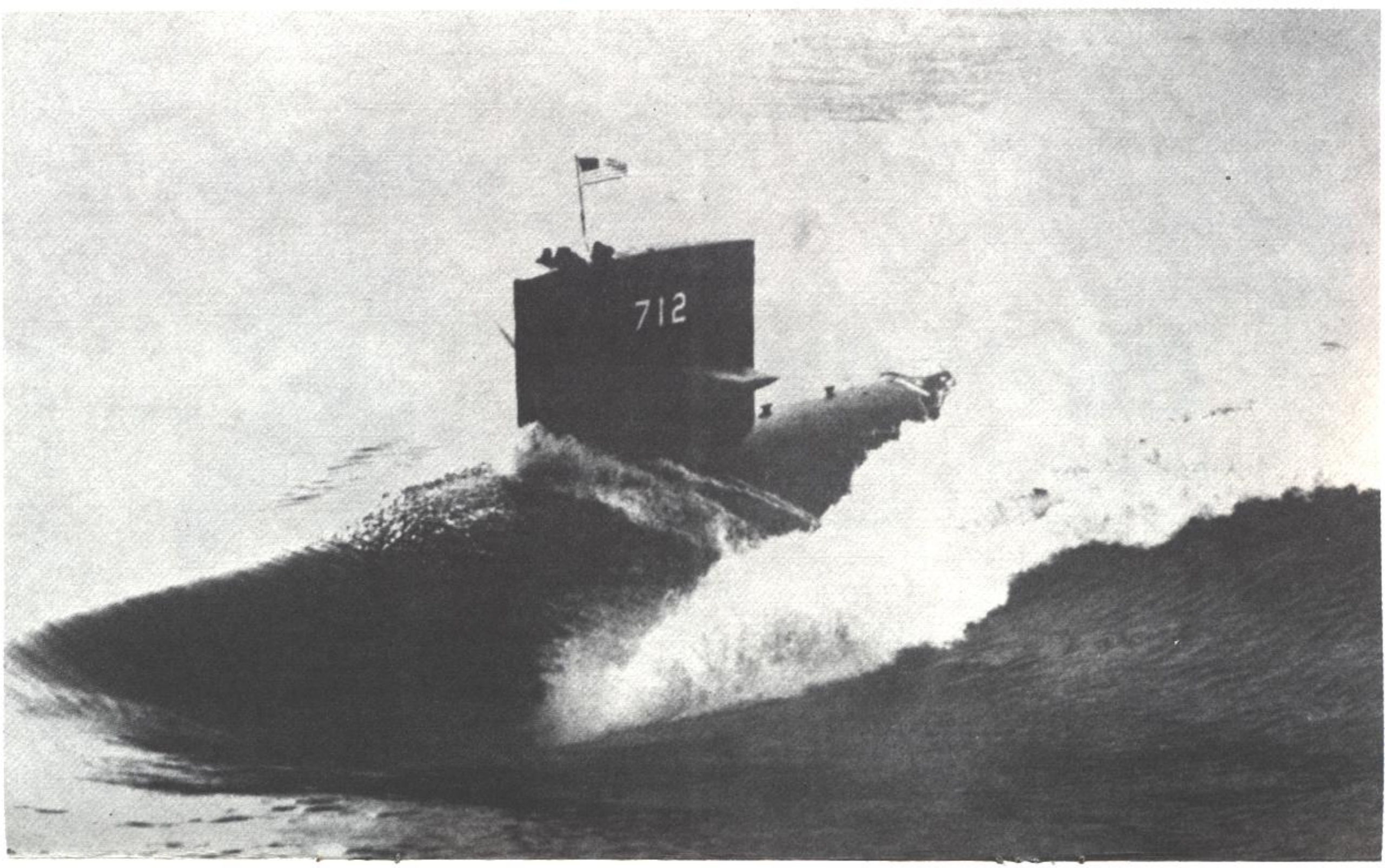
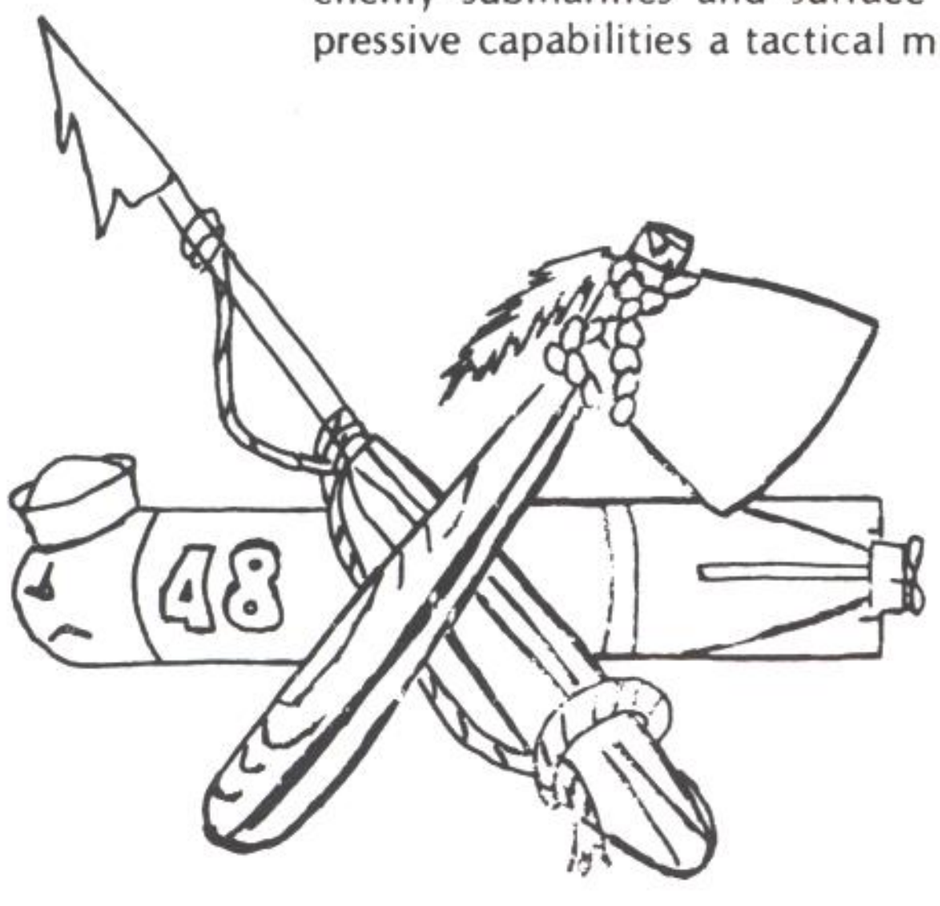
WELCOME ABOARD



