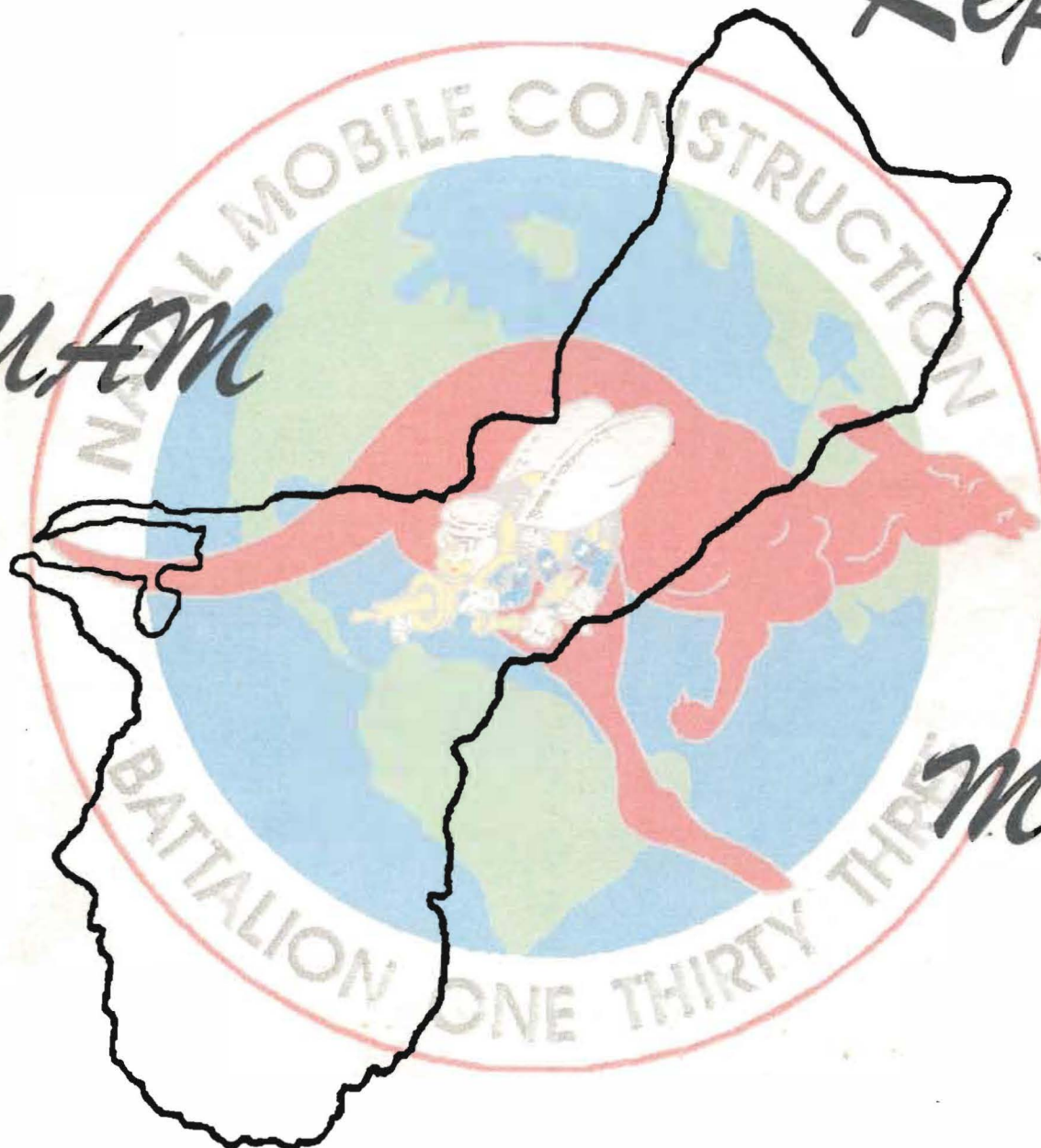


Deployment Completion Report

GUAM



MR.

