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Chapter I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I– EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

U.S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion ONE THREE THREE deployed to Camp Mitchell, Rota, Spain from July 2000 to February 2001. Details sites included: London, England; Naples, Italy; Sigonella, Italy; Souda Bay, Crete; and Thurmont, Maryland. Four Detachments for Training (DFT) deployed to Estonia, Moldova, Senegal, and Tunisia. The DFT's participated in Cornerstone 00-02, Cornerstone 00-01, African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) Senegal, and Atlas Drop-00, respectively. Additionally, a water well drilling team deployed to Souda Bay, Crete.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The Administrative/Personnel Office supported the battalion by processing 64 transfers, 79 receipts, 750 TAD orders, 104 re-enlistments or extensions, and 154 awards this deployment.

TRAINING/READINESS:

The Training Department's focus throughout the European deployment has been to maintain the battalion's readiness to perform its mission. To this end, the Training Department coordinated extensive instruction in military readiness, technical skills, and general military topics. Several training exercises were conducted to hone these skills. In addition to the scheduled training days, the battalion held M-16 and 9mm ranges, a 72-hour Tactical Exercise (TACEX), and a MOCC stinger. An aggressive yet non-mandatory Seabee Combat Warfare (SCW) qualification program directly contributed to qualifying 60 personnel.

OPERATIONS:

NMCB ONE THREE THREE completed over 30,000 mandays of tasked projects valued at more than $10 million on 34 tasked projects, 14 CO discretionary projects, and 4 DFT's. A total of 68 personnel deployed to 4 DFT's. Readiness/Training accounted for over 4500 mandays, and and CO/OIC Discretionary projects accounted for over 1700 mandays.

Safety, quality, and timely construction were three major areas of emphasis throughout the deployment. **The importance of personal responsibility was stressed, which contributed to the decrease of mishaps by 50% from the last deployment**.

Camp Maintenance executed over 4,000 mandays of effort, highlighted by completion of several significant quality of life initiatives. Focus was placed on both short-term improvements of the facilities, as well as preparing Camp Mitchell's infrastructure for future modernization.

SUPPLY / EQUIPMENT:

The Supply Department was responsible for receipt and issue of all material, as well as management of the battalion TOA, camp collateral equipment, stores, funds, project material, disbursing, BEQ/BOQ, galley, and the barber at Camp Mitchell. Construction and non-construction material support at mainbody was provided by the MLO division, processing more than $550,000 in materials. A professional CESE maintenance program ensured NMCB ONE THREE THREE's success in equipment management. The deployment started with an availability of 73% and 20 pieces on deadline, and that was improved to 91% availability and 3 pieces on deadline. An aggressive crane usage program resulted in a total of over 575 lifts this deployment with one crane certification at the BEEP, and another one at mid-deployment.

Chapter II

ADMINISTRATIVE

II - ADMINISTRATIVE

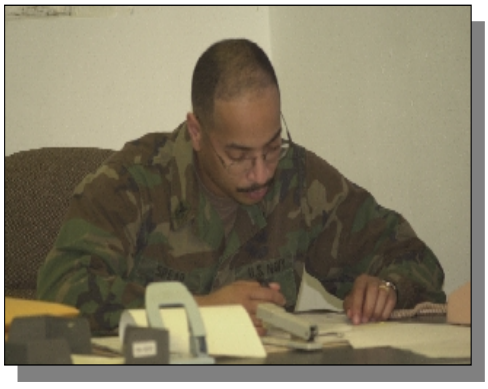
The Administrative/Personnel Office had a superb deployment. As always, the battalion readily recognized those individuals whose superior performance merited special recognition. In support of this goal, the Administrative Office prepared 10 NCM's, 72 NAM's, 23 Flag LOC's, 35 LOC's, 17 LOA's, and 42 Meritorious Masts. All awards were presented prior to return to homeport. In addition to processing 64 transfers, 79 receipts, 750 TAD orders, 104 re-enlistments/extensions, 389 evaluations/ fitness reports, 154 awards, and 263 advancements, they provided outstanding customer service to the Details and DFT's. Exams, re-enlistments, extensions, and all manner of personnel and administrative support were provided to sites throughout the European theater. Additionally, all mainbody personnel had their Spanish I.D. cards within 2 days of arrival.

ADVANCEMENTS

Time in Rate Eligible	E4	E5	E6
Participated	101	120	34
Selected	66	29	10
% Selected	65.34%	24.17%	29.41%
Navy Wide % Selected	63.58%	22.48%	16.40%

RETENTION

	Eligible	Not Eligible	Reenlist	GRS		Navy Goal
1st Term	58	15	26	35.6%	1st Term Goal	38
2nd Term	7	1	5	62.5%	2nd Term Goal	54
Career (-20)	11	0	9	81.2%	Career Goal	62



PN1 Spear hard at work in the Personnel Office.

II - ADMINISTRATIVE

Medical set high goals at the beginning of deployment of attaining 100% HIV and PPD tests and Influenza vaccines for the battalion, and through several mass shot-ex's met 100% attainment in December. Medical contributed to the battalion wide Tactical Exercise (TACEX) by initiating mass casualty training, including litter bearer training for the entire Battalion.

Dental implemented aggressive planning and treatment beginning early in the deployment, increasing the Operational Dental Readiness from 96.9% to 99%, which surpasses the Navy goal by 4%. The Dental Health Index throughout the deployment was maintained above 42%. Utilization of repair resources from Rota NAVSTA Branch Dental Clinic saved the command $6000 in replacement costs for damaged clinic equipment. Inventory for TOA conversion to P25 revealed $20,000 of needed supplies and equipment that have since been ordered.

Pay problems were at an astronomical low level compared to former deployments due to a new pay problem tracking system used by Admin, Personnel, and Disbursing. They worked together to ensure that all existing and potential pay problems were addressed expediently and fixed as soon as feasibly possible. The cohesion of the departments along with the new system contributed to the low number of pay and allowance problems encountered by Disbursing.

DT1 Barfield cleans a gives a patient a thorough cleaning.

Casualty training conducted during the TACEX.

Chapter III

TRAINING / ARMORY / COMMUNICATIONS

III - TRAINING / ARMORY / COMMUNICATIONS

An effective and comprehensive training plan allowed the battalion to hone its technical, embarkation, combat, and weapons skills during the European deployment. The combined efforts of the Training Department, Military Advisor, and Seabee Combat Warfare Program Coordinator maintained and enhanced mission readiness through numerous successful training evolutions, including a 3-day TACEX. Personnel Readiness Capability Program interviewers conducted 2 individual interviews for each member of the battalion to document readiness skills, and to assess deficiencies for the upcoming homeport training cycle. The battalion dedicated 8 training Saturdays to GMT and arranged courses, briefs, workshops, and presentations on various topics including Spanish indoctrination, an ADP regulations workshop, Embark procedures, SCW, and CNO directed GMT topics. All CNO directed GMT was conducted and documented.

MONTHLY TRAINING BREAKDOWN (MANDAYS)

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	TOTAL
Rota	856	1269	1632	2045	1215	1099	1220	51	9387
Souda Bay	62	120	180	184	132	92	129	6	905
Sigonella	132	225	308	314	219	154	222	11	1585
Naples	21	35	45	43	31	23	32	2	232
London	26	43	56	58	41	27	43	2	296
Thurmont	23	34	45	46	33	21	30	1	233
TOTAL	1120	1726	2266	2690	1671	1416	1676	73	12638

Mortar Platoon training.

III - TRAINING / ARMORY / COMMUNICATIONS

Combat Skills Training

Personnel were trained in Basic Combat Skills during the training Saturdays held periodically throughout deployment. Topics included conducting patrols, force protection, tactical convoys, anti-terrorism, RRR, communications, and mass casualty exercises. Classes and exercises were done on a company and platoon level for better individualized attention.

TACEX

An extensive TACEX was conducted to take the skills learned during the Saturday Combat Skills Training and apply them into a contingency scenario. The TACEX involved every member of mainbody, and was instrumental to maintaining military readiness in the 14-month interval between homeport FEX's. In addition, the TACEX provided the opportunity to conduct 3 days of intense tactical decision making, exercise command and control, and round-robin communications training that includes the integration of new COC communications strategies. The 20NCR's R72 staff tested a new system, DATALINK, that allows the COC desk to directly communicate with their counterparts at higher headquarters via voice and data. The regimental instructors taught techniques in implementing our newly acquired IT communications gear as it required operators to be thoroughly familiar with standard file operations as well as standard voice communications procedures.

Embarkation Training

The Embark Staff developed a detailed plan for embark training during the training Saturdays, explicitly targeting CESE preparation, pallet building, AACG/DACG, and Computer Aided Air Load planning. The battalion also held a Mount-Out Control Center (MOCC) stinger exercise to simulate a 48-hour mount-out, affording the opportunity to train officers and senior enlisted in the duties and procedures of the MOCC. Over 150 personnel trained for specific embarkation skills. In addition, the battalion conducted training during the actual embarkation of DFT's to Tunisia, Estonia and Moldova, as well as the embarkation of the water well team to Souda Bay by allowing personnel to participate on and observe the Embark Staff during the evolutions. These evolutions involved air, sea, and ground movements, and provided the Embark Staff and other essential battalion personnel the opportunity to sharpen the skills required to mount-out the battalion quickly and efficiently.

Weapons Training

During the first month of deployment, the Training Department utilized the base range to battle zero and familiarization fire the M-16s. One month prior to returning to homeport, qualification ranges for the M-16 rifle and 9mm pistol were conducted.

	Number Qualed (on deployment)	Rounds Fired (live)	Rounds Fired (blank)
9mm	**77**	**6,000**	**0**
M-16	**162**	**21,840**	**3,360**

III - TRAINING / ARMORY / COMMUNICATIONS

Technical Training

On-the-job-training (OJT) at the project sites and camp shops resulted in a significant increase in readiness attainment. The wide range of construction activities required to execute the projects at the various deployment sites was ideally suited for providing significant OJT in all ratings. In particular, the battalion held OJT in electrical, asphalt, concrete, and CMU block construction. Technical classroom training held throughout the deployment included: Land/Data Link Communications, CPR Certification, Command Assessment Team, In-Rate training, and various military subjects during each of the training Saturdays. Additional technical training was held at the company level as formalized training following GMT on each training Saturday.

Physical Training

Physical training was held on Tuesdays, Thursdays and on both training and working Saturdays, and included stretching, calisthenics, and a run or swim. The physical training incorporated a wide spectrum of leadership as it was conducted at the battalion, company, and platoon level. Several different events supplemented the standard physical training, and a platoon run competition proved that a Charlie platoon was the fastest. In addition, the entire battalion participated in the POW/MIA 5k run sponsored by the Rota Mustang Association. The semi-annual Physical Readiness Test was completed in November with over 90% of the battalion scoring Good or better, and a quarter of the battalion scoring either Excellent or Outstanding.

Seabee Combat Warfare (SCW) Training:

The battalion conducted 45 training sessions covering the 13 sections of the SCW PQS, and saw the successful qualification of 60 individuals.

SCW QUALIFICATION REPORT

	Assigned	Previously Qualified	Qualified on Deployment	Total Qualified
E1 – E6	545	146	54	200
E7 – E9	36	25	0	25
O1 – O5	21	4	6	10

EO1 Sledd receives an award for the 5k run.

III - TRAINING / ARMORY / COMMUNICATIONS

The Communications department conducted several valuable evolutions this deployment, including the communications aspect of the TACEX that involved a HF shot to DET Sigonella. During the TACEX, the integration and use of the new HUITS message and date transfer program and the new Harris 138 HF radio provided reliable command and control of all tactical procedures. A Harris 231 HF radio was used to successfully set up a 1200-mile voice and data communications link with DET Sigonella from Rota, demonstrating the possibility for reliable communications with sites in remote locations.

ADP contributed over 2,500 manhours towards significant projects during deployment. These projects ranged from improving the quality of life of Camp Mitchell residents by constructing a Cyber Café with 6 computers for internet and email access, to drastically extending the life of 130 workstations and laptops throughout the camp through cleaning and reconditioning. ADP also reconstructed Camp Mitchell's Intranet webpage after the NAVFAC Information Technology Center server failure, creating several new services and report screens.

TACLAN training.

Setting up an antenna during the TACEX.

Chapter IV

SAFETY / OPERATIONS

IV - OPERATIONS - SAFETY

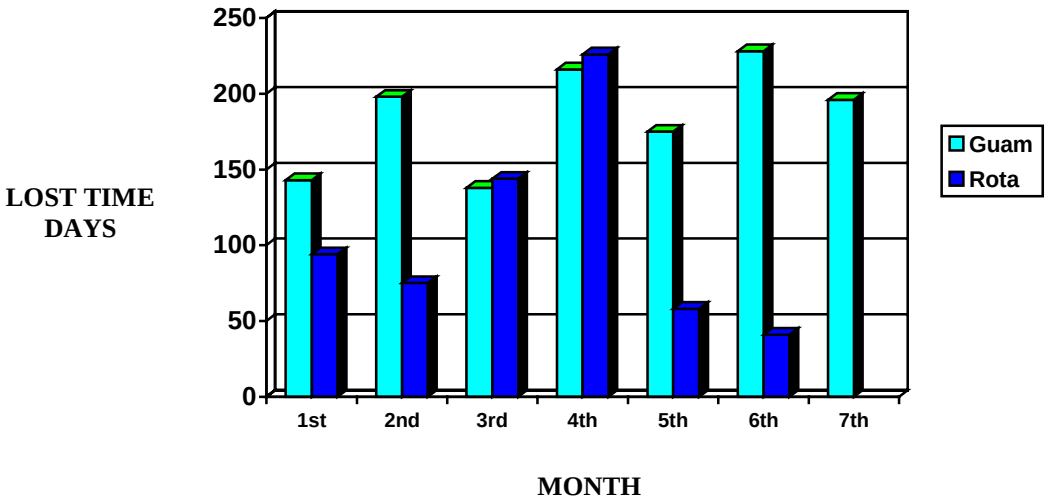
NMCB ONE THREE THREE began implementing Operational Risk Management philosophy and standardization of safety plans during the preceding homeport. Full implementation at all paygrages contributed greatly to reducing mishaps during the 2000 European deployment. The Safety Department monitored every project, MCD, and shop activity for changes in processes and improvements in safety plans; this was the single largest contributing factor in reducing mishaps by an average of 50% from the 1999 Guam deployment.

Most notable was the reduction in light duty days by 51% and lost workdays by 76%. Particular highlights included work in high-risk activities such as the installation of steel rafters and purlins on a 2-story BEQ, the completion of over 575 crane lifts without a single mishap, and extensive earthwork and concrete placement underwater, often during nighttime hours due to tide scheduling.

SAFETY SUMMARY

	Jul 00	Aug 00	Sep 00	Oct 00	Nov 00	Dec 00	Jan 01	Feb 01	Total
Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Lost Days	14	0	0	16	0	0	3	0	33
# Lost Day Cases	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
# Light Duty Days	94	75	144	226	58	41	114	0	752
# Light Duty Cases	5	11	15	25	11	7	17	0	91
# First Aid Mishaps	5	6	16	16	7	4	6	2	62
#Govt Vehicle Mishaps	5	4	4	6	8	12	3	N/A	42
Total Number Mishaps	16	21	35	47	26	23	24	2	194
Govt Vehicle Repair Costs	$3,329	$18,044	$20,330	$24,382	$22,999	$34,599	$39,558	N/A	$163,241
Govt Vehicle Miles Driven	37,055	49,488	59,255	62,605	62,555	60,103	64,396	N/A	395,457

LOST TIME INDICATORS



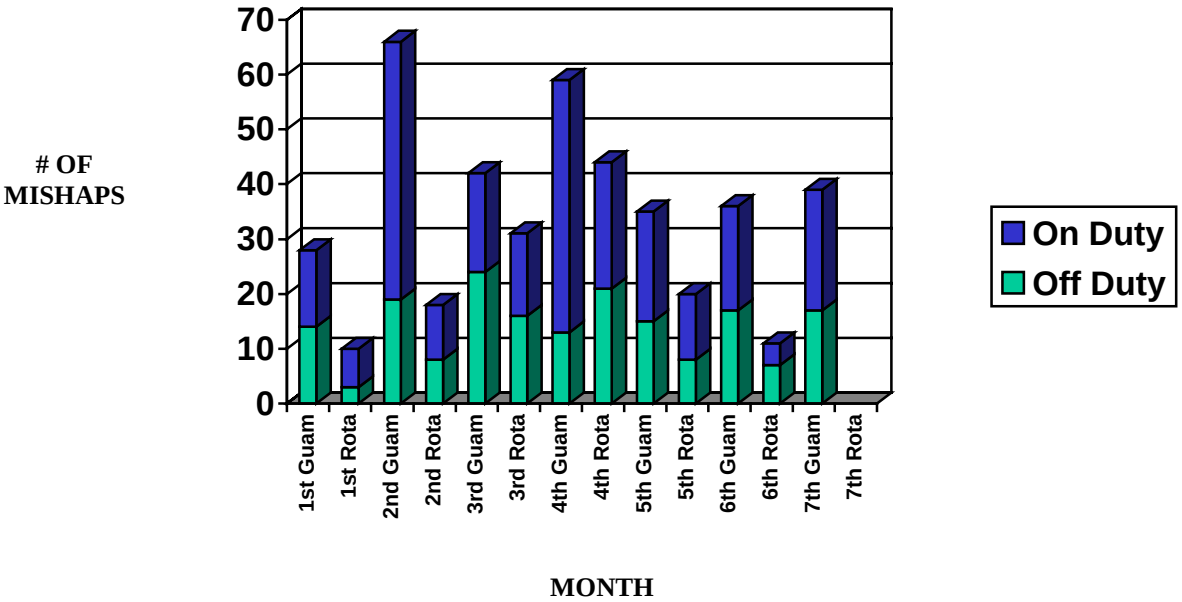
ON-DUTY MISHAPS

	Jul 00	Aug 00	Sep 00	Oct 00	Nov 00	Dec 00	Jan 01	Feb 01	Total
First Aid Mishaps	3	2	9	10	4	0	5	1	34
Cases Light Duty	3	7	7	13	7	4	10	0	51
Light Duty Days	87	39	49	81	26	22	49	0	353
Cases Lost Work Days	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lost Work Days	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OFF-DUTY MISHAPS

	Jul 00	Aug 00	Sep 00	Oct 00	Nov 00	Dec 00	Jan 01	Feb 01	Total
First Aid Mishaps	2	4	7	6	4	4	1	1	29
Cases Light Duty	1	4	8	12	4	3	7	0	39
Light Duty Days	7	36	95	147	32	19	65	0	401
Cases Lost Work Days	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Lost Work Days	0	0	0	16	0	0	3	0	19
Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MISHAP INDICATORS



IV - OPERATIONS

Responsible for over 30,000 mandays of tasking and $10,070,000 of cost avoidance to customers, NMCB ONE THREE THREE deployed its mainbody to Camp Mitchell, Rota, Spain on 15 July 2000 and successfully directed tasking at 9 different deployment sites over the 7-month deployment. A variety of projects were completed for Rota Naval Station, including the installation of a boat ramp needed to provide rapid waterfront access for Port Operations, the Environmental Response Team, and the local Special Warfare Unit. Alfa Company also gained experience with the Runway Drainage Repair project; this project is designed to provide removal of surface water more rapidly and reduce the potential for bird strikes at the NAVSTA Rota airfield. Charlie Company improved relations with the host nation and drew accolades from the Spanish Admiral and CO of NAVSTA Rota with the renovation of the historic Hay Motivo club.

At the beginning of the deployment, the battalion established detail sites at Thurmont, Maryland; Souda Bay, Crete; London, England; Sigonella, Sicily; and Naples, Italy. At Thurmont, renovations to the highly visible Building 219 were completed for use by the President and his guests. Sidewalks replaced in London improved safety for elementary school students, and the perimeter fence repairs provide improved security. In Sigonella, expansion of the aircraft ordnance handling apron enabled NAS Sigonella to better meet its mission requirements. At Souda Bay, Crete, security has been enhanced by the extension of the perimeter fence, and both the installation of taxiway lighting and expansion of Quay Wall contributed significantly to the Fleet's mission capabilities. Completion of the picnic pavilion and the restoration of power to the Lions Den by NMCB ONE THREE THREE's Naples detail provided much needed support for the local MWR department.

