



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
U.S. NAVAL MOBILE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION ONE
UNIT 80251
FPO AA 34099-4900

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From: Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion ONE
To: Distribution

Subj: SUBMISSION OF DEPLOYMENT COMPLETION REPORT - *Rota*

Ref: (a) COMCBPAC/COMCBLANTINST 3121.1B
(b) COM TWO TWO NCR OPCODE 04-97

Encl: (1) Executive Summary
(2) Administration/Special Staffs
(3) Training
(4) Operations
(5) Supply and Logistics
(6) Equipment
(7) Camp Maintenance
(8) DFT Executive Summaries

1. Per reference (a), enclosures (1) through (8) are forwarded.

2. In accordance with reference (b), U.S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion ONE deployed to Camp Mitchell, Rota, Spain, during the period 15 August 1997 to 15 March 1998 with Details deployed to: Thurmont, Maryland; St Mawgan, England; Naples, Italy; Souda Bay, Crete; and Sigonella, Sicily. Upon receipt of 22 NCR Execution Order, NMCB ONE redeployed 175 personnel and 65 pieces of CESE to Bosnia in support of Operation JOINT GUARD from the period September 1997 to March 1998. The Deployment Completion Report for our participation in Operation JOINT GUARD will be forwarded under separate cover.

3. In addition, the battalion executed highly successful deployments for training to Panzer Kaserne, Germany; Constanta, Romania; and Osmarka, Norway. ONE also conducted a comprehensive site visit to Benin, West Africa, in preparation of a future deployment for training. The After Action Report for DFT Norway will be forwarded under separate cover.


W.G. SHEAR, JR.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

U.S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion ONE completed a highly successful 1997-1998 European Deployment in "The First and the Finest" tradition. Details were sent to five sites: Thurmont, Maryland; St. Mawgan, England; Naples, Italy; Sigonella, Sicily; and Souda Bay, Crete. In October 1997, the battalion re-deployed 175 personnel and 65 pieces of CESE to Bosnia-Herzegovina in support of Operation JOINT GUARD. Operational control of the detachment was assumed by the U.S. Army 16th Engineering Battalion. While maintaining a combat ready posture and completing project tasking, the battalion executed three deployment for training (DFT) missions at Panzer Kaserne, Germany; Constanta, Romania; and Osmarka, Norway. ONE also conducted a comprehensive site visit to Benin, West Africa, in support of a future West Africa Training Cruise (WATC).

Administration/Special Staff: The Administration Department provided excellent support to all battalion personnel, highlighted by coordinating advancement exams spread out over seven sites. The Medical Department provided outstanding support, treating the vast majority of cases that were seen. The Environmental Department significantly reduced the level of HAZMAT maintained at Camp Mitchell through the implementation of new control programs. Safety continued to be the battalion's number one peacetime priority. Only 12 mandays were lost due to on duty mishaps, a significant reduction from previous deployments.

Training: Combat readiness and physical training were emphasized the entire deployment. For the September 1997 PRT cycle, 80% of the battalion scored excellent or above. The Training Department coordinated extensive instruction in military readiness, technical skills and general military topics. Specialized courses of instruction included Individual Replacement Training (IRT) and Stabilization Force (SFOR) training for operations in Bosnia, and cold weather training.

Operations: The Operations Department managed 35,000 mandays of direct labor for tasked construction projects. In addition, the department coordinated DFTs to Panzer Kaserne, Germany; Constanta, Romania; and Osmarka, Norway, as well as direct support to Operation JOINT GUARD. Another notable accomplishment was NMCB ONE's emergency response to the grounded Maritime Propositioned Force ship USNS 2ndLT John S. Bobo.

Supply and Logistics: The Supply Department began the deployment by packing out over 4000 TOA line items, 3000 augment line items, 8 bulk 20' containers and three MOD 96 and 98 ARP support containers encompassing over 1700 line items of material in support of Operation JOINT GUARD. They finished this deployment with a highly successful Logistics Management Assessment.

Equipment: After the re-deployment of 175 personnel in support of Operation JOINT GUARD, 15 Presidential Selective Recall Reservists were called upon to augment Camp Mitchell. Alfa Company effectively managed 336 pieces of CESE and provided support to various projects. The deployment was highlighted by the increase in equipment availability from 77% to 93%.

Camp Maintenance: Bravo Company completed over 2000 mandays of direct labor for Camp Mitchell. Significant improvements were made to Galley equipment and facilities.