06 January - 18 August
1997



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
U.S. NAVAL MOBILE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION ONE THIRTY-THREE
UNIT 60254
FPO AA 34099-5041

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

To: Distribution

Subj: SUBMISSION OF DEPLOYMENT COMPLETION REPORT

Ref: (a) COMSECONDNCB/COMTHIRDNCBINST 3121.1B
(b) COM THREE ZERO NCR OPORDER 11-96

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

1. Enclosures (1) through (7) are forwarded per reference (a).
2. Per reference (b), U.S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion ONE THIRTY-THREE deployed to Camp Covington, Guam, during the period January to August 1997 with details to San Diego, CA; Lemoore, CA; Fallon, NV; Bangor, WA; and in May a fifth detail was ordered to Bahrain. One Deployment-for-Training detachment deployed to Kenya, and one Tiger Team deployed to Palau and re-deployed after 6 weeks to Kosrae. Additionally, 11 Battalion personnel supported Operation Pacific Haven at Anderson Air Force Base and at the former Naval Air Station at Tijan on Guam.


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

U. S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion ONE THIRTY THREE deployed in January 1997 to Guam, Marianas Islands; with detail sites in San Diego, CA; Lemoore, CA; Fallon, NV; and Bangor, WA. In May 97 an additional detail was sent to Bahrain to establish a permanent Naval Construction Force detail site. The Battalion supported USCINCPAC with a 14 person Civil Action Team deployed to the Republic of Palau, and an 8 person Tiger Team, deploying to both Palau and Kosrae. A Deployment for Training (DFT) deployed to Kenya for 45 days, and 11 people were assigned to Operation Pacific Haven on Guam.

Throughout the deployment, the Battalion executed all tasking with three goals as a focus:

- Readiness to support operating forces and other customers.
- Quality, safe construction capability and execution.
- Balanced excellence in all areas.

Despite the many challenges of working in Guam and limited CESE availability, the mainbody lived up to these three goals in all evolutions. The Battalion completed two turnover projects, NISE West PEB and Environmental K-Span; continued NCF work on NAWMU Paving; and began work on the NASA GRGT (Guam Remote Ground Terminal), Correct Drainage, Vehicle Storage Building, FISC Beach Cabanas, Pave PWC Parking Lot, and Renovate Housing. The battalion met NASA's GRGT milestone of completing the interior raised floor by mid-August. During the month of July the Guam mainbody tasking was radically altered, shifting 143 direct labor personnel to support demolition and construction for the Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools (DDESS). Camp Maintenance exceeded their tasking and reduced NAVOSH deficiencies from 248 to 8. At Orote Point, the crew put forth a very strong maintenance effort, continuing work begun by previous battalions in painting and preserving all equipment. In the final weeks of deployment, the Battalion provided rescue and recovery construction, medical, and chaplain support to the tragic crash of Korean Air Lines flight 801.

In the Continental United States, all details performed superbly. Detail San Diego performed work for the Naval Station, NAS North Island, and NAB Coronado. Among other work, they put the finishing touches on the Chapel by the Sea, constructed the beautiful Single Sailor's non-alcoholic lounge, and partnered with the city of Coronado and San Diego Gas and Electric to reestablish a natural habitat for indigenous protected species. Detail Fallon completed all tasked projects for the Naval Air Station including the Government Fueling Station, Inert Storage Facility, Environmental PEB, TCID #1 Drain Piping, and the Lox Shed Storage Facility. Additionally, the det provided emergency flood disaster recovery work early in the deployment. Detail Lemoore finished the Hazardous Waste Facility and began quality work on the new Air Terminal,

Enclosure (1)

Fire Fighting Training Facility, and finished sitework for future Seabee facilities. Finally, Detail Bangor worked extremely hard to establish a permanent NCF detail site, complete a Hazardous Waste Storage Facility and finish critical barracks renovation work.

Overseas, the Battalion established a permanent detail site in Bahrain. Work encompassed both force protection and MWR projects, including a Prayer Room/Mosque renovation, Disbursing Office renovations, and completing the wiring for a local email system. While in country they also re-deployed to Qatar for 4 weeks to work on force protection measures at Camp Snoopy, including two guard towers and an Ammunition Storage Facility.