USS ATLANTA (SSN-712) is the eighth ship in the Navy's latest class of nuclear powered fast attack submarines. From the laying of the keel on August 17, 1978 through her final sea trials, ATLANTA has been fitted with the newest and most sophisticated propulsion and weapons systems available so that she may adequately assume her assigned mission of task force support and antisubmarine warfare.

ATLANTA is capable of employing the Mark 48 Torpedo, and the Harpoon and Tomahawk Cruise Missiles. She was the first of her class fitted with sophisticated Over-the-Horizon Targeting equipment to complement the Tomahawk missile. She is in the vanguard of the Navy's most capable naval weapons platforms. Sustained high speed, the endurance unique to the nuclear powered fleet, the advanced weapon systems, and electronic sensors make this ship a lethal adversary of both enemy submarines and surface craft. With the advent of Tomahawk, she has added to these impressive capabilities a tactical mission against land-based targets.



USS ATLANTA [SSN-712]

LENGTH	360 Feet
BEAM	33 Feet
SURFACE DISPLACEMENT	6,200 Tons
SUBMERGED DISPLACEMENT	6,900 Tons
MAXIMUM DEPTH	In Excess of 400 Feet
MAXIMUM SPEED	In Excess of 20 Knots
ARMAMENT	Four 21 Inch Torpedo Tubes
KEEL LAID	August 17, 1978
LAUNCHED	August 16, 1980
COMMISSIONED	March 6, 1982
CREW COMPLEMENT	12 Officers, 115 Enlisted

RESURGENS

The Atlanta Phoenix

The Phoenix is a mythological bird in ancient Egyptian and Greek lore that lived for 500 years, turned its nest into a pyre, and was consumed in flames to rise anew from its destruction.

The Phoenix became the symbol of ATLANTA following its destruction by fire in 1864. It has been the official emblem of Atlanta since it first appeared on the City Seal in 1887.