As the deployment progressed, the battalion deployed DFT's to Moldova as the construction staff for JTF 105, to Tunisia in support of Atlas Drop-00, to Estonia in support of Cornerstone 00-02, and to Senegal in support of the Department of State's African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI). All 4 DFT's were very productive. The Estonia DFT remodeled a soup kitchen and launched a 126-foot ex-Soviet Army steel girder bridge. In Moldova, a 2-story, 6,000 square foot medical clinic was constructed under the supervision of NMCB ONE THREE THREE personnel. 2 Pre-Engineered Buildings and a 40-foot timber tower were the primary projects completed by the Tunisia DFT. In Senegal, the DFT focus was on training over 400 Senegalese military personnel. NMCB ONE THREE THREE personnel also took the initiative to improve the camp by providing shower facilities and back-up electrical generation necessary for the successful completion of the ACRI evolution.

The ribbon cutting ceremony for the reopening of the historic Hay Motivo club in Rota.

IV - OPERATIONS

Project	Total Project Mandays	Total Project Material Cost	Mandays Tasked	Tasked %	Final WIP	Mandays Expended
SP2-827 Water Supply	2036	$35,000	40	98-100%	100%	107
SP4-862 Sports Complex	2639	$167,000	53	98-100%	100%	141
SP8-810 Boat Ramp	456	$45,000	456	0-100%	100%	420
SP8-820 Weight Room	920	$110,500	46	99-100%	100%	15
SP8-825 Magazine Repairs	267	$20,000	267	0-100%	100%	216
SP9-830 Runway Drainage	267	$33,000	267	0-100%	100%	263
SP9-831 Pier Two	831	$48,000	590	29-100%	100%	566
SP0-846 Rota Gate Drainage	256	$14,000	256	0-100%	100%	202
SP0-848 Paving	260	$56,000	260	0-100%	100%	150
SP0-859 Building 160	1900	$281,500	960	0- 51%	43%	920
SP0-871 BEQ Pavilion	263	$19,000	263	0-100%	100%	296
SP0-872 Hay Motivo	340	$14,200	340	0-100%	100%	358
SP0-873 Security Fence	450	$29,500	450	0-100%	98%	94
SP0-876 BEQ Roof	1042	$104,000	521	0- 50%	30%	227
MAINBODY TOTAL	11927	$976,700	4769	N/A	N/A	3975

IV - OPERATIONS

Project	Total Project Mandays	Total Project Material Cost	Mandays Tasked	Tasked %	Final WIP	Mandays Expended
EN9-805 Concession Stand	335	$49,200	335	0-100%	100%	429
EN0-819 Sidewalks	114	$5,300	114	0-100%	100%	114
EN0-821 Perimeter Fence	128	$7,300	128	0-100%	100%	128
EN0-816 Porch Roofs	800	$140,000	400	0 - 50%	50%	133
DET LONDON TOTAL	1377	$201,800	977	N/A	N/A	804
NA1-860 Batting Cage	160	$9,500	160	0-100%	100%	145
NA9-838 Renovate Head	570	$80,000	570	0-100%	85%	482
NA9-841 Picnic Pavilion	216	$6,000	216	0-100%	100%	216
NA0-849 Restore Power	229	$17,000	229	0-100%	100%	229
DET NAPLES TOTAL	1175	$112,500	1175	N/A	N/A	1072
SI8-811 Lighting System	800	$140,000	200	28- 53%	53%	200
SI8-819 BQ Parking	3591	$329,000	2499	15- 86%	86%	2640
SI9-821 Ordnance Apron	3662	$700,200	2637	28-100%	100%	2766
DET SIGONELLA TOTAL	8053	$1,169,200	5336	N/A	N/A	5606

IV - OPERATIONS

Project	Total Project Mandays	Total Project Material Cost	Mandays Tasked	Tasked %	Final WIP	Mandays Expended
CR4-888 Taxiway Lighting	819	$204,600	541	40-100%	100%	345
CR7-804 Recreation Facility	2792	$446,000	1061	0- 38%	38%	535
CR0-846 Quay Wall	800	$104,400	800	0-100%	100%	370
CR0-848 Perimeter Fence	300	$80,000	100	0- 50%	66%	178
CR0-849 Backflow Preventers	101	$12,800	101	0-100%	100%	50
DET SOUDA BAY TOTAL	4812	$847,800	2603	N/A	N/A	1478
TH9-850 Multi-Court Gym	1391	$463,100	474	66-100%	100%	478
TH9-851 Renovatations	375	$56,200	375	0-100%	100%	382
DET THURMONT TOTAL	1766	$519,300	849	N/A	N/A	860
DFT ESTONIA	775	N/A	775	0-100%	100%	1824
DFT MOLDOVA	300	N/A	300	0-100%	100%	284
DFT TUNISIA	1671	N/A	1671	0-100%	100%	1095
WATER WELL	1000	$39,400	1000	0-100%	100%	1344
DFT TOTAL	3746	$39,400	3746	N/A	N/A	4547

Project	Total Project Mandays	Total Project Material Cost	Mandays Tasked	Tasked %	Final WIP	Mandays Expended | Earned
NMCB 133 TOTAL	**32,856**	**$3,866,700**	**19,455**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**18,342 | 19,107**

MAINBODY
PROJECT SUMMARIES

Pictures not available due to security restrictions

REPAIR/UPGRADE WATER SUPPLY
SP2-827

Several battalions worked on the Water Supply Project in NAVSTA Rota; NMCB 133 completed work on the waterline in the NAVSTA Rota Magazine. The extensive excavation, pipe installation, and concrete work highlighted the flexibility of skilled Seabees. Major challenges included a difficult, muddy work environment and an arduous chlorination process due to the unsanitary state of the existing piping system.

Project Data

Personnel:	4 personnel	
Duration:	October 2000 – January 2001	
Mandays Expended:	Previous Battalions:	1,936
	NMCB 133:	107
	Cumulative:	2,043
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	98%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	40
	Total Project MD:	1,976
Material Cost:	$35,000	
Cost Savings:	$642,200	
Specifications:	Excavation and installation of 260 feet of 6-inch PVC pipe, 500 feet of 2-inch PVC pipe, fittings, valves, and one fire hydrant as required for the installation of new water service to Buildings 407, 449, and 450 in the magazine area. The work also included the excavation and pavement repairs required for the installation of the new piping.	

Below, Seabees from NMCB 133 repair a damaged water line. Right. they finalize a tie-in to a back flow preventer.

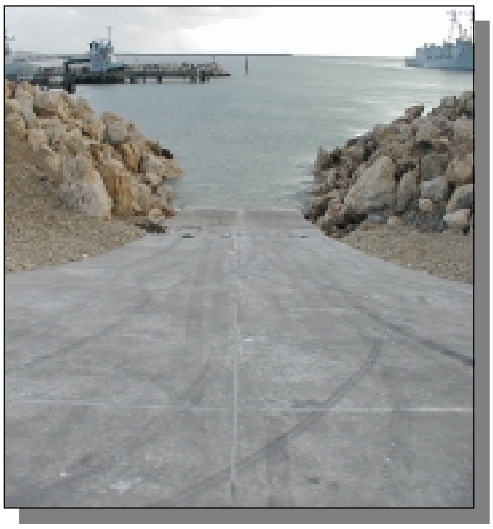
YOUTH SPORTS COMPLEX
SP4-862

Several battalions have worked steadily on the Youth Sports Complex in NAVSTA Rota. The labor intensive work included a complicated irrigation system that provides water to three ball fields. The project specified CONUS procurement of all materials, and challenges included acquiring non-standard sized pipe as well as anticipating the time required to obtain long lead items.

Project Data

Personnel:	4 personnel	
Duration:	August 1995 – February 2001	
Mandays Expended:	Previous Battalions:	2,606
	NMCB 133:	141
	Cumulative:	2,747
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	98%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	53
	Total Project MD:	2,659
Material Cost:	$167,000	
Cost Savings:	$864,175	
Specifications:	Excavation and installation of 150 feet of new piping, fittings, valves, 13 vacuum breakers, and 1 back flow preventer to 3 ball fields. The work also entailed excavation and pavement repairs required for the installation of the new piping.	

Below, a Seabee examines the results of the underwater concrete placement. Right, the finished boat ramp.



REPLACE BOAT RAMP
SP8-810

NMCB 133 took on this project with limited funding available. Forming and placing concrete underwater and safely performing night operations proved to be the biggest challenges as 70 feet of the ramp are underwater at high tide, and 20 feet at low tide. The crew drove themselves to meet the scheduled concrete placements and avoided use of a $230,000 cofferdam by working around the 14-foot tide. Their remarkable effort provided a critical waterfront access point for several Rota units, which included the Port Operations, Environmental Response Team, SPECWAR, and MWR.

Project Data:

Personnel :	12 personnel	
Duration:	July 2000 - December 2000	
Mandays Expended	NMCB 133:	420
Tasking:	WIP at Turnover:	0%
	WIP at Completion	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133	456
	Total Project MD	456
Material Cost:	$45,000	
Cost Savings:	$423,200	
Specifications:	Construct a 10-inch thick 150x20 foot reinforced concrete boat ramp with a 16.1% slope, including 1500 cubic meters of excavated earth and 147 cubic meters of placed concrete.	

Below, the exterior work of the Seabees.
Right, the weightroom in use.

WEIGHTROOM ADDITION
SP8-820

Two battalions worked to complete this construction project for Rota NAVSTA MWR, providing an outstanding facility addition. The tasking for NMCB 133 primarily consisted of punchlist items necessary to provide a complete and usable facility. Challenges included rewiring the facility to support a follow on alarm system.

Project Data

Personnel:	3 personnel	
Duration:	NMCB 1 – February 2001	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 1:	1487
	NMCB 133:	15
	Cumulative:	1502
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	95%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	46
	Total Project MD:	920
Material Cost:	$110,500	
Cost Savings:	$488,150	
Specifications:	Construct a 775 square meter addition to the existing MWR gym including roofing and exterior, renovation of existing weight room and lighting system, modification and upgrading of electrical, plumbing, and HVAC systems, installation of central A/C unit for the Nautilus sports room, installation of a new false ceiling at the entrance hall, corridors, and shop, and final aesthetic touches such as landscaping a damaged fitness trail and hanging the gym mirrors.	

No picture available due to security restrictions.

MISC MAGAZINE REPAIRS
SP8-825

This project provided a much-needed overhaul of the existing weapons magazines, ensuring certification for maximum storage capacity. Challenges included coordinating the availability of magazines and movement of ammunition with the Spanish and US authorities, acquiring specialized materials and parts, removing and replacing the magazine doors using a crane, and obtaining adequate ventilation inside the magazine.

Project Data

Personnel:	4 personnel	
Duration:	July 2000 – December 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	216
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB:	216
	Total Project MD:	216
Material Cost:	$20,000	
Cost Savings:	$70,200	
Specifications:	Concrete spalling, repair and replace 24 air-vents and door frames to include removing, refitting, painting, and reinstalling 10 3x5 meter steel doors, requiring over 20 crane lifts.	

Below, the runway drainage allows for dangerous standing water. Right, the completed drainage system.

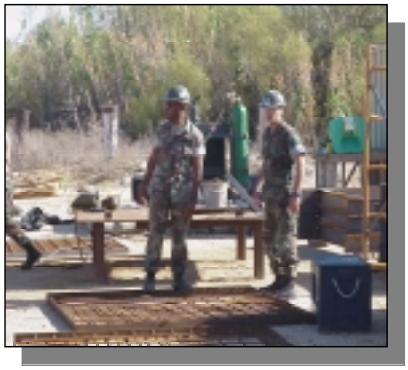
RUNWAY DRAINAGE REPAIRS PHASE II
SP9-830

The battalion was tasked with the installation of a 247-meter sub-surface drainage system to alleviate a severe drainage problem between the active runway and a primary taxiway. The project completion saw a measurable reduction of standing water and a decreased potential for bird strikes at the NAVSTA Rota airfield. Challenges included identifying a local pipe supplier and working through abnormally wet conditions.

Project Data:

Personnel:	6 personnel	
Duration:	September 2000 - December 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	263
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	267
	Total Project MD:	267
Material Cost:	$33,000	
Cost Savings:	$86,775	
Specifications:	Construct a 247-meter French drain and place headwalls on both sides of the access road.	

Below, NMCB 133 Seabees make one of the concrete pads. Right, a finished section of the pier.



PIER TWO REPAIRS
SP9-831

Two battalions worked to complete this critical repair project, providing added life to one of the Spanish Navy piers. Originally, the pads were designed using C-channel frames but the customer could not afford this method of construction. A new design was implemented which used angle iron for the structural steel and reusable C-channel forms, thus reducing the cost of the steel by 55%. The project was impacted by new fiscal year funding problems, and fell 30% behind schedule as a result. Once funding resumed, the crew regained significant lost time by building 90 of the remaining 165 pads in just 2 weeks. The crew gained additional time by using 24-hr operations to strip and prepare the forms for the following days concrete placement.

Project Data

Personnel:	8 personnel	
Duration:	July 2000 – February 2001	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 1:	172
	NMCB 133:	566
	Cumulative:	738
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	29%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	590
	Total Project MD:	831
Material Cost:	$48,000	
Cost Savings:	$270,075	
Specifications:	Construct 165 reinforced concrete covers with lifting eyes to replace damaged concrete covers identified on Pier Two. Project required 154 cubic meters of concrete placed on steel frames.	

Below, the initial excavation for the drainage pipes. Right, the completed project.

INSTALL ROTA GATE DRAINAGE
SP0-846

The battalion was tasked with the installation of an overflow drainage system for the rainwater collection ponds at the Rota front gate. This presented a unique problem in that the pipe had to be laid in the opposite direction of the ground's natural slope. This crew was very inexperienced, and thus presented the opportunity for a Petty Officer Third Class to be a crew leader. The crew also had to deal with the start of the rainy season. Once the weather broke, however, the crew labored from dawn to dusk in order to bring this highly visible job to a close.

Project Data:

Personnel:	7 personnel	
Duration:	September 2000 - November 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	202
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at Completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	256
	Total Project MD:	256
Material Cost:	$14,000	
Cost Savings:	$83,200	
Specifications:	Re-grade and clear drainage ditch inside the Rota main gate, and install 140 meters of 80 centimeter PVC pipe.	

Below, Seabees from NMCB 133 lay asphalt. Right, the completed road.

ASPHALT PAVING
SP0-848

The battalion was tasked with paving a 400x30 foot road and the entranceway to the Base Drive-In theater. They also paved the Fleet Recreation center parking lot, an 80x30 foot section. With virtually no paving experience at the start of the deployment, an intensive onsite training program allowed the crew to produce an outstanding finished product at both locations.

Project Data:

Personnel:	8 personnel	
Duration:	October 2000 - January 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	150
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	260
	Total Project MD:	260
Material Cost:	$56,000	
Cost Savings:	$84,500	
Specifications:	Pave a 400x30 foot road and entrance to the Drive-In theater. Pave a 80x30 foot parking lot at the Fleet Recreation center.	

Below, a Seabee builds up a CMU block wall. Right, Seabees apply stucco.

RENOVATE BLDG 160
SP0-859

The battalion was tasked to demo and rehab 6 Pre-Engineered Buildings for Navy Special Warfare Unit Ten. This high interest project required coordination of numerous disciplines, from installing underground utilities to an interior overhead monolithic concrete placement of 58 cubic meters for the Intel room. 100% plans and specifications were not received until 2 weeks prior to beginning work. This delay affected material ordering, thereby impacting the sequencing of construction activities. In order to overcome these delays, the crews identified non-dependant work activities such as some demo and masonry work, and also worked a night shift to bring the project back on schedule. This project is scheduled for turnover with NMCB 40.

Project Data

Personnel:	16 personnel	
Duration:	October 2000 – NMCB 40	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	920
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	51%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	960
	Total Project MD:	1900
Material Cost:	$281,500	
Cost Savings:	$617,500	
Specifications:	Demo and rehab 6 Pre-Engineered buildings including installation of a vehicle lift, construction of new office spaces, a security vault, and climate controlled storage areas. The work included placing 4,050 concrete blocks, 100 cubic meters of concrete, 1,000 meters of conduit, and 200 meters of piping.	

Below, concrete is being placed for the pavilion foundation. Right, the nearly finished project.

BEQ PAVILION AND LANDSCAPING
SP0-871

The completion of the BEQ Pavilion and horseshoe pits improved the quality of life for the NAVSTA Rota BEQ residents. The project provided opportunities for steelworkers and builders to improve their skills and demonstrate their capabilities with some detailed finish work including Spanish floor and wall tile.

Project Data

Personnel:	5 personnel	
Duration:	October 2000 – February 2001	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	296
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	263
	Total Project MD:	263
Material Cost:	$19,000	
Cost Savings:	$85,475	
Specifications:	Construct steel frame pavilion with 8x8 meter concrete slab, masonry walls, sloped steel roof, horseshoe pits, sidewalks, ceramic tile, prefab grill, grading, and landscaping.	

IV - MAINBODY – PROJECT SUMMARY

Below, the finishing touches for a window are being applied. Right, the completed project.

HAY MOTIVO
SP0-872

The renovation of this historic building drew the attention of both the Spanish Admiral and the CO of NAVSTA Rota. The building is used as the meeting point for the Hay Motivo Club, established to improve Spanish and American relations on base. The building is the oldest on base and was in desperate need of repairs. Construction efforts spanned a broad spectrum of construction skills including roof repairs, stucco, tile placement, and painting. Lack of accurate as built drawings and countless unforeseen conditions made this project exceptionally challenging.

Project Data

Personnel:	5 personnel	
Duration:	July 2000 – November 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	358
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	340
	Total Project MD:	340
Material Cost:	$14,200	
Cost Savings:	$110,500	
Specifications:	Renovate Building 203 including demo and installation of electrical, plumbing, tile flooring, new ceiling, painting, and miscellaneous repair work.	

Below, Seabees from NMCB 133 install a fence post. Right, a section of the installed fence.

WATER RESERVOIR SECURITY FENCE
SP0-873

The installation of this fence and lighting system provided a much needed security enhancement to the NAVSTA Rota base water supply and storage system. Installation of the fence line provided A-Co with the opportunity to use the auger truck and trencher. Challenges for the crew included overcoming rainy weather and a redesign of the fence line to accommodate underground utilities.

Project Data

Personnel:	5 personnel	
Duration:	November 2000 – February 2001	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	94
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	450
	Total Project MD:	450
Material Cost:	$29,500	
Cost Savings:	$146,250	
Specifications:	Install 250 meters of fencing and 2,501 meters of conduit for lighting and security of 2 water-holding tanks.	

Below, Seabees weld a roof truss. Right, a crane hoists one of the trusses for installation.

REPLACE ROOF ON BEQ
SP0-876

This project provided numerous challenges and opportunities for the steelworkers and crane crew. The construction involved manufacturing trusses and hips from IPE-180 and IPE-300 steel I-beams, lifting them onto a 2-story building, and anchoring them to the existing concrete roof. The work was complicated by the fact that the BEQ remained occupied throughout the project. Design changes were required when it was discovered that the plans did not account for the vast amount of disarrayed rebar encountered while attempting to drill into the concrete beams. In addition, the stairwell wall was capped with only 4 inches of concrete that did not allow for proper anchoring of the hipjacks. This structural deficiency required a redesign necessitating additional material and refabrication of the hipjacks.

Project Data

Personnel:	6 personnel	
Duration:	October 2000 – February 2001	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	227
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	50%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	521
	Total Project MD:	1042
Material Cost:	$104,000	
Cost Savings:	$338,650	
Specifications:	Install a 32-meter steel truss roof onto 2 2-story BEQs with metal, imitation clay shingles.	

