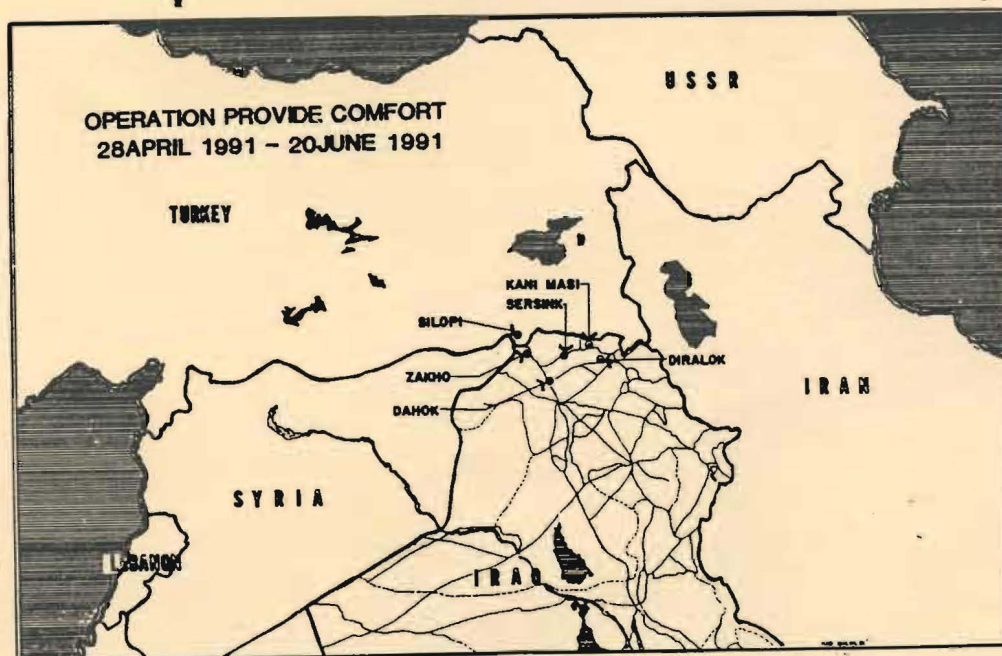
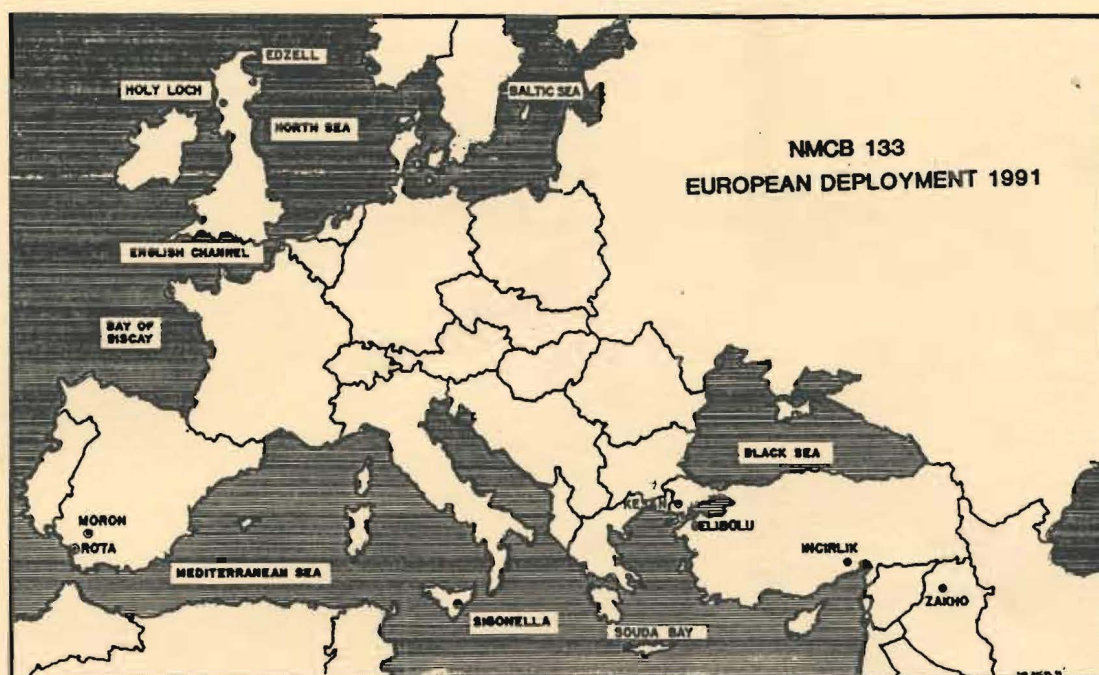


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U.S. NAVAL MOBILE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION ONE THIRTY THREE

European Deployment Completion Report

MARCH - OCTOBER 1991





DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

COMMANDING OFFICER

U.S. NAVAL MOBILE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION ONE THIRTY-THREE

UNIT 60254

FPO AA 34099-5041

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Ser 30/477

20 Dec 1991

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

Ref: (a) COMCBPAC/COMCBLANTINST 3121.1B ✓
(b) COMCBLANT OPLAN 1000
(c) COMCBLANT OPORD 2-91


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

1. Enclosures (1) through (8) are forwarded in accordance with reference (a).

2. Per references (b) and (c), U.S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion ONE THIRTY-THREE deployed to Camp Mitchell Rota, Spain during the period 4 March to 13 October 1991 with details deployed to Sigonella, Sicily; Souda Bay, Crete; Edzell and Holy Loch, Scotland; Thurmont, Maryland; and Moron, Spain. The Battalion redeployed to Zakho, Iraq for Operation Provide Comfort from 28 April to 20 June 1991. Other support included 45 men deploying early, on 17 February 1991, to Moron, Spain to assist NMCB One's Moron detail prior to turnover and forty-nine personnel deploying from 15 September to 14 October 1991 to Gelibolu and Kesan, Turkey to participate in Exercise 'Display Determination'.

3. After a challenging and changing homeport period due to Desert Shield/Storm, the Battalion was fully ready to deploy. We exceeded our overall tasking in Rota, Spain and various detail sites and provided critical Kurdish relief support in Zakho, Iraq. This deployment once again demonstrated the capable, versatile, and highly mobile abilities of the Battalion and the Seabees.

4. The Battalion succeeded in every endeavor, using innovation to improve capabilities and complete tasking, and leading to outstanding relationships with other armed services, commands and customers.


D. F. ELZNIC

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COM20THNCR, NMCB FORTY
CECOS, NMCB THREE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Administration/Special Staffs. The administration and personnel department provided complete support to the main body both in Camp Mitchell, Rota, Spain and in Zakho, Iraq during Operation Provide Comfort. Services included: personnel, administration, education, postal, career counselling, legal, medical, dental, religious, drug and alcohol counselling, and special services.
2. Training. NMCB-133 deployed to Camp Mitchell, Rota, Spain fully trained in technical and military requirements. The deployment to Zakho, Iraq provided excellent experience in contingency construction and ABFC. Physical Fitness and combat skills training were emphasized.
3. Operations. Our operational readiness was successfully proven during Operation Provide Comfort, including an Air Det embarkation and two full sea embarkations to and from Iskenderun, Turkey. Completing over 200 taskings while attached to the Army 18th Engineering Brigade, the Battalion provided extensive support to coalition forces and Kurdish relief operations within a two month period, achieving high success in returning displaced civilians to their homes in northern Iraq. Exercise Display Determination (DD-91) demonstrated the Battalion's contingency abilities, including construction of a large harrier pad at Gelibolu, Turkey and a raid objective at Kesan, Turkey, all done while working within a limited timeframe in support of a multiforce operation. NMCB-133 also completed work on 39 assigned projects at various deployment sites and totaling over 30,100 mandays of construction.
4. Supply and logistics. The supply department was responsible for management of the main galley, CPO mess, Wardroom mess, disbursing, barber shop, central tool room (CTR), central store room (CSR), camp maintenance store room, automotive repair parts outlet (6101), material liaison office (MLO), greens issue/infantry gear outlet, camp and battalion finances, air det warehouse, and bachelor quarters.
5. Equipment. Alfa company provided equipment support to all Battalion projects and ensured job site equipment availability remained at or above 90 percent. 201 of the 243 pieces of CESE in Rota were mounted out to Iraq for Operation Provide Comfort. Following extremely high usage and around-the-clock maintenance, all CESE was returned to Rota and an extensive retrograde program undertaken. 43 pieces of CESE were slated for replacement due to condition and age after a post-Iraq inspection by CBLANT. This will significantly improve overall fleet condition in Rota.
6. Camp Maintenance. Maintenance control, planning and estimating, scheduling, expediting, preventive maintenance/COSAL, trouble desk, and five maintenance shops were staffed per COMCBPAC/COMCBLANTINST 11014.1D. 2,003 mandays of work were completed, exceeding tasking by 25 percent.

ADMINISTRATION/SPECIAL STAFFS

1. Lessons Learned:

- a. Observation: The battalion has no field photographic lab kit.

Discussion: Photographic development and printing capability is essential, yet was not available to the battalion in Iraq. There is no field photographic lab kit in the TOA. A kit containing developing chemicals, papers and enlarger would provide print and slide capability for deployment documentation. Properly identified items could be packed out and used in a limited work space such as a tent.

Recommendations: Modify the TOA to include a field photographic lab kit.

- b. Observation: Power fluctuations resulted in problems with dental equipment.

Discussion: Dental's electrically powered equipment was sorely affected by a sporadic power supply, causing numerous problems during dental procedures. The X-ray unit is a precise instrument and requires a steady flow of power. The fluctuating power supply affected radiograph quality by underexposing and overexposing radiographs.

Recommendation: Include surge protectors and UPS in the battalion TOA.

- c. Observation: The TOA needs two X-ray screens.

Discussion: One lead screen was provided for both medical and dental, making it difficult to protect the operator and other personnel in dental and in the adjacent work spaces.

Recommendation: Include an additional screen in the battalion TOA.

