

061 m
062
063/1/2
064

NMCB THREE



COMPLETION REPORT

**GUAM
MARIANA ISLANDS
JUL 93 - FEB 94**

**DIEGO GARCIA
SAIPAN**

**SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND
PALAU**

5040
Ser S3/
30 March 1994

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

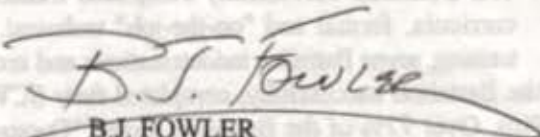
SUBJ: SUBMISSION OF DEPLOYMENT COMPLETION REPORT

Ref: (a) COMCBPAC/COMCBLANTINST 3121.IB
(b) COMCBPAC OPORDER 4-93

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

1. Enclosures (1) through (8) are forwarded per reference (a).

2. In accordance with reference (b), U.S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion THREE deployed to Camp Covington, Guam M. I. from 07 July 1993 to 14 February 1994, with details deployed to: Diego Garcia, BIOT; Saipan, CNMI; San Clemente, California; and Civic Action Team 0330 to the Republic of Palau. The accomplishments of the "Better than Best" Battalion during our 1993/1994 Pacific Deployment are proudly recorded in this deployment completion report.


B.J. FOWLER

Distribution:

- CNO (OP-44)
- COMNAVFACENGCOM (FAC-06)
- COM THIRD NCB (2 Copies)
- COM SECOND NCB (2 Copies)
- COM THREE ONE NCR
- COM TWO ZERO NCR
- NAVSCHOL CEC OFFICERS
- NMCB ONE
- NMCB ONE THREE THREE
- NMCB FOUR ZERO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

U.S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion THREE found the Guam deployment and its associated detail sites operationally and professionally challenging. Relations with local military commands and communities flourished as the Battalion contributed construction talent to 75 civic and military projects, including earthquake and drought relief to Guam. The project tasking environment was particularly dynamic on Guam, due to the previous Typhoon Omar repair focus of NMCB 133, NMCB-40's deployment to Somalia and base relocation and closure effects, particularly at NAS Guam. The Battalion searched for, accepted and accomplished numerous smaller projects where materials could be quickly obtained.

Particular emphasis was placed on the environmental program and cleanup projects, Camp Covington facility restoration and Contingency TOA validation. Extra attention to safety, personnel and training programs, helped by a relatively stationary operational deployment, reaped exceptional results.

The cooperation provided by Commander Naval Forces Marianas, Naval Station Guam, Resident Officer-in-Charge of Construction, Public Works Center Guam, and other tenant commands was excellent. Working relations with CBMU 302 and Det CAT Guam were superb, and the support of reserve CM's and EO's was tremendous.

ADMINISTRATION/SPECIAL STAFFS

The Administrative Department provided a myriad of administrative, personnel and educational services to the Battalion at Camp Covington. Battalion support services also included Medical, Dental, Legal, Religious, and Drug and Alcohol counseling/testing. The Battalion succeeded in beating Seabee-wide advancement rates, exceeding previous Golden Anchor retention rates, reducing most cases (no DUI or drug hits) and encouraging morale with Commander's Cup winning sports participation.

TRAINING

The Battalion successfully completed training in Seabee Combat