It is no wonder that Atlanta chose the Phoenix as its symbol. The city's spirited recovery after the devastation of the Civil War is manifest in this mythological bird. Today it pays tribute to the indomitable drive of the people of Atlanta and the crew of USS ATLANTA, itself embodied in the city's maxim adopted by the ship: RESURGENS—a resurgence of purpose, of spirit, of pride.

The City:

One of America's Finest

The city of Atlanta began in 1837 with the driving of a stake by an engineer in a Georgia forest at a point where projected rail routes were to meet. It was the railroads which sparked Atlanta's birth and rapid growth. They also spelled her doom during the war between the states.

The area was first known as Terminus since several rail lines converged near the area now known as Five Points. Later the town would change its name to Marthasville, and finally, in 1845 to Atlanta.

As a major supply center for the Confederacy, Atlanta's capture was vital to the Union forces. In the summer of 1864 General William T. Sherman laid seige to the city. After 117 days the city was abandoned by retreating Southern armies.

Sherman occupied the city for two months. Then as he moved out on his infamous march to the sea, he ordered Atlanta put to the torch. Only 408 of the city's 3,600 homes and buildings remained after the fire.

After the war indomitable Atlantans set out to rebuild their city. By 1866 the population was almost twice what it had been before Sherman's attack. Two years later the state capital was moved to Atlanta.

The story of this worst of times and best of times was dramatically captured in the great novel of one of Atlanta's later citizens, Margaret Mitchell, **Gone With The Wind**. Margaret Mitchell is also inextricably tied to the city's heritage with the U.S. Navy. She served as sponsor for USS ATLANTA number three (CL-51) and personally led the bond drive to construct ATLANTA number four when CL-51 was sunk off Guadalcanal in 1943, two short years after her christening.

Atlanta's swift and determined recovery is manifest in its official symbol—the Phoenix, the mythical bird which perished by fire and rose, reborn and revitalized, from its own ashes.

Hence the city's maxim—RESURGENS—which remains as true today as it did in the past. In the mid-1960's Atlanta launched a second resurgence with a revitalized downtown whose nucleus is the famous Peachtree Center.

Today Atlanta is known far and wide for bold architectural designs, outstanding quality of life features for its two million citizens, and as an international and domestic center of commerce. Some 439 of **Fortune** magazine's 500 largest U.S. corporations are headquartered or maintain offices in Atlanta. Coca-Cola Company, founded in Atlanta, and Georgia Pacific lead the corporate parade for the city. In addition there are many countries represented with consular and trade mission offices.

A city to busy to hate, and the world's next great city have been used to describe Atlanta. It is also worthy to be called one of America's finest.

COMMANDER
ROBERT C. WAGONER
UNITED STATES NAVY

COMMANDER ROBERT C. WAGONER, U.S. NAVY

Commander Wagoner, a native of Olympia Fields, Illinois, graduated from the United States Naval Academy in June 1971. After a short tour on USS GURNARD (SSN 622), he attended nuclear power training and initial submarine training.

Commander Wagoner served on USS CAVALLA (SSN 684) from March 1973 to March 1975 in various division officer billets. He then reported to the Pre-Commissioning Unit of USS PHILADELPHIA (SSN 690) for the ship's construction and post-commissioning shakedown operations.

After selection as as Olmsted Scholar, Commander Wagoner reported in January 1978 to the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, California where he completed the six month French language course. He then attended the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland for two years where he studied international law, economics, history and international relations.

Following Submarine Officers' Advanced Course, he served as Engineer Officer aboard USS SCULPIN (SSN 590) until January 1984 during the ship's regular overhaul and interfleet transfer.

In May 1984 Commander Wagoner reported for duty as the Executive Officer of USS GEORGIA (SSBN 729) (BLUE). There he completed post shakedown availability and three strategic deterrent patrols.

From June 1986 until June 1988 Commander Wagonner served as Head, Submarine Programs Section in the General Planning and Programming Division (OP-80), Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. His responsibilities included oversight of the five year spending plans for all submarine force funding.

