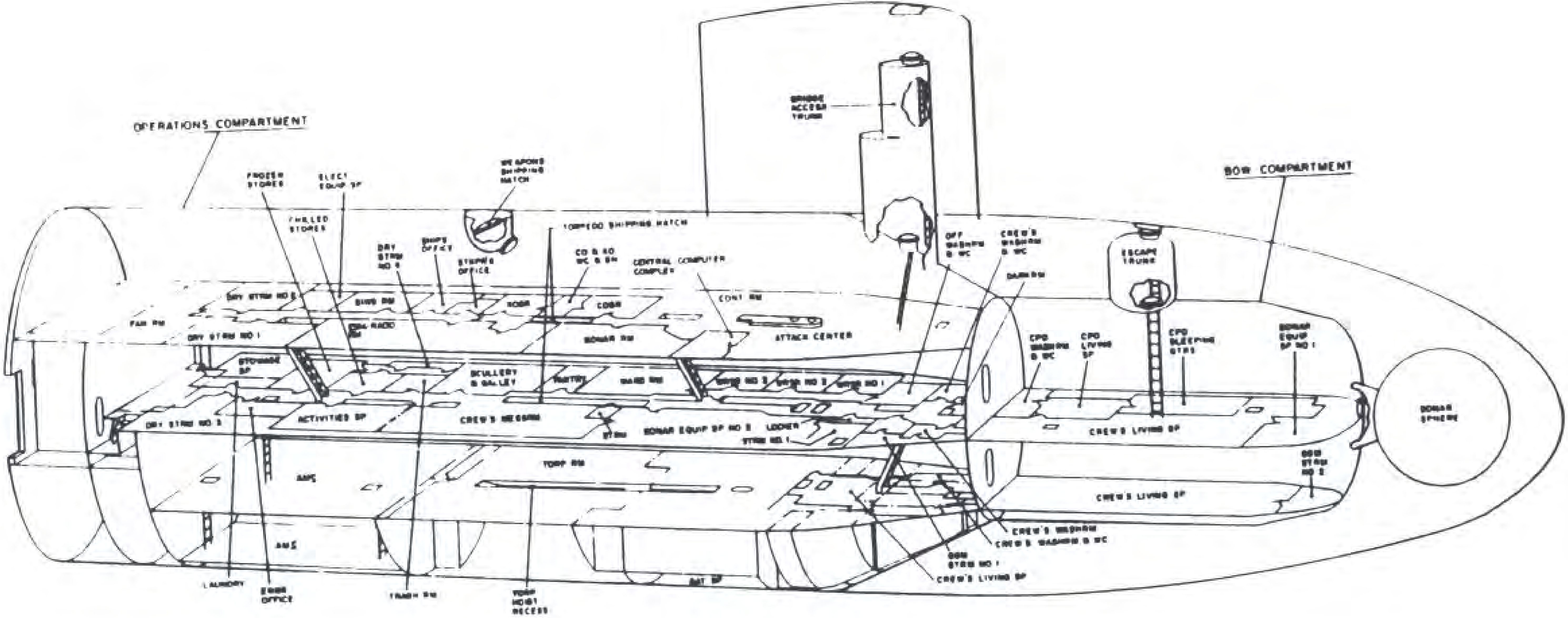
In 1989, NARWHAL deployed to the Mediterranean Sea as part of the *U. S. SIXTH FLEET*, returning to Charleston, South Carolina in July following highly successful operatons and port visits to Naples and La Maddalena, Italy, Toulon, France, and Gibraltar. During the year, NARWHAL won the Supply Blue "E" award for Submarine Squadron *FOUR*.

The ship entered an overhaul at Charleston Naval Shipyard in October 1989. Commander Gary J. Graupmann, USN relieved as Commanding Officer on 4 May 1990. A thirty-six month refueling and backfit of an updated sonar system was completed. After overhaul completion, Commander Horatio A. Lincoln, Jr., USN relieved as Commanding Officer on 20 November 1992.

Following post overhaul inspections and certification, NARWHAL conducted an extended Mediterranean Sea deployment as part of the *U. S. SIXTH FLEET* from February to August 1994, and visited the ports of Gibraltar, Antalya, Turkey, Toulon, France, Naples and La Maddalena, Italy, and Haifa, Israel. During the year, NARWHAL won the CINCLANTFLT Golden Anchor Award for Excellence in Quality of Life Programs, the Commander, Submarine Squadron *FOUR* Supply Blue "E," the Medical Yellow "M," and was a finalist for the Edward F. Ney Memorial Award for Food Service Excellence.