PROJECT LISTING

CAMP MITCHELL PAVING	**91**
PERIMETER ROAD IMPROVEMENTS	**22**
SPANISH BEACH CLEAN-UP	**30**
FLIGHTLINE GATES	**215**
ROLL-UP DOORS BLDG 583	**99**
MARINE HEAD	**68**
BASKETBALL COURT	**164**
ROTA PARK	**27**
TOTAL MANDAYS:	**716**

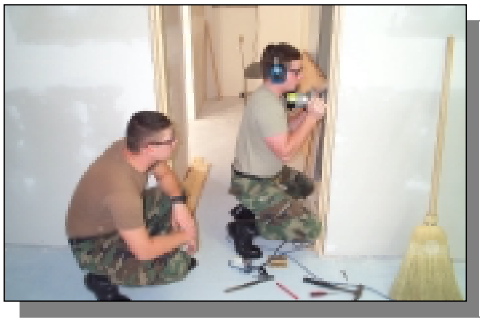
The Seabee-built basketball

The finished flightline

CAMP MAINTENANCE TASKING

ESA's	1916
SJO's	561
MCD's	493
PROJECTS	299
Renovate A5 Office	44
Renovate Alfa Company Dispatch	35
Construct Special Services Theater	6
Construct Telephone Center	101
Construct New ADP Office	56
Construct New Dry Storage	18
Renovate First Class Lounge	27
Repair Galley Underslab Piping	12
TOTAL MANDAYS EXPENDED	**3568**

Soil removal from the galley underslab



Construction of the Cyber Café

IV - MAINBODY– LABOR DISTRIBUTION

Month	Jul 00	Aug 00	Sep 00	Oct 00	Nov 00	Dec 00	Jan 01	Feb 01	Total	%Total
Direct Labor MD's	685	1654	1406	1503	1938	1689	1821	462	11158	48%
Indirect Labor MD's	689	1628	1192	1221	1438	1578	1586	419	9751	42%
Readiness/Training	159	427	397	396	327	275	364	41	2386	10%
Total	1533	3709	2995	3120	3703	3542	3771	922	23295	100%
# Personnel	173	165	171	170	170	184	189	196	N/A	
# Direct Labor	122	111	120	119	119	119	122	134	N/A	
# Workdays	12	27	21	21	26	22	21	6	156	
% Direct Labor[1]	44.7%	44.6%	46.9%	48.2%	52.3%	47.7%	48.2%	50.1%	47.8%	
MD Capability[2]	1647	3372	2835	2811	3481	2945	2882	905	20878	
Availability Factor[3]	42%	49%	50%	54%	56%	58%	63%	51%	53%	

Welding on top of the BEQ roof while tied off to the truss system.

Spreading asphalt at Camp Mitchell.

DETAIL LONDON

Below, Seabees tie rebar for the foundation.
Right, the project at the ribbon cutting ceremony.

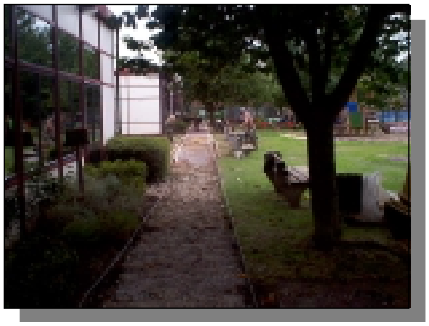
CONSTRUCT CONCESSION
EN9-805

A crew of 5 moved in on this project upon arrival to London, tasked with the construction of a concession stand at the West Ruislip sports complex. This new facility will greatly improve the sports complex by replacing the existing concession trailer, an eyesore to this highly visible area.

Project Data

Personnel:	5 personnel	
Duration:	July 2000 – December 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	429
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	335
	Total Project MD:	335
Material Cost:	$49,200	
Cost Savings:	$108,875	
Specifications:	Construct a single story 1000 square foot facility to include a reinforced concrete foundation, slab on grade, CMU block with brick veneer, wood framed trusses with slate shingles, sheet rock interior finish, and rough/finish electrical and plumbing.	

Below, a Seabee starts work on the dangerous sidewalk. Right, the completed project.



REPLACE SIDEWALKS
EN0-819

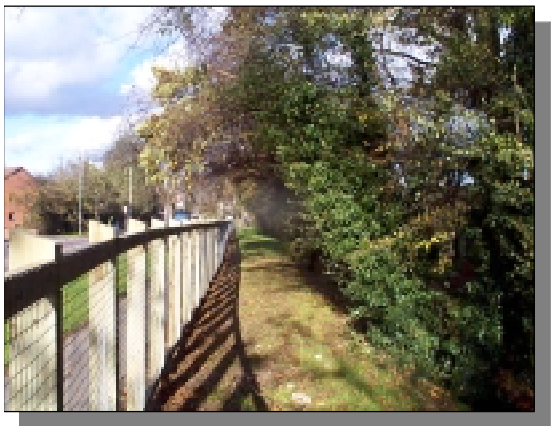
Five Seabees worked on this project upon arrival to London, tasked with the sidewalk replacement at a West Ruislip DoDDS Elementary School. The crew worked with a compressed work schedule to finish prior to the new school year and completed the project well ahead of schedule. This eliminated numerous trip hazards created by the deteriorating concrete sidewalks.

Project Data

Personnel:	6 personnel	
Duration:	July 2000 – August 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	114
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	114
	Total Project MD:	114
Material Cost:	$5,300	
Cost Savings:	$37,050	
Specifications:	Demolition of 300 feet of concrete sidewalk, remove approximately 40 cubic meters of spoils, fill and compact sub-base, set 600 feet of edging stones in concrete footings, lay brick pavers in sand bed, and vibrate sharp sand into brick joints.	

IV - DETAIL LONDON– PROJECT SUMMARY

Below, the old fence that joined the base entrances. Right, the finished fence.



REPLACE PERIMETER FENCE
EN0-821

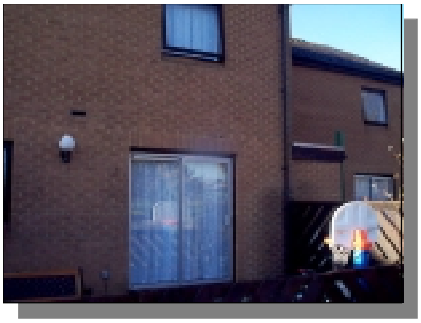
The existing perimeter chain link fence that joined the two main entrances to West Ruislip Naval Base and bordered the main street of the local community was in serious disrepair. The completion of the new fence adds greatly to the base appearance.

Project Data

Personnel:	5 personnel	
Duration:	August 2000 – October 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	128
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	128
	Total Project MD:	128
Material Cost:	$7,300	
Cost Savings:	$41,600	
Specifications:	Demo and remove 800 feet of existing chain link fence with concrete posts, drill 10x24 inch holes, set 42x6 inch timber posts at approximately 6 foot centers, and construct new fence, posts, and rail style with a 2-inch wire mesh.	

IV - DETAIL LONDON– PROJECT SUMMARY

Below, the entrance ways before the roofs have been installed. Right, one of the completed roofs.



CONSTRUCT PORCH ROOFS
EN0-816

The housing at West Ruislip Naval Base did not have roofs over the entrances, and this project allowed the Seabees to improve those houses by installing roofs. The challenges to this project included exceptionally late material delivery and several unforeseen conditions identified when rerouting the lighting and doorbell systems.

Project Data

Personnel:	3 personnel	
Duration:	October 2000 – January 2001	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	133
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	50%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	400
	Total Project MD:	800
Material Cost:	$140,000	
Cost Savings:	$130,000	
Specifications:	Install new front and rear entrance fiberglass canopies to 80 family housing units at West Ruislip. There are 60 gable type canopies to be installed on brick face units, and 20 shed type canopies to be installed on masonry shingle faced units.	

IV - DETAIL LONDON– OIC DISCRETIONARY / CAMP MAINTENANCE

OIC DISCRETIONARY		CAMP MAINTENANCE	
Chapel Patio	25	Paint BEQ Rooms	35
Chapel Office	10	Seabee Warehouse	15
Eastcote Window	20		
Housing Office Rehab	60		
Blenheim Crescent	35		
Demo Planters Boxes	08		
Slab / Service Ramp	22		
TOTAL MANDAYS :	**180**		**50**

Patched and painted walls in the Chapel office.

Erected partition walls, doors, windows, and carpet tiles in the housing office.

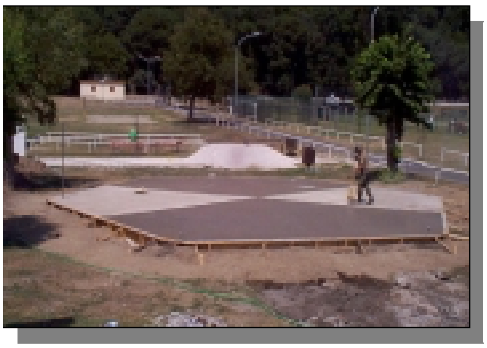
Installed windows to match the existing ones.

IV - DETAIL LONDON– LABOR DISTRIBUTION

Month	Jul 00	Aug 00	Sep 00	Oct 00	Nov 00	Dec 00	Jan 01	Feb 01	Total	%Total
Direct Labor MD's	93	186	176	133	158	159	189	23	1117	66%
Indirect Labor MD's	34	41	62	65	62	65	65	8	402	24%
Readiness/Training	17	30	33	29	30	29	19	8	195	12%
Total	144	257	271	227	250	253	273	39	1695	100%
# Personnel	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	N/A	
# Direct Labor	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	N/A	
# Workdays	12	24	22	23	22	23	23	3	152	
% Direct Labor[1]	73.3%	73.3%	73.3%	73.3%	73.3%	73.3%	73.3%	73.3%	73.3%	
MD Capability[2]	148.5	297	272.25	284.62	272.25	284.62	284.62	37.12	1881	
Availability Factor[3]	74%	73%	77%	57%	69%	66%	73%	83%	70%	

DETAIL NAPLES

Below, the pavilion gets swept soon after the base concrete placement. Right, the nearly finished project.



PICNIC PAVILION
NA9-841

The picnic pavilion provided MWR a much needed facility in Carney Park, the heart of the Naples MWR program. Constructed at the peak of the park usage season, it not only enables Seabees to hones their construction skills but also allowed many park visitors to see Seabees hard at work. This top quality project is built in a hexagonal shape, adding to the project's complexity.

Project Data

Personnel :	5 personnel	
Duration:	July 2000 – September 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	216
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	216
	Total Project MD:	216
Material Cost:	$6,000	
Cost Savings:	$70,200	
Specifications:	The project scope included the demolition of the existing pavilion, excavation and placement of backfill, construction of the forms for the concrete pad, placement of the 44-foot wide concrete pad, and erection of the 44-foot PEB pavilion to include the installation of a roof and electrical and light fixtures.	

No Picture Available.

RESUPPLY POWER TO LIONS DEN
NA0-849

NMCB 133 personnel were tasked with restoring power to Building 552, the Lions Den, the youth/community center at Carney Park.

Project Data

Personnel :	5 personnel	
Duration:	July 2000 – October 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	229
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	229
	Total Project MD:	229
Material Cost:	$17,000	
Cost Savings:	$74,425	
Specifications:	Excavate a 15-inch wide, 24-inch deep, 700-meter long trench, remove existing poles and wire, place 4” conduit and “J” boxes, pull new service from the substation to building 552 within 4” conduit, and install a new power panel in building 552.	

Below, a Seabee paints the exterior of the head facility exterior. Right, the finished project.

RENOVATE HEAD FACILITY
NA9-838

NMCB 133 personnel worked on renovating the largest of Carney Park's head facilities to greatly increase the quality of life for those who use Carney Park. The scope of work kept all of the rates very busy and challenged their ability to be finish craftsman.

Project Data

Personnel:	8 personnel	
Duration:	September 2000 – January 2001	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	482
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	85%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	570
	Total Project MD:	570
Material Cost:	$80,000	
Cost Savings:	$185,250	
Specifications:	Remove all existing light fixtures, outlets, sinks, urinals, toilets, stalls, and tile, replace the electrical, water and drainage systems, install new doors and windows, and patch all of the interior and exterior walls.	

Below, the initial cage construction and the forms for the base. Right, The base has been placed.

BATTING CAGE
NA1-860

NMCB 133 personnel constructed a batting cage for Carney Park patrons, improving the quality of life for the community.

Project Data

Personnel : 7 personnel

Project Status: December 2000 – February 2001

Mandays Expended: NMCB 133: 145

Tasking:

WIP at turnover:	0%
WIP at completion:	100%
MD tasked to NMCB 133:	160
Total project MD:	160

Material Cost: $9,500

Cost Savings: $52,000

Specifications: Remove existing concrete from around the poles, straighten and readjust the poles to the correct height, form and place the footing, retaining wall, and floor slab, install electrical conduit, and install drainage system.

IV - DETAIL NAPLES – LABOR DISTRIBUTION

Month	Jul 00	Aug 00	Sep 00	Oct 00	Nov 00	Dec 00	Jan 01	Feb 01	Total	%Total
Direct Labor MD's	53	152	146	141	157	141	114	23	927	73%
Indirect Labor MD's	35	44	30	23	33	36	28	2	199	16%
Readiness/Training	6	30	30	20	34	30	42	0	192	15%
Total	94	226	206	184	224	207	148	25	1265	100%
# Personnel	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	N/A	
# Direct Labor	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	N/A	
# Workdays	12	24	20	21	21	22	23	3	146	
% Direct Labor[1]	57%	68%	71%	77%	70%	69%	77%	92%	73%	
MD Capability[2]	135	270	225	236	236	247	287	30	1638	
Availability Factor[3]	44%	68%	79%	69%	81%	69%	54%	76%	69%	

DETAIL SIGONELLA

Below, 1of 117 pads formed and ready for concrete. Right, the concrete phase completion.

AIRCRAFT ORDNANCE HANDLING APRON (LAND ANNEX) SI9-821

In recent years, NAS Sigonella has not been able to handle all the ordnance material required by DOD. This project expands NAS Sigonella's ordnance handling capability by allowing multiple aircraft to onload ordnance simutaneously.

Project Data

Personnel:	30 personnel	
Duration:	January 2000 - February 2001	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 1:	1025
	NMCB 133:	2766
	Cumulative:	3791
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	28%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	2637
	Total Project Mandays:	3662
Material Costs:	$700,200	
Cost Savings:	$857,025	
Specifications:	The removal of the existing aircraft apron and placement of a new 200,000 square foot ordnance on/off loading area. Construction consisted of forming and placing over 9,500 cubic meters of concrete into 117 individual pads, installing 4,000 feet of conduit, and providing 39 taxiway lighting electrical hand holes.	

Below, Seabees backfill the catch basin area. Right, footers are placed for the catch basins.

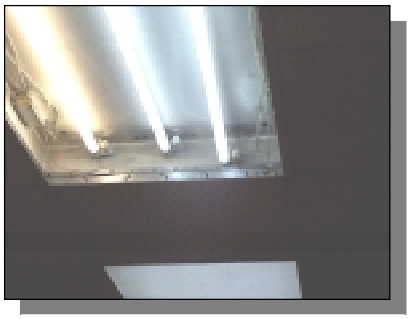
CONSTRUCT BQ PARKING
SI8-819

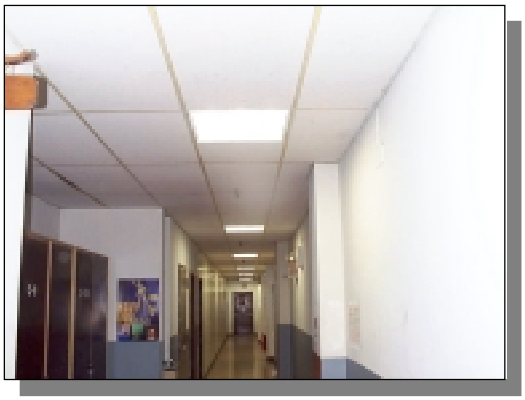
This project is part of phase 1 of a 3 phase project tasking, and consists of installing a security fence with lighting around the 5.5 acre complex, grading a parking lot within the complex, and installing a drainage system for the parking lot. The parking lot will provide 181 much needed parking spaces for the station bachelor quarter residents.

Project Data

Personnel:	30 personnel	
Duration:	NMCB 1 - February 2001	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 1:	593
	NMCB 133:	2640
	Cumulative:	3163
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	15%
	WIP at completion:	86%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	2499
	Total Project MD:	3591
Material Costs:	$329,000	
Cost Savings:	$812,175	
Specifications:	Form and place 600 meters of concrete curbing and retaining wall around the entire perimeter of the project, install 600 meters of chain fencing with security outriggers and barbwire, place 45 electrical hand holes and install and wire 6-meter security poles in 37 of them, install 1200 meters of concrete conduit duck bank, excavate and place 1 dispersion pit and 7 catch basins ranging in deeps from 2 to 5 meters, and complete parking lot consisting of placing 1500 cubic meters of bedding sand and 80,000 square feet of concrete pavers.	

Below, one of the pre-existing light fixtures. Right, the completed hallway lighting, Bldg 407.





LIGHTING SYSTEM RETROFIT
SI8-811

Lighting retrofit is one step towards the Navy's Energy Conservation Program goal of reducing energy usage. The project consisted of replacing all old outdated light fixtures with new high efficiency ballast and bulbs. Approximately 70 facilities required updating.

Project Data

Personnel:	5 personnel	
Duration:	January 2000 – NMCB 40	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 1:	229
	NMCB 133:	200
	Cumulative:	429
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	28%
	WIP at completion:	53%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	200
	Total Project MD:	800
Material Costs:	$140,000	
Cost Savings:	$260,000	
Specifications:	Remove and replace 4,600 fluorescent light ballast throughout Naval Air Station One and Two Sigonella, and repair or replace light fixtures which are not compatible with the new high efficiency bulbs being installed.	

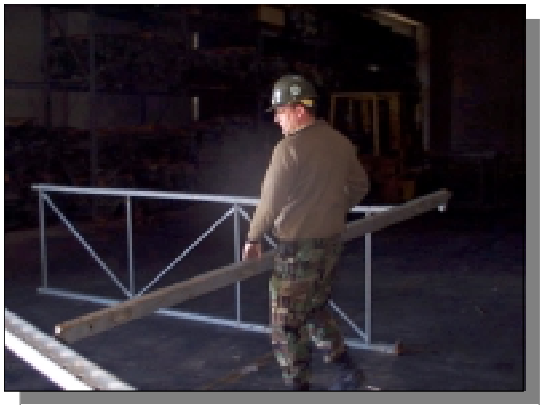
IV - DETAIL SIGONELLA – OIC DISCRETIONARY

PROJECT LISTING

CLEAR AND GRUB 150,000 SIFT PARACHUTE LANDING AREA.	47 MD
CONSTRUCT 18K CONCRETE SINKER BOCK	21 MD
REPAIR SPALLS SOUTH AMERICAN AIRFIELD RAMP	18 MD
FILL LOW-LYING AREAS NAS II AIRFIELDS	84 MD
REPAIR SEABEE MEMORIAL	18 MD
INSTALL METAL SHELVING MARINE DETAIL AUGUSTA BAY	23 MD

TOTAL MANDAYS: 211 MD

BU2 Grindstaff completes Seabee Memorial repairs.



BU1 Tallo erects shelving units for MAGTAF.

IV - DETAIL SIGONELLA – CAMP MAINTENANCE

CAMP MAINTENANCE TASKING

ESA's	170
SJO's	83
MCD's	147
PROJECTS	
Replace SW Shop Power Panel	15
Replace Dilapidated Toilets in Camp	18
Renovate Head in Building 710	41
Replace Door to ARP	17
Parking Curb Construction	43
Repair Perimeter Fence	13
TOTAL MANDAYS EXPENDED	**400**

BU1 Tallo Installs new new bulbs.

UT2 Akerman sanding repairs to door jamb.

CE3 Bozzanca repairs electrical switch.