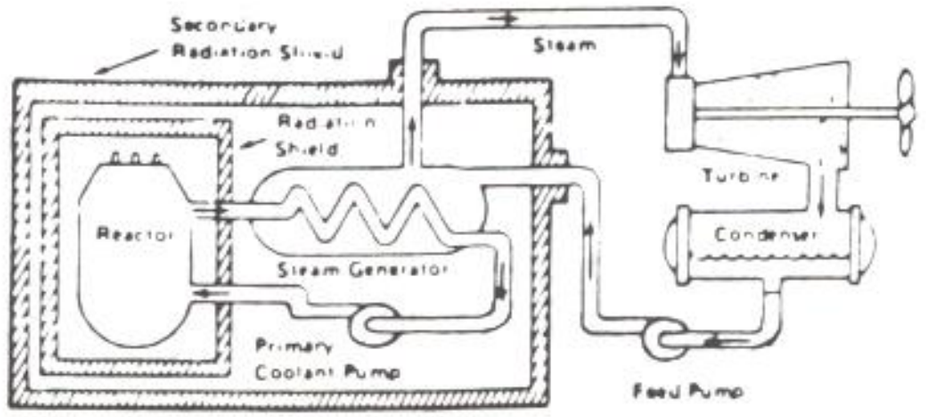
His awards include the Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal with gold star and Navy Achievement Medal with gold star.

Commander Wagoner is married to the former Meg Burke of Olympia Fields, Illinois. They have two sons, Michael and Jeffrey.

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 nuclear fuel contained within the reactor. Since the fissioning process also produces radiation, shields are placed around the reactorso that the crew is protected.

The nuclear propulsion plant in this 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.

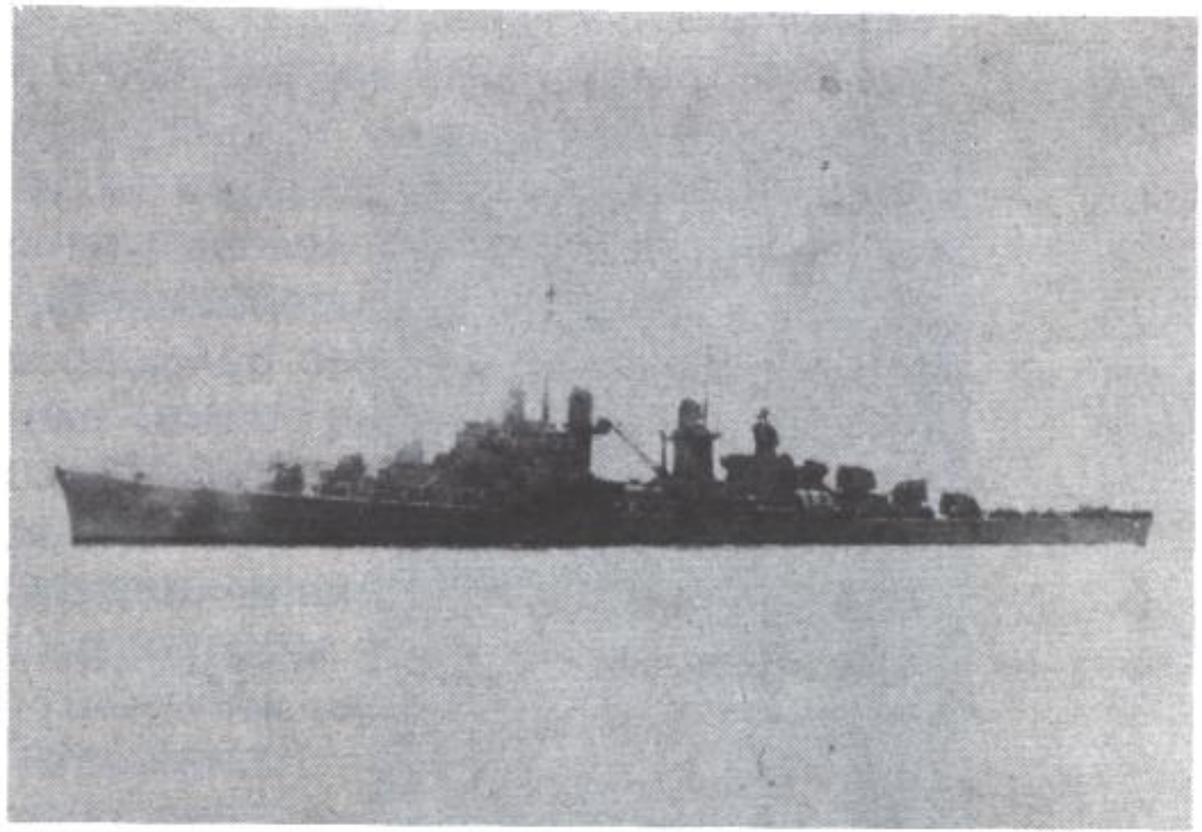
There is no step in the generation of this power which reqires the presence of air or oxygen. This allows the ship to operate completely independent from the earth's atmosphere for extended periods of time.