In October 1994, NARWHAL changed homeports to Norfolk, Virginia where it was assigned to Commander, Submarine Squadron *SIX*. In January 1995, the ship was awarded the Battle Efficiency "E" and Deck Seamanship White "D" for Submarine Squadron *FOUR*.

During 1995, NARWHAL conducted local operations in support of Fleet Training Exercises. On 8 September 1995, Commander J. S. Davidson, USN relieved as Commanding Officer. NARWHAL then entered a Selected Restricted Availability at Norfolk Naval Shipyard in Portsmouth, Virginia from September to December 1995.


OPERATIONS COMPARTMENT
BOW COMPARTMENT
WEAPONS SHIPPING HATCH
TORPEDO SHIPPING HATCH
FROZEN STORES
ELECT EQUIP SP
CHILLED STORES
DRY STRM NO 1
DRY STRM NO 3
FAN RM
STOWAGE SP
ACTIVITIES SP
CREW'S MESSRM
SCULLERY & GALLEY
PANTRY
SONAR RM
SONAR EQUIP SP NO 2
LOCKER
STRM NO 1
CENTRAL COMPUTER COMPLEX
CONT RM
ATTACK CENTER
COBR
CO & XO WC & SH
OFF WASHRM & WC
CREW'S WASHRM & WC
ESCAPE TRUNK
CPO WASHRM & WC
CPO LIVING SP
CPO SLEEPING QTRS
SONAR EQUIP SP NO 1
SONAR SPHERE
CREW'S LIVING SP
CREW'S LIVING SP
CREW'S WASHRM
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TORP RM
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LAUNDRY
TRASH RM
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NARWHAL'S HERITAGE

USS NARWHAL (SS-17) was built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Massachusetts. The keel was laid on 16 April 1908, and she was launched on 8 April 1909. NARWHAL was commissioned 23 November 1909. Her second Commanding Officer was LT Chester A. Nimitz, eventually the Pacific Fleet Commander in World War II. The ship was renamed D-1 on 17 November 1911. As one of the pioneer submarines, she worked extensively on operations, experiments and torpedo deployment. During World War I, NARWHAL trained submarine crews and officers. She was decommissioned at Philadelphia Navy Yard on 8 February 1922. The Hull was sold for scrap on 9 June 1922.

Length	134 feet
Extreme Beam	13 feet, 11 inches
Standard displacement	288 tons
Mean draft	11 feet, 8 inches
Submerged displacement	337 tons
Design depths	200 feet
Design surfaced speed	13 knots
Design submerged speed	9.5 knots
Complement	1 officer, 14 men
Armament	four 18-inch torpedo tubes, carried four torpedoes

USS NARWHAL (SS-167) was built at Portsmouth Navy Shipyard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The keel was laid 10 May 1927, and the ship was launched 17 December 1929. Commissioned USS V-5 on 15 May 1930, she was renamed NARWHAL 19 February 1931. The ship was in overhaul in Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941, and contributed to the fire which downed several Japanese aircraft. NARWHAL made fifteen war patrols, receiving fifteen battle stars and the Phillippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation. Decommissioned on 23 April 1945, the hull was subsequently sold for scrap.

Length	371 feet
Extreme Beam	33 feet, 3 inches
Standard displacement	2, 730 tons
Mean draft	15 feet, 9 inches
Submerged displacement	3, 960 tons
Design surfaced speed	17 knots
Design submerged speed	8 knots
Design depths	300 feet
Complement	8 officers, 80 men
Armament	ten 21-inch torpedo tubes
	two 6-inch .53 caliber guns
	two .30 caliber machine guns

COMMANDER JERRY S. DAVISON, USN
COMMANDING OFFICER
USS NARWHAL (SSN 671)

COMMANDER JERRY S. DAVIDSON
UNITED STATES NAVY

Commander Davidson, a native of Parkman, Ohio, received his commission through the Naval ROTC program at the University of Washington following graduation in 1979.

Upon completing initial Submarine training, he was assigned to *USS SUNFISH (SSN 649)* from December 1980 through November 1983 where he served as Electrical Assistant, Reactor Controls Assistant and Weapons Officer. During his tour he completed one Mediterranean and one Atlantic deployment.

After attending the Submarine Officer Advanced Course, he served as Engineer Officer aboard *USS GEORGIA (SSBN 729)(BLUE)* from May 1986 through July 1988, completing four strategic detterent patrols. He then served on *USS LOUISVILLE (SSN 724)* from August 1988 through July 1990 as Navigator, where he completed two Pacific deployments.