2. Narrative. The administrative department was headed by a CW02 on deployment.

a. Administrative Office: The office was headed by a YN1 and staffed by four YN's. Specific accomplishments included: substantial updating of the command and camp instructions and notices, complete revision to the battalion's personnel security clearance program, and typing approximately 200 awards for battalion personnel.

b. Personnel Office: The Personnel Office was headed by a PN1 and staffed by four PN's and two YN's. The Personnel Office processed 84 transfers, 92 receipts, 36 separations, 21 reenlistments and 97 advancements. All service records were purged of extraneous material and provided with new covers. Many facets of the SAMMS system were updated, including Good Conduct Award, Ethnic Group, Education Level and Advancement Requirements.

c. Legal: The Commander, U.S. Naval Activities, Rota, Spain was the officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction and served as reviewing authority for courts-martial, NJP appeals and JAG Manual investigations. Naval Station, Rota, Spain staffed a TPU, a correctional custody unit, and a Navy brig.

d. Career Information Program Management: Regular monthly meetings and Retention Team training were conducted during the deployment. During deployment over 150 new arrivals attended indoctrination classes within two weeks of arrival. These classes consisted of a detailed slide presentation of the command organization. All facets of the Command and the Navy (i.e., military pay, advancement, ombudsman program, etc.) were presented.

e. Drug and Alcohol Abuse Program: Over 62 personnel were evaluated and monitored with the evaluation process taking an average of 14 days from referral. Close cooperation with the Medical Officer helped to evaluate personnel needing treatment and intervention. In-house interviews were offered by the DAPA, Chaplain, and Medical Officer. Further evaluation, treatment and services were provided by NADSAP, CAAC, and ARO onboard Naval Station, Rota. Supervisory training GMT was provided and lectures were given by the Supervisors and DAPA.

f. Special Services: Rota, Spain provided outstanding liberty and recreation opportunities. Soccer, softball, and basketball intramural teams were formed. The Naval Station MWR provided a portion of the profits received from the "Seabee Quick Stop" store for the Battalion MWR fund which amounted to over \$1500. Nightly movies in the Camp Mitchell theater were offered along with concessions and novelty items. Special events included trips to the beach resort of Torremolinos and the running of the bulls at Arcos de la Frontera, Cadiz and Seville. While in Iraq, special services provided the sole recreational release for the Battalion in a tense environment. The special services tent featured darts, board games, snacks, and cold sodas. Movies in the galley tent, basketball, and volleyball were well attended by all coalition forces in the Zakho area. Weight lifting equipment was set up in a "gym" tent with fooseball and ping pong tables.

g. Chaplain: Protestant worship services were conducted at the Chapel in the Pines, Camp Mitchell. Roman Catholic Mass was provided each Sunday at the Chapel in the Pines by a Catholic Chaplain from Naval Station, Rota but discontinued upon redeploying to Iraq. Jewish personnel participated in Lay Reader led services at the Naval Station, Rota Chapel. A weekly Bible study was conducted by the chaplain. The chaplain ministered to the details through a coordinated effort with Lay Readers assigned to each detail and two visits to details Sigonella and Souda Bay.

h. Medical: Detail support consisted of one HM2 assigned to the Souda Bay detachment and one HM3 assigned to the Sigonella detachment. Medical records for Thurmont, Holy Loch, and Edzell details were updated prior to detaching from homeport in anticipation of limited available medical services. The medical officer assisted the DAPA in the diagnosis and disposition of personnel with substance abuse problems. During Operation Provide Comfort, medical provided care to coalition forces requesting treatment. The medical officer and corpsmen also provided care to the displaced Kurdish citizens in the Northern Iraq refugee camps. Approximately 1200 patients were seen during the Provide Comfort Operation.

TRAINING

1. Lessons learned:

a. Problem/Item: Training films are old, deteriorated and lack a proper storage area.

Action/Recommendation: Replace films with VHS video tapes which will reduce required storage areas.

2. Narrative:

a. Technical training: During the deployment, three personnel attended a Handling and Storage of Hazardous Materials class, two personnel attended NAVLEADS class at NAVSTA Rota and three personnel attended CMS Custodian class. The Battalion maintained 100% of all NEC's.

b. Combat skills training: For the Zakho deployment, the Battalion formed a security company of 92 personnel. Riot control and security training was conducted prior to deployment. The entire Battalion zeroed their M-16's, 63 personnel fired the M-870 shotgun, and Alpha Company conducted M-60 machine gun refresher training.

c. Ordnance: Prior to deploying to Zakho, Iraq, all weapons were given a complete pre-firing inspection and repairs were completed. Armory personnel with assistance from the 20th NCR, conducted a thorough admin overhaul, ordering all necessary publications. The battalion received two 60 MM mortars to complete the TOA.

d. General: Weekly GMT topics was conducted for all E-7 and above.

e. Physical Fitness: The battalion experienced substantial improvement in physical readiness. The average individual score increased by six points, from 228 to 234, failures dropped from 32 to 2 and overfat/obese individuals dropped from 42 to 9.

OPERATIONS

1. Lessons Learned:

a. Problem/Item: Unreliable Battalion computers.

Discussion: Though the Battalion was able to conduct normal operations while in Zakho, Iraq using the Zenith and Comet computers, efficiency was severely degraded because of power fluctuations and dirt/dust infiltration. The Comets were more reliable, but with the harsh environment and open tents, many computers became inoperable or lost information.

Action/Recommendation: Purchase field computers capable of withstanding the harsh environment or place computers in air conditioned temper tents. Provide surge protectors in the TOA for computers.

2. Narrative:

We completed over 120 engineering service requests for drafting, reproductions, and various management charts and graphs. 26 surveying requests, 25 slump tests, 21 in-place density tests, 75 concrete cylinders compression tests, 6 soil sieve analysis, and 3 asphalt extraction tests were performed. All broken ADP equipment requiring CONUS repairs were shipped back to the 20th NCR. Computers provided updated Level 1's, 2's and 3's, embarkation load plans and manifests, tracking of PRCP and NEC requirements, updated organizational charts and slide briefs, general correspondence, and administrative/personnel requirements.

3. Statistics

a. Labor Distribution Summary: Mainbody (mandays)

Category	Mar	Apr*	May*	Jun*	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
Direct	1542	1519	4530	3120	3550	3829	2234	20324
Indirect	2510	2520	2900	2560	3610	4495	3708	22803
MILOPS	333	3600	3990	3990	663	904	825	14305
Training	354	740	110	110	977	305	259	2855
Overhead	1848	2710	4610	2750	5427	4924	3947	26216
Dis Rec	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6587	11089	16140	12530	14227	14457	10973	86003
No Enlisted	364	354	532	421	410	376	352	N/A
Workdays	10	20	31	22	22	22	20	147
% Dir Labor	23%	14%	28%	25%	25%	26%	20%	24%

* Operation Provide Comfort, 28 Apr 91 - 20 Jun 91

SP1-819 UNSPECIFIED HORIZONTAL WORK, MORON, SPAIN

1. General. Classified project at Moron Air Force Base, 75 miles north of Rota, Spain, in direct support of "Operation Desert Storm". Declassified after Desert Storm, the project consisted of two large ammunition storage areas with surrounding earthwork berms, a total of fourteen 40'x50' select fill pads with connecting roadways, a 100'x100' bomb assembly pad with roadway, and a semi-trailer parking pad 50'x150'. The project involved moving and placing over 108,000 cubic yards of fill taken from the 75 acre site. NMCB-133 deployed 45 men two weeks early to form Detail Moron with 17 personnel from NMCB-1. The project was shut down for 3 months while the Battalion participated in "Operation Provide Comfort" in Iraq, and completed after its return to Spain.

2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 1715 MDS
Cumulative: 1925 MDS

3. Composition of Work Force. 32 EO, 14 CM, 4 BU, 2 EA

4. Status of Project: Start Date: 12 February 1991
Percent at Takeover: 39%
Percent at Turnover: 100%
Completed: 15 September 1991

5. Materials: Slow gravel delivery for the roads and pads did not keep up with the spread and roll rate.

6. Engineering: Because of the immediate need for the project at the start of "Desert Storm", the project was quickly designed using U.S. Air Force design manual standard cuts for ammunition storage berms. The drainage plan was developed by the OIC and the cut and fill plan by the OIC and senior engineering aid. The site required two drainage culverts.

7. Problem Areas: Heavy seasonal rains in March and April slowed and stopped progress.

SP8-404 REPAIR SANITARY SEWER

1. General. Replace over 1500 LF of 6" sewer line with 8" PVC and install two manholes.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 473 MDS
Cumulative: 473 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force. 6 UT, 2 EO, 1 SW, 3 BU
4. Status of Project: Start Date: 17 July 1991
Percent at Takeover: 1%
Percent at Turnover: 70%
5. Materials: None.
6. Engineering: None.
7. Problem Areas: None.

SP8-806 NAVY LODGE REPAIRS

1. General. Replace bathroom fixtures; hot and cold water lines; sewer and drain lines; kitchen range, hood and cabinets; and interior and exterior painting to Navy Lodge units 1 through 23. Battalion originally tasked with units 7 and 8 which were started. Upon redeployment to Zakho, Iraq, work was stopped. Overall project was detasked from NCF due to urgency of need and delays associated with NCF work.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 228 MDS
Cumulative: 1913 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force. 8 BU, 1 SW, 2 CE, 2 UT
4. Status of Project: Start Date: 20 March 1991
Percent at Takeover: 31%
Percent at Turnover: Detasked
5. Materials: None.
6. Engineering: Public Works requested deletion of exterior V-notch for expansion.
7. Problem Areas: None.

SP8-807 PHOTO LAB RENOVATION

1. General. Upgrade existing photo lab by replacing doors, windows, master lock system, floor and wall tile, drop ceiling system, water lines, radiators and valves, interior and exterior lighting, and fire alarm system. Renovate men's and women's bathrooms and paint interior and exterior.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 1187 MDS
Cumulative: 2174 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force. 6 BU, 4 SW, 4 CE, 2 UT
4. Status of Project: Start Date: 20 March 1991
Percent at Takeover: 36%
Percent at Turnover: 81%
5. Materials: Renovation work and European construction methods necessitated numerous add-ons for floor tile, mortar, wall tile adhesive, gypsum plaster, paint, and electrical and mechanical fittings.
6. Engineering. Numerous design changes due to customer requests and existing equipment requirements.
7. Problem Areas: Utilized Public Works personnel for on-the-job training on European construction methods specifically for finish work involving floor tile and gypsum wall plaster. Battalion steelworkers reworked duct as contractor was unable to supply adequate parts.

SP8-810 CONSTRUCT ARFCOSTA FACILITY

1. General. Construct a 1671 square foot building with CMU walls, concrete roof slab, built up roofing, and drainage system. Building includes three office spaces, lounge, head, entrance office, vault room, and a mechanical room.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 1021 MDS
Cumulative: 1595 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force. 10 BU, 2 SW, 2 CE, 2 UT
4. Status of Project: Start Date: 20 March 1991
Percent at Takeover: 23%
Percent at Turnover: 58%
5. Materials: Local procurement takes 21 days. Local contracts involving ROICC takes 30 to 60 days.
6. Engineering. Fence work deleted due to base wide security fence installation.
7. Problem Areas: After turnover, it was noted that required core filling had not been adequately performed. Rather than fill every course or every second course such that the entire exterior wall would be core filled, every fifth course was filled.

SP8-817 LADDERS/RAILINGS, VARIOUS LOCATIONS

1. General. Install 4 catwalk systems in valve pits and handrails on 28 fuel tanks at the fuel farm. Weld 10 safety cages and ladders in various locations on Naval Station, Rota, Spain.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 115 MDS
Cumulative: 275 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force. 6 SW
4. Status of Project: Start Date: 20 March 1991
Percent at Takeover: 57%
Percent at Turnover: 100%
Completed: 06 August 1991
5. Materials: Received final cages while Battalion deployed to Iraq.
6. Engineering. None.
7. Problem Areas: Coordination was required with hangar personnel which created some delays.