The submarine ATLANTA is the fifth U.S. Navy ship to bear that proud name.

The first served under three flags. Originally a British blockade runner named FINGAL, she was purchased by the Confederate Navy in 1861, converted into an ironclad gunboat and renamed CSS ATLANTA. Badly damaged in battle in 1863, she was captured by the Union and commissioned USS ATLANTA.

The second ATLANTA was the first man-of-war authorized in the "New Navy" by Congress in 1883, and saw duty for 36 years in European waters, Africa, the Mediterranean and the South and North Atlantic.

Despite a brief—though fiery—career, the third ATLANTA has always been known as "The Mighty A". The light cruiser (CL-51) was christened by Margaret Mitchell, author of **Gone With The Wind** , on September 6, 1941. By June 1942, she was already making history at the Battle of Midway. ATLANTA served as an anti-aircraft screen for the carriers HORNET (CV-8) and YORKTOWN (CV-10) during the three-day engagement that turned the tide of the war. For her outstanding service ATLANTA received the first of five Battle Stars.



The Ship:

A Proud Heritage

In 1942 ATLANTA thwarted a Japanese attempt to recapture Guadalcanal The November night was illuminated by the eerie light of flashing salvos, bursting shells and burning ships. Mortally wounded, ATLANTA survived the furious night, but, despite desperate efforts, could not be saved. She was lost in 90 fathoms on Friday the 13th.

The fourth ATLANTA (CL-104) entered the war in early 1945, supporting the Third Fleet's Fast Carrier Task Force and earning two Battle Stars before the close of hostilities.

Perhaps the heritage of the name ATLANTA is best captured in the Presidential Unit Citation honoring "The Mighty A" and her valiant crew.

"Struck by one torpedo and no less than 49 shells, ATLANTA, after sinking an enemy destroyer and repeatedly hitting a cruiser which later went down, gallantly remained in battle under auxiliary power with one-third of her crew killed or missing, her engine room flooded and her topside a shambles. Eventually succumbing to her wounds, she left behind her a heroic example of invincible fighting spirit."