From December 1992 to December 1994 he served as Executive Officer of *USS OHIO (SSBN 726)(GOLD)* through Engineered Overhaul and post-overhaul shakedown operations.

Shore duty assignments included the Staff of Commander, Submarine Group *NINE* (December 1983 - October 1985) and Trident Training Facility, Bangor (August 1990 - August 1992).

Commander Davidson's decorations include the Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal (five awards), and the Navy Achievement Medal (two awards).

Commander Davidson and his wife Mary have two children, Amanda and Kenny.

THE WHALE NARWHAL

The Narwhal is a cetacean, scientifically known as Monodon Monoceras, which is characterized by the presence in the male of long, hornlike tusks. In the adult jaw of both sexes there are only two teeth, both in the upper jaw, which lie horizontally side by side. The teeth of the female remain throughout life concealed in cavities of the bone, as the left tooth of the male usually does. The male's right tooth is immensely developed, however, and attains a length of several feet, projecting forward from the head in the form of a slightly tapered pointed tusk. The tusk is composed of good quality ivory, with a surface marked by spiral grooves and ridges. Its commercial value is limited to small ivory objects because a central cavity runs almost to the tip of the tusk. The Narwhal is an Arctic whale rarely seen south of 65^0 latitude, and like most cetaceans is usually encountered in schools of 15 to 20. It grows to a length of 8 feet to 10 feet, plus the tusk, and is usually playful and inquisitive. The Narwhal is usually dark marbled or mottled gray in color.

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 it 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 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 an 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.

USS NARWHAL

(SSN-671)

USS NARWHAL (SSN-671)

NAUTILUS and NARWHAL are 100 hull numbers apart, from 571 to 671, but the advances between the two submarines are far more than numerical. NARWHAL incorporates the experience of 14 years of nuclear submarine operations; from voyages under the Arctic ice pack to surfacing at the North pole, from a submerged circumnavigation of the globe to Polaris patrols that serve as a forceful deterrent to nuclear war.

NARWHAL is designed to be technically superior to previous classes of submarines and incorporates many unique design features not found on any other submarine.

"Eternal Father, strong to save,
Whose arm hath bound the restless wave,
Who biddest the mighty ocean deep
Its own appointed limits keep.
O hear us when we cry to thee
for those in peril on the sea."

*

"Lord God, our power ever more,
Whose arm doth reach the ocean floor,
dive with our men beneath the sea;
Traverse the depths protectively.
O hear us when we pray, and keep
them safe from peril in the deep."

THE POWER PLANT

NARWHAL'S unique power plant, incorporating many advanced silencing ideas and techniques, helps to make her one of the quietest submarines in the Navy, yet is capable of propelling her at speeds in excess of 20 knots.

The NARWHAL power plant consists of a nuclear reactor which provides heat, steam generators which utilize the heat to provide staeam to the engineroom equipment, and steam driven turbines to provide propulsion and electrical power. Heat is produced in the reactor by nuclear fission and is transferred to the circulating primary coolant, which is pressurized to prevent boiling. This water then passes through steam generators, where it transfers its heat to the secondary coolant, forming high energy steam. This secondary cycle is kept completely isolated from the primary coolant. Steam rises from the steam generators and flows to the engineroom where it drives the propulsion and electrical generating turbines. 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 this generation of power which requires the presence of air or oxygen. This fact alone allows the ship to operate completely divorced 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 unitl the reactor is shut down. Heavy shielding is used to protect the crew so that the average crew member receives less radiation than he would from natural sources ashore.

AUXILIARIES

The nuclear power plant gives the NARWHAL the ability to remain deployed and submerged for extended periods of time. To take advantage of this, the ship is outfitted with extensive auxiliary equipment to provide for the needs of the crew.

The NARWHAL'S atmosphere control equipment consists of oxygen generators, which make up for that oxygen used by the crew, and scrubbers and burners which remove carbon dioxide and other atmospheric contaminants. The ship's air is continuously monitored when submerged by an installed atmosphere analyzer, and various portable analysis equipments maintained by the Medical Department. It is also monitored for airborne and gaseous radioactivity to ensure that exposure from these sources is kept below that allowed for the general public.

The ship is equipped with two distilling plants, which convert salt water to fresh water for drinking, washing, and supplying water to the propulsion plant. NARWHAL has its own laundry and ice cream machine.

COMMUNICATIONS

Submerged radio communications have been possible for years. NARWHAL is completely outfitted with the wide variety of antennas, transmitters, and receivers necessary for this task, including a satellite communications system. Interior communications are possible on a wide range of circuits, including dial telephones, announcing circuits, and sound powered phones which do not require electrical power and are reliable in a battle situation. Various alarm and indicating circuits give the Officer of the Deck and Engineering Officer of the Watch a complete picture of conditions throughout the ship.