SP8-840 REPLACE PRIMARY POWER DISTRIBUTION, CAMP MITCHELL

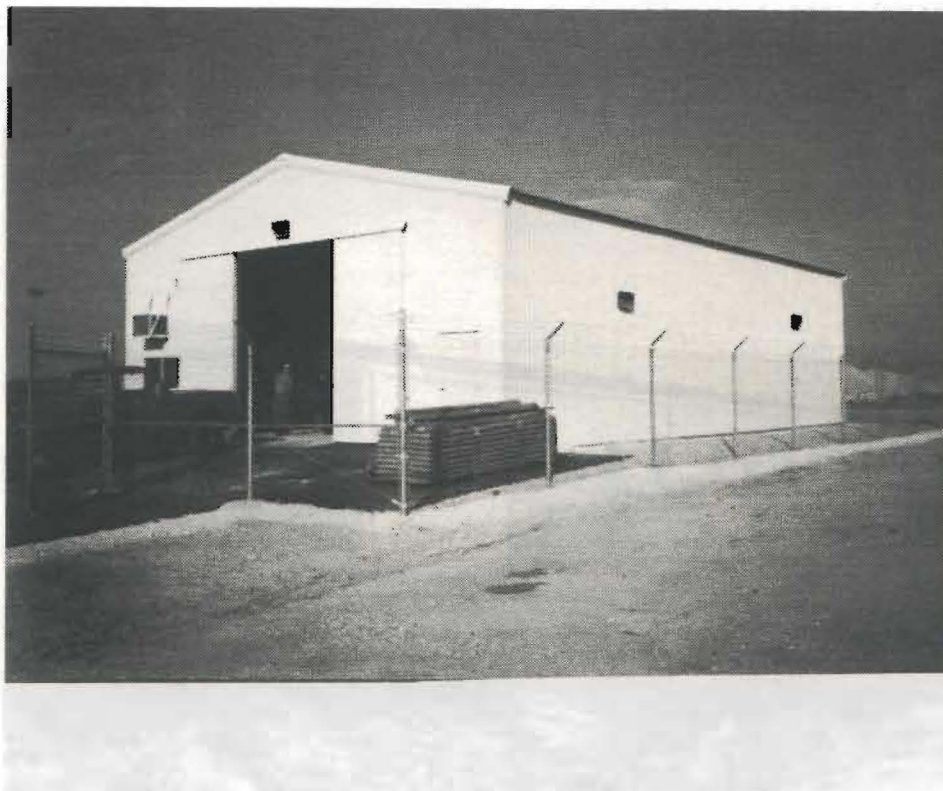
1. General. Replace Camp Mitchell Primary Electrical Distribution System involving 5,300 LM of copper cable, 33 power poles, and 43 transformers.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 60 MDS
Cumulative: 60 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force. 6 CE, 3 EO, 1 SW, 3 BU
4. Status of Project: Start Date: 08 August 1991
Percent at Takeover: 0%
Percent at Turnover: 26%
5. Materials: Delays with 112.5 kVA pad mounted transformer, 8000 feet #4 wire, and crossarms.
6. Engineering. None.
7. Problem Areas: Required power outages were unavailable due to inoperative Spanish feeder that was required to isolate Camp Mitchell from the Naval Station.

SP8-852 OPERATIONAL STORAGE ADDITION

1. General. Demolish 20'x60' concrete masonry building and sprinkler system. Build 40' x 100' building addition with concrete slab, columns, and masonry walls for interior offices and two heads.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 166 MDS
Cumulative: 166 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force. 2 BU, 3 EO, 3 CE
4. Status of Project: Start Date: 5 August 1991
Percent at Takeover: 0%
Percent at Turnover: 10%
5. Materials: Electrical material for the design change took time to receive from Public Works.
6. Engineering. The design changed to provide temporary/permanent power, with exterior vice existing interior rated transformer before any demolition to existing building addition which contained the electrical room for the entire warehouse.
7. Problem Areas: Air compressor and equipment kept being deadlined due to poor condition after returning from the Iraqi deployment.

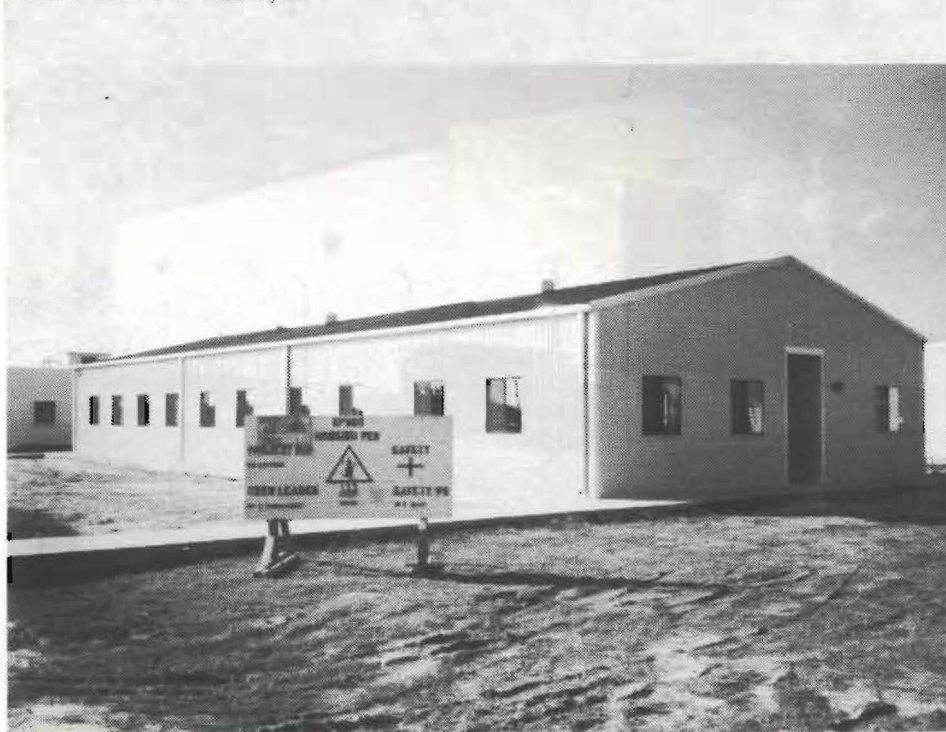
SP9-801 GENERAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE

1. General. Construct a 40' x 60' PEB on a 6" concrete slab with electrical service and water supply for a future sprinkler system. Lay asphalt driveway, place fence around compound, and install a culvert.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 629 MDS
Cumulative: 629 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force. 3 BU, 3 EO, 3 CE, 3 SW, 2 UT, 1 EA
4. Status of Project: Start Date: 3 July 1991
Percent at Takeover: 0%
Percent at Turnover: 100%
Completed: 30 Sep 91
5. Materials: The fire alarm panel had trouble in circuit board requiring shipment back to manufacturer.
6. Engineering. Door ramps and slides changed to match manufacturer's recommendation.
7. Problem Areas: None.



SP9-811 CONSTRUCT 4000sf HOUSING OFFICE

1. General. Erect 40' x 100' Pre-Engineered Building (PEB) with electrical, mechanical, structural, sidewalks, and general landscaping.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 707 MDS
Cumulative: 1017 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force. 4 BU, 2 SW, 2 CE, 2 UT
4. Status of Project: Start Date: 20 March 1991
Percent at Takeover: 22%
Percent at Turnover: 71%
5. Materials: Slab rough electrical was received too low and required additional 3/4" couplings to raise. Wall studs and track were estimated at 2' on center which conflicted with 20th NCR design of 4' on center. This design did not allow sufficient reinforcement, therefore, there were not enough studs or tracking.
6. Engineering. Existing floor slab was grinded by local contractor, but still required levelling compound. Existing design for water connection and main power feed tap changed due to unallowable connections to fire hydrant water line and hospital primary power requirements
7. Problem Areas: The pre-engineered building was received from CONUS with numerous steel, metal sheeting, windows, and trim discrepancies. Corrective measures resulted in delays.



DETAIL HOLY LOCH, SCOTLAND

1. Lessons Learned.

a. Problem/Item: Base closure.

Discussion: Tasking changes were communicated through phone conversations between ROICC and CBLANT. Lack of written documentation created confusion and discrepancies on project scopes.

Action/Recommendation: Ensure all changes are followed by proper written documentation to Base Public Works, ROICC, and the detail.

2. Narrative.

a. General. VMCB 133 Detail Holy Loch, Scotland deployed with a UT1 as DIC and 10 other enlisted. The compound included barracks, MLO/CTR warehouse and staging yard. The detail redeployed to northern Iraq in support of Operation Provide Comfort for six weeks.

b. Administrative. The detail was supported by NAVSUPACT legal, administration, personnel, disbursing, and MWR under the ISSA agreement.

c. Operations. The detail completed three projects totalling 638 mandays.

d. Supply/MLO. There are no messing facilities available. Detail personnel purchased food at the Commissary and received \$16.25/day per diem along with Comrats. Project materials were received through the Public Works Engineering Department project manager.

e. Equipment. Equipment was rented or contracted through Public Works Transportation. They provided a liberty vehicle for the detail.

3. Statistics:

a. Labor Distribution Summary for Holy Loch, Scotland

Category	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep.	Total
Direct	72	131	Z	86	106	97	TAD PWD	492
Indirect	36	0	A	0	40	20	TAD PWD	96
MILOPS	14	29	K	2	4	3	TAD PWD	52
Dis Rec	0	0	H	0	0	0	TAD PWD	0
Training	0	0	D	2	28	18	TAD PWD	48
Overhead	45	49		28	58	32	TAD PWD	212
Total	167	209	I	118	236	170	*****	900
No Enlisted	11	11	R	11	11	11	6	N/A
Workdays	13	18	A	21	22	15	TAD PWD	89
% Dir Labor	43%	63%	Q	73%	45%	57%	TAD PWD	55%

UKO-839 ALTERATIONS MONTGOMERY GARAGE

1. General: Project had two phases. The Interior Phase included installation of thermolite block with 6 corefilled columns, drop ceiling, 3 radiator type heating units, and ventilation grills. All piping and metal tracking was removed from the utility trench and back filled.

2. Direct Labor Expended: NMOCB 133: 422 MDS
Cumulative: 422 MDS

3. Composition of Work Force: 5 BU, 1 SW, 1 UT, 1 CE

4. Status of Project: Start Date: T/O
Percent at Takeover: 56%
Percent at Turnover: 100%
Completed: 13 August 1991

5. Materials. Color availability delayed the paint order.

6. Engineering. Project completion delayed due to contract removal of asbestos partition wall.

7. Problem Areas. The weather delayed the painting and preservation work.



UK1-845 HOOPERS/BR5 WAREHOUSE

1. General: BRS Warehouse involved removal and replacement of 18 cu. yd. of concrete, a 1085 sq. ft. brick extension to the warehouse, and nineteen 6 x 6 x 4 inch timber pallet racks.