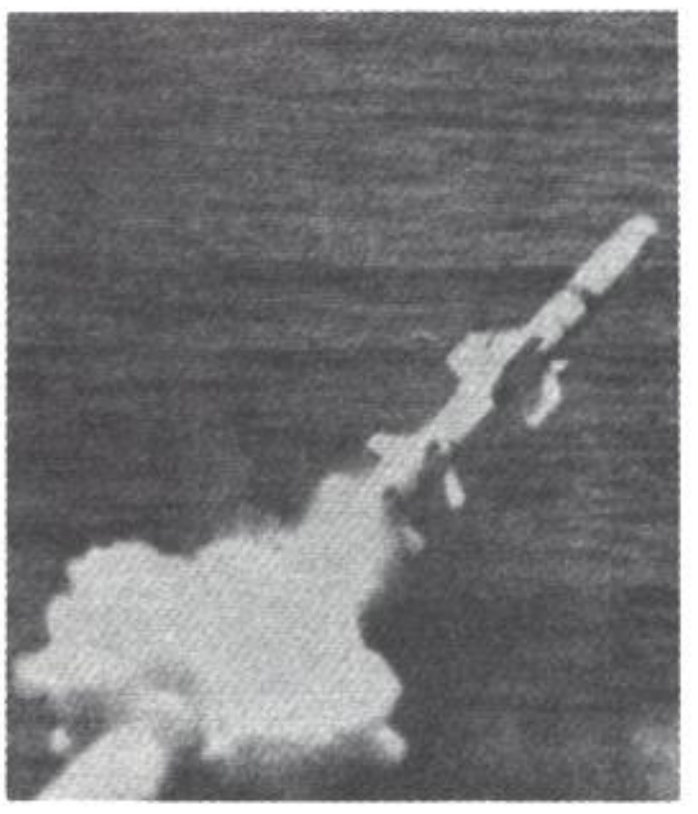
USS ATLANTA (SSN 712) HISTORY

The nuclear submarine ATLANTA was commissioned on March 6, 1982 in Norfolk, Virginia. From March to May she conducted shakedown operations in the western Atlantic. These operations included weapons system certification, an Operational Reactor Safeguards Examination, and refresher training for the crew at Naval Submarine School, New London, CT. ATLANTA underwent post shakedown availability during 16 May to 19 October. During this availability her fire control system was modified and an over-the-horizon targeting capability system for the Tomahawk cruise missile was added, making her the first Atlantic Fleet submarine with this capability. In December, ATLANTA became the first submarine certified to employ the MK-48 torpedo and both the Harpoon and Tomahawk missiles.

In March and April 1983, Atlanta was named "BEST ASW UNIT" for her aggressive role in Fleet Exercise "READEX 1-83" in the western Atlantic. During this exercise ATLANTA successfully launched a Harpoon missile against Ex-Wood. Following an Operational Reactor Safeguards Examination in May, she sunk Ex-Bushnell using