For Operation Pacific Haven, the battalion provided one officer to serve as Vice Mayor of the Anderson South Air Force Base Kurdish refugee camp. Eleven Battalion personnel also provided camp maintenance support including housing maintenance and renovation. Additionally, the Battalion helped restore the Tijan camp after all the Kurds left. Operation Pacific Haven was completed in April 97.

Deployment For Training (DFT) Kenya detached from NMCB-133 on 27 May 97. The deployment lasted for 45 days and consisted of 36 Seabees. The DFT established debarkation to the port in Mombassa, Kenya, convoyed personnel and CESE to Archers Post, Kenya, and commenced the training exercise. The DFT was tasked with drilling and developing five water wells, complete with pump houses, and two CMU structures.

The battalion provided two teams to USCINCPAC REP Detachment Civic Action Teams (Det CAT). First, Civic Action Team (CAT) 13321 completed a very successful deployment in Palau. The Det CAT mission was two fold: first, to assist the host nation in its socioeconomic development and second, to provide a favorable U.S. military presence. This was accomplished through four mission execution elements: Construction Projects, Apprentice Training, Medical Civic Action (MEDCAPS) and Community Relations (COMREL). The second group provided was a Tiger Team detachment from the mainbody that spent six weeks each on Palau and Kosrae, completing a PEB in each location.

Support departments were instrumental in the success of this deployment, including Administration, Supply, Medical, Dental, Legal, and the Chaplain. The Supply Department facilitated a replacement of the complete Air Det packup and 32 air and sea echelon containers. The Safety Department's proactive involvement with all projects resulted in no major accidents or injuries. Training maintained readiness through the FEX, 9mm weapons qualifications, and CBR classes. Environmental and Safety programs significantly reduced the inventory of Camp Covington hazardous materials. Distinguished visitors during this deployment included Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, RADM Nash; Commander, Second Naval Construction Brigade, RADM Shelton; Command Master Chief of the Pacific Fleet, Master Chief Watson; and Master Chief of the Seabees, Master Chief Gouch. Finally, in June 1997 CDR Paul Bosco relieved CDR Gary A. Engle as Commanding Officer, NMCB 133.

ADMINISTRATION AND SPECIAL STAFFS

ENVIRONMENTAL

NARRATIVE

Upon arriving in Guam in early January, the Environmental Division took aggressive strides in raising environmental awareness. Battalion personnel received instruction in Spill Prevention, Spill Response and Spill Containment through both formal training and OJT. The fact that NMCB 133 experienced no major spills is evidence that the training program is targeting the appropriate subject areas.

An aggressive approach to the environmental program was not limited just to proactive training. The amounts of Hazardous Material/Hazardous Waste (HM/HW) were reduced to unprecedented levels through hard work, long hours, and a sincere determination to make a difference in the way the environmental program is administered at Camp Covington. The success of the program was achieved through partnering with COMNAVMAR's Environmental Department professionals. At present the amount of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes stored at the Ho Chi Minh and Crane Hill satellite facilities are the lowest amount on record.

In addition to the above achievements, the following was accomplished during this deployment:

- Over 300 drums of HW removed from the Orote Point HW storage facility.
- Repackaged, palletized and transported 45 pallets (45,000 lbs.) of Fireguard to the disposal site, saving a tremendous amount of money that would have been spent had this been contracted out.
- Helped Bravo Company transport 60 pallets (180,000 lbs.) of Fireguard to DRMO.
- Reduced HM stored on hand at MLO and disposed of all their excess HM.
- Repacked and disposed of 27 distended drums, containing asphalt emulsion, from Orote Point Quarry.
- Developed and implemented a new and comprehensive Camp Covington Environmental Instruction.
- Developed and implemented NMCB 133 Environmental Inspection form, holding inspections on the job sites as well as HM storage lockers throughout camp.
- Reduced HM (paints) stored in Bravo Company flammable lockers.
- Reconstructed the Authorized Use List (AL) for Camp Covington, covering 750 line items of HM.
- Facilitated the removal of over 7,100 gallons of used oil from Alfa Company used oil storage tanks, as well as numerous 55 gallon drums of contaminated oils and diesel fuel.
- Re-wrote Annex H (Environmental) of the Battalion TAC SOP.