2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB 133: 69 MDS
Cumulative: 69 MDS

3. Composition of Work Force: 3 BU, 1 UT, 1 SW

4. Status of Project: Start Date: 18 June 1991
Percent at Takeover: 0%
Percent at Turnover: 100%
Completed: 24 July 1991

5. Materials. Delivery delays of corner panels.

6. Engineering. None.

7. Problem Areas. None.

UK1-846 LOT 11 LOCKER ROOM, PWD BOILER ROOM, AND BRS WAREHOUSE WALL

1. General: Lot 11 Locker Room involved removal and replacement of 203 sq. ft. of water damaged drywall ceiling, three electrical lighting fixtures, and two air ventilation grills.

2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB 133: 147 MDS
Cumulative: 147 MDS

3. Composition of Work Force: 5 BU, 1 SW, 1 UT, 1 CE

4. Status of Project: Start Date: 03 August 1991
Percent at Takeover: 0%
Percent at Turnover: 100%
Completed: 18 August 1991

5. Materials. None.

6. Engineering. None.

7. Problem Areas. None.

DETAIL THURMONT, MARYLAND

1. Lessons Learned:

a. Problem/Item: Mail service.

Discussion: Mail addressed through the fleet post office took 3 weeks to 3 months. Mail received from Rota main body was damaged due to excessive travel. Official correspondence would arrive after the reply due date.

Action/Recommendation: Use the Naval Station Thurmont mailing address.

b. Problem/Item: Supply material.

Discussion: The detail was required to research and provide catalog cuts and manufacturer's data to ensure specification compliance. This consumed many mandays of effort learning procedures and passing data to local vendors.

2. Narrative.

a. General. NMCB 133 Detail Thurmont deployed with a UTCS as OIC and nine other enlisted. The detail redeployed to northern Iraq for five weeks Operation Provide Comfort.

b. Administration. Navy PSD, Bethesda, Maryland provided administrative support of service and pay records. The Administrative office at NSF Thurmont acted as liaison. Berthing and other support requirements were provided through an outdated ISSA contract at Fort Ritchie, MD.

c. Training. The tennis court facility project provided a wide variety of in rate and cross rate training. Daily safety lectures were held. The deployment to Iraq provided excellent experience in contingency construction and ABFC.

d. Operations. Project tasking included the tennis court recreational facility. A roofing project was detasked upon returning from Iraq. Several OIC discretionary tasks were completed while awaiting material delivery.

e. Equipment. The detail was assigned two vehicles. The NSF maintained these vehicles. Public Works was cooperative and provided extra vehicular support as required.

3. Statistics:

a. Labor Distribution Summary for Thurmont, Maryland

Category	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
Direct	33	83	Z	104	156	148	113	637
Indirect	44	78	A	57	64	50	84	377
MILOPS	0	5	K	11	0	0	0	16
Training	0	0	H	0	0	0	0	0
Overhead	8	8	O	4	23	17	5	65
Dis Rec	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Total	85	174	I	176	243	215	202	1095
No Enlisted	10	10	R	10	10	10	10	N/A
Workdays	8.5	17	A	16	22	23.5	21.5	108.5
% Dir Labor	39%	48%	O	59%	64%	69%	56%	58%

THO-816 TENNIS COURT RECREATIONAL FACILITY

1. General: Constructed a 22' diameter Gazebo with a 12' x 10' head facility. Scope of work included installing 8" x 8" columns and post, a 2" x 10" flooring system, 6" x 12" rafters on 8" girders, a tongue and groove subroof, and cedar shake shingles roof. The heads included ceramic tile on the decks and walls. Electrical work included 200' of service entrance to power lights, exhaust fans, and the sewage station. Natural stone was placed in the central barbecue pit and decorative stone was placed around the foundation.

2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB 133: 618 MDS
Cumulative: 618 MDS

3. Composition of Work Force: 4 BU, 1 SW, 1 UT, 1 CE

4. Status of Project: Start Date: Mar 91
Percent at Takeover: 0%
Percent at Turnover: 100%
Completed: 26 Sep 91

5. Materials. Minimum quantities had to be ordered prior to the vendor ordering the material from the manufacturer. Material delays resulted until the minimum quantities were reached.

6. Engineering. None.

7. Problem Areas. An activity for visit preparation needs to be established to cover time that is spent to ready the job site due to visits by the President.

DETAIL EDZELL, SCOTLAND

1. Lessons Learned.

a. Problem/Item: Official mail.

Discussion: Mail from Rota, Spain main body took over three weeks to be delivered.

Action/Recommendation: Have visitors hand carry mail and utilize the FPO AE address at RAF Edzell post office.

b. Problem/Item: Covered storage space.

Discussion: The detail compound has one 20' x 45' PEB for an MLO warehouse with severely limited space.

Action/Recommendation: Additional covered storage space has been requested from NSGA Public Works. An additional warehouse is planned.

2. Narrative.

a. General. NMCB 133 Detail Edzell deployed with a UTC as OIC and 16 other enlisted. The detail operated out of a 10,000 square meter fenced compound including MLO, CTR, CM Shop, BU Shop and the Administrative office. NSGA Edzell provided excellent administrative support. All members were berthed in BEQ rooms with private heads and showers. The detail redeployed to Zakho, Iraq for six weeks for Operation Provide Comfort. The detail compound was turned over to NSGA Public Works Department for caretaker status during this period.

b. Administrative. Personnel Support Detachment Edzell provided outstanding administrative support. The station provided medical, dental and legal services.

c. Training. Safety lectures were held daily on project sites. The station safety office provided assistance with MSDS and Hazmat handling and training. All detail personnel were qualified in adult CPR.

d. Operations. Two BU2's were assigned as Safety and Operations petty officers. Project tasking included 1700 mandays, but it was reduced to 1120 due to Operation Provide Comfort. Strong emphasis was placed on a safe working environment with quality results. We completed the Consolidated Storage building 81 and DODDS Roof Repairs. The detail was detasked on Patios and Fences at 35%. 4 men augmented the detail upon the closure of detail Holy Loch and began work on the EDF Extension Project. All tasking was completed on or ahead of schedule with high quality workmanship.

e. Equipment: Two CM3's maintained 14 pieces of CESE and sorted the 6101 store room. Delays were experienced due to a lack of sufficient repair parts. The detail achieved a 90% average equipment availability.

Category	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
% Available	92	92	83	88	85	92	92
# Deadlined	1	1	2	3	3	1	1

ES7-834 CONSOLIDATED STORAGE BUILDING 813.

1. General: Install exterior roll up door and personnel doors with frames and steel shelving. Complete construction of mezzanine deck, walls, doors and stairways.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB 133: 196 MDS
Cumulative: 196 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force: 2 BU, 1 SW, 1 CE
4. Status of Project: Start Date: T/O
Percent at Takeover: 67%
Percent at Turnover: 100%
Completed: 06 Sep 91
5. Materials. None.
6. Engineering. None.
7. Problem Areas. None.

ES9-802 PATIOS AND FENCES IN HOUSING

1. General: Demolish existing sidewalks and install new patios and sidewalks with existing patio stones as available. Install new 3 foot chainlink fence on apartments 0 - 128 as required.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB 133: 174 MDS
Cumulative: 568 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force: 4 BU, 1 CE, 1 UT
4. Status of Project: Start Date: T/O
Percent at Takeover: 27%
Percent at Turnover: 35%
5. Materials. None.
6. Engineering. The original fence design specified angle iron posts and top rails. Once installed, the fence was not attractive. The fence was redesigned without the top rail. Sharp edges were ground off the fence posts.
7. Problem Areas. None.

ES-DISC INSTALL AIRCRAFT PEDESTAL PAD

1. General: Place a one meter thick by five meter diameter concrete base and all associated tie down bolts for an aircraft mount pedestal.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB 133: 70 MDS
Cumulative: 70 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force: 3 BU, 1 CE
4. Status of Project: Start Date: 06 August 1991
Percent at Takeover: 0%
Percent at Turnover: 100%
Completed: 26 August 1991
5. Materials. None.
6. Engineering. None.
7. Problem Areas. None.

ES8-805 DODDS ROOF REPAIRS

1. General: Install new aluminum profile roof on top of existing steel profile cladding. Adjust existing gutters and fix aluminum sheeting to perimeter of roof. Remove existing rotten plywood soffit and replace with corrugated sheeting with permanent ventilation. Install 100 mm fiberglass quilt insulation between existing and new roof sheets.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB 133: 541 MDS
Cumulative: 972 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force: 4 BU, 1 CE, 1 UT
4. Status of Project: Start Date: T/O
Percent at Takeover: 27%
Percent at Turnover: 100%
Completed: 02 October 1991
5. Materials. None.
6. Engineering. The project drawings did not accurately depict the existing conditions. Several field adjustment requests were submitted and approved.
7. Problem Areas. None.

ES1-400 CAMP MAINTENANCE

1. General: Various projects including the builder shop repairs. Installed safety devices, blades and guards on all builder shop equipment. Paint safety lines on deck to ensure sufficient operating space around all equipment.

2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB 133: 70 MDS
Cumulative: 70 MDS

3. Composition of Work Force: 2 BU

4. Status of Project: Start Date: March 1991
Percent at Takeover: 0%
Percent at Turnover: 100%
Completed: 27 September 1991

5. Materials. None.

6. Engineering. None.

7. Problem Areas. None.

3. Statistics:

a. Labor Distribution Summary for Edzell, Scotland

Category	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
Direct	103	169	Z	126	214	255	175	1042
Indirect	27	94	A	164	118	130	212	745
MILOPS	2	4	K	10	13	7	10	46
Training	0	0	H	0	16	6	6	28
Overhead	18	51	O	44	52	84	85	334
Dis Rec	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Total	150	318	I	344	413	482	488	2195
Enlisted	17	16	R	16	16	17	17	N/A
Workdays	9	17.5	A	11	22	22	22	103.5
% Dir Labor	70%	53%	O	37%	52%	53%	45%	47%

DETAIL SIGONELLA, SICILY

1. Lessons learned.

a. Problem/Item: Berthing for E-6 and below.

Discussion: Berthing for all detail personnel was provided by Naval Air Station, Sigonella. Current accommodations are in significant disrepair and renovation decreases the number of rooms available.

Action/Recommendation: Limit tasking to the detail until berthing is renovated.

b. Problem/Item: Material and Supply procurement in August.

Discussion: Due to Sicilian holidays, the island supply functions virtually close down for the month of August. Material procurement and civilian contracting are halted which hampers detail projects.

Action/Recommendation: Ensure sufficient planning to receive material early to handle work occurring during August.

c. Problem/Item: European Construction methods.

Discussion: Seabees are taught European construction techniques prior to deploying to European sites. This training and U.S. standards sometimes conflict with expectations of local construction inspectors and engineers on site. These skills are demanded from Seabees without much experience in European construction and are not useful in future deployments or contingency situations.

Action/Recommendation: Carefully screen projects tasked to battalions and limit the number of European construction requirements. Provide funding which will allow these types of work to be contracted to local foreign national contractors.