two warshot MK-48 torpedoes in a service weapons test, making her tops in peacetime tonnage. From June to November, ATLANTA was deployed overseas conducting ASW operations in the western and north Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. During this deployment, she made port calls to England, Scotland, and Norway. On 30 November 1983, the Chief of Naval Operations authorized the fleet introduction of the submarine launched Tomahawk anti-ship cruise missile on USS ATLANTA.

In early June 1984, ATLANTA again added a new mission area to the role of the attack submarine when she became the first U.S. naval platform certified to employ the nuclear tipped Tomahawk land attack cruise missile. In September, ATLANTA participated in Fleet Exercise "READEX 2-84." During the exercise she launched a war-

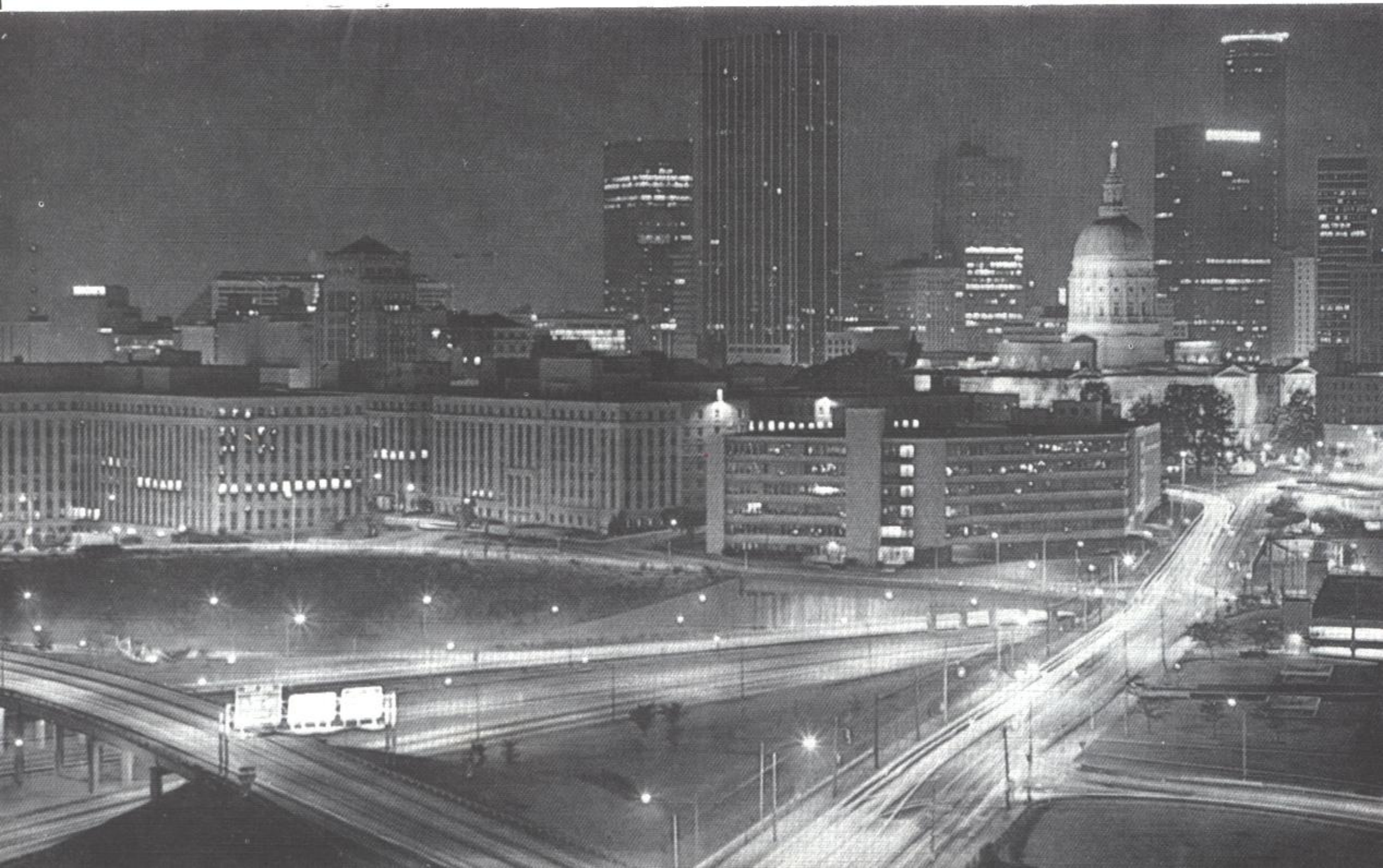
shot Harpoon missile which impacted Ex-Clinton. ATLANTA then conducted the first operational test launches on TOMAHAWK anti-ship cruise missile on the east coast of the United States, made a port visit to Bermuda, and was awarded the 1984 ASW "A" for excellence in ASW operations for Submarine Squadron 8.