Details: Five detail sites were manned throughout the entire deployment with a total tasking of over 12,500 mandays. Detail Sigonella displayed the "Can Do" spirit as they undertook a project to extend the aircraft parking apron on NAS Sigonella, performed much needed repairs on the detail CM shop and began construction of a new Battery Charging Facility. Highlights of Detail Souda Bay's deployment included completing the repairs to the main station road and beginning construction on Seabee Park. Detail St. Mawgan renovated the detail's future barracks, constructed several MWR related projects, and worked hand in hand with a civilian contractor during the construction of the new Special Services facility. Detail Naples built a new Hazardous Waste Facility inside an existing warehouse using unique clay tile construction. Detail Thurmont had a highly successful deployment, completing three tasked projects and nineteen OIC discretionary projects. The detail obtained extensive experience while renovating a cabin built in the 1930s. They overcame numerous obstacles such as differing floor levels, foundation displacement, and sagging walls.

ADMINISTRATION/SPECIAL STAFFS

ADMINISTRATION

1. LESSONS LEARNED:

a. **Problem/Item:** Transfer/Separation Travel Accommodations

(1) **Discussion:** Personnel transferring or separating are required to travel on Air Mobility Command (AMC) flights to Norfolk, Virginia, then commercially to their final destinations. The AMC flights typically arrive in Norfolk late at night, after commercial flights have stopped, necessitating an overnight stay. Room arrangements had to be made by the passenger in Norfolk.

(2) **Recommendation:** Coordinate hotel arrangements through PSD/SATO.

2. **GENERAL:** The Administration Office handled all incoming and outgoing official correspondence for the battalion. The Personnel Office was responsible for enlisted personnel accounting, including separations, re-enlistments, and educational services.

MEDICAL

1. LESSONS LEARNED:

a. **Problem/Item:** Supply Acquisition

(1) **Discussion:** The acquisition program in use when the camp was turned over to ONE was through the standard Naval Supply System, which required as much as a 90-day lead time. Over the deployment period, an acquisition system was developed by the United States Army Medical Material Center, Europe (USAMMCE). This program enables the user to order a variety of materials via on-line services. The more efficient USAMMCE system reduces the ordering period to one week. However, the battalion's acquisition system still requires supplies to be ordered through SNAP II for accounting purposes. The stock numbers for SNAP II differ from the numbers used in USAMMCE. As a result, one set of numbers are used within the battalion to get purchasing approval, then a second set of numbers are used to order the supply through USAMMCE.

(2) **Recommendation:** Convert the stock numbers in SNAP II to match the numbers used by USAMMCE. Further, the current Camp Mitchell LAN does not have Internet access, so all USAMMCE ordering must be done through e-mail which is routed through 2NCB in Virginia. Access to the Internet would allow installation and use of the on-line USAMMCE system.

b. **Problem/Item:** Funding for Required Immunizations

(1) **Discussion:** During past deployments we have been unsuccessful in procuring the Japanese Encephalitis Virus (JEV) vaccine, a required vaccine. While in homeport, we have access to the JEV vaccine and began immunizing battalion personnel. Once deployed access to the vaccine is limited. While at Camp Mitchell, the department alerted BUMED to the problem. BUMED directed Naval Hospital Pensacola to purchase and ship the vaccine to Camp Mitchell. Over 400 doses of the JEV vaccine were sent, but not shipped at the required temperature, so the supply arrived unusable.

(2) **Recommendation:** Ensure all personnel are vaccinated before deployment and all new personnel receive the vaccination before reporting to a deployed unit.

ADMINISTRATION/SPECIAL STAFFS

c. Problem/Item: Insufficient Number of Phones Lines

(1) **Discussion:** Currently, the medical and dental departments share three phone lines, one DSN and two on-base. One of the on-base lines is committed to Naval Hospital Rota's Combined Health Care System (CHCS), on which lab test, x-rays, etc are ordered electronically. This allows for only two phone lines for both departments' needs.

(2) **Recommendation:** Install one more phone line or a direct network connection to Naval Hospital Rota.

2. **GENERAL:** During the 1997-98 European deployment, NMCB ONE's Medical Department continued to provide quality medical care on camp. A close partnership with Naval Hospital Rota, Spain, was maintained as all patients requiring specialized medical care were seen at that facility. The use of the Combined Health Care System (CHCS), which is a computer system used to order laboratory tests, x-rays, prescriptions, patient consultations to specialty clinics, etc., was an invaluable resource, increasing the level of patient care provided by this department.