IV - DETAIL SIGONELLA – LABOR DISTRIBUTION

Month	Jul 00	Aug 00	Sep 00	Oct 00	Nov 00	Dec 00	Jan 01	Feb 01	Total	%Total
Direct Labor MD's	314	782	899	1064	1218	1032	1040	24	6373	56%
Indirect Labor MD's	248	594	428	567	590	668	660	101	3856	34%
Readiness/Training	101	123	129	248	223	116	185	0	1125	10%
Total	663	1499	1456	1879	2031	1816	1885	125	11354	100%
# Personnel	69	69	76	87	87	85	85	33	N/A	
# Direct Labor	47	47	57	63	62	58	58	7	N/A	
# Workdays	10	24	20	21	21	22	22	3	140	
% Direct Labor[1]	68%	68%	75%	73%	71%	68%	68%	21%	70%	
MD Capability[2]	528	1269	1283	1488	1465	1436	1436	24	8929	
Availability Factor[3]	78%	71%	80%	99%	96%	80%	85 %	100%	87%	

DETAIL SOUDA BAY

Below, an excavated utility trench for the flush-mounted lights. Right, placing the finish asphalt over the trench.

INSTALL TAXIWAY/APRON LIGHTING
CR4-888

This is a turnover project from NMCB 40 that NMCB 133 continued and completed. Cooperation and coordination with different entities such as the fire department and US and Greek air operations, combined with numerous scope changes were some of the challenges encountered. Flexibility and constant safety awareness were critical as the project involved working in close proximity to planes in flight.

Project Data

Personnel: 6 personnel

Duration: NMCB 1 – November 2000

Mandays Expended:

NMCB 40:	278
NMCB 133:	345
Cumulative:	623

Tasking:

WIP at turnover:	40%
WIP at completion:	100%
MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	541
Total Project MD:	819

Material Cost: $204,600

Cost Savings: $266,000

Specifications: The project scope includes replacement of existing taxiway lights with 49 new flush mounted fixtures, excavation and backfill of 1,515 feet of trench, installation of 3,030 feet of conduit and wire, surface the finish to match existing concrete or paved surface, and drainage work that requires grading, asphalt finish and all ancillary work to relocate or modify existing structures in impacted areas.

Below, Seabees set forms for the concrete floor slab. Right, the completed floor slab.

CONSTRUCT MARATHI RECREATION FACILITY
CR7-804

The Marathi Recreation Facility is a politically sensitive and highly visibility project; site approval as well as future scope changes are scrutinized by both US and Greek diplomats. The new facility will enhance quality of services afforded to US, Greek, and NATO ships transiting in the Mediterranean. The total project cost is a major concern as it is influenced by daily fluctuations in currency exchange rates, and must not exceed the MILCON threshold. Other challenges included lack of familiarity with Greek construction methods and standards such as local rigid conduits that vary in grades and shapes. This project was particularly challenging for construction electricians and utilitiesmen due to the complex network of underslab utilities servicing the kitchen, the laundry and head facilities, and the computer center.

Project Data

Personnel:	12 personnel	
Duration:	September 2000 – NMCB 40	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	535
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	38%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	1061
	Total Project MD:	2792
Material Cost:	$446,000	
Cost Savings:	$907,400	
Specifications:	Construct a 50x125 foot climate controlled PEB with laundry and head facility, snack bar, recreational lounge, telephone center, and computer and internet library.	

Below, preparing the concrete surface for a bfoom finish. Right, the finished project.

EXPAND QUAY WALL
CR0-846

The expansion of the Quay Wall allows Marines to debark their tracked vehicles for cleaning and maintenance. This project was challenging due to the sheer amount of concrete placed (1550 cubic meters), and the frequent torrential rains that flooded the forms and delayed concrete placement.

Project Data

Personnel:	10 personnel	
Duration:	October 2000 – January 2001	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	370
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	800
	Total Project MD:	800
Material Cost:	$104,400	
Cost Savings:	$75,000	
Specifications:	Removal of 1,550 cubic meters of asphalt and 3A material from a 72x834 foot area, placement of 1,550 cubic meters of reinforced concrete in 16x72 foot sections.	

Below, Seabees set the fence fabric. Right, a completed section of the fence.

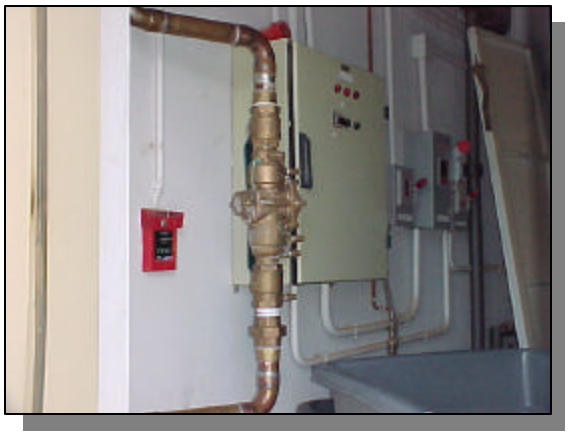
EXTEND PERIMETER FENCE
CR0-848

The installation of the perimeter fence was required in order to comply with force protection standards, and is intended to safeguard property and personnel from demonstrators hurling objects. Safety is the primary concern on this project due to the congested work space, elevation, and inclement weather. The fence is being constructed in between the existing 6-foot fence and an open culvert, dodging barriers such buildings and trees along the perimeter. This project will be completed by NMCB 40.

Project Data

Personnel:	6 personnel	
Durations:	October 2000 – NMCB 40	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	178
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	50%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	100
	Total Project MD:	300
Material Cost:	$80,000	
Cost Savings:	$195,000	
Specifications:	Erect approximately 4,000 feet of 20-foot high security fence along Mouzouras Road with fence posts spaced 10 feet on center.	

Below, removing the existing pipe. Right, the installed backflow preventer.



INSTALL BACKFLOW PREVENTERS
CR0-849

This project included the installation of double-check valve backflow preventers. Every installation location presented a unique challenge as each backflow preventer had to be site adapted to meet certification and space requirements. Additionally, the US-imported check valves had to be rethreaded at each connection point to match the existing European plumbing.

Project Data

Personnel:	2 personnel	
Durations:	November 2000 – NMCB 40	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	50
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	101
	Total Project MD:	101
Material Cost:	$12,800	
Cost Savings:	$32,800	
Specifications:	Install 19 double-check valve backflow preventers at various buildings on NSA Souda Bay, Crete.	

IV - DETAIL SOUDA BAY – OIC DISCRETIONARY

PROJECT LISTING

ELEVATE MAN/HAND HOLES	106 MD
CONSTRUCT GOLAN LOCKER PAD AND FENCE	26 MD
MLO OFFICE IMPROVEMENTS	39 MD
LANDSCAPE PARKING ISLAND	2 MD
CLEAR FIREBREAK	64 MD
CONSTRUCT ANTENNA PAD	20 MD
CONSTRUCT A/C SCREEN	77 MD

TOTAL MANDAYS 334 MD

Elevated Manholes

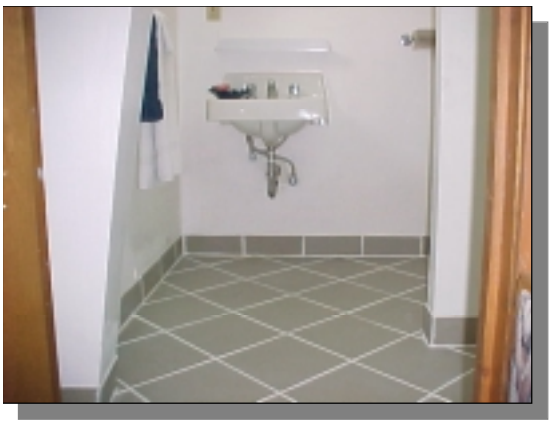
Golan Locker Pad

Renovated MLO Office

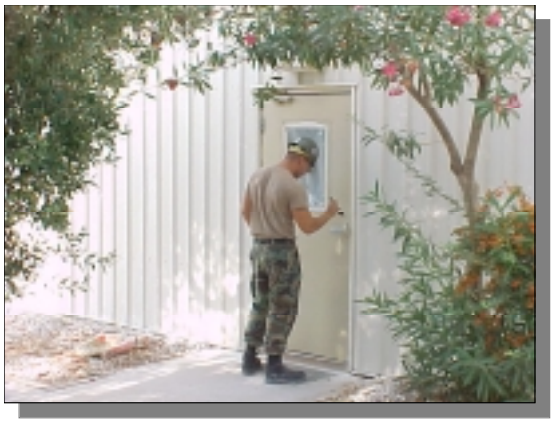
Landscaped Parking Island

PROJECT LISTING

ESA's	68
SJO's	18
MCD's	91
PROJECTS	
Retile VIP bathrooms	4
Paint BEQ rooms	4
Paint exterior of Building 53	6
Construct PPE storage cases	5
Install head facility in Mechanic Shop	36
Recaulk 20 shower stalls in BEQ 84	4
Build shelves for camp maintenance	8
Install 110v outlet at ARP office	2
Build shelves and work bench for camp maintenance	10
Convert VIP-1 to camp maintenance office	4
Paint various rooms in BEQ	8
TOTAL MANDAYS	**177**



New tiles in the VIP room.



UTCN Accorsy painting Building 53.

IV - DETAIL SOUDA BAY – LABOR DISTRIBUTION

Month	Jul 00	Aug 00	Sep 00	Oct 00	Nov 00	Dec 00	Jan 01	Total	%Total
Direct Labor MD's	118	367	347	447	456	500	525	2760	50%
Indirect Labor MD's	56	131	247	342	452	442	448	2118	39%
Readiness/Training	22	76	86	156	114	73	81	608	11%
Total	196	574	680	945	1022	1015	1054	5486	100%
# Personnel	24	36	40	50	50	47	45	N/A	
# Direct Labor	10	17	21	31	31	28	27	N/A	
# Workdays	11	24	20	21	21	22	21	140	
% Direct Labor[1]	41%	47%	53%	62%	62%	60%	60%	56%	
MD Capability[2]	122	466	473	732	732	693	638	3856	
Availability Factor[3]	97%	79%	73%	61%	62%	72%	82%	72%	

Seabees installing a sewage line for the mechanic shop head facility.

Antenna Pad at NMFI (NATO Missile Firing Installation)

DETAIL THURMONT

CONSTRUCT MULTI COURT GYM
TH9-850

Three battalions worked steadily on the Multi Court Gym Facility for NSF, Thurmont. This much needed and well-used recreational facility is a huge addition for the guest and personnel of NSF. The crew faced two large challenges; first, the excavation for the 120-foot long, 12-inch deep and 12-inch wide concrete catch basin had to be excavated by hand and all of the concrete had to be wheel barreled to the forms. The second challenge was keeping warm, as the crew built the exterior entranceways during the winter months while working through exceptional snowfalls.

Project Data

Personnel:	6 personnel	
Project Status:	October 1999 - December 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 3:	115
	NMCB 1:	802
	NMCB 133:	478
	Cumulative:	1395
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	66%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD tasked to NMCB 133:	474
	Total project MD:	1391
Material Cost:	$463,100	
Cost Savings:	$452,075	
Specifications:	Construct a 7200 square foot timber PEB for use as a Recreational Facility, including a 6-inch concrete slab, and 30-foot high walls with the exterior walls made from 1 to 2 -inch rough cut oak lap siding and the interior walls made of insulated, ½- inch plywood with Duroplex coating. The ceiling is open truss with two forced air hot water circulated heaters and supply. Project also includes installation of 24 overhead HID lights and electrical circuits, fire alarm system complete with audiovisuals and automatic redial, exterior drainage system that flows into its own sediment pond, and three entranceways with “Dormer style construction” to match existing camp theme.	

No picture available due to security restrictions.

RENOVATE BLDG #219
TH9-851

This project provided much needed renovations necessary for the female and male heads, office spaces, storage spaces, and windows. This building is a high visual, high use facility, so it was essential that it presented itself as very high quality and 100% ready for use when the President or a guest came to visit. The biggest challenge was working around unscheduled visits by the President and his guests, and stopping work to make the facility useable and appear as if there were no renovations being conducted.

Project Data

Personnel:	5-8 personnel	
Project Status:	October 2000 - February 2001	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133	382
Tasking:	WIP at turnover:	0%
	WIP at completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	375
	Total Project MD:	375
Material Costs:	$56,200	
Cost Savings:	$121,875	
Specifications:	This project includes constructing a new storage room complete with shelving and security enclosure, completely renovating 2 bathrooms with new fixtures and solid oak wainscot and trim, renovating 2 offices to include new wallboard, paint, solid oak wainscot and chair rail, lighting, and carpet, installing 8 new windows in the library and gameroom, and installing a custom-built display cabinet complete with glass shelves and low voltage lights in the entertainment room.	

IV - DETAIL THURMONT – OIC DISCRETIONARY

PROJECT LISTING

PULL FIBER OPTIC CABLE	22
ROOF HOUSING BUILDINGS	114
HEAD AND LOUNGE RENOVATION	41
INSTALL SPRINKLER SYSTEM	54
RENOVATE 5 SECRET SERVICE BOOTHS	75
TOTAL MANDAYS	**306**

IV - DETAIL THURMONT – LABOR DISTRIBUTION

Month	Jul 00	Aug 00	Sep 00	Oct 00	Nov 00	Dec 00	Jan 01	Feb 01	Total	%Total
Direct Labor MD's	150	266	190	183	135	122	179	0	1225	63%
Indirect Labor MD's	30	83	77	61	45	102	67	26	491	25%
Readiness/Training	28	54	21	23	20	24	12	9	191	10%
Total	208	403	288	267	200	248	233	35	1936	100%
# Personnel	15	15	14	13	12	12	258	12	N/A	
# Direct Labor	12	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	N/A	
# Workdays	17	25	22	23	22	23	25	3	146	
% Direct Labor[1]	80%	80%	79%	77%	83%	83%	83%	83%	81%	
MD Capability[2]	230	338	272	259	248	259	281	34	1921	
Availability Factor[3]	78%	95%	78%	80%	63%	96%	68%	26%	87%	

DETACHMENTS FOR TRAINING

IV - DFT ESTONIA – CORNERSTONE 2000-02

NMCB ONE THREE THREE deployed a 20-person DFT from Rota, Spain to Estonia on 16 July 2000 in support of Cornerstone 00-02. Opening ceremonies for the exercise were held on 17 July 2000 in the city of Tartu. The Prime Minister of Estonia was the guest speaker.

The mission consisted of several tasks in various locations throughout Estonia. The largest and most visible projects were the remodeling of a Goodwill Soup Kitchen located in the capital city of Tallinn and the construction and launching of a 126-foot ex-Soviet Army steel girder bridge outside the town of Poltsamaa. Near the town of Viljandi, the Seabees constructed a pavilion, wading pool, 320-foot brick path, and 2 sandboxes for a local orphanage. The Seabees also instructed Estonian Army conscripts in the construction of 2 16x48 foot Seahuts on the Army base located in Tartu. Additional discretionary work was performed in the town of Rakvere that included construction of exercise and training stations along a running trail and improvements to a cross country ski trail for the local schools.

The 20-person detail departed NAS Rota for Estonia on Air Mobility Command C-130 aircraft. The Detail brought along the majority of the tools needed to perform its tasking. The host nation provided vehicles, rental equipment, construction materials, laundry services, berthing, and messing. The closing ceremony for this very successful exercise was held on 8 September 2000 in the town of Viljandi. On 15 September 2000, the DFT boarded an AMC C-130 with its equipment and returned to Rota, Spain.

NMCB ONE THREE THREE was joined by several other NCF units in Cornerstone 00-02, including rotational personnel from the 2nd Naval Construction Brigade, 22nd Naval Construction Regiment (Forward), and NMCB TWO FOUR. Each unit had an opportunity to work closely with the Estonian Army Engineers as well as the local community.

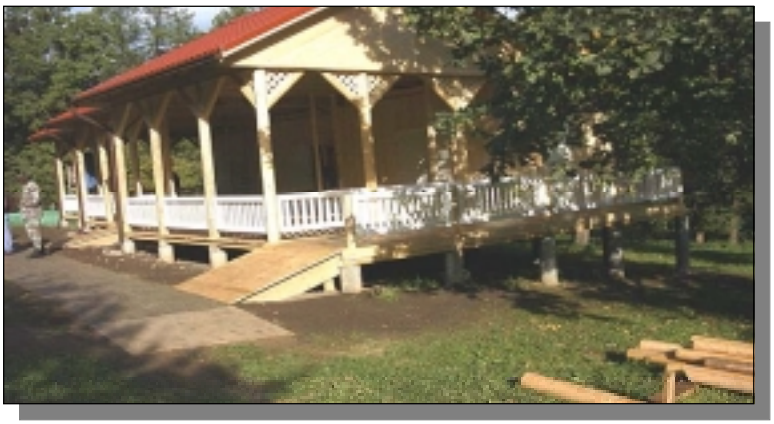
No Picture Available

CONSTRUCT SOUP KITCHEN

A crew of 12 Seabees worked with 5 Estonian military personnel to remodel a Goodwill Soup Kitchen in the capital city of Tallinn. This highly visible project emphasized the motivation of Seabees to overcome challenges in communication, unique construction methods, and unfamiliar construction materials to produce quality workmanship.

Project Data

Personnel:	17 personnel (12 Seabees)	
Duration:	July 2000 – September 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	544
Tasking:	WIP at Turnover: WIP at completion:	0% 100%
Material Cost:	Not Available	
Cost Savings:	$176,800	
Specifications:	Tasking included over 16,000 square feet of concrete wall and ceiling repair, 4,300 square feet of vinyl tile installation, 1,600 square feet of ceramic tile installation, 37,600 square feet of paint, 8,600 feet of electrical cable, 6,800 feet of trunking, 22 new circuits, 102 lighting fixtures, removal and replacement of 3 toilets, removal and relocation of 2 showers, and installation of an exterior handicap ramp.	



ORPHANAGE PROJECT

A crew of 11 Seabees worked alongside 8 Estonian military personnel to better the quality of life for local orphanage residents. The hardworking Seabees overcame vague drawings with minimal details and poor construction materials to build a large wooden pavilion, sandboxes, and a concrete wading pool.

Project Data

Personnel:	19 personnel (11 Seabees)	
Duration:	July 2000 – September 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	468
Tasking:	WIP at Turnover: WIP at completion:	0% 100%
Material Cost:	Not Available	
Cost Savings:	$152,100	
Specifications:	The project consisted of building a 320-foot brick path, an in-ground cast in place concrete wading pool, 2 6x6 foot sand boxes, and a 28x55 foot wooden pavilion for the children of the orphanage.	

No Picture Available

SEAHUT PROJECT

A crew of 11 Seabees worked with 10 Estonian military personnel to build 2 Seahuts. Using rough cut lumber, the Seabees helped the Estonians build the first Seahut, while the Estonians built the second Seahut with only technical assistance provided by the Seabees. Communication problems were eliminated as the Seabees overcame obstacles and successfully taught the Estonians Seahut construction skills.

Project Data

Personnel:	19 personnel (11 Seabees)	
Duration:	July 2000 – August 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	220
Tasking:	WIP at Turnover: WIP at completion:	0% 100%
Material Cost:	Not Available	
Cost Savings:	$71,500	
Specifications:	Project consisted of building 2 16x48 foot Seahuts.	

BRIDGE PROJECT

Seven dedicated Seabees labored with 14 Estonian military personnel to accomplish this feat of workmanship and engineering. The town had been without a bridge for over 40 years. The bridge materials were obtained from stockpiles left by the Soviets upon the breakup of the Soviet Union. Despite receiving drawings at the last minute and that were written in Estonian, the Seabees overcame the many barriers to build a steel girder bridge.

Project Data

Personnel:	21 personnel (7 Seabees)	
Duration:	July 2000 – August 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	364
Tasking:	WIP at Turnover: WIP at completion:	0% 100%
Material Cost:	Not Available	
Cost Savings:	$118,300	
Specifications:	This project consisted of the assembly and launching of a 126-foot Russian steel girder bridge over the Poltsamaa river. It also included forming and placement of abutments and wing walls.	