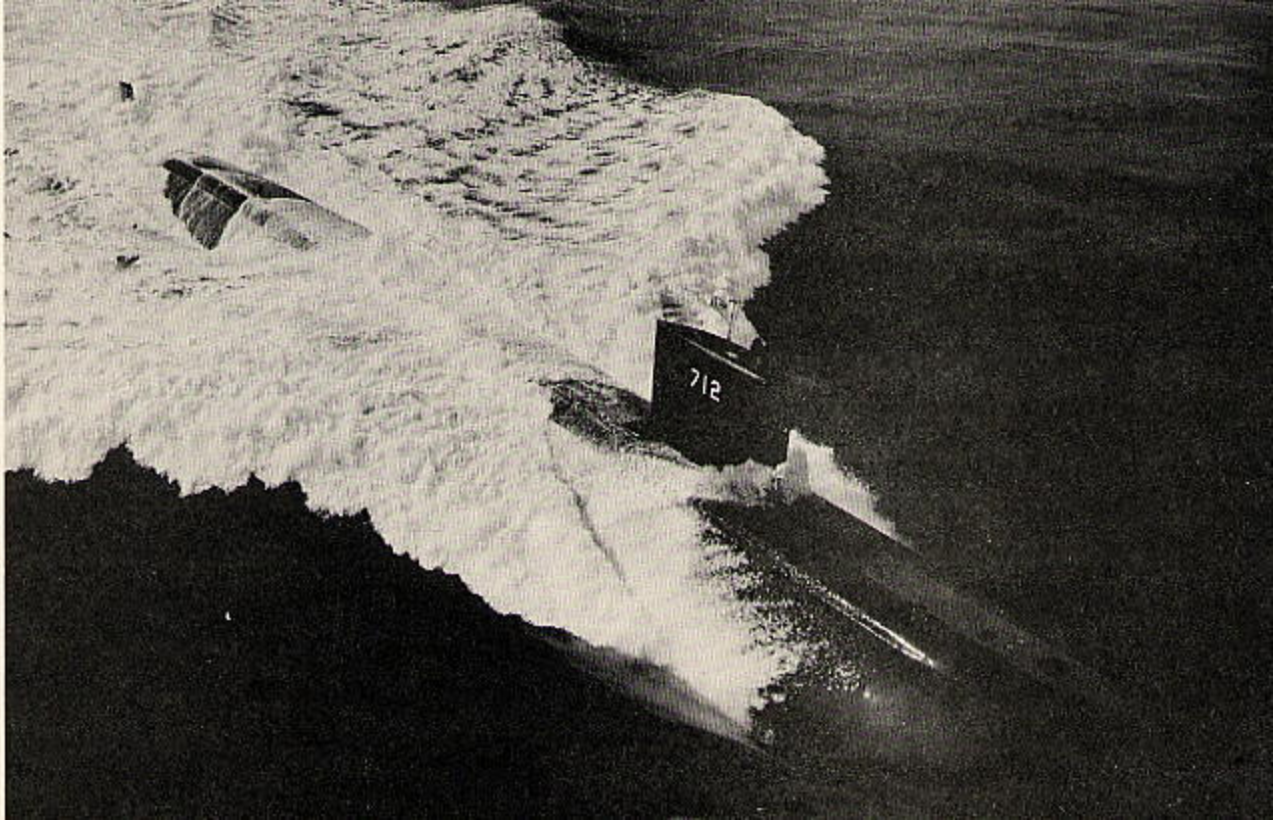


In early 1985, ATLANTA participated in a Chief of Naval Operations project designed to test new operational and quick strike mines. From August to October, ATLANTA was deployed overseas conducting ASW operations in the western and north Atlantic. During this deployment she made a port call to West Germany. In November, ATLANTA became the first ship on the east coast of the United States to conduct a test launch of an instrumented Tomahawk land attack cruise missile.

Early in 1986, ATLANTA deployed for two months to the north Atlantic and enjoyed a port visit to Plymouth, England. Later the same year, ATLANTA demonstrated superb anti-ship capabilities during an eight week major NATO Exercise, and visited Haakonsverne, Norway and Halifax, Canada.

From March through May 1987, ATLANTA completed her second Selected Restricted Availability in Newport News, Va. In June, ATLANTA participated in Fleet Exercise "Summerex," with a port call in St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. November through May 1988 saw ATLANTA deployed overseas conducting ASW operations in the Mediterranean Sea. During this deployment, she made port calls to France, Italy, and Gibraltor. After a brief rest following deployment, ATLANTA was at sea in June and July conducting midshipmen operations. ATLANTA conducted Prospective Commanding Officer operations during October and November 1988, and in January 1989 participated in a Chief of Naval Operations project designed to test the new MK-50 torpedo.




712

USS ATLANTA (SSN-712)

dp. 6000 tons (surf.), 6900 tons (subm.); l. 360'; b. 33';
s. 25k (surf.), 30+ k (subm.); td. 1200'; a. 4-21" tt. amidships aft of bow;
cpl. 12 officers - 115 enlisted men; cl. "LOS ANGELES"
Keel laid down by Electric Boat Div., General Dynamics Corp., Groton, CT, 17AUG78;
Launched: 16AUG80; Sponsored by Mrs. Sam Nunn;
Commissioned: 6MAR82 with Cdr Robin J. White in command
Deactivated: 1MAR99.

Los Angeles Class Attack Submarine: Laid down, 17 August 1978, at Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Newport News, VA.; Launched, 16 August 1980; Commissioned, USS Atlanta (SSN-712), 6 March 1982. Decommissioned and struck from the Naval Register, 16 December 1999; Final Disposition, in storage at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard awaiting disposal through the NPSSRP (Nuclear Powered Ship and Submarine Recycling Program) at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, WA.
Specifications: Displacement, Surfaced: 6,000 t., Submerged: 6.927 t.; Length 360'; Beam 33'; Draft 29'; Speed, Surfaced 25 kts, Submerged 30+ kts; Depth limit 950'; Complement 129; Armament, four 21" torpedo tubes aft of bow, Harpoon and Tomahawk ASM/LAM missiles from 12 VLS tubes, MK-48 torpedoes; Combat Systems, AN/BPS-5 surface search radar, AN/BPS-15 A/16 navigation and fire control radar, TB-16D passive towed sonar arrays, TB-23 passive "thin line" towed array, AN/BQG-5D wide aperture flank array, AN/BQQ-5D/E low frequency spherical sonar array, AN/BQS-15 close range active sonar (for ice detection); MIDAS Mine and Ice Detection Avoidance System, SADS-TG active detection sonar, Type 2 attack periscope (port), Type 18 search periscope (starboard), AN/BSY-1 (primary computer); UYK-7; UYK-43; UYK-44, WLR-9 Acoustic Intercept Receiver, ESM; Propulsion System, S6W nuclear reactor one propeller at 35,000 shp.