2. Narrative:

a. General: NMCB-133 Detail Sigonella deployed with 2 officers and 66 enlisted. The detail redeployed to northern Iraq in support of Operation Provide Comfort for six weeks. Upon its return, CBLANT increased tasking resulting in a 78 man detail. The detail received satisfactory inspection grades, construction tasking was met, evaluations and award recommendations were completed on time, and an exemplary safety record was achieved. An active recreation and tours program was provided by the base.

b. Administrative: The detail completed periodic and transfer/feeder evals and responded to executive correspondence. Separations, PCS transfers, reenlistments and mast cases were processed. Over 75% time-in-rate eligible personnel took the September advancement exam. Naval Air Station, Sigonella PSD and SJA and main body Administration department assisted the detail.

c. Training: Excellent embarkation experience was received during the detail roll-back to the main body and during sea embarkation of the battalion TOA in support of Operation Provide Comfort. All personnel assigned M16 weapons participated in a two day Drasi Range Exercise to battle-sight weapons. Weapons were cleaned on a monthly basis. Cretemobile operation was a training Saturday subject, and prepared the detail for the highly successful RRR Exercise. All detail personnel received the mandatory Hazardous Communications training by the detail Safety Petty Officer during duty section musters. Daily safety lectures, monthly safety supervisor and policy committee meetings, and a mid deployment safety stand down were conducted. A strong remedial PT program brought all but one person within body fat standards with only one PRT failure.

d. Operations: Three new start projects were started with materials from excess since the project materials had not been ordered. Two punchlist projects were completed, the NAS II Chapel and the JP5 Truck Farm. The DRMO project was taken out of the ground before the rainy season. The detail excelled during the operations DMI with discrepancies corrected prior to the inspectors departure. The detail met all tasking with quality construction and zero lost mandays to injuries.



HAZ MAT WAREHOUSE ADDITION

SI7-854 JP-5 FUEL TRUCK PARKING

1. General: Expand area for fuel truck parking. NMCB-133 tasking consisted of completion of punchlist to include grading, seeding and providing drainage to the entrance way of the site.

2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 28 MDS
Cumulative: 2528 MDS

3. Composition of Work force: 3 EO

4. Status of Project: Start date: 02 Apr 90
Percent at takeover: 99%
Percent at turnover: 100%
Completed: 28 Feb 91

5. Materials: None.

6. Engineering: None.

7. Problem Areas: None.

SI7-868 CONSTRUCT NAS II CHAPEL

1. General: Construct reinforced concrete frame, CMU wall building to include interior partitions and finishes, electrical and HVAC systems. NMCB-133 tasking is to complete punchlist items of finish work.

2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 10 MDS
Cumulative: 4716 MDS

3. Composition of Workforce: 2 BU

4. Status of the Project: Start Date: 14 May 89
Percent at Takeover: 99%
Percent at Turnover: 100%
Completed: 20 Dec 90

5. Materials: Entire punchlist was material related. Incorrect materials received from supply contractor had to be reordered.

6. Engineering: None.

7. Problem Areas: Window leaks required warranty work.

SII-856 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS WAREHOUSE ADDITION

1. **General:** Relocate PEB including site preparation and utilities; construct office addition to include all mechanical, electrical and curb system and asphalt pavement for parking areas; construct addition to building 451 to include concrete bond and grade beams and columns, CMU walls, cast in place reinforced concrete tile roof, and interior finish; install fire and intrusion alarm systems; rehab acid storage room; and install perimeter security fence.
2. **Direct Labor Expended:** NMCB-133: 1280 MDS
Cumulative: 3429 MDS
3. **Composition of Workforce:** 9 BU, 4 SW, 2 CE, 1 UT
4. **Status of Project:** Start Date: 09 Jan 90
Percent at takeover: 56%
Percent at turnover: 87%
5. **Materials:** An add-on BM was required to resolve significant material discrepancies. Labor for the alarm, sprinkler and roof systems and the asphalt paving was subcontracted. A large amount of material was lost by inventory generating an excess of add-on BM's.
6. **Engineering:** Complications arose due to differences in interpretation of plans and specifications between the detail and ROICC. All disagreements were quickly resolved, however, minimizing impact to construction schedules.
7. **Problem Areas:** European style roof took longer than expected to form due to inexperience in this kind of work.

SII-893 REPAIRS AND MISC. IMPROVEMENTS TO LOX PLANT

1. **General:** Construct new office space and equipment room addition to existing building; install new electrical; install bird netting in building 448 and electrical in building 444.
2. **Direct Labor Expended:** NMCB-133: 366 MDS
Cumulative: 366 MDS
3. **Composition of Workforce:** 4 BU, 2 SW, 2 CE
4. **Status of Project:** Start Date: 13 Jun 91
Percent at takeover: 0%
Percent at turnover: 91%
5. **Materials:** The majority of material problems were a matter of metric required vs. standard received.
6. **Engineering:** Several design changes were generated as a result of changing customer requirements on a project that had been shelved for 4 years.
7. **Problem Areas:** Electrical materials were received slowly. Inexperience with wall plastering caused delays because of rework. An air interliner proved to be a key ingredient.

SI9-805 CONSTRUCT HAZARDOUS MATERIAL STORAGE SHEDS

1. General: Construct two sheds consisting of concrete slab and block walls with a metal roof. One shed is 1100 sq. feet and the other is 500 sq. feet.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 294 MDS
Cumulative: 294 MDS
3. Composition of Workforce: 5 BU, 2 SW, 1 UT
4. Status of Project: Start Date: 03 Jul 91
Percent at takeover: 0%
Percent at turnover: 52%
5. Materials: The wrong block was ordered/received for the walls. Therefore, NMCB-133 tasking was revised to exclude wall erection.
6. Engineering: Unforeseen underground utilities resulted in relocating bldg. B and footers for bldg. A.
7. Problem Areas: Delay in receiving mixed-commission construction approval delayed start of project 3 months. All project personnel require a valid flight line/ramp pass.

SI0-815 IMPROVE PARKING LOT/STAGING AREA

1. General: Construct a parking lot by removing topsoil and subgrade, backfill and compact select fill for new subgrade to allow for future asphalt pavement, and placement of curbs, gutters and sidewalks.
 2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 74 MDS
Cumulative: 74 MDS
 3. Composition of Workforce: 3 EO, 1 BU, 1 CE
 4. Status of Project: Start Date: 18 Mar 91
Percent at takeover: 0%
Percent at turnover: 34%
Completed: By NASSIG PWD
- NMCB and NCF detasked of this project due to Operation Provide Comfort.
5. Materials: None.
 6. Engineering: Elevations on the sketch did not coincide with existing conditions and were incompatible with the desired effect. This required several redesign iterations before an acceptable solution was reached.
 7. Problem Areas: As noted.

SI1-816 AIR TERMINAL IMPROVEMENTS

1. General: Fabricate 18 combination bench/security barriers for aesthetic improvements to Air Terminal security; install three prefabricated gazebos with concrete pads; and install a decorative fence and place brick tile for finish.

2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 62 MDS
Cumulative: 62 MDS

3. Composition of Workforce: 3 BU, 1 SW

4. Status of Project: Start Date: 27 Mar 91
WIP at takeover: New Start
WIP at turnover: 15%
Completed: By NASSIG FWD

NMCB and NCF detasked of this project due to Operation Provide Comfort.

SI7-866 REPLACE DRMO PAVEMENT

1. General: Replace existing asphalt pavement with new concrete pads, 30,700 square feet. Demo existing fence, install drainage culvert and oil/water separator, and install water line. Two-phase execution required for customer to maintain operations throughout duration of construction.

2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 178 MDS
Cumulative: 178 MDS

3. Composition of Workforce: 5 EO, 2 BU

4. Status of Project: Start date: 09 Jul 91
Percent at takeover: 0%
Percent at turnover: 28%

5. Materials: Precast concrete "tee" for oil/water separator could not be located. FAR approved to replace with PVC.

6. Engineering: Select fill had too many fines passing through #200 sieve. ROICC informed and work allowed to continue while closely monitoring fill content. Compaction going well.

7. Problem Areas: Funding complications delayed project start.

SI1-817 FUEL FARM DRAINAGE DITCH

1. General: Install a storm water collection system surrounding the Mogas station and repair the existing interior drainage system to include installation of an oil/water separator.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 206 MDS
Cumulative: 206 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force: 2 BU, 2 SW
4. Status of Project: Start Date: 27 Mar 91
Completed: 17 Aug 91
5. Materials: Materials were slow to arrive. Detail excess kept project going until materials arrived.
6. Engineering: The grade elevations for the ditch required redesign due to unforeseen utilities and poor design.
7. Problem Areas: 100% hand excavation due to extensive underground utilities made for slow progress. The ground was saturated with fuel/water which caused an unpleasant working atmosphere. One utility line had to be rerouted.

SI- DISC OIC DISCRETIONARY PROJECTS

1. General: Detail labor expenditures covered several projects including NAS II and III COMMSTA site work, NAS II Post Office renovation, barracks cleanup and station beautification, bookshelves, bridge abutments for MOMAG, and numerous volunteer/charity tasks for DODDS schools and the Chaplains.
2. Direct Labor Expended: 200 MDS
3. Composition of Workforce: All detail personnel.
4. Materials: Materials were provided by customer or drawn from excess.

e. Supply/MLO: During the deployment, CBLANT terminated the Log Rep billet, closed the site OPTARS, and transferred financial responsibility to the mainbody in Rota, Spain. Greens issue and 782 and infantry gear was shipped to Rota. CTR and 6101 from Naples was transferred to Sigonella. The Italian Representative assigned to the camp was of great benefit with local procurement. The detail provided one Mess Management Specialist to the NAS II Galley for food services support and one Disbursing Clerk to the station PSD for pay record support.

f. Equipment:

STATUS OF ASSIGNED EQUIPMENT
EQUIPMENT POPULATION

	<u>BEEP</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>BEEP</u>
IN SERVICE	70	67	60	60	54	53	49	49	48
IN LIVE									
STORAGE	19	22	28	28	33	33	33	33	33
TOTAL	89	89	88	88	87	86	82	82	81

PM & INTERIM REPAIR ERO SUMMARY

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>REPAIRS</u>	<u>TYPE A</u>	<u>TYPE B</u>	<u>TYPE C</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PM: INT RATIO</u>
MAR	13	4	1	8	26	1.00 : 1
APR	4	14	4	17	39	8.75 : 1
MAY	2	15	19	0	36	17.00 : 1
JUN	4	25	18	4	21	11.75 : 1
JUL	10	28	0	7	45	3.50 : 1
AUG	8	34	3	3	48	5.00 : 1
SEP	14	13	4	0	31	1.20 : 1
TOTAL	55	133	49	39	246	4.50 : 1

NON-AVAILABILITY STATUS

	<u>BEEP</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>BEEP</u>
AUTO	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0
CONST	4	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	0
MHE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	9	5	5	5	3	2	1	1	0
TOTAL EQ									
ASSIGNED	89	89	88	88	87	86	82	82	81
% ON NON-									
AVAILABILITY	10	5	5.6	5.6	3.4	2.3	1.2	1.2	0

g. Camp Maintenance: The camp maintenance crew, staffed with a builder, steel worker, two construction electricians, and a utilitiesman, completed their tasking ahead of schedule. Considerable improvements were made to camp security and environmental compliance.