3. STATISTICS:

NMCB ONE's European Deployment 1997-1998	
Total seen at Camp Mitchell	650
Total admitted to hospital	16
Sick In Quarters (SIQ)days	91
Light Duty days	1880
Preventive Medicine inspections	50
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	2
Immunizations	860
PPDs, HIVs, and DNA tests	825
Audiograms	47
Physical Exams	46

ENVIRONMENTAL

1. LESSONS LEARNED:

a. Problem/Item: Pre-Deployment Visit

(1) **Discussion:** During homeport planning, the information available on the environmental conditions of the deployment site is minimal.

(2) **Recommendation:** The Environmental Petty Officer should be provided with an exhaustive list of environmental problems/areas for the deployment site after the pre-deployment visit.

b. Problem/Item: Petroleum Waste Products.

(1) **Discussion:** Accumulating large amounts of gas, diesel, and oil, is very costly to the Environmental Department. The container and disposal costs are excessive and preparing the containers is time consuming.

ADMINISTRATION/SPECIAL STAFFS

(2) **Action Taken:** NAVSTA, Rota, DRMO, has a contract to empty all drums/containers containing (liquid) petroleum products. This will eliminate the cost of purchasing Hazardous Waste drum/containers because the old drums/containers can be reused, and eliminate the cost of disposing (liquid) petroleum products.

2. **GENERAL:** NMCB ONE's Environmental Department was staffed by two personnel. The hazardous waste control program was managed through hazardous waste accumulation points (HWAP) designated throughout the camp, which were established in compliance with Federal and local regulations. The new Consolidated Hazardous Material Re-utilization and Inventory Management Program (CHRIMP) on board NAVSTA, Rota, was used to control hazardous materials. A new NMCB ONE Environmental and Natural Resources Protection Plan established an effective spill response plan implemented for the first time on this deployment. The battalion's environmental Petty Officer developed a new inspection database, which tracked the flow of Hazardous Waste by quantity and type. This program significantly reduced the level of hazardous materials at Camp Mitchell, and directly reduced the inventory maintenance in all work centers. Additionally, the data generated led to the development of a new contract through NAVSTA Rota to recycle used petroleum products. In the future, a contractor will come to Camp Mitchell's designated sites to pump out used petroleum products, eliminating the need to dispose of them as hazardous waste.

DATE	TIME	LOCATION	TYPE	QUANTITY	STATUS	REMARKS
01/15/02	0800	0101	0101	0101	0101	0101
01/15/02	0800	0101	0101	0101	0101	0101
01/15/02	0800	0101	0101	0101	0101	0101

DATE	TIME	LOCATION	TYPE	QUANTITY	STATUS	REMARKS
01/15/02	0800	0101	0101	0101	0101	0101
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01/15/02	0800	0101	0101	0101	0101	0101
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01/15/02	0800	0101	0101	0101	0101	0101

(This table is for informational purposes only and does not constitute a report.)

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ADMINISTRATION/SPECIAL STAFFS

SAFETY SUMMARY

(includes main body and all deployment sites)

ON DUTY

	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	TOTAL
Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Days LT	0	0	1	0	4	0	7	0	12
Cases LT	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	4
Days LD	7	47	7	10	30	24	11	21	157
No LT Cases	1	3	4	0	4	2	1	0	15
First Aid Mishaps	0	6	2	6	4	0	0	0	18
Govt Vehicle Mishaps	3	4	3	2	4	5	1	0	22
Govt Vehicle Repair Costs	\$1250	\$125	\$4400	\$750	\$1220	\$1550	\$350	\$0	\$9645
Govt Vehicle Miles Driven	24,471	40,841	47,324	51,790	51,535	52,041	25,132	4,394	297,528

OFF DUTY

	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	TOTAL
Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Days LT	0	1	19	53	9	0	7	0	89
Cases LT	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	4
Days LD	73	55	16	10	14	4	24	0	196
No LT Cases	4	3	1	3	1	0	4	0	16
First Aid Mishaps	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	11
Govt Vehicle Mishaps	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	6
Govt Vehicle Repair Costs*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50	\$50	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$300

* All vehicle repair costs are estimates, not actual repair costs.

LT = Lost Time

LD = Light Duty