- Reduced HM stored in the galley, relocating it to the COMNAVMAR HAZMAT Minimization Center.

SAFETY

NARRATIVE

An aggressive Safety Program was managed through close coordination between the entire chain of command. Safety awareness and consciousness were reinforced through an intensive safety training program, safety notes in the Plan of the Week, daily safety lectures, posters, and notices on company bulletin boards, and meetings of the Safety Policy Committee and the Safety Supervisors Committee. The Safety staff conducted project site inspections daily and shop and facility inspections monthly to ensure crews and workers were adhering to all industrial and construction safety standards.

SAFETY STATISTICS

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	TOTAL
Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Days lwd	5	1	2	10	4	48	2	0	72
#Cases lwd	3	1	2	5	3	7	2	0	23
#Days ldd	92	149	165	220	174	320	132	0	1252
#Cases ldd	9	25	24	26	18	23	16	0	141
#First Aid Mishaps	8	11	18	23	17	11	16	0	104
Gov't Veh Mishap	8	4	6	3	6	4	12	0	43

CHAPLAIN

LESSONS LEARNED

1. Item: ADP/Office equipment

Discussion: At Camp Covington, the Chaplain's office has office equipment. The RP office's only computer was pieced together over a period of months. Lack of adequate computer support hindered the quality as well as timeliness of preparing reports, bulletins, educational materials, and correspondence.

The acquisition of an answering machine is a must. Because there are only two people in the department, important phone calls were inevitably missed. The addition of an answering machine would ensure better communications both inside and outside of the command.

The office lacks a FAX machine. The addition of this equipment would ensure more speedy communications and reduce the dependency on other departments for use of their equipment.

Recommendation: Update the current computer and printer in the RP's office and install a computer system in the Chaplain's office. Install an answering machine and FAX .

NARRATIVE

The Command Religious Program during this deployment has provided consistent pastoral care both in and out of the Battalion. The Chaplain has regularly visited job sites, work spaces, and living spaces of Battalion personnel. In addition, the Chaplain has assisted the COMNAVMAR Command Chaplain by providing regular visits to the base brig, emergency visitation to the base hospital and leading as well as participating in ecumenical (joint) worship services. Also there was one DET swing to three Civic Action Team sites, sponsored by the Det CAT Guam.

Statistics for the Command Religious Program:

of Divine Services- 66
of Religious Education Classes- 60
of Pastoral Counseling- 289
of attendance at weekly worship- 23

DENTAL

LESSONS LEARNED

1. Item: Prescriptions

Discussion: Difficulty obtaining prescription drugs delayed care given to some patients.

Recommendations: Stock a limited number of narcotics frequently used by medical and dental.

2. Item: Prosthodontic support

Discussion: Since the closure of the lab at COMNAVMAR, prosthodontic support has been through the lab in Yokuska. This slows down considerably the turn around time.

Recommendations: Establish and maintain close communication with this lab in Yokuska to ensure timely response to Battalion dental requirements.

LEGAL

NARRATIVE

Both routine disciplinary and civil matters were dealt with concerning battalion members. Throughout the deployment, powers of attorney and wills were prepared. The local Navy Legal Service Office (NLSO) provided superb support and assistance throughout the deployment.

Deployment NJP/Courts Martial Summary:

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	TOTAL
NJP	1	0	3	3	7	2	1	0	17
Admin Sep	2	3	0	3	3	2	1	0	14
Vacations	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
SCM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MEDICAL

LESSONS LEARNED

1. Item: Supply/TOA

Discussion: Several TOA issues have presented challenges to the Medical Department during this deployment:

Supplies needed to maintain military readiness such as immunizations have been very difficult to maintain in stock, particularly the Hepatitis A and Japanese Encephalitis vaccinations. Most people who join the battalion lack these required immunizations. These deficiencies greatly affect battalion readiness and can quickly drain medical OPTAR funds due to the great expense of these vaccinations.

Approximately \$8,000 was consumed from OPTAR funds just to stock the clinic pharmacy shortly after arrival because 40% of pharmaceuticals at the time of turnover were either not in stock or expired.

Many TOA items for medical which are housed in a large warehouse behind the medical clinic building are unusable due to expiration.

During the deployment, changes have been instituted concerning TOA procurement, handling, management, and maintenance. The Medical Department received a new Air Det TOA shipment which excluded all consumables and first aid kits.

The consumable items are to be acquired as needed from local purchasing sources such as NAVHOSPGUAM and the latter were supplemented from the old AD TOA.

Recommendations: According to official Navy Messages (BUMED Washington, D.C., DTG 121500Z Aug 96 and COMTHIRDNCB, Pearl Harbor, HI, DTG 071424Z Jul 97), the procurement of vaccines is a Military Treatment Facility (MTF) responsibility and each Navy MTF must plan accordingly to obtain sufficient stock for administration to active duty personnel and other eligible beneficiaries. Seabee Camp Medical Clinics are eligible beneficiaries and are too small to meet criteria of a MTF. Certain vaccines such as Japanese Encephalitis and Hepatitis A should be provided/funded via outlying local MTF.

In fact, these facilities such as NAVHOSPGUAM receive funding from BUMED specifically for supporting contingency units within their AOR. The medical department has had to push hard to get any vaccinations provided, and support from outlying facilities has been very inconsistent. A written memorandum of understanding should be sought so that a structured support network can be established for successive battalions.

Each battalion occupying the clinic facility needs to maintain a structured rotational supply stock system where consumable items pending expiration can be traded with local MTF's within a three month window. For the final quarter of deployment, OPTAR funds need to be requested and pharmaceuticals acquired to ensure at least a sixty day working stock for the incoming battalion. During turnover periods, emphasis needs to be placed on the fact that maintaining and upgrading equipment readily accessible in the clinic on deployment sites is the joint responsibility of all battalion medical departments that share that facility.

An MAV for the Medical Department would also be helpful.

NARRATIVE

In spite of many obstacles, the Medical Department maintained a firm grip on medical readiness. A special memo designed by one of our corpsman was utilized to address to each individual and his/her company chief their deficiency with a time frame given to correct this. Another very useful strategy proved to be inspecting everyone's record who comes in for sick call or a doctor's visit and insisting they receive the required vaccination prior to being seen. Over 1500 immunizations/HIV/ppds were administered during the past 6 months. Medical also tackled wellness issues, sponsoring four series of tobacco cessation classes, delivering GMT's on first aid/heat casualties, sexually transmitted diseases, drug urinalysis screening, blood-borne pathogens, and assisted with nutrition classes in the Command Remedial Physical Training Program. Thirty-five battalion members were certified in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR).

The Medical Department was praised by U.S. Marine Corps evaluators for its stellar performance on the field exercise Operation Kennel Bear. During this exercise, the BAS handled seven mass casualty drills; commendatory remarks included: motivated and organized BAS, effective accounting of casualties, and quick response to all contingencies such as CBR Exercise and real casualties. This exercise proved to be an invaluable training opportunity to the department and facilitated working as an organized

team. Other training received by medical department representatives included certification in Advanced Cardiac Life Support, re-certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, Microsoft Office Skills, CITC, Electrocardiogram Assessment, ADAMS, QMB Team Skills and Concepts, 9mm Range qualification, and BCS.

The DAPA processed 18 cases during the deployment and was actively involved in the battalion's training program, with Command Indoctrination, Plan of the Week notes, and company training.

MEDICAL STATISTICS

Clinic Sick Call Visits/			
Doctor's Appointments:	2,105	Limited Duty Boards:	5
Sick in Quarters Days:	147	Physical Evaluation	
Physical Exams:	74	Boards:	2
Immunizations:	1,744	Pregnancies:	2
PPD's:	267	Competency for	
Prescriptions:	1,156	Duty Exams:	4
Laboratories:	987	Specialty Clinic Referrals:	161
Inpatient Admissions:	25		