3. Statistics:

a. Labor Distribution Summary for Sigonella, Sicily

MANDAYS	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	TOTAL
DIRECT LABOR	207	501	631	348	799	866	645	3997
INDIRECT LABOR	318	397	204	346	748	708	635	3356
MIL OPS/READINESS	51	82	223	74	147	169	129	875
DISASTER RECOVERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAINING	84	48	19	2	6	3	2	164
OVERHEAD	138	237	130	191	431	391	395	1913
TOTALS	798	1265	1207	961	2131	2137	1806	10305

NUMBER OF LABOR PERSONNEL	64	65	65	65	77	76	76	N/A
NUMBER OF DIRECT LABOR PERSONNEL	33	34	34	34	41	40	40	N/A
ACTUAL WORKDAYS	9	16	22	13	22	22	22	126
% DIRECT LABOR	26%	40%	52%	28%	38%	41%	36%	39%

DETAIL SOUDA BAY, CRETE

1. Lessons learned

a. Problem/Item: Inadequate housing.

Discussion: The detail berthed in strongback tents for 7 months. The Seabee camp consisted of 12 tents, shower and head facilities, "Tent City" tavern, and an Alfa company tent with an equipment yard all contained within less than 5000 square meters. There was an average of 8 men per tent.

Action/Recommendation: Adequate facilities are essential to improve the quality of life for the Seabee Detachment.

b. Problem/Item: Funding/site approval.

Discussion: The Public Works Department and NSA Souda Bay did not have proper funding and site approval for projects. These discrepancies caused a primary project detasking, an unexpected project turnover and lower WIP for several turnover projects.

Action/Recommendation: Obtain site approval and proper funding grants prior to NCF acceptance.

c. Problem/Item: Designs/blueprints.

Discussion: Designs and blueprints were changed several times. One project changed blueprints four times in less than 5 weeks. Blueprints lacked proper dimensions, sufficient information, and completeness. For example, the blueprint for one project specified the construction of a foundation 12 inches smaller than the building. Construction was forced to begin prior to receipt of 100% drawings.

Action/Recommendation: Approved 100 percent drawings and specifications should be provided to the Battalion prior to deployment.

d. Problem/Item: Lack of necessary tools and kits.

Discussion: The size of the detail increased over 750%, but the necessary tool and kit allowances required to effectively and efficiently complete tasking and maintain the additional equipment did not increase.

Action/Recommendation: The detail should be augmented with the amount and type of tools and kits required to properly maintain CESE and efficiently complete construction tasking.

e. Problem/Item: Repair Parts.

Discussion: The detail had only one computer which had an inoperable disc drive. The computer was utilized for all admin and personnel work, messages, supply, 6101, project planning, and operations support. An after hours time-sharing plan had to be implemented.

Action/Recommendation: Provide the detail with at least two fully operable computers.

2. Narrative

a. General: NMCB-133 Detail Souda Bay deployed with 2 officers and 67 enlisted. All members berthed in strongback tents. A field shower facility and 8 private heads were constructed. There were ten berthing tents, one office tent, one restricted mans tent, one wooden frame "Tent City" tavern and a circus tent for Alfa company. Each man had his own rack and storage area. The "Tent City" tavern, constructed by Seabees, had a bar, pool table, fooseball table, arcade game, and television with cable and VCR. Half the detail redeployed to Zakho, Iraq for 1 month for Operation Provide Comfort and returned. At peak manning, the detail had 76 personnel.

b. Administration: A PN3 handled the administrative, personnel and ESO requirements for the detail. A CM1 handled DAPA. The Detail OIC had NJP authority which enabled quick disposition of disciplinary cases. The Detail supported NSA Souda Bay's medical, disbursing, and galley by providing an HM2, DK3, and MS3.

c. Operations: The Detail was tasked with 9 projects, totalling over 4900 mandays. The Detail completed 100 mandays of OIC discretionary work and 4 projects. Safety and quality construction were stressed on all the jobsites. The engineering staff consisted of an EA2 and an EACN.

d. Supply: The Detail's supply staffing consisted of an SK1, SK3 and CM2. They were responsible for ordering and receiving all construction materials and operating CTR, MLO, and 6101. The mainbody provided repair parts and greens issue support. Initially, the NSA Souda Bay Supply Department maintained the project OPTARS. The Detail's SK1 assumed responsibility for the logs to expedite the material procurement process.

e. Equipment: Alfa company operated out of a circus tent. The detail maintained an average of 55 pieces of CESE. A CM1 was in charge of maintenance while an EO1 was in charge of operations. Due to the limited spaces, most equipment repairs were performed outdoors. The average equipment availability for deployment was 89%. Equipment took a beating due to the harsh working and storage conditions in Souda Bay and some pieces remained on deadline for extended periods due to parts NON-AVAILABILITY.

CRO-834 REPAIR TAXIWAY AND PARKING APRONS

1. General: The project consisted of spall and crack repairs for the taxiway and five parking aprons, placing asphalt to widen the taxiway and apron 24 meters, installation of 40 taxiway lights with over 8,900 LM of direct burial cable, erection of four 80 foot light poles and two 133 feet x 7 feet back blast fences, and placement of three 5,600 square feet asphalt concrete blast pads.

2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCR-133: 972 MDS
Cumulative: 2058 MDS

3. Composition of Work Force: 6 EO, 3 BU, 2 CE

4. Status of project: Start date: T/O
Percent at Takeover: 40%
Percent at Turnover: 100%
Completed: OCT 91

5. Materials: The light canisters and transformers for the taxiway lighting were on order for 10 months. The asphalt provided by a local supplier was of poor quality.

6. Engineering. The design provided by the A/E firm resulted in incorrect installation of two back blast fences.

7. Problem Areas: Due to the hard rock formations, excavation was extremely difficult. Location of many underground utilities was not known by the Public Works Department. Close coordination between PWD, Air Operations, and CONOPS Officer was necessary to avoid incidents with local officials. During the last month of the deployment, a dispute between the station and Greek officials regarding lighting control delayed the completion of the taxiway lighting system. The Battalion's involvement in Operation Provide Comfort resulted in a work stoppage on this project for a period of six weeks.

CRO-835 CROF

1. General: The project involved the excavation of over 9,000 cubic meters of earth and fabrication of a concrete foundation for a 5,280 square feet single story structure composed of twelve (12) modular skid mounted trailers. The units required extensive interior and exterior finishing. Additionally, this project involved the excavation for an extensive underground concrete PVC duct system for electrical and communications systems which included 32 handholes, the erection of an 8 foot chain link security fence and installation of perimeter lights and security cameras.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 1062 MDS
Cumulative: 1062 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force: 3 EO, 7 BU, 3 SW, 1 CE, 1 UT
4. Status of project: Start date: 14 MAY 91
Percent at Takeover: 0%
Percent at Turnover: 63%
5. Materials: With the exception of the modular building, all materials were locally purchased. We were, however, unable to purchase materials prior to mid-June due to funding constraints. Utility piping and accessories were provided from the states in standard dimensions while local purchase materials had metric dimensions.
6. Engineering. Blueprints often lacked proper dimensions, sufficient information and completeness. During construction, we received four (4) different blueprints in less than 5 weeks.
7. Problem Areas: Start date for the project was delayed by two (2) months because site approval for olive tree removal had not been granted by the Greek government. Site approval was not granted until 14 May 91 and dig permits were not granted until early July 91. The modular building provided by RAMTECH Corp. was manufactured 12 inches wider than indicated on the A/E and manufacturer's foundation drawings. The skids were constructed of W10 material in lieu of W12 as indicated on the drawings. These unforeseen conditions resulted in considerable last-minute modifications to the foundation and delayed the installation of the building. Project funds were initially provided to NSA Souda Bay directly from CINCUSNAVEUR rather than via CBLANT. NSA Souda Supply refused to obligate the funds until they were routed through CBLANT. This resulted in a two month delay in material procurement.

CRO-838, CRO-839, CRO-840 HELLENIKON SUPPORT

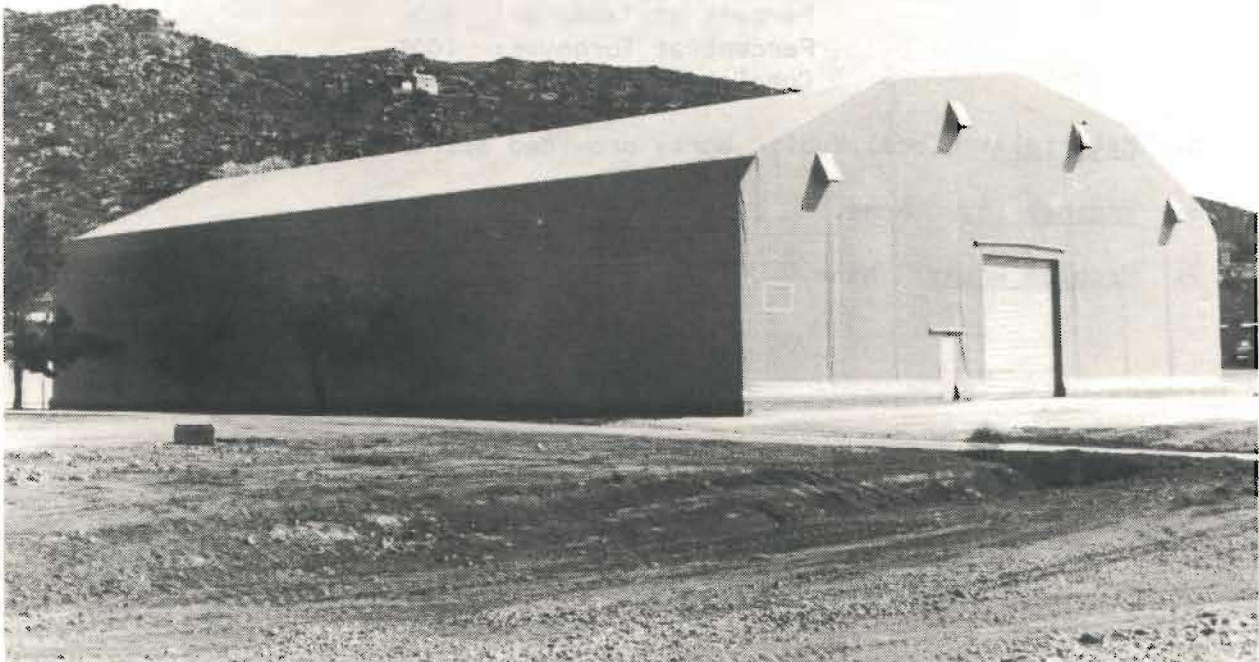
1. General: These projects involved the disassembling, packing, and shipping of a 12,000 square feet Commissary building, 17,000 square feet PEB Supply warehouse, and two 4,000 square feet PEB Storage warehouses from Hellenikon AFB, Athens, Greece for future construction at NSA Souda Bay, Crete.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 376 MDS
Cumulative: 376 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force: 5 SW, 5 BU, 1 CE, 1 EO
4. Status of project: Start date: 11 MAR 91
Percent at Takeover: 0%
Percent at Turnover: 25%
5. Materials: None.
6. Engineering: None.
7. Problem Areas: There were not sufficient tools or equipment on site. The customer did not vacate the buildings prior to the scheduled start date.

CRO-843 REL 3 AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE OFFICES

1. General: The project involved dismantling and reassembling one of three 800 square feet two story modular buildings.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 68 MDS
Cumulative: 350 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force: 3 BU, 1 CE
4. Status of project: Start date: 16 MAR 91
Percent at Takeover: 80%
Percent at Turnover: 100%
Completed: 16 APR 91
5. Materials: Local Public Works provided all the materials.
6. Engineering: None.
7. Problem Areas: None.

CRO-844 AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE STORAGE BUILDING (RUBB)

1. General: Involved erection of a 30m x 39m tension membrane structure with an elaborate foundation and slab on grade which included 584 cubic meters of concrete and a three inch asphalt hardstand. Additional work included a concrete encased PVC pipe culvert, two catch basins, two 8 inch water lines, one sewer line and one telephone and power duct.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 1054 MDS
Cumulative: 1054 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force: 8 BU, 2 SW, 3 EO, 1 CE
4. Status of project: Start date: 15 MAR 91
Percent at Takeover: 0%
Percent at Turnover: 100%
Completed: OCT 91
5. Materials: Most materials were locally purchased, however, NSA Souda Bay Supply department was not equipped to handle ordering materials efficiently or promptly for such a large project.
6. Engineering. Installing timber runners in the foundation wall and grade beams caused cracking.
7. Problem Areas: Several activities had to be deleted from project due to an inaccurate A/E cost estimate and a lack of funding. An active leach field and several high voltage cables were discovered during excavation.



CRO-845 GENERATOR BUILDING (PHASE I)

1. General: This project involved the construction of six 8 cubic meter concrete generator pad foundations and floor slabs, three 15,000 liter underground fuel tanks and one 2000 liter above ground day tank.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 280 MDS
Cumulative: 280 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force: 4 BU, 2 SW, 1 EO
4. Status of project: Start date: 2 JUL 91
Percent at Takeover: 0%
Percent at Turnover: 90%
5. Materials: Some of the construction materials for the project were not available on the local economy.
6. Engineering. None.
7. Problem Areas: Project was scheduled to start 1 JUL 91, however, it was delayed several weeks awaiting final designs, site approval, and funding. Funding was not received until 5 AUG 91. This late start prevented the detail from completing the project.

CR7-811 REPAIR TO GSE HANGAR

1. General: This project involved the installation of air ducts, risers, compressed air system, metal stairs, handrails, door hardware, drop ceiling, lighting, sheetrock finishing and painting the interior and exterior of the building.
2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 297 MDS
Cumulative: 1008 MDS
3. Composition of Work Force: 3 BU, 2 SW
4. Status of project: Start date: T/O
Percent at Takeover: 71%
Percent at Turnover: 100%
Completed: 11 JUN 91
5. Materials: It took over 6 months to receive the heat pump from CONUS.
6. Engineering. None.
7. Problem Areas: Metal doors provided by the contractor were poorly manufactured.

CR-DISC OIC DISCRETIONARY

1. General: Major projects included:

a. Disassembling, packing, and shipping a 4,000 square feet storage building from Hellenikon, AFB Athens, Greece for future construction as the Seabee Detachment's Alpha Company shop at NSA Souda Bay.

b. Cleared, grubbed and graded the fuel pier for the Greek government.

c. Installed privacy fence around Seabee tent city.

d. Constructed handicap ramp for NSA Souda Bay.

e. Constructed a storage shed for the Navy Exchange.

f. Repaired the main NSA Souda Bay road.

2. Direct Labor Expended: 100 MDS

CRO-400 CAMP MAINTENANCE

1. General: Camp Maintenance work included maintaining and repairing utilities, expanding the "Tent City" Tavern, constructing an additional berthing tent, installing a hot water line from the Security building to the shower facility and connecting an additional 3 washing machines and 4 dryers. It also included the maintenance and upkeep of the JP-5 fueled tent heaters.

2. Direct Labor Expended: NMCB-133: 200 MDS
Cumulative: 200 MDS

3. Composition of Work Force: 1 CE, 1 UT

4. Status of Project: Start Date: MAR 91
Percent at Takeover: 0%
Percent at Turnover: 100%
Completed: OCT 91

5. Materials: Delays in receiving required repair parts and consumables.

6. Engineering: None.

7. Problem Areas: Electrical and plumbing accessories were a combination of European and American materials. The electrical distribution system provided for the advance base included transformers set for 60Hz primary and 120/208V secondary. The voltage of the available base power was significantly less than the designed 50Hz 200/380V. This resulted in a low voltage of approximately 95/190V serving the tent camp system. This low voltage caused the water pump and blower motor for the camp boiler to burn up.

3. Statistics:

a. Labor Distribution Summary for Souda Bay

MANDAYS	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	TOTAL DIRECT
LABOR	338	847	345	648	696	814	756	3748
INDIRECT LABOR	299	611	306	577	571	595	570	3529
MIL OPS/READINESS	0	0	424	182	0	0	0	606
DISASTER RECOVERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAINING	25	0	0	10	0	0	0	35
OVERHEAD	53	186	179	189	187	117	137	1050
TOTALS	715	1644	1254	1606	1454	1526	1463	8968

NUMBER OF OFFICERS	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	N/A
NUMBER OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL	67	67	36	65	70	74	73	N/A
ACTUAL WORKDAYS	9	16	22	13	22	22	22	126
% DIRECT LABOR	47%	52%	28%	40%	48%	53%	51%	42%

b. Mainbody Average Manpower Distribution By Function:

NMCR-133
(UNIT)

04 March 1991
(ARRIVAL DATE)

13 October 1991
(DEPARTURE DATE)

CAMP MITCHELL, ROTA, SPAIN
(LOCATION)

OF-13

Function	E1 - E3	E4 - E5	E6 - E9	Non OF-13	Total
Direct Labor	58	65	9	0	132
Const Equipment M & R	22	30	15	4	71
OPS/ENG	1	7	10	1	19
Safety	0	1	1	0	2
Proj Supervision	0	0	17	0	17
Proj Expediting	0	3	0	0	3
CTR/CSR/MLO	3	9	3	3	18
Repair Parts	0	1	0	2	3
Embarkation	0	0	0	0	0
Ordnance	0	1	0	4	5
COMM/MARS	0	2	0	3	5
Training	0	3	2	0	5
I Division	2	3	0	0	5
Drug/Alcohol	0	0	1	0	1
Admin/Pers/Legal	0	1	0	19	20
Medical/Dental	0	0	0	9	9
Special Services	0	2	0	0	2
Career Counselor	0	0	1	1	2
Master at Arms	0	3	1	1	5
ESO	0	0	0	0	0
Photo Lab/PAO	0	0	0	2	2
Supply/Disb/Commissary	0	0	0	28	28
Mess Cooks	10	3	0	0	13
Laundry	0	0	0	0	0
Barber Shop	0	0	0	1	1
Camp Maint	5	21	5	0	31
Co Overhead	2	2	5	0	9
Naval Station Security	0	3	0	0	3
Other	3	9	2	2	16
Total	106	169	72	80	427

SUPPLY AND LOGISTICS

1. Lessons Learned.

a. Problem/Item: Galley tents.

Discussion: While deployed to Iraq, the galley used two circus tents. These tents provided no protection from flies and the elements. This condition contributed to a high rate of gastroenterology in the troops. The tents were destroyed by a wind storm at the end of the deployment.

Action/Recommendation: Replace circus tents with air conditioned temper tents. Temper tents have a lower profile for survivability and are easier to erect requiring less labor and equipment support. The air conditioning will contribute to a more sanitary environment for the galley.

b. Problem/Item: Air Echelon/Sea Echelon TOA Inventory.

Discussion: The CBLANT Logrep maintains the TOA in Camp Mitchell; Rota, Spain. An updated inventory was requested upon the Battalion's notification of the Iraq deployment. The Logrep did not have inventories and only turned over TOA test records. Utilizing the TOA test sequences to update the inventories takes two years for those items tested. The Battalion had no method for identifying shortages other than inventorying the entire TOA prior to our redeployment to Iraq.

Action Recommendation: A separate and complete set of 1114 Stock Records Cards should be maintained to document TOA items in the warehouses. These cards would also document outstanding requisitions for shortages.

2. Narrative.

a. Store Management. CTR was significantly updated in preparation for the containerized tool allowance with many tool kits transferred to DRMO. The current TOA is at a 1985 level which should be corrected by the upcoming new containerization. The security of the warehouses at Camp Mitchell was excellent. The repair parts allowance lists are outdated and do not provide support required during contingency operations as noted during the Battalion's Iraq deployment.

b. Food Service. Local fresh provisions received from Naval Station Rota Supply were adequate. Careful attention was placed on overage dry subsistence received. The Battalion's five week cycle menu was adapted to the Naval Station's available list as some items were not high usage stock items. The dry, chilled, and frozen food storage space in the galley was sufficient. The camp maintenance COSAL was not adequate to cover all the galley equipment.

c. Financial Management. CBLANT funded the OPTARS and provided all financial support required for Operation Provide Comfort, Camp Maintenance Projects, and augments/adjustments for other supply and travel activities. Budgeting for the Camp Mitchell 01, 02 and 03 OPTARS was complicated by the changing deployment. These budgets consistently relied on historical data that did not apply to current schedules and activities. CBLANT's cooperation was instrumental in successfully overcoming these challenges. The Naval Station, Rota Supply department provided excellent local purchase support.

EQUIPMENT

1. Lessons Learned:

a. Problem: CESE.

Discussion: Different manufacturers' pieces of like equipment. The limited interchangeability of parts is a disadvantage in a tactical situation since parts are not interchangeable.

Recommendation: Tactical vehicles should be procured. If contractual procedures require the continued procurement of different makes of the same ECC equipment, then each deployment site should be assigned a single make of ECC type CESE where possible.

b. Problem: Repair parts shipping arrangements.

Discussion: Following the Battalion's redeployment to Iraq, receipt of equipment repair parts through the Navy Supply System actually ceased for four weeks. The delivery system was quickly put in place but not monitored at major supply hubs in Sigonella, Sicily, and Incirlik or Inskendurun, Turkey. Seabee material received at these points was not tracked or expedited because other services with on-site representatives received higher shipping priority. This was detrimental to field repair capabilities and equipment availability suffered.

Recommendation: In future contingencies, place a Seabee expeditor (either a Battalion or LANT/PAC personnel) at each major transportation hub in the supply line to track and prioritize shipments.

c. Problem: Overage CESE.

Discussion: Of the 294 pieces of CESE assigned to the Rota P-25, 152 pieces are ten years or older, and 43 of those are 20 years or older. Old parts are hard to procure and, in many cases, the original manufacturers have stopped stocking old repair parts. Heavy equipment use during 'Operation Provide Comfort' accelerated the effects of this problem. Following the return of CESE to Rota, CBLANT EQUIPO representatives inspected and identified 43 pieces of CESE for replacement based on current condition.

Recommendation: CBLANT should continue their upgrade plan and attempt to decrease the age of the CESE on active NCF sites. Decreasing the warehouse time of equipment to two years would decrease the age of on-site equipment and improve repair parts availability.

d. Problem: Paint Booth Facility.

Discussion: The paint booth at Alfa Company in Rota has been shut down for environmental and safety reasons. Problems include the unknown lead content of the CB green paint and the lack of a manometer to measure the air flow through the booth. This issue has been referred to the CBLANT representative for resolution.

Recommendation: Fix the paint booth. This will help prevent corrosion of the equipment.

e. Problem: Battalion CESE hauling capability.

Discussion: The Battalion does not possess the capability to transport itself or even a significant portion of its equipment and TOA over land within an area of operation without outside assets. The number of tractors (7) and trailers (15) are not enough to effectively haul the Battalion's TOA. In addition, the largest tractors in the Rota inventory are 5 tons. These vehicles were not powerful enough to haul construction equipment on Iraqi mountain roads; thereby being limited to hauling lighter loads of construction material and equipment on short runs within the relatively level valley. Army 25 ton tractors were routinely used in Iraq to haul Seabee equipment to job sites.

Recommendation: Increase the amount and capacity of tractors and trailers in the Battalion's P-25 to provide required hauling capacity. The P-25 does list 15 and 25 ton tractors in the allowance which should be filled. Another option is retaining additional hauling assets at CBC, shipping them to operating areas as required, and retrograding them back at the end of an assignment.

2. Narrative: The Rota Alfa Company Facilities are the oldest in the NCF. The light shop and office areas were built in the mid 1950's. Problem areas include the non-functioning permanent steam cleaner on the wash rack, the 'beyond repair' overhead doors on the heavy shop, numerous roof leaks, and a non-functioning paint booth. Waste oil and battery disposal are becoming more of a problem as NAVSTA DRMO has increasingly been less receptive to their turn-in. A MILCON project has been developed to build a new Alfa Company complex to the south of the existing shops but the fiscal year for construction has not been determined.

UNIT: NMCB-133

Deployment Site: Rota, Spain
Deployed From: 04 Mar 91 to 13 Oct 91

STATUS OF ASSIGNED EQUIPMENT

POPULATION

	<u>BEEP</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>BEEP</u>
In Service	141	147	151	245	247	249	250	227	223
In Live Storage	86	78	78	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	227	225	229	245	247	249	250	227	223

PM & INTERIM REPAIR ERO SUMMARY

<u>Month</u>	<u>Repairs</u>	<u>Type 01</u>	<u>Type 02</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>PM: Interim</u>
Mar	41	61	15	117	1.8:1
Apr	26	122	20	168	5.4:1
May	55	46	15	116	1.1:1
Jun	31	78	10	119	2.8:1
Jul	7	85	0	92	12.0:1
Aug	37	77	6	120	2.2:1
Sep	87	15	40	142	.6:1
Total	284	484	105	874	2.1:1

NON-AVAILABILITY STATUS

	<u>BEEP</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>BEEP</u>
Auto	0	11	19	20	20	52	46	22	1
Const	1	11	8	15	15	24	30	13	16
MHE	3	3	1	2	2	6	4	3	1
Total	4	25	28	37	37	82	80	38	18
Total EQ									
Assigned	227	225	229	245	247	249	250	227	223
% of NON									
Availability	2%	11%	12%	15%	15%	33%	32%	17%	8%

CAMP MAINTENANCE

1. Narrative: Camp Maintenance concentrated their efforts on 21 standing job orders and emergency service authorizations (ESA). Coordination was maintained through weekly camp maintenance meetings with the Commanding Officer and the COMCBLANT Representative. In addition, the Camp Maintenance Department performed a controlled inspection of each facility upon arrival and completed the 1991 Annual Inspection Summary for Camp Mitchell in August 1991.

2. Camp Maintenance Projects: The following were the major projects completed by Camp Maintenance.

- a. Install roll-up door, MLO, Building 350A.
 - (1) Frame in opening and install roll-up door. MD's: 11
- b. Build Mount-out Boxes.
 - (1) Construct boxes for mount-out to Iraq. MD's: 37
- c. Remodel Wardroom Lounge, Building 1779.
 - (1) Remove wall, trim out opening, and paint. MD's: 41
- d. Minor Miscellaneous projects. A total of 13 minor miscellaneous projects were completed totalling 96 mandays.

3. The following projects were turned over at the conclusion of the deployment.

- a. Remodel Enlisted V.I.P. rooms 1 and 2.
 - (1) Remodel rooms 1 and 2, combining them into one large room, remodel bathroom, custom cabinets, prepare the room for carpet.
MD's: 167
% Completed: 95%
- b. Remodel Hilton area for offices.
 - (1) Remodel Bldg. 398, repair sheetrock, install interior walls, install plumbing and electrical fixtures, paint interior.
MD's: 320
% Completed: 60%

4. Statistics:

a. NMCB-133 Camp Maintenance was originally tasked with 2500 mandays of direct labor. It was reduced to 1600 mandays after the battalions redeployment to Iraq. The deployment ended with a total of 2003 mandays. A breakdown of the Camp Maintenance work follows:

21 Standing Job Orders	399 MD's
18 Specific Job Orders	932 MD's
1556 Emergency Service Authorizations	672 MD's

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

DISPLAY DETERMINATION-91

1. Narrative. The Battalion was tasked by CBLANT with construction support for Exercise Display Determination (DD-91). Embarkation of a tailored table of allowance began on 13 September 1991. On 15 and 16 September 1991, two C-5A aircraft transported 49 personnel with a LT as OIC and EOC as AOIC, and equipment from Naval Station, Rota, Spain to Corlu AB, Turkey. The detachment traveled by motor convoy to Gelibolu AB, Turkey, arriving on 16 September 1991. After completing a 96' x 96' Harrier Landing pad, 36 personnel returned to Corlu AB on 25 September 1991 and awaited air transportation to Spain. On 30 September 1991, the remaining 12 personnel convoyed to Kesan AB and established a camp. The 36 personnel at Corlu AB departed 2 October 1991 with a portion of the equipment and arrived in Rota, Spain. The 60' x 30' timber frame raid objective was completed on 10 October 1991 and inspected by Admiral Howe, Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces Southern Europe. On the evening of 11 October 1991, the detachment used M-16's with blanks to defend the raid objective from a combined 130 man strike force of Navy Seals and Marines. The raid objective was disassembled and camp struck on 12 October 1991. The detachment motor-convoyed to Corlu AB and arrived in Rota, Spain on 14 October 1991. Lessons learned were submitted under separate cover.

2. Administration. Administrative control of the detachment remained with the main body in Rota, Spain with all messages and required reports sent by the OIC via commercial phone lines. Personnel and medical/dental records remained with the main body. Commercial transportation to Gulfport, MS was arranged prior to the detachment's departure as their projected return to Rota was after main body departure to CONUS.

3. Operations. Operational control of the detachment was transferred to the 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit. Operational information was passed through NATO exercise headquarters. The detachment used 2553 manhours of direct labor on the pad, 418 manhours on the raid objective, and 925 manhours on camp erection/tear down and embarkation. Communications were maintained via commercial phone lines and the detachment made all redeployment preparations with the aid of the Air Force.

4. Supply and Logistics. The TA-41 was tailored to the exercise. Bottled water and MRE's were provided by CBLANT in Turkey. A field galley using T-rations and fresh food was established through the Army. Construction materials were contracted by CBLANT with augment material procured locally. Personnel were paid prior to the exercise and berthing was provided in the tent camp. A \$2500 imprest fund was used to purchase essential items.

5. Equipment. 16 pieces of CESE were provided from Battalion assets in Rota, Spain. Equipment dispatch and field maintenance were performed. A single vehicle accident totalled one maintenance truck. All CESE was returned to Rota at the exercise conclusion.

6. Security. Security was provided by the Turkish military with armed camp perimeter guards 24 hours a day. Weapons and controlled equipment were locked in an equipment shelter.

OPERATION PROVIDE COMFORT

1. Narrative. NMCB-133 was tasked in April to deploy to Northern Iraq to assist in coalition efforts to return Kurdish civilians to their homes. The NMCB-133 Air Detachment deployed to Zakho, Iraq on 28 April 1991 and was joined by the mainbody on 7 May 1991 including recalled details Sigonella, Sicily; Souda Bay, Crete; Holy Loch and Edzell, Scotland; and Thurmont, Maryland. The Battalion was TACON to the Army 18th Engineering Brigade and completed over 200 taskings within a two month period. Camp was established in a 12 acre walled compound which was later extended to 15 acres. Security was maintained by a company tasked with patrols, perimeter defense, riot control, quarterdeck watches, react, and alert condition manning. On 8 June 1991, the Battalion began retrograde preparations arriving in Rota, Spain on 20 June 1991. The details returned to their sites by 3 June 1991 as tasking had significantly decreased due to the high success of the operation. An After Action Report was submitted under a separate cover.
2. Administration. All administration was performed by the S-1 department in the field. Office tents with field computers were established and all daily administrative/personnel requirements were completed.
3. Training. The S-2 department completed all intelligence reports and liaised with the 24th MEU for updates. Maps showing convoy routes, locations of friendly/enemy forces, and daily challenge/responses were maintained.
4. Operations. The Battalion was overtasked upon arrival in Iraq with coordinating camp set-up, allied unit support requirements, and displaced civilian camp support requirements. The S-3 department established a twelve hour working day with some night shifts to meet tasking. Work in Zakho included latrine construction, electrical and water well support, road grading, forklift support, berm construction and washrack construction. Remote details completed airfield repairs, warehouse clearing and water well drilling at Sirsenk, water well drilling at Diralok, and road clearing and grading at Kani Masi. The retrograde was very labor intensive and required extensive daily coordination with Joint Task Force Bravo in Zakho and the Combined Task Force in Incirlik, Turkey to provide commercial truck transport, sealift, and airlift requirements.
4. Supply and Logistics. The S-4 department set up field outlets for CTR, CSR, Repair Parts, MLO, and Greens Issue/Special Clothing. The galley fed over 1000 Seabee and coalition personnel per meal. The showers operated 8 hours per day for over 1000 troops with separate hours for Seabees, coalition personnel, and females. The Battalion maintained well-points which produced over 60,000 gallons of potable and non-potable water daily. The mainbody tent camp provided all berthing and Battalion services.
5. Equipment. Alpha Company's equipment was used extensively throughout the operation. Lack of repair parts resulted in a large deadline and parts exchange. The majority of the Battalion CESE was transported to Zakho with only the large scrapers remaining in Iskenderun seaport due to lack of commercial hauling ability. A mixture of commercial hauling and convoying was used to return the equipment to Iskenderun for sealift to Rota, Spain.