RAKVERE EXERCISE STATION PROJECT

Seven Seabees together with 6 Estonian military personnel succeeded in improving the quality of life for the local community by building exercise stations and a protective retaining wall. The Seabees used locally cut pine logs to assemble this project, and developed the plans without prior engineering support.

Project Data

Personnel:	13 personnel (7 Seabees)	
Duration:	August 2000 – September 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	228
Tasking:	WIP at Turnover: WIP at completion:	0% 100%
Material Cost:	Not Available	
Cost Savings:	$74,100	
Specifications:	Tasking included building exercise and training stations consisting of 6 balancing beams, 14 leapfrog poles, and 10 hurdles. Also included in the tasking was building 208 feet of retaining wall out of pine logs cut from the local forest.	

IV - DFT MOLDOVA – CORNERSTONE 2000-01

NMCB 133 deployed an 8-man DFT to the Republic of Moldova as the construction duration staff for Joint Task Force 105, Cornerstone Exercise 2000-01. Mission tasking was the completion of a 2-story, 6,000 square foot medical clinic for the orphanage at Staseni, Moldova. The project included construction of exterior and load bearing limestone block walls, concrete columns and beams, pre-cast roof panels, a timber-framed roof with Spanish tile style sheeting, gypsum board with wallpaper interior walls, ceramic tile heads, quarry tile and linoleum floors and installation of medical equipment and furnishings. The DFT was tasked with overall supervisory, quality control and safety responsibility for the project, providing direction for 3 rotations of Naval Construction Force Support Unit Three personnel, 4 rotations of North Carolina Army National Guard personnel, and 20 Moldovan Codru Engineering Battalion personnel.

A 2-person DFT advance party flew from Gulfport to Chisinau, Moldova on 24 June 2000. On 10 July 2000, the mainbody flew to Moldova from Rota on an Air Mobility Command (AMC) C-130 aircraft. The Republic of Moldova 'Codru' Engineering Battalion provided a base camp in their compound at Negresti.

The project was completed as scheduled and a ceremony was held 24 August 2000 marking the opening. All DFT personnel returned to Rota on 30 August 2000 onboard an AMC C-17 aircraft.

The exercise was conducted in the spirit of the Partnership for Peace program. One of the essential exercise goals was the training and integration of the North Carolina National Guard with the Moldovan Engineers for increased interoperability. As the construction duration staff tasked with guiding the project, NMCB 133 personnel played a key role in the tremendous success of that goal. The exercise provided an outstanding leadership opportunity for all DFT personnel and further enhanced the reputation of the Naval Construction Force.

IV - DFT MOLDOVA – PROJECT SUMMARY

CONSTRUCT MEDICAL CLINIC

Eight Seabees worked with North Carolina Army National Guard personnel, Naval Force Support Unit Three personnel, and 20 Muldovan Codru Engineering Battalion personnel in the spirit of the Partnership for Peace Program between the National Guard and the Muldovians. The Seabees played an integral role in the successful completion of the 2-story, 6,000 square foot structure that is now used as a dental and medical facility for a local orphanage. Construction challenges included foreign prints, the heavy timber roof frame had an unusual boxed knee-wall which was placed in the mortar, and the roof sheeting was stamped in a Spanish tile design and required precise placement of purlins.

Project Data

Personnel:	8 personnel	
Duration:	July 2000 – August 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	284
Tasking:	WIP at turnover: WIP at completion:	0% 100%
Material Cost:	Not Available	
Cost Savings:	$92,300	
Specifications:	Tasking included exterior and load bearing limestone block walls, concrete columns and beams, pre-cast roof panels, heavy timber roof frame with Spanish tile style roof panels, interior gypsum board with wallpaper walls, ceramic tile heads, linoleum and quarry tile floors, and installation of medical equipment and furnishings.	

IV - DFT SENEGAL – AFRICAN CRISIS RESPONSE INITIATIVE

In September 2000, a 3-person DFT from NMCB 133 deployed to Senegal, Africa for approximately 45 days in support of the Presidential directed Department of State African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI). After making initial base camp reconnaissance for the ACRI at Theis Air Force Base, they developed a base camp improvement plan, prepared a material takeoff, coordinated material purchase, and managed all construction activities in support of the ACRI mission. The Seabee construction knowledge and "Can Do" attitude were the keys in constructing a shower facility building, installing new doors, assembling a water supply system, and installing a back up electrical generator system that otherwise would have definitely caused the ACRI mission to fail.

In the first phase of training they assisted in the execution of the Medical rate exercise, including field medical services and eye exams for over 385 local Senegalese people. The eye exam refractor, an instrumental piece of equipment needed for the range qualification of the Senegalese Army personnel, was broken in shipment. The initiative, technical skills, and ingenuity of one of the Seabees enabled him to fabricate a replacement part from wood, replacing the vital part. This situation was a definitely a showstopper, and this part of the ACRI would otherwise have failed.

The Seabees also played a vital role in the weeklong exercise to provide indoctrination for over 400 Senegalese military personnel participating in the ACRI mission. The Seabees assisted the USMC at the range with the qualification of over 400 Senegalese soldiers, prepared lesson plans specifically for the Senegalese Military Engineers teaching Engineering Annexes, Combat Engineer Estimate, Emplacement of obstacles and Base Defense Support plans. The training culminated in a weeklong Field Exercise (FEX), and upon completion the entire ACRI mission in Senegal received numerous praises from dignitaries from over 17 countries that attended the FEX exercise and closing ceremonies.

IV - DFT SENEGAL – AFRICAN CRISIS RESPONSE INITIATIVE

BU1(SCW) Walker instructing the Senegalese Combat Engineers in the placement of obstacles and barriers.

BUC(SCW/PJ) Grundy, BU1(SCW) Walker and EO1 Johnston instructing the Senegalese in mine sweeping procedures.

BUC(SCW/PJ) Grundy demonstrating proper sweeping techniques.

IV - DFT TUNISIA – ATLAS DROP - 2000

NMCB 133 deployed DFT Tunisia to execute its tasking in support of Atlas Drop-00. This was a combined exercise with the U.S. Army and Tunisian Forces in Cap Serrat, Tunisia from 24 July 2000 to 1 October 2000. The tasking included 5 exercise-related construction (ERC) projects providing operationally required facilities supporting Atlas Drop-00, and 1 humanitarian civic action (HCA) project. The ERC projects included a 40 x 60 foot Pre-Engineered Building (PEB) to be used by the Tunisian Army and the U.S. Army for storage and training, a 40-foot timber tower, a fence-line, a trench-line, and a 4-room shooting house constructed from tires. The HCA project was a 40x90 foot PEB that was then converted to a Tunisian primary school. All projects were completed on or ahead of schedule, allowing the 37-person DFT to return to Rota prior to the scheduled completion date.

The equipment, tools, and TOA facilities required to complete the tasking were embarked from Rota in July 2000. The breakbulk was line hauled to Cadiz to be loaded for sea shipment. An advance party (AP) departed Rota on 24 July 2000 and began camp setup in preparation for the arrival of the breakbulk shipment into Bizerte, Tunisia. Camp setup was complete when the main body arrived on the night of 30 July 2000.

By September 2000, the projects had proceeded ahead of schedule and the AP returned to Rota early. Tasking was completed soon after, and the main body prepared for departure. On 25 September 2000, the camp was completely packed and all equipment was line hauled to Bizerte for shipping. The main body departed for Rota on 26 September 2000, and all personnel had returned by October 2000.

The detail's efforts received high praise from the Chief of the Office of Defense Cooperation, U.S. Embassy, Tunis, and his staff. They commended the Seabees for their dedication to mission accomplishment and expressed great interest in acquiring Seabee assistance in the future. The Seabees also received praise from the Commander of the Tunisian Special Forces, Colonel Major Smirani.

PEB STORAGE

7 Seabees erected this PEB to be used by the Tunisian army and U.S. Army for storage and training. The work included many construction skills, such as placing reinforced concrete and installing windows and doors.

Project Data

Personnel:	7 personnel	
Duration:	August 2000 – September 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	284
Tasking:	WIP at turnover: WIP at completion:	0% 100%
Material Cost:	$78,500	
Cost Savings:	$92,300	
Specifications:	Cut, clear, and grub a 100x200 foot clay packed area. Form and place reinforced steel for 8 column footers and a 40x60 foot slab. Place 80 cubic yards concrete. Erect a 40x60 foot PEB including the installation of 6 windows, 1 personnel door, and 1 10x10 foot roll-up door.	

FENCE LINE

The fence line upgraded an inadequate concertina wire surrounding range control for better security of U.S. assets in Tunisia.

Project Data

Personnel:	4 personnel	
Duration:	August 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	83
Tasking:	WIP at turnover: WIP at completion:	0% 100%
Material Cost:	$8,500	
Cost Savings:	$26,975	
Specifications:	Remove and clear 300 yards of old triple strand concertina fencing. Level 325 yards of perimeter around range control facility to accommodate new fence. Install 325 yards of 8-foot tall chain length fencing with triple strand barbwire installed at top. Drill over 60 1-foot diameter holes 2 1/2 feet deep with an auger truck. Install 1 16-foot vehicle gate and 1 pedestrian gate.	

TIMBER TOWER

This project replaced an inadequate tower for viewing the exercises. This new tower is much taller, has more floor space, and allows more people to observe the exercise with a better view.

Project Data

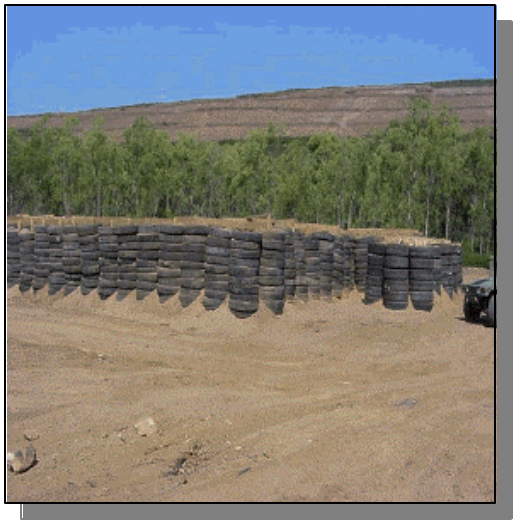
Personnel:	6 personnel	
Duration:	August 2000 – September 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	48
Tasking:	WIP at turnover: WIP at completion:	0% 100%
Material Cost:	$16,000	
Cost Savings:	$15,600	
Specifications:	Erect a 40-foot heavy timber tower. Drill and place 4 40-foot timbers encased in concrete.	

TRENCH LINE

This project replaced a collapsed trench from the previous exercise, to be used for trench warfare drills and live fire exercises.

Project Data

Personnel:	8 personnel	
Duration:	August 2000 – September 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	128
Tasking:	WIP at turnover: WIP at completion:	0% 100%
Material Cost:	$48,000	
Cost Savings:	$41,600	
Specifications:	Excavate the existing trench line to a depth of 5 feet. Place approximately 1800 lineal feet of timber and 200 lateral braces.	



SHOOTING HOUSE

This project was designed for small arms fire and live grenade practice. It will be used to train forces in building assault techniques.

Project Data

Personnel:	9 personnel	
Duration:	August 2000 – September 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	280
Tasking:	WIP at turnover: WIP at completion:	0% 100%
Material Cost:	$26,000	
Cost Savings:	$91,000	
Specifications:	Clear a 200x100 foot section of heavily wooded area. Lay out and drill 400 1-foot diameter holes for tire support. Stack 6000 used tires.	

SCHOOLHOUSE

The schoolhouse will be used as a primary school. It doubled the capacity of the existing school and allows one classroom for each grade.

Project Data

Personnel:	8 personnel	
Duration:	August 2000 – September 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	272
Tasking:	WIP at turnover: WIP at completion:	0% 100%
Material Cost:	$80,500	
Cost Savings:	$88,400	
Specifications:	Clear and level a 100x150 foot area. Form and place 120 cubic yards of concrete for a slab including 10 column footers. Erect a 40x90 foot PEB. Construct and paint interior walls.	

IV – SOUDA BAY - WATER WELL

NMCB 133 Water Well Team (WWT) was tasked with drilling 2 wells for Naval Support Activity (NSA) Souda Bay, Crete, Greece. The water well project was tasked in an effort to provide a backup water supply to NSA for force protection purposes.

The 15-person WWT departed Rota, Spain on 10 August 2000 via an Air Services Coordinator, Mediterranean (ASCOMED) flight to NSA Souda Bay. All tools, materials, equipment, and required site approvals were obtained prior to the WWT's arrival and were staged in Detail Souda Bay's equipment yard. The WWT was tasked with completing 1 1,000-foot well at NSA and a 600-foot well at Marathi Pier.

The 1,000-foot well site was located inland and was confined to a relatively small drilling area adjacent to the main road of the base. NMCB 1 provided their well logs from the previous drilled holes on board NSA, and a local engineering consulting firm also provided geological data. The team drilled and developed one 709-foot well within the specified drilling area before attempting to drill at the Marathi Pier site. However, the 709-foot well produced only saltwater. The team moved from this well, called well 1, to the to the approved alternate location on NSA and drilled a second well to 493 feet. This time they were able to get fresh water, but delays in material procurement prevented further action involving well 2 at that time. The team then moved to Marathi Pier to drill a third well for fresh water. Two attempts were made but the geology of the Marathi Pier area prevented further drilling.

The majority of the WWT returned to Rota on 05 November 2000. The final 7 members of the team remained at NSA to finish drilling and developing well 2. After preparing and loading the well rig with its associated equipment for sea lift to Rota, the remainder of the WWT returned to the main body via ASCOMED flight.

IV – SOUDA BAY - WATER WELL

WATER WELL

NMCB 133 re-deployed a water well drilling team to Souda Bay, Greece. The team drilled 2 wells adjacent to the airfield, 709 feet and 493 feet, and began a third well at Marathi Pier. There was salt water in the deeper well, so the 493-foot well was developed to be used by NSA Souda Bay for force protection.

Project Data

Personnel :	15 personnel	
Duration:	August 2000 - December 2000	
Mandays Expended:	NMCB 133:	1344
Tasking:	WIP at Completion:	100%
	MD Tasked to NMCB 133:	1344
	Total Project MD:	1344
Material Cost:	$39,400	
Cost Savings:	$436,800	
Specifications:	Drill a 1000-foot well and a 600-foot well to provide a backup water supply to NSA for force protection purposes.	

Chapter V

SUPPLY / LOGISTICS / EQUIPMENT

V - SUPPLY / LOGISTICS / EQUIPMENT

The Supply Department maintained 5 outlets and superbly supported all battalion operations. The Automotive Repair Parts outlet completed a wall to wall inventory of over 14,860 line items, and processed 3 Unit Loads consisting of 5,300 line items. Additionally, the outlet organized the ARP storeroom and installed K-racks to maximize storage space, and implemented the Shelf Life program in the ARP.

The Supply Department was tasked initially with reconstituting and reconfiguring the TOA that had been returned from Kosovo. This involved separating the old TOA into the new P25M modular concept, and ordering over $2,330,000 in identified shortages. In early November, the tasking changed to complete a wall to wall inventory of the entire TOA located in Rota by the end of November in preparation for returning the TOA to Gulfport. A 16 person "Tiger Team" was assembled to expedite the process, and data from the inventory was entered into the new TOA Database provided by 2NCB. The Master Packing Plan was also updated.

The Central Tool Room (CTR) staff ordered over 8,000 tools to replace missing or damaged tools in the kits, bringing the tool kit availability up from 68% to 98%.

The Galley staff made major improvements by completing a thorough floor to ceiling cleaning, installing 4 new ovens and a new freezer for breakouts, and replacing the reefer in the vegetable preparation area.

The CESE TOA is in excellent condition, with the 78% of CESE in A4 condition. Numerous new units are still scheduled to arrive to replace some of the CESE that is in A5 or A6 condition. The deadline percentage for the past 6 months has been maintained around 2%, well below the goal set by the Brigade Equipment Office of 4%. The Live Storage program finished storing 165 out of 325 units. The battalion completed its tasking of painting 10 automotive and construction equipment pieces. Crane maintenance was outstanding by keeping all three cranes in full operation, as well as routinely cycling the attachments, pile hammer, and extractor. The crane crew completed over 575 lifts with zero mishaps, and 231 light and 96 heavy licenses were earned in Rota.

A motor grader excavates for the Rota Gate Drainage project.

V - SUPPLY / LOGISTICS / EQUIPMENT

EQUIPMENT POPULATION

Vehicles	Beep	Jul 00	Aug 00	Sep 00	Oct 00	Nov 00	Dec 00	Jan 01	Beep
In Service	214	193	175	155	164	169	163	144	142
In Preservation	96	95	119	136	136	152	162	173	173
Total	310	298	294	291	310	321	325	317	315

PM & INTERIM REPAIR ERO SUMMARY

Month	Repairs	Type A	Type B	Type C	Total	PM:INT Ratio
Jul 00	62	41	3	0	106	.22:1
Aug 00	31	89	15	6	141	3.5:1
Sept 00	34	76	31	35	173	4.2:1
Oct 00	29	79	36	21	165	3.8:1
Nov 00	32	92	8	20	152	3.7:1
Dec 00	43	71	25	28	167	3:1
Jan 01	62	64	28	26	180	2:1
Total	293	512	146	136	1084	

EQUIPMENT AVAILABILITY STATUS

	Beep	Jul 00	Aug 00	Sep 00	Oct 00	Nov 00	Dec 00	Jan 01	Beep
On Deadline									
Auto	5	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	0
Construction	10	6	4	4	3	2	2	2	3
MHE	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20	9	6	6	3	3	4	3	3
Total EQ In Service	310	298	294	291	310	321	321	317	315
% Availability	73%	73%	82%	82%	90%	90%	90%	89%	91%

APPENDIX I

LESSONS LEARNED

APPENDIX 1 - LESSONS LEARNED – MAINBODY

KEYWORD: OPERATIONS

ITEM: **PLANNING**
DISCUSSION: Plans and specifications were not received in adequate time to do a thorough job of planning and estimating or to get materials ordered. Generally plans and specs are expected in at D-7. Less then half of the 100% plans and specs for the tasked Rota projects were on hand when the battalion deployed in July. The 100% plans for the largest tasked project, B160 renovation, were not received until 5 November 2000. Such late receipt of plans precludes proper planning and estimating by not allowing the homeport regiment to help and by rushing the on-site battalion which results in errors. In addition, the computer assets available for P&E in Rota are limited and cannot support the amount of project planning and estimates required by late delivery of plans and specs.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should ensure that the customer provides the 100% plans and specifications by D-7 as recommended by NCF policy and certainly no later then D-3. This will allow the ROICC to perform a constructability review for the customer, the homeport regiment to aid and train the deploying battalion in the planning and estimating of the project, and the generation of complete material take-off to ensure that the 30-60-90 material lists can be generated in a timely and therefor useful manner.

ITEM: **TOOLS**
DISCUSSION: TOA tools are older and are not equivalent to the quality used in commercial practice. Working with the tools available in the Rota TOA limited crew production and hindered personnel training.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should continue to pursue an aggressive initiative to replace old, damaged, and outdated tools with the industry standard or equivalent, i.e. trenchers, mixers, concrete saws, vibrators, whirly birds, Hilti tools, Bobcats, etc. This will help in the training of Seabees, produce better quality work, and increase job satisfaction which leads directly to increased retention.

ITEM: **WEATHER**
DISCUSSION: The P-405 estimates for the rainy season in Rota vastly underestimated the local historical data. As a result the planning by the Seabees failed to include enough rain delay time. As an example the P-405 calls for 22 days of rain between December and January. The local NEMOC office shows a historical record of 35 days of rain over the past 15 years. During this deployment there were 38 days of rainfall, more than 172% more than the P-405 but only 8% more than local historical data.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should institute a period check of the local planning data such as rainfall in the P-405 to ensure its applicability to current conditions. Deploying battalions should double check P-405 planning data with local experts to ensure they are using the most accurate information possible in their planning.

APPENDIX 1 - LESSONS LEARNED – MAINBODY

ITEM: **RAINGEAR**
DISCUSSION: The Rota deployment extensively utilized the TOA raingear, which was found to be old and in deteriorating condition. GORTEX was available, but not is sufficient quantity to issue to all troops performing outside work while still maintaining an inventory for use in the event of a contingency situation.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB/3NCB should budget for and supply deployed units in winter climates with GORTEX either as a seabag or TOA item.

ITEM: **MATERIAL MSDS**
DISCUSSION: Locally procured materials are provided with MSDS's written in Spanish. The current battalion organization does not have an individual that can spend the amount of time required to translate every new MSDS, considerably hindering productivity. Local base personnel do provide this service through their safety office but do not have the assets to support translations in the time required for Seabee production demands.
RECOMMENDATION: The deployed battalion should identify individuals at the very beginning of deployment that will be able to assist with short fused translation requirements. One individual per company would be sufficient.

ITEM: **LOCAL LANGUAGE**
DISCUSSION: Communicating with the local community was a particular challenge for camp maintenance during the deployment. Key personnel were regularly diverted from their tasking to aid with expediting and escorting vendors, contractors, and even Public Works personnel. Management of warranty items in the galley was an exceptional challenge because of the thorough discussions and explanations required to resolve such issues.
RECOMMENDATION: If possible the deploying battalion should billet identify two Spanish speakers for the camp maintenance organization; the expediter should be one of the two required. Both personnel should be available during the advance party turnover process to be acclimated with venders, contractors, and camp maintenance personnel.

ITEM: **COMPUTER ASSETS**
DISCUSSION: There are a limited number of computer assets available in Camp Mitchell. As an example the Bravo Company PM/COSBAL, Expediter, and Scheduler shared a single computer; this made it difficult to perform their responsibilities and unnecessarily challenged tracking and reporting. When the single computer went down, three key billets were without this asset and forced to use their personal computers.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should budget for and provide additional computer assets for distribution within Camp Mitchell.

ITEM: **METRIC SYSTEM**
DISCUSSION: NMCB 133 was challenged with planning and estimating delays caused by the requirement for conversions to the metric system. Plans, specifications, and existing equipment were provided in the metric system; however, both Camp Maintenance Storeroom supplies and procured replacement parts from the States (for example refrigeration units) are in American Standard Units.
RECOMMENDATION: The deploying battalion should provide training to plan and estimate using the metric system. Replacement parts and materials should be procured locally wherever possible. Emphasis on local procurement would increase timely delivery, and reduce the burden on the local Public Works Department to maintain a supply of American materials.

ITEM: **KEY BILLETS**
DISCUSSION: In order to accommodate leave and unexpected losses of key billet personnel, it was necessary to pull shop individuals for in house training to ensure they could handle replacing the billet.
RECOMMENDATION: The deploying battalion should ensure that key billet personnel have trained supers prior to deployment to minimize the impact on the organization in the event of an unplanned personnel loss.

KEYWORD: TRAINING

ITEM: **PLANNING AND ESTIMATING**
DISCUSSION: Planning and estimating personnel were not trained adequately in homeport, especially in the newest version of CBCM. Coupled with the late receipt of plans and specs mentioned earlier, this resulted in many off duty P&E training hours at the beginning of deployment just to gain the minimum level of proficiency.
RECOMMENDTION: The deploying battalion should request more extensive homeport training in planning and estimating. Additionally, they need to ensure that the training is done on the actual platform/software that will be utilized during deployment.

KEYWORD: SAFETY

ITEM: **SHOP TOOLS**
DISCUSSION: Alpha Company was required multiple times this deployment to pull and set a CESE machine part or engine. Excessive time was spent improvising a method to perform such activities, because the necessary tools had been pulled for safety reasons and not replaced because they were excluded in the TOA. This is a rare activity for NMCB's to perform; however when the need arrives, it is vitally important to have engine stands and engine hoists or jacks readily on hand and in working order.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should budget for and reacquire these items as augment tools. Engine stands and hoists significantly increase the efficiency and safety of all mechanics in the shop.

APPENDIX 1 - LESSONS LEARNED – MAINBODY

APPENDIX 1 - LESSONS LEARNED – MAINBODY

KEYWORD: EQUIPMENT

ITEM: **REPAIR PARTS**
DISCUSSION: Numerous parts for particularly unique or older equipment are no longer available by the manufacturer. This includes head gaskets for the 2-½ ton fuel trucks, lamp ballasts for the floodlight trailers, and rear axle hubs for the lube maintenance trucks.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should update these CESE items in the TOA with current comparable models or solicit a new contract to extend the shelf life of these older units requiring special parts to ensure reasonable available of all assets in the TOA.

APPENDIX 1 - LESSONS LEARNED – DETAIL LONDON

KEYWORD: COMMUNICATIONS

ITEM: **E-MAIL ADDRESSES**
DISCUSSION: Communication between the battalion and the different Detail sites is critical. E-mail is the most effective way to maintain this for all key personnel. The Detail sites are obviously not connected to the server, therefore do not have the battalion email addresses readily on hand.
RECOMMENDATION: The deploying battalion's ADP department should build and maintain a library of all E-mail addresses and make that list available to all personnel whether at the mainbody or a Detail site.

KEYWORD: SUPPLY

ITEM: **FED LOG**
DISCUSSION: Excessive time was spent during the deployment to update the poorly maintained tool kits. The master inventory list in each kit was the only way to locate the NSN for reordering. This was mostly inaccurate on the lists, and required extensive work with supply to locate the correct equipment.
RECOMMENDATION: The deploying battalion should ensure that each Detail has an updated FED LOG CD prior to deployment, or that one is onsite and will be part of turnover.

ITEM: **MATERIAL STORAGE**
DISCUSSION: The lack of material storage in London was detrimental to project production. Local vendors are consistently untimely, making material delivery coordination very difficult. A large long-term storage facility needs to be obtained.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should work with NAVACTS London to arrange for a weather-proof storage site for materials for Seabee projects. This is an excellent opportunity to task Seabee construction of a small PEB for long-term material storage.

ITEM: **HARD HATS AND BEEP STICKERS**
DISCUSSION: The same hard hat is used for several different visitors; therefore, changing the rank insignia is commonly required.
RECOMMENDATION: The supply department of the deploying battalion should ensure that Detail OIC's have sure a large supply of insignia stickers with them when they deploy as this stickers are very difficult to find at some Detail sites.

APPENDIX 1 - LESSONS LEARNED – DETAIL SIGONELLA

KEYWORD: ADMINISTRATION

ITEM: **UNIFORM ITEMS**
DISCUSSION: The uniform store at Sigonella often lacks cover and collar devices, as well as SCW pins and patches.
RECOMMENDATION: The deploying battalion should ensure that Det Sigonella personnel are aware of this issue and plan accordingly. Additional, the battalion's supply and administrative departments should be prepared to support the Det's uniform requirements especially those due to promotion or SCW qualification.

ITEM: **PHOTO OPPORTUNITIES**
DISCUSSION: A pass is required from the PAO to allow for daily pictures of the projects. It was originally very difficult to obtain more detailed and higher quality photos.
RECOMMENDATION: Immediately after arrival in Sigonella, the Detail OIC should work with the photo lab to set up photo opportunities (re-enlistments, projects photos, etc.), and to lay the groundwork for daily project photo passes.

ITEM: **LAN**
DISCUSSION: The LAN operating in Camp Olson is extremely outdated, using coaxial cable with BNC connectors. The station ISD does not support the network, nor did they have any hardware or tools to fix the current network. If a problem occurs, it must be resolved using Detail resources.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB needs to pursue funding to update the LAN to a standard Category Five (CAT5) network. This would allow more computers to have network access and give the station ISD the ability to support Camp Olson. This is also an excellent training opportunity for a junior IT to manage and maintain the network, as well as update software. Management of the existing system requires full time employment and should not be assigned as a collateral duty, especially as every phase of NCF operations move to plug computers.

APPENDIX 1 - LESSONS LEARNED – DETAIL SIGONELLA

KEYWORD: OPERATIONS

ITEM: **PLANNING**
DISCUSSION: Thirty and sixty percent completed blueprints and specifications were provided during the project's planning phase. There were a few instances where it was required to restart P&E because the final design had vastly changed from the sixty percent design.
RECOMMENDATION: As with all sites, 2NCB should ensure that the signed blueprints and specifications for projects are provided prior to starting P&E, in accordance with the ops officer handbook this should be at the D-7 review and certainly no later then when the detailed planning process starts at D-3.

ITEM: **PROJECTS DESIGNS**
DISCUSSION: Some projects designed for Seabee work have not gone through as detailed a review process as projects that are intended for civilian contract effort. Many times errors are discovered that cost time and money that could have been resolved with a more stringent review.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should ensure that the plans and specifications that are used for Seabee projects meet the same standard of quality as contractor projects by working with the host activities to ensure that fully developed and reviewed plans are available.

ITEM: **MATERIAL DISPOSAL**
DISCUSSION: Disposal of job-site waste is a problem. The Italian laws make it difficult to remove waste from sites.
RECOMMENDATION: The Detail needs to meet immediately upon arrival with the Supply department to make sure they fully understand the requirements of the disposal contracts. At a minimum the materials need to be separated as concrete, asphalt, dirt, wood, and garbage.

ITEM: **PROJECT DOCUMENTATION**
DISCUSSION: Throughout this deployment many discrepancies on turnover projects were discovered. After extensive research, it was determined that many of these discrepancies had been answered once before but were not documented.
RECOMMENDATION: During turnover, the two Details need to ensure that all red line drawings, RFI's, FAR's, and DCD's are documented with signatures from ROICC. This will eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort and further the image of the "One NCF" concept.

ITEM: **AUTOCAD 14**
DISCUSSION: Prints received from Public Works were done in Autocad. In order to allow the EA's to do proper redlines and layouts of changes, Public Works computers are required because the Detail lacks AutoCAD software.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should work with each activity that hosts a Detail to ensure that the correct software is available for the Detail to use on activity designed projects.

ITEM: **CONCRETE TESTS**
DISCUSSION: All breaks for concrete testing is contracted out to local vendors. There is a 6 to 8 week lag time for results.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should fund the repair of the existing concrete compressive strength test machine. Until that time the Detail should work with base supply to tighten up the response time for concrete breaks as required in the contract.

KEYWORD: QC/SAFETY

ITEM: **ADR DRIVERS**
DISCUSSION: All personnel that drive a vehicle that hauls hazardous material, such as a fuel truck, require a special European ADR license.
RECOMMENDATION: The incoming Detail should identify a pool of drivers that will transport hazardous material prior to deployment and arrange with the on-site battalion to have a class scheduled the first week of deployment.

ITEM: **FORKLIFT OPERATORS**
DISCUSSION: All forklift operators must have a physical before being allowed to operate forklifts.
RECOMMENDATION: The incoming Detail should identify the billets that will require the usage of MHE, and insure that those personnel have received the required physical prior to departing homeport.

ITEM: **SAFETY PROGRAMS**
DISCUSSION: All Detail personnel must be on the Hearing & Sight Conservation Program at NAS Sigonella.
RECOMMENDATION: The incoming Detail should enroll Detail members in the program prior to departing homeport.

ITEM: **PPE**
DISCUSSION: The condition of safety items (safety glasses, face shields, Mickey Mouse hearing protection, and tools in CTR) was quite poor at turnover.
RECOMMENDATION: The incoming Detail should inspect PPE during turnover for accountability purposes as well as for their functional condition.

KEYWORD: SUPPLY

ITEM: **ERO FORMS**
DISCUSSION: Servmart has not been carrying forms for ERO's because of a lack of demand. Everyone was generating the form from MOSS. It became necessary for the Detail to create forms in order to properly document the work being performed.
RECOMMENDATION: The incoming Detail should ensure that enough ERO's and other Seabee specific forms are kept on hand.

ITEM: **EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE**
DISCUSSION: Since the average age of the equipment significantly exceeds its estimated life, the nature of vehicle repairs performed is more complex.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should purchase and provide a hydraulic vehicle lift at this site as an augment tool to enhance the CM's ability to make repairs and reduce long term repair costs.

KEYWORD: LOGISTICS

ITEM: **COMPUTERS**
DISCUSSION: SAMMS and Micro SNAP II are logistical computer programs not in use by this Detail. Therefore, all material and equipment management is done by hand. This hindered the Detail's ability to track material and equipment on a real time basis.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should budget for and install SAMMS and Micro SNAP II when the LAN system is operational in Sigonella.

APPENDIX 1 - LESSONS LEARNED – DETAIL SOUDA BAY

KEYWORD: OPERATIONS

ITEM: **SERVICE RECORDS**
DISCUSSION: Management of service records and correspondence with the Mainbody Admin Department was often difficult. All service records were maintained by the Mainbody. When the Detail required access to an individual member's records (Page 4 updates, advancement exam worksheet reviews, evaluations, award write-ups), ready access proved difficult.
RECOMMENDATION: Details should make copies of all pertinent documents from member's service records prior to deployment, creating a "super-DOR". In addition, the Battalion should evaluate how it supports Detail Admin requirements, and designating specific Mainbody staff members to manage requests, records, and correspondence of and for Details only.

ITEM: **WATER WELL**
DISCUSSION: The Detail provided most of the support for the water well team (e.g. equipment support and reporting, reenlistment, pay, advancement and other administrative support, material support, berthing and upkeep, etc.). Although not self-sufficient and dependent on the Detail support, the Water Well Team remained a separate entity and created discord between the Detail and water well personnel. The Detail supported the Water Well in every way possible and yet the OIC had no control over its personnel because the dichotomy in the chain of command set by the Battalion.
RECOMMENDATION: Recommend that in future similar operations that the Water Well Team be ADCON and OPCON to the host Detail. The Detail OIC should be at minimum part of the chain of command and be informed in the execution of its tasking and administration of personnel.

ITEM: **ADP SUPPORT**
DISCUSSION: With a small ISD staff on board, NSA Souda Bay cannot readily support the Detail's requirements. As a tenant command, it seems that the Detail is a lower priority and services are not received in a timely manner.
RECOMMENDATION: The Detail should identify and train the ADP Detail Rep early during homeport. The position should be a primary duty. Another option is for the Battalion ADP Director to make a Detail assist visit.

ITEM: **CONCRETE INCONSISTENCY**
DISCUSSION: While the mix design of the concrete is set and the vendor runs a state of the art plant, the drivers still like to add plasticizer to their loads. This is sometimes beneficial if the truck has traveled to Marathi for example, but on cooler days it is not required. The plasticizer (additive) causes the concrete to take abnormally long to setup thus requiring crews to stay late to finish the placement. Too much plasticizer could also cause surface cracks. The plasticizer doesn't appear to affect concrete strength.
RECOMMENDATION: The crew and QC should be attentive to the truck drivers when they arrive. If not, they may on their own accord add plasticizer. The Detail should also determine the slump of the concrete as soon as practical and determine if plasticizer will be needed.

ITEM: **ASPHALT**
DISCUSSION: Most of the asphalt placement is 2" due to the high cost. This, in conjunction with the use of a mini roller, makes for a rough looking mat placement.
RECOMMENDATION: When using the minimum 2" thickness, the Detail should spend a lot of time on the asphalt base course finish grading as this will determine the final quality of the mat. Additionally, asphalt placement on Fridays should be avoided as the contractors prefer to not work on that day.

ITEM: **PLANNING**
DISCUSSION: Plans and specs were not available prior to deploying and the customer was still trying to figure out what tasking they wanted the Detail to accomplish after we were on-site.
RECOMMENDATIONS: Once again, this is a 2NCB action item to ensure that the customer has tasking, plans and specs developed, and they are ready for the battalion once they arrive back to homeport from the previous deployment.

KEYWORD: TRAINING

ITEM: **TRAINING MANUALS**
DISCUSSION: There are 23 personnel who did not have the Seabee Combat Warfare Volume 1 and 2, and NCF/Seabee 1 & C study guide.
RECOMMENDATION: Recommend that the Battalion SCW Coordinator ensure that these books are issued upon enrollment and that a record is maintained. A copy of that record should be made available to Company Commanders, Dept. Heads, and OIC's so that these individuals can manage the SCW material inventory to minimize the number of study guides required without hindering anybody's ability to pursue SCW qualification.

APPENDIX 1 - LESSONS LEARNED – DETAIL SOUDA BAY

ITEM: **MLO TRAINING**
DISCUSSION: Few people were trained in MLO operation and administration. This can affect the mission if the MLO is unavailable for whatever reason.
RECOMMENDATION: At a minimum the Detail should ensure that three personnel, to include the Lead Supply Petty Officer, MLO, and OIC, should have some exposure and training on MLO during homeport.

KEYWORD: SUPPLY

ITEM: **EQUIPMENT SHORTAGE**
DISCUSSION: Several pieces of equipment were re-allocated to the mainbody and other Detail sites by previous battalions, resulting in shortage of equipment in Souda Bay and increased rental costs of equipment.
RECOMMENDATION: Prior to transfer of CESE, Brigade should review the Operations' two-year plan and take that into consideration when reallocating CESE assets.

ITEM: **FUNDING**
DISCUSSION: The Detail expended approximately $4K in fuel costs out of local OPTAR to support the Water Well Team, resulting in a negative balance at the end of the fiscal year.
RECOMMENDATION: Expenses and resources of funds should be identified prior to deployment of the Water Well Team and 2NCB should adjust the OPTAR accordingly.

APPENDIX 1 - LESSONS LEARNED – DETAIL SOUDA BAY

KEYWORD: OPERATIONS

ITEM: **PLANNING**
DISCUSSION: Plans and specs were not available prior to deploying, customer was still trying to figure out what tasking they wanted the det to do
RECOMMENDATIONS: Again, 2NCB should ensure customer has tasking, plans and specs developed and ready for battalion once they arrive back to homeport from their previous deployment.

ITEM: **OFF CAMP WORK**
DISCUSSION: When the Detail arrived the camp was the site for the peace accords, and we were not allowed to come aboard camp and work. We had neither work nor materials for elsewhere.
RECOMMENDATION: The Detail OIC should develop contingency tasking in place for work in the housing area, and have the necessary materials staged and ready in case the need should come for the Detail to be secured from camp.

ITEM: **CLEARANCES**
DISCUSSION: When the Detail arrived on site, only one out of sixteen people had been cleared leaving the remaining fifteen people needing to be escorted everywhere they went. We had problems getting all the paperwork completed. No one seemed to know exactly what forms were needed and who they were submitted to.
RECOMMENDATION: The personnel from the incoming Detail that make the pre-deployment visit should locate a point of contact and identify what procedures are necessary to secure clearances so that they may be obtained as soon as the Detail arrives.

APPENDIX 1 - LESSONS LEARNED – DFT ESTONIA

KEYWORD: OPERATIONS

ITEM: **PROJECT SCOPE**
DISCUSSION: There were many questions involving the project scope. The written scope was not given to the project supervisor until approximately two weeks prior to the completion date of the project.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB needs to ensure that all project plans and specs are complete and translated well in advance of the commencement of the exercise.

ITEM: **CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS**
DISCUSSION: Lumber provided for the pavilion construction was rough-cut and green. The project scope included painting the pavilion but this could not be done because of the green lumber.
RECOMMENDATION: NCB should investigate material procurement prior to commencement of the exercise to ensure that the proper materials are purchased.

ITEM: **DRAWING REVIEW**
DISCUSSION: The drawings were not given to the project supervisor until arrival on site.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should ensure drawings are provided for the project supervisor well in advance of the exercise. This will give the project supervisor ample time too properly plan and estimate the project.

ITEM: **TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT**
DISCUSSION: Due to the vagueness of the project scope and poor drawings and specifications, a comprehensive tool and equipment list could not be developed. Many of the kits that were taken were not used and kits that could have been used were not taken. Tools that were not brought were rented from local vendors. This ended up being expensive and time-consuming.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should ensure complete drawings, specifications, and project scopes are available to the Battalion prior to embark so the necessary tools and equipment can be identified. 2NCB should fund any specialty tool requirements not supported by the current TOA or any shortages in tools or equipment because of concurrent tasking.

ITEM: **TRANSPORTATION**
DISCUSSION: The vehicles provided by the host nation were unreliable. There was no back up transportation available. The combination of the above caused problems for getting crews to the project site and picking up materials.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should make arrangements for a larger pool of vehicles or provide contingency funding for rental vehicles.

APPENDIX 1 - LESSONS LEARNED – DFT ESTONIA

ITEM: **MATERIAL PROCUREMENT**
DISCUSSION: Three planning conferences were conducted in Estonia prior to the start of the exercise. During these conferences, material vendors were to be identified and contracts were to be put in place for the procurement of materials. These contracts were not initiated. It took the supply department additional, unbudgeted time to find vendors with the correct materials. Project execution was slowed by material delays.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB needs to ensure contracts are finalized and in place prior to the commencement of the exercise. Additionally, 2NCB needs to establish points of contact and distribute the information to all parties who are tasked with the purchase and delivery of project materials.

ITEM: **LAUNDRY SERVICES**
DISCUSSION: Laundry was picked up and delivered three times a week to a central location in the barracks. The contractor picked up and delivered during the workday. No one was available to monitor the contractor or the clothes once they where dropped off. Numerous articles of clothes became unaccounted for.
RECOMMENDATION: The Battalion should set up the drop off and pick up point with supply or the duty section to provide a level of security for the clothing between the time the members turned in their items and when the contractor picks up or delivers the items. The use of laundry slips identifying the items turned in for laundering would help ensure accountability. If items are missing, lost, or stolen, forms should be available for reporting and reimbursement.

ITEM: **MEALS**
DISCUSSION: The meals served by the Estonian chow hall were not adequate. The portions were small and returning for seconds was discouraged. A typical daily menu for chow would be: Breakfast-sardines on bread, cottage cheese, wheat or white bread slices with butter, and coffee or thickened milk; Lunch-MRE's; Supper-meat, boiled potatoes, salad, bread slices, and juice or hot tea to drink. Many members chose to eat in town to supplement the evening meals. There were no menu options available when a member could not eat the main course for religious or health reasons.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should discuss food service at pre-exercise planning conferences to set proper expectations. Have a nutritionist review the menu to ensure that it is sufficient. Also, ensure options are available for members with special dietary needs.

ITEM: **ROTATION OF STAFF**
DISCUSSION: Eleven Staff billets were rotated every 10 to 14 days. Each department changed its policies when each new department head took over. For example, with each new Ops Officer or Ops Chief, a different approach to how a project should be done was pursued. Priorities changed, construction techniques were different, and continuity was lacking.
RECOMMENDATION: Plan to fill key staff positions with individuals who will be on site for the duration of the exercise, in particular the Operations Officer and the Operations Chief. This will help ensure the crew executes the project consistently rather then changing direction every two weeks when the staff rotates.

ITEM: **DRAWING AND SPECIFICATIONS**
DISCUSSION: Most projects did not have drawings available. On the few projects that had drawings, the information was vague and of limited value. None of the projects had specifications. Each time a question came up on how to proceed with construction, an Estonian architect had to be called. One Estonian State Building Inspector was provided to approve the quality of construction materials that were being used and to ensure local codes were being met. Project supervisors relied on past construction experience to ensure general construction standards were being practiced since the local codes were not available to them. The Estonian State Inspector was not experienced with all of the types of construction in the project.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should ensure that complete drawings and specifications are available for each project well before the start of an exercise. All should be translated and given to the project supervisors at least one month before the exercise is scheduled to commence. This will provide the DFT ample time to properly plan and estimate each project. 2NCB should obtain local construction codes for the DFT's use.

ITEM: **SECURITY**
DISCUSSION: Estonian conscripts were used for security on the project site 24 hours a day. This did not prevent tools from disappearing. Force protection personnel found the guards sleeping during spot checks on several occasions. The DFT had planned on taking three tri-cons to secure tools. At the last minute, one plane was cancelled and the DFT was forced to reduce the inventory to one tri-con. This was insufficient for proper tool storage.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should provide contingency funding for renting or leasing equipment storage on job sites if the DFT is unable to ship with the required storage containers.

KEYWORD: COMMUNICATIONS

ITEM: **MORALE AND WELFARE**
DISCUSSION: U.S. military members had limited MWR options on base after working hours. The only MWR activities available to the troops were the Internet or visiting the local town square.
RECOMMENDATION: For a large exercise such as this, 2NCB should ensure that the commander has an individual on his staff tasked with providing MWR support for the troops. Entertainment such as movies, sporting events, or sight-seeing trips could be easily arranged. Mandatory social events should be free or subsidized by the exercise commander to prevent undue hardship on junior personnel.

APPENDIX 1 - LESSONS LEARNED – DFT ESTONIA

ITEM: **INTERNET ACCESS**
DISCUSSION: The computer system server was not capable of handling the number of computers tied into it. This caused the server to shut down frequently, requiring a civilian contractor to come in and reset the system. Typically, the system would fail in the evenings, the only time when the members had access, and the contractor could not be contacted. Required reports could not be sent out and members were unable to contact family or friends.
RECOMMENDATION: The ADP support contract should be reviewed to insure the proper equipment will be used and that it has the capacity to meet mission requirements.

ITEM: **PHONE CALLS**
DISCUSSION: It was stated in the OPORDER that members would be allowed a 15-inute morale call each week. Soon after the DFT was in country this was cancelled by 2NCB due to the high cost of long distance calls.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should research the cost of morale calls early in the planning process and ensure that funding is provided to support them.

ITEM: **CELLULAR PHONES**
DISCUSSION: There were 39 cell phones rented for the exercise. All officers, chiefs, and most first class petty officers were issued phones. A related problem came up when members from supply, operations, and project sites were calling material vendors on the status of materials on a continual basis. The vendors where annoyed by the frequent calls by different people regarding the same material.
RECOMMENDATION: Cell phones should only be provided for key personnel. The on site command should set and enforce clear guidance on the responsibilities of each department and the lines of communication. This would minimize unnecessary calls to vendors, reduce confusion, and save time.

APPENDIX 1 - LESSONS LEARNED – DFT MOLDOVA

KEYWORD: COMMUNICATIONS

ITEM: **COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT**
DISCUSSION: A commercial phone line was established at both the base camp and the project site but was unreliable for long distance calls. Long distance morale calls were eventually cancelled by the Army due to the high cost. The embassy had DSN capability but DSN service was not available at the site. This made morale calls challenging.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should make arrangements to extend DSN service to the base camp from the embassy. Also, funding to allow troops to call home at no cost using cell phones or calling cards should be provided by 2NCB.

ITEM: **EMAIL**
DISCUSSION: E-mail was never established at the base camp and could only be accomplished from the American Embassy or an internet café in Chisinau. This made it difficult to submit required reports.
RECOMMENDATION: Prior to departing for a DFT, the Battalion's ADP group should establish an account through the internet. Hotmail and Yahoo accounts would be the recommended accounts as they seemed to work best. When sending information through the internet do not send more than one file at a time due to the limited infrastructure which is not capable of sending large files.

KEYWORD: SAFETY

ITEM: **ORGANIZATION**
DISCUSSION: Although the North Carolina National Guard was tasked with providing a Safety Officer for the duration, one was never provided. The Guards' normal policy is to make platoon commanders responsible for both operations and safety, with no safety supervisor assigned. Because of this policy, Army personnel had not received any formal safety training and had not developed safety plans of any kind. The plans, ORMs, and SOPs that had been developed by NMCB 133 prior to deploying became the safety plans for the Task Force. NMCB 133 took over the leadership of the safety program as well.
RECOMMENDATION: When Seabees are working with units outside the NCF, be aware that their safety requirements might not be as stringent. Unless otherwise demonstrated, assume that no safety training has been conducted. Always be prepared to exercise leadership in the safety role.

ITEM: **SCAFFOLDING**
DISCUSSION: The scaffolding provided by the contractor was not in compliance with NCF standards. While pole scaffolding was available in Moldova, it was unclear whether the proper grade of planking was available. The NMCB 133 OIC would not allow Seabee personnel to work on the scaffolding because it was determined to be unsafe.
RECOMMENDATION: Recommend 2NCB have NCF forces bring scaffolding to ensure that it is within standards, or have a qualified individual on the planning team to identify and procure suitable scaffolding.

ITEM: **CIVILIAN WORKERS**
DISCUSSION: The civilian workers on the project had very little concern for safety and worked with little regard for others in the area. Welders didn't shield their work, materials and tools were thrown, and Hilti guns were shot next to other workers. The crane moved materials without notifying anyone on the site and with no direction. This took a good deal of discussion to resolve. Equipment and tools were old and not up to U.S. Safety Standards.
RECOMMENDATION: Safety standards should be discussed prior to beginning exercises. The contracting officer should ensure that contractors have the proper equipment and that safety is part of the contract. Personnel must be prepared to stand up to the contractor about safety issues, shutting down the job if necessary. 2NCB should require that safety standards are to be emphasized during the planning conferences.

KEYWORD: OPERATIONS

ITEM: **CONTRACTOR**
DISCUSSION: There were many issues involving the contractor including late material delivery, late activity completions, lack of tools, safety, and quality of work.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should require that a U.S. contracting officer be on site prior to the exercise to set up subcontracts and should remain on site to enforce compliance. If the contracting officer decides to contract with only one firm, progress payments should be used rather than an up-front lump sum.

KEYWORD: SUPPLY

ITEM: **TOOLS**
DISCUSSION: Tool lists generated at the final planning conference never made it to the 505th Engineering Battalion. Entire tool kits never made it on site and the number of common tools (tapes, hammers, trowels etc.) was entirely too low. The DFT was called in Rota at the last minute and had to bring a ceramic tile kit and a sheet rock kit from Rota to execute the work, despite repeated assurances at the planning conference that no NCF tools would be required. Additionally, quite a few tools had to be procured locally in Moldova. The material/tool expeditor in Moldova was also tasked with procuring food for the camp. Because of this duel tasking, he was often late in delivering the tools and this impacted project execution.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB and the Battalion should follow up with the unit tasked with providing tools immediately after the list is generated and remain in continual communication to ensure that the proper tools arrive at the job site. 2NCB should require a separate project expeditor for tools and materials so that priorities are not confused.

ITEM: **MATERIALS**
DISCUSSION: Transconstructia, S.A. was paid the full value of the contract prior to delivery of any items. When it came time for delivery of materials, they were never on time. The contractor was unwilling to buy enough forming material to keep up with the pace of the project. Delivery of material slowed project progress considerably.
RECOMMENDATION: Instead of contracting all of the materials for the project to a single contractor, a storekeeper could be assigned to the DFT as a material expeditor. If it is necessary to award to a single firm, progress payments and incentives should be in the contract to maintain leverage for the executing agent over the contractor.

KEYWORD: LOGISTICS

ITEM: **PASSPORTS**
DISCUSSION: Obtaining passports took longer than anticipated. Applications were submitted three months prior to DFT departure and the passports were not ready. The passport office in Gulfport stated that the delay is due to a backlog in applications for official passports due to the large number of US military exercises going on around the globe. Because of this, not all DFT personnel received their passports before deploying.
RECOMMENDATION: All personnel slated to go on a DFT as well as designated alternates should submit a request for a government passport at the beginning of homeport, or as soon as possible. Identify and track personnel with current official passports for planning or contingency purposes. 2NCB should establish a requirement and provide the necessary documentation to enable the State Department to process official passports for at least 50% of the battalion.

ITEM: **RETROGRADE**
DISCUSSION: The Army's plan was to leave the DFT in Moldova until 1 September for retrograde of equipment, tools, and site cleanup. However, funding was not set aside and arrangements were not made until the very end of the exercise. DFT personnel had to use their own money to buy food for the last five days in country. The hotel rooms were paid using a personal Government credit card instead of exercise funds.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should arrange for contingency funds to cover this type of scenario prior to start of the DFT. Also, send or make available a Government IMPACT card for the OIC to cover unanticipated, authorized expenses.

APPENDIX 1 - LESSONS LEARNED – DFT MOLDOVA

ITEM: **TRANSPORTATION**
DISCUSSION: The mission of the Seabees during this DFT was to provide supervisory, quality control, and safety leadership for the project. In order to do this effectively, the Seabees needed to be in Moldova at the beginning of the exercise. The only personnel who were not allowed to fly commercial were the active duty Seabees. Six members of the DFT arrived in Moldova a week late due to the non-availability of AMC flights. This caused problems in the beginning of the exercise because there were no supervisory personnel available to run the project. A working organization needs to be set up before adding outside personnel, the Army National Guard and Reserve Seabees in this instance.
RECOMMENDATION: Recommend 2NCB fund and specify that supervisory personnel be flown commercial, if necessary, in the OPORDER to ensure they are on-site at the beginning of the exercise. AMC would be used when available.

APPENDIX 1 - LESSONS LEARNED – DFT SENEGAL

KEYWORD: OPERATIONS:

ITEM: **CHAIN OF COMMAND**
DISCUSSION: Utilizing the chain of command at times was a hindrance and challenge due to nobody wanting to take charge. The direct link and understanding of who was in charge at times was not there. Valuable time was lost establishing who was in charge.
RECOMMENDATION: All students no matter what unit they are from need to know at all times who is in charge and if that person is not there who is next in line.

KEYWORD: SUPPLY

ITEM: **RESOURCES**
DISCUSSION: Resources that were supposed to be available during our training by the host nation were not thus hindering our effectiveness in instructing the students.
RECOMMENDATION: Establish the understanding that without the resources required and agreed upon by both parties that the training as a whole is affected and the students do not receive the adequate training necessary to feel comfortable in the performance of their mission if they are ever called upon.

ITEM: **LESSONS**
DISCUSSION: There were various times in which our students requested a hard copy of lessons which we could not accommodate. This was due to either time limitations or not having the foresight or understanding on which areas the students would not understand or have no experience in.
RECOMMENDATION: Identify which areas the students have some training in and get the host nation to identify and request hard translated copies of areas in which the students would require added assistance in.

KEYWORD: LOGISTICS

ITEM: **CLASSES**
DISCUSSION: Mission accomplishment was not totally met due to engineering students not at required place of training due to barracks watch or other kinds of duty.
RECOMMENDATION: Clearly define the training requirements and how important that they receive all phases of training due to the fact that all training relates to each other in the overall big picture.

APPENDIX 1 - LESSONS LEARNED – DFT TUNISIA

KEYWORD: COMMUNICATIONS

ITEM: **COMMUNICATION**
DISCUSSION: The biggest challenge for this DFT was communication. The cell phones that were provided were not effective because they were out of range of the nearest cell phone towers. As a result, all business with the battalion Main Body in Rota, Spain was conducted during the weekly embassy runs. For emergencies, communications were routed through the embassy to the Tunisian military and then on to the camp. Payphones were available in the nearby town of Sejanane but the costs were high. It meant that the troops could not make low cost morale calls.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should make a check of available means of communication during the pre-deployment trip. Additionally, the DFT should be tasked with taking communications gear to remote sites. This assignment would have provided an excellent opportunity to teach Seabees communication skills using TOA communications equipment. A way to supplement morale call expenses should be provided for in the mission funding when determining communications requirements in high cost areas.

KEYWORD: OPERATIONS

ITEM: **EMBARKATION CONTRACT**
DISCUSSION: The first shipment was for transporting the breakbulk, which included all of the CESE and TOA facilities, to Tunisia. Military Transportation and Mobility Command (MTMC) was responsible for the award of this contract. When the contract was awarded on 14 July, there was no berthing space at the Rota pier so another pier had to be located. The ports at Algeciras and Cadiz were considered because of a possible tugboat strike. Both ports required an extensive line haul with a Spanish security escort. The port of Cadiz was confirmed and the equipment was line hauled to it. Once in Tunisia, the breakbulk was line hauled from the pier in Bizerte, Tunisia to Cap Serrat, Tunisia. Camp setup started immediately upon the arrival of the camp facilities.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should specify an award no later than date for the shipping contract of at least two weeks prior to the anticipated shipment load date. This will ensure that even if pier space is not available, proper accommodations and coordination can be made with the host nation for an alternate staging area.

ITEM: **USE OF 463L PALLETS**
DISCUSSION: Seabees traditionally use 463L pallets during all embark evolutions. 463L pallets are functional when used in a plane that is designed for them. Additional manpower/time is required to prepare 463L pallets for sea shipment.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should specify either 20-foot containers or 40-foot containers for sea shipments. If there are no containers available at the point of embarkation, 2NCB should provide the money to rent them. Containers are easier to load on the ship, and ships are designed to lock the containers down without the extensive lashing required for the pallets. This would not only make the embark easier, but would also reduce the shipping costs.

APPENDIX 1 - LESSONS LEARNED – DFT TUNISIA

KEYWORD: SUPPLY

ITEM: **CONUS MATERIAL**
DISCUSSION: The two PEBs were placed on order in April with a requested delivery date of 14 July. They did not arrive in Rota until 26 July. The buildings were supposed to be included as part of the shipment that departed Rota on 22 July. The late building arrival impacted the embarkation plan as well as the construction start dates. The main body was required to execute an accelerated inventory and re-pack of the buildings for their shipment to Tunisia.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should have the materials delivered to the DFT site, using the local embassy as a POC. The required delivery date should be at least three weeks prior to when the materials will be required. If proper tracking is being done on these buildings, problems can be addressed before it affects operations.

ITEM: **LOCAL MATERIAL**
DISCUSSION: A local husbanding agent was assigned by the ODC office at the U.S. Embassy. The agent was given a final Bill of Material (BOM) and instructed to prepare items for delivery to Cap Serrat. On 26 July the AP arrived in Cap Serrat and a majority of the material had already been delivered to the site with no accountability or invoice available. The DFT secured an area in order to stage the material and establish accountability.
RECOMMENDATION: 2NCB should plan to send an advance party of 2 individuals into the country to meet the agent and arrange procurement and purchase of all material. The ODC office should ensure the agent is familiar with construction material and is geographically located closer to project sites. This would allow better communications between the parties and help assure the customer receives highest quality of service.

ITEM: **RATIONS**
DISCUSSION: UGR's are designed to feed a group of 50 personnel. This DFT was comprised of 37 personnel. The excess rations from each meal had to be discarded. There was limited variety in the meals which became a morale issue.
RECOMMENDATION: If the DFT is going to require field messing for more than 30 days, 2NCB should plan on buying food from the local economy and having the Mess Specialist prepare it in accordance with Navy standards. Alternatively, find prepared meals for a smaller number of troops with more variety and less waste.

APPENDIX II

COMMENDATORY CORRESPONDANCE

APPENDIX II - COMMENDATORY CORRESPONDANCE

ADMINISTRATIVE MESSAGE

ROUTINE

R 170900 JAN 01 ZYB

R 171203Z JAN 01

FM CINCUSNAVEUR LONDON UK//D00//

TO NMCB ONE THREE THREE

INFO CNO WASHINGTON DC//N00/N44//
CNO WASHINGTON DC//N00/N44//
CHINFO WASHINGTON DC//00//
CHINFO WASHINGTON DC//00//
COMNAVFACENGCOM//00//
CINCLANTFLT NORFOLK VA//00//
COMFAIRMED NAPLES IT//00//
USCINCEUR VAIHINGEN GE//ECCC/ECJ4-EN//
CBC GULFPORT MS
COM SECOND NCB LITTLE CREEK VA
CINCUSNAVEUR LONDON UK//003//
CINCUSNAVEUR LONDON UK//003//

UNCLAS //N01650//

MSGID/GENADMIN/CINCUSNAVEUR/D00/JAN//

SUBJ/WELL DONE//

RMKS/1. ON BEHALF OF ADM ELLIS, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF U.S. NAVAL FORCES, EUROPE, I EXTEND HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ENTIRE NMCB ONE THREE THREE TEAM UPON COMPLETION OF AN OUTSTANDING SEVEN MONTH DEPLOYMENT TO THE NAVEUR THEATER. YOUR BATTALION HAS TRULY DEMONSTRATED THE SEABEES' "CAN DO" MOTTO BY SUPPORTING CRITICAL OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND PROVIDING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.

2. YOUR MANY DETAILS AND DETACHMENTS PERFORMED SUPERBLY. AS YOUR BATTALION EXPENDED 18,880 MAN-DAYS OF DIRECT LABOR TO EXPAND NAVEUR SHORE STATIONS' CAPABILITIES AND TO COMPLETE QOL UPGRADES. YOU COMPLETED NUMEROUS FAR-RANGING PROJECTS AT VARIOUS INSTALLATIONS INCLUDING EXPANSION OF THE RED LABEL AREA AND CONSTRUCTION OF BQ PARKING FACILITIES AT NAS SIGONELLA AND CONSTRUCTION OF AN INDOOR REC FACILITY, REPLACEMENT OF AIRFIELD TAXIWAY LIGHTS, AND COMPLETION OF TWO WATER WELLS AT NSA SOUDA BAY. YOUR BATTALION ALSO COMPLETED A MUCH NEEDED ROOF REPLACEMENT ON A ROTA BEQ AND OVER HALF OF THE REHABILIATION OF NSWU-1O'S SPACES. ADDITIONALLY, YOU DEPLOYED IN SUPPORT OF EXERCISES CORNERSTONE 00-1, CORNERSTONE 00-2, ACRI SENEGAL, AND ATLAS DROP 00, EXPENDING 2,746 MAN-DAYS OF DIRECT LABOR IN SUPPORT OF NAVEUR'S THEATER ENGAGEMENT PLAN.

3. YOUR BATTALION'S MANY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR GREAT NATION, THIS THEATER AND TO OUR EUROPEAN FRIENDS AND ALLIES ARE TRULY COMMENDABLE. GOD SPEED AS YOU PREPARE TO FOR A JOYOUS REUNION WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS.

4. CONGRATULATIONS ON A JOB EXCEPTIONALLY WELL DONE! RADM STAN BRYANT.//

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APPENDIX II - COMMENDATORY CORRESPONDANCE

ADMINISTRATIVE MESSAGE

ROUTINE

R 021719Z FEB 01 ZYB PSN 967100T23

FM CINCUSNAVEUR LONDON UK//019//

TO ALNAVEUR

INFO CMC WASHINGTON DC//PA//
CMC WASHINGTON DC//PA//
USCINCEUR VAIHINGEN GE//ECPA//
BUPERS WASHINGTON DC//05//
CHINFO WASHINGTON DC//02//
CHINFO WASHINGTON DC//02//
NAVMEDIACEN WASHINGTON DC//00/31/32//
NAVMEDIACEN WASHINGTON DC//00/31/32//

THIS IS A 3 SECTIONED MSG COLLATED BY MDS
UNCLAS //N05720//
THIS IS AN UNNUMBERED ALNAVEUR

MSGID/GENADMIN/CINCUSNAVEUR/019/FEB//

SUBJ/PUBLIC AFFAIRS -- NAVEUR NEWS SERVICE (04-01)//

RMKS/1. THIS SERVICE IS FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION AND NEWS OF INTEREST TO THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS TEAM, FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES AND FAMILY MEMBERS STATIONED IN OR FORWARD DEPLOYED TO EUROPE. MAXIMUM AND TIMELY REDISTRIBUTION OR FURTHER REPRODUCTION AND USE BY ACTION ADDRESSEES IS ENCOURAGED.

RMKS/1. HEADLINES THIS WEEK:
- SEABEES COMPLETE REPAIRS TO ROTA'S PIER II

2. STORIES:
SEABEES COMPLETE REPAIRS TO ROTA'S PIER II
BY BU2 MATTHEW MARTINI, NMCB 133 PUBLIC AFFAIRS

ROTA, SPAIN - AS NAVAL MOBILE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION (NMCB) 133'S SEVEN-MONTH DEPLOYMENT COMES TO AN END THIS MONTH, SO DOES THE COMPLETION OF A PROJECT TO REPAIR THE PRIMARY PIER USED BY THE SPANISH NAVY IN ROTA.

NMCB 133 COMPLETED REPAIRS TO OVER 160 REMOVABLE, REINFORCED CONCRETE PIER PADS THAT COVER VITAL STEAM PIPES, WATER LINES AND FUEL PIPES PROVIDING SHIP SERVICING. THE PROJECT REQUIRED OVER 650 MAN-DAYS OF WORK. AN ACCELERATED SCHEDULE ENSURED COMPLETION.

DURING TWO WEEKS OF DAY AND NIGHT SHIFTS, EIGHT BUILDERS AND FIVE STEELWORKERS COMPLETED OVER 50 PERCENT OF THE PADS. IN ALL THEY POURED OVER 200 CUBIC METERS OF CONCRETE, TIED MORE THAN 2,000 FEET OF REINFORCING STEEL AND WELDED MORE THAN 1,000 FEET OF ANGLE IRON.

AFTER THE NEW PIER PADS WERE POURED, FOUR MEMBERS OF NMCB 133'S EQUIPMENT COMPANY (ALFA COMPANY) CRANE CREW AND FIVE MEMBERS OF NMCB 133'S VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY (CHARLIE COMPANY) WORKED ON THE PIER. THE PADS, WEIGHING AN AVERAGE OF TWO TONS EACH, HAD BEEN IN PLACE FOR MANY DECADES. THEY HAD DETERIORATED TO THE POINT OF BEIG CONSIDERED A SAFETY HAZARD.

SITUATED ON EITHER SIDE OF THE PIER, THE PADS PROVIDE THE AREA FROM WHICH CRANES WORK WHEN LOADING THE SHIPS.

WITH THE COORDINATION AND SUPPORT OF THE SPANISH PORT CAPTAIN, NMCB 133 ACCOMPLISHED THEIR TASK. THEY HAVE CARRIED ON THE "CAN DO" TRADITION OF THE SEABEES, AND HAVE COMPLETED ANOTHER OUTSTANDING JOB.

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APPENDIX II - COMMENDATORY CORRESPONDANCE

PRIORITY ROUTINE

P R 010618Z FEB 01 PSN 715999I40

FM USCINCEUR VAIHINGEN GE//ECCC//

TO NMCB ONE THREE THREE

INFO CINCLANTFLT NORFOLK VA//00/01/N3/N4E1/N4E2//
CNO WASHINGTON DC//N44//
CNO WASHINGTON DC//N44//
CINCUSNAVEUR LONDON UK//00/N3/N5/N7/N725//
CINCUSNAVEUR LONDON UK//00/N3/N5/N7/N725//
COMNAVFACENGCOM WASHINGTON DC//00/01/SEABEE//
COMNAVFACENGCOM WASHINGTON DC//00/01/SEABEE//
COM SECOND NCB LITTLE CREEK VA//00/N3//
COM THIRD NCB PEARL HARBOR HI//00/N3//
COM THIRD NCB PEARL HARBOR HI//00/N3//
COMSIXTHFLT//N51//
COMSIXTHFLT//N51//
COMFAIRMED NAPLES IT//N432//
CDRUSAREUR HEIDELBERG GE//AEGC/AEAEN//
CDRUSAREUR HEIDELBERG GE//AEGC/AEAEN//
CBC GULFPORT MS//00//
COM TWO ZERO NCR GULFPORT MS//R00/R01//
SECOND NCB DET EUROPE//OIC//
USCINCEUR VAIHINGEN GE//ECDC//
HQ USEUCOM VAIHINGEN GE//ECCS/ECJ3/ECJ4//
THIRD NCR//00/01//
NMCB TWO FOUR HUNTSVILLE AL//00//
NAVMARCORESCEN GULFPORT MS//NCFSU-3/00/01//
NAVMARCORESCEN GULFPORT MS//NCFSU-3/00/01//

UNCLAS

SUBJ:BRAVO ZULU TO NMCB ONE THREE THREE AS THEY DEPART THEATER
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1. COMMANDER GREGORY, PLEASE EXTEND MY PERSONAL THANKS TO NMCB ONE THREE THREE'S HARD WORKING SEABEES FOR THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THEIR DEPLOYMENT TO THE USEUCOM THEATER OF OPERATIONS. THE "KANGROOS" OF NMCB ONE THREE THREE PROVIDED VALUABLE PEACETIME CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS TO OUR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND MADE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS IN SUPPORT OF OUR THEATER ENGAGEMENT PLAN. SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AIRMEN, AND MARINES WORKING AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS WITHIN USEUCOM'S AOR WILL SEE MANY IMPROVEMENTS IN THEIR UNIT OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND IN THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE AS A RESULT OF YOUR BATTALION'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS. NMCB ONE THREE THREE ACCOMPLISHMENTS INCLUDED THE EXPANSION OF THE AIRFIELD RED LABEL LOADING RAMP AND CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PARKING AREAS FOR THE BACHELOR QUARTERS AT NAS SIGONELLA, UPGRADE OF THE AIRFIELD LIGHTING SYSTEM AND DRILLING OF TWO WATER WELLS AT NSA SOUDA BAY, AND MULTIPLE FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS AT YOUR MAIN BODY LOCATION AT NAVSTA ROTA, INCLUDING REPLACEMENT OF THE BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS ROOF.
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2. NOT SATISFIED WITH MERELY EXHIBITING THEIR CONSIDERABLE CONSTRUCTION SKILLS, THE "RUNNING ROOS" ALSO DISPLAYED THEIR MASTERY OF SEABEE MOBILITY AND RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS THROUGH THEIR CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT OF TRAINING EXERCISES AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROJECTS WHILE PARTICIPATING IN CORNERSTONE 00-1, CORNERSTONE 00-02, ATLAS HINGE/ATLAS DROP 00, AND AFRICAN CRISIS

RESPONSE INITIATIVE 00. WHETHER BUILDING AN INFANTRY ASSAULT RANGE IN TUNISIA, TRAINING FOREIGN MILITARY ENGINEERS IN RAPID RUNWAY REPAIR IN SENEGAL, DEMONSTRATING BRIDGING OPERATIONS TO MILITARY ENGINEERS IN ESTONIA, OR BUILDING A MEDICAL CLINIC FOR AN ORPHANAGE IN MOLDOVA, THE SEABEES' HARD WORK AND TENACITY PROVIDED VITAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR THEATER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY. NMCB ONE THREE THREE'S PARTICIPATION IN THESE TRAINING EXERCISES, ALONG WITH NAVAL RESERVE SEABEES FROM THIRD NCR, NCFSU THREE, AND NMCB TWO FOUR, CONTINUES TO DEMONSTRATE THE REAL VALUE OF MILITARY ENGINEERS IN PEACEKEEPING AND HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS.
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3. GOOD LUCK AND GODSPEED AS YOU DEPART OUR THEATER OF OPERATION FOR YOUR HOMEPORT OF GULFPORT, MS, AND THE RETURN TO YOUR FAMILIES AND LOVED ONES BACK HOME.
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4. IT IS MY GREAT PLEASURE TO EXTEND A HEARTY BRAVO ZULU TO NMCB ONE THREE THREE FOR A JOB WELL DONE! GENERAL JOSEPH W. RALSTON SENDS.

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APPENDIX II - COMMENDATORY CORRESPONDANCE

ADMINISTRATIVE MESSAGE

ROUTINE

R 131419Z OCT 00 ZYB PSN 192616T25

FM CINCUSNAVEUR LONDON UK//019//

TO ALNAVEUR

INFO HQ USEUCOM VAIHINGEN GE//ECPA//
CHINFO WASHINGTON DC//02//
CHINFO WASHINGTON DC//02//
NAVMEDIACEN WASHINGTON DC//00/31/32//
NAVMEDIACEN WASHINGTON DC//00/31/32//

THIS IS A 3 SECTIONED MSG COLLATED BY MDS
UNCLAS //N05720//
THIS IS AN UNNUMBERED ALNAVEUR

MSGID/GENADMIN/CINCUSNAVEUR/019/OCT//

SUBJ/PUBLIC AFFAIRS -- NAVEUR NEWS SERVICE (40-00)//

RMKS/1. HEADLINES THIS WEEK:
- SEABEES TEACH CRISIS RESPONSE IN SENEGAL
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2. STORIES:
SEABEES TEACH CRISIS RESPONSE IN SENEGAL
BY BUC (SCW/PJ) PETE GRUNDY
   ROTA, SPAIN - PERSONNEL FROM NAVAL MOBILE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION 133, CURRENTLY DEPLOYED TO ROTA, SPAIN, HAVE BEEN ASKED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE AFRICAN CRISIS RESPONSE INITIATIVE (ACRI) IN SENEGAL, AFRICA. THE GROUP OF THREE SEABEES, LED BY BUC (SCW/PJ) PETE GRUNDY LEFT FOR THE WEST AFRICAN COUNTRY LAST WEEK. THEY ARE SCHEDULED TO REMAIN IN SENEGAL FOR APPROXIMATELY 40 DAYS TO TEACH A WIDE RANGE OF MILITARY TOPICS FROM RAPID RUNWAY REPAIR, BATTLEFIELD ASSESSMENT, AND OTHER CONTINGENCY CONSTRUCTION RELATED TOPICS.
   ADDITIONALLY, THEY'RE TASKED WITH SOME RELATIVELY SMALL REPAIR WORK TO INCLUDE INTERIOR CARPENTRY AND SOME AIR CONDITIONING AND REFRIGERATION WORK. THE GROUP IS EXCITED ABOUT THIS UNIQUE DETACHMENT FOR TRAINING, AS WELL AS THE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE IN AFRICA.
   "THIS IS A GREAT CHANCE TO SHOW WHAT WE KNOW", SAID BU1(SCW) EDGAR WALKER. "IT WILL BE NEAT TO SEE HOW THE SENEGALESE DO BUSINESS."
   ACRI IS THE U.S. PRESIDENT'S TRAINING INITIATIVE INTENDED TO ENHANCE THE CAPACITY OF SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES TO RESPOND QUICKLY AND EFFECTIVELY TO PEACEKEEPING AND HUMANITARIAN RELIEF CONTINGENCIES ON THE CONTINENT. ACRI'S PROGRAM IS BASED ON COMMON DOCTRINE AND EQUIPMENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON INTEROPERABLE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT ENABLING MULTINATIONAL UNITS TO WORK TOGETHER MORE EFFECTIVELY. OTHER NATIONS INVOLVED WITH ACRI INCLUDE MALAWI, MALI, GHANA, BENIN AND KENYA.
   DEPLOYMENT OF ACRI-TRAINED TROOPS COMES IN RESPONSE TO REQUESTS FROM INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ENTITIES SUCH AS THE UNITED NATIONS, THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY, OR A SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATION SUCH AS THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS). THE PROGRAM SUPPORTS OTHER RELATED FRENCH, BRITISH AND BELGIAN ENDEAVORS AND ENCOURAGES PARTICIPATION BY ALL THREE COUNTRIES IN ACRI TRAINING.
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ADMINISTRATIVE MESSAGE

ROUTINE

R 081419Z SEP 00 ZYB PSN 621794T29

FM CINCUSNAVEUR LONDON UK//019//

TO ALNAVEUR

INFO HQ USEUCOM VAIHINGEN GE//ECPA//
CHINFO WASHINGTON DC//02//
NAVMEDIACEN WASHINGTON DC//00/31/32//
NAVMEDIACEN WASHINGTON DC//00/31/32//

THIS IS A 3 SECTIONED MSG COLLATED BY MDS
UNCLAS //N05720//
THIS IS AN UNNUMBERED ALNAVEUR

MSGID/GENADMIN/CINCUSNAVEUR/019/SEP//

SUBJ/PUBLIC AFFAIRS -- NAVEUR NEWS SERVICE (35-00)//

RMKS/1. HEADLINES THIS WEEK:
- USS EMORY S. LAND RENDERS ASSISTANCE TO GROUNDED ITALIAN FERRY
- CNO'S VIDEO MESSAGE TO NAVY HITS THE STREET
- SAR SWIMMER RESCUES SHIPMATE IN RHODES, GREECE
- ESTONIANS AND SEABEES BUILD FUTURE FOR CHILDREN
- SIGONELLA SAILORS HELP CAR FIRE VICTIMS
- MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR RENOVATION UNDERWAY FOR ROTA'S BACHELOR HOUSING
- NAVEUR FORCES
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2. STORIES:
HEADLINE: MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR RENOVATION UNDERWAY FOR ROTA'S BACHELOR HOUSING
JO3 RICKY ALLEN
   WITH TWO BUILDINGS READY FOR SERVICE, AND ANOTHER UNDERGOING RENOVATIONS, ROTA'S BACHELOR HOUSING FACILITIES ARE WELL ON THEIR WAY TO BEING FULLY RENOVATED.
   THE CHANGES INCLUDE NEW ELECTRICAL WIRING, RED ROOFING, NEW AIR CONDITIONING UNITS AND SEPARATE ROOMS FOR RESIDENTS.
   FUTURE PERSONNEL ARRIVING IN ROTA WILL HAVE THE LUXURY OF NEW FURNITURE, ROOMS AND FACILITIES, SAID CELIO CEDANO, PROJECT ENGINEER FOR THE RESIDENT OFFICER IN CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION OFFICE (ROICC).
   ACCORDING TO CEDANO THE RENOVATIONS TO THE BARRACKS DID NOT COME CHEAP.
   "THIS COMES TO A TOTAL OF $8.2 MILLION FOR THE FIVE BARRACKS BUILDINGS."
   CEDANO ADDED THAT THE MAIN DIFFERENCE WILL BE A NICER, MORE STATE-OF-THE-ART BARRACKS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH DOD REGULATIONS.
   THE MARINES MOVED INTO THEIR NEW BARRACKS LAST WEEK, FREEING UP ANOTHER BUILDING FOR THE RENOVATIONS, SAID RODGER LOCHEL, DIRECTOR OF BACHELOR HOUSING.
   THE MARINES' PREVIOUS QUARTERS WILL BE DESIGNATED FOR TRANSIENT PERSONNEL AND PERMANENT PARTY PERSONNEL, RANGING FROM E-1 TO E-6.
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RATUZYUW RHRABIG0340 0281315-UUUU--RUFAPTD RUFAPTJ RUFAPUV.
ZNR UUUUU ZUI RUFNMCA1633 0281420
R 271315Z JAN 01 ZYB PSN 651267T27
FM USNS BIG HORN
TO RHMFIUU/NAVSTA ROTA SP//N0/N1//
RUFAPUV/NAVSTA ROTA SP//N0/N1//
RHMFIUU/BRDENCLINIC ROTA SP//N0//
RUFAPTD/BRDENCLINIC ROTA SP//N0//
RUFAPTJ/NMCB ONE THREE THREE//N0/N1//
INFO RHMFIUU/COMSCEUR NAPLES IT//N1/N1A//
RUFNPGK/COMSCEUR NAPLES IT//N1/N1A//
RHRABIG/USNS BIG HORN
BT
UNCLAS //N01000//
MSGID/GENADMIN/BIG HORN/-/JAN//
SUBJ/BRAVO ZULU//
RMKS/1. I WOULD LIKE TO EXTEND MY PERSONAL THANKS FOR THE SUPERB SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM THE BRANCH DENTAL CLINIC, ROTA, SPAIN FOR SERVICES RECEIVED 21 JAN 2001. THE CUSTOMER SERVICE EXHIBITED BY THE DUTY DENTAL OFFICER (LT LACHICA- NMCB 133) AND DUTY DENTAL TECHNICIAN (DT3 PINSON) WAS NOTHING LESS THAN SUPERB. THE ASST OFFICER IN CHARGE SENDS HIS SINCERE THANKS FOR RELIEVING THE DISCOMFORT, AND FOR THE NUMEROUS HOURS SPENT AT THE CLINIC ON A SUNDAY AFTERNOON. CUSTOMER SERVICE BEING THE NUMBER ONE PRIORITY, KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK.
LT SCOTT BRIGHAM, OFFICER IN CHARGE SENDS.//
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PUBLISHED ARTICLES