NAVIGATION

Keeping track of the ship's position while submerged is difficult and important requiring a complex navigational system. The heart of the system is SINS, the Ship's Inertial Navigation System. SINS integrates the ship's position. NARWHAL additionally has the capability to employ satellite navigation while submerged.

WEAPONS

The NARWHAL is armed with four torpedo tubes. The ship's wide variety of torpedoes and advanced fire control system enable her to meet the challenge of any target.

SONAR

A submarine's "Sonar Suit" is her most vital system in the dark underseas world; it is her "eyes". NARWHAL'S sonar system has been recently updated to one of the most sophisticated currently available.

SUPPLY

None of the complex equipment and machinery of the ship could function without the support of the supply department. The repair parts carried on board number in the hundreds of thousands, yet any one can be provided in a matter of minutes. The Supply Department also carries enough food to feed a crew of over one hundred and thirty for as long as one hundred days, in the quality for which the Submarine Force is famous.

LIVING CONDITIONS

The large size of NARWHAL (over twenty feet longer and two feet wider than most other SSN's) provides for spacious working and living spaces. Every man has his own bunk and ample storage space. The airy, well organized engine room, a far cry from those of earlier diesel submarines, is the envy of the Navy.

Command at Sea

THE PRESTIGE, PRIVILEGE AND BURDEN OF COMMAND

by Joseph Conrad

Only a seaman realizes to what extent an entire ship reflects the personality and ability of one individual, her Commanding Officer. To a landsman, this is not understandable, and sometimes it is even difficult to comprehend -- but it is so.

A ship at sea is a distant world in herself and in consideration of the protracted and distant operation of the fleet units, the Navy must place great power, responsibility, and trust in the hands of those leaders chosen for command.

In each ship there is one man who, in the hour of emergency or peril at sea, can turn to no other man. There is one who alone is ultimately responsible for the safe navigation, engineering performance, accurate gunfiring and morale of his ship. He is the Commanding Officer. He is the ship.

This is the most difficult and demanding assignment in the Navy. There is not an instant during his tour as Commanding Officer that he can escape the grasp of command responsibility. His privileges in view of his obligations are almost ludicrously small; nevertheless command is the spur which has given the Navy its great leaders.

It is a duty which most richly deserves the highest time honored title of the seafaring world — "CAPTAIN".

COMMANDER JERRY M. SULLIVAN
UNITED STATES NAVY

Commander Jerry M. Sullivan was born in New London, Connecticut in 1942. He attended high school in Balboa, Panama Canal Zone prior to entering the U.S. Navy. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy from the fleet in 1961. He graduated and was commissioned in 1965, having earned a Bachelor of Science degree.

Following graduation Commander Sullivan attended Naval Submarine School and received nuclear propulsion instruction in Maryland and Idaho. He reported to USS PATRICK HENRY (SSBN-599) (BLUE) in 1967. Following a two year tour he was assigned to the precommissioning unit of USS HAWKBILL (SSN-666) where he served four years.

In 1973, Commander Sullivan relieved as the Senior Evaluation Officer at the Naval Reactors Facility in Idaho.

Commander Sullivan served as Executive Officer, USS HADDOCK (SSN-621) from May 1976 to January 1979. In January 1979 Commander Sullivan reported to the Staff of Commander Submarine Development Group ONE as Logistics Officer.

Commander Sullivan is entitled to wear the Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal with Gold Star in lieu of a second award, the Navy Achievement Medal, the Navy Expeditionary Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, and the Vietnam Service Medal with Bronze Star.

COMMANDER MALCOLM I. FAGES, USN
COMMANDING OFFICER

COMMANDER MALCOLM I. FAGES, USN

Commander Malcolm I. Fages, USN, was born on 5 December 1946, in Jacksonville, Florida, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Fages. He graduated from Auburn University with a Bachelor's Degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1968, and was commissioned via the Naval Reserve Officer Training program. Commander Fages attended Submarine School in New London, Connecticut, followed by Nuclear Power Training in Vallejo, California, and Idaho Falls, Idaho. Upon completion of this training, Commander Fages reported to USS GATO (SSN-615) serving in various engineering billets, as Weapons Officer and as Operations Officer, until April 1973. Commander FAGES was then assigned to the staff of Commander Squadron SIXTEEN in Rota, Spain, until June 1975. Commander Fages reported to USS VON STEUBEN (SSBN-632) (GOLD) in July 1975, serving as Engineer Officer for five deterrent patrols. In September 1978, he reported to Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, for duty with the Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board, until October 1980. Commander FAGES was assigned as Executive Officer, USS SEA DEVIL (SSN-664) in December 1980, completing various local operations, deployment, refueling overhaul and shakedown, and was relieved in March 1984. Commander Fages completed Prospective Commanding Officer training in September 1984.

Commander Fages is authorized to wear the Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal with Two Gold Stars, Navy Achievement Medal, Navy Unit Commendation, Meritorious Unit Commendation, Navy Expeditionay Medal, National Defense Medal, and Sea Service Ribbon.

Commander Fages is married to the former Shirley Osborn of New London, Connecticut. Commander and Mrs. Fages reside in Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina, with their daughter Meredith.

THE WHALE NARWHAL

The Narwhal is a cetacean, scientifically known as Monodon Monoceras, which is characterized by the presence in the male of long, hornlike tusks. In the adult of both sexes there are only two teeth, both in the upper jaw, which lie horizontally side by side. The teeth of the female remain throughout life concealed in cavities of the bone, as the left tooth of the male usually does. The male's right tooth is immensely developed, however, and attains a length of several feet, projecting forward from the head in the form of a slightly tapered pointed tusk. The tusk is composed of good quality ivory, with a surface marked by spiral grooves and ridges. It's commercial value is limited to small ivory objects because a central cavity runs almost to the tip of the tusk. The Narwhal is an arctic whale rarely seen south of 65° North latitude, and like most cetaceans is usually encountered in schools of 15 to 20. It grows to a length of 8 to 10 feet, plus the tusk, and is usually playful and inquisitive. The Narwhal is usually dark marbled or mottled gray in color.

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The ship first deployed in July 1970, and visited Holy Loch and Faslane, Scotland. NARWHAL again deployed in March 1971, followed by a visit to Bremerhaven, Germany. The ship was awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation for these operations.

On 1 July 1971, NARWHAL was shifted to Submarine Squadron TWO in New London, Connecticut. Commander Edward S. Kellogg, III, USN, relieved as Commanding Officer on 9 July 1971.

Two extended deployments were made in 1972, followed by visits again to Holy Loch and Faslane, Scotland. During this year, NARWHAL won the Battle Efficiency "E" for Submarine Division TWENTY-THREE.

NARWHAL conducted two more extended deployments in 1973, and visited Rosyth, Scotland. The ship was awarded the Navy Unit Commendation for these operations. This same year, the ship was awarded the Edward F. Ney Memorial Award for Food Service Excellence as the best small mess afloat, the first time in the award's fifteen year history that it had been won by a submarine.

A regular overhaul was conducted at Electric Boat from February 1974 to March 1975. Commander Michael A. Colley, USN, relieved as Commanding Officer on 5 April 1975.

In 1975 and 1976, NARWHAL deployed with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and included visits to Naples, Taranto and La Maddalena, Italy. The ship was awarded the Battle Efficiency "E", Engineering "E", and Anti-Submarine Warfare "A" for Submarine Squadron TWO in 1976.

NARWHAL deployed again in early 1977 and was awarded a second Meritorious Unit Commendation for this operation. Commander Donald M. Olson, USN, relieved as Commanding Officer on 27 August 1977. NARWHAL earned the Battle Efficiency "E" and Anti-Submarine Warfare "A" for Submarine Squadron TWO in 1977.

In 1978, NARWHAL deployed with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and visited the ports of Naples, La Spezia and La Maddalena, Italy.

An extended deployment in early 1979 was followed by port visits to Holy Loch, Scotland, and Rotterdam, Netherlands. NARWHAL was awarded a third Meritorious Unit Commendation for the operation. The ship also earned the Battle Efficiency "E" and Engineering "E" for Submarine Squadron TWO for this year. A port visit to Bermuda came just before shifting to a new homeport of Charleston, South Carolina, and to Submarine Squadron FOUR in November 1979.

A refueling overhaul and extensive backfit of new electronics equipment was conducted at Charleston Naval Shipyard from January 1980 through January 1982. Commander Jerry M. Sullivan, USN, relieved as Commanding Officer on 30 January 1982.

In November 1982, NARWHAL again deployed with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and visited the ports of Toulon, France, Naples and La Maddalena, Italy.

In 1984, NARWHAL earned the Battle Efficiency "E" and Engineering "E" for Submarine Squadron FOUR. In September 1984, NARWHAL conducted an extended deployment, returning to Charleston, South Carolina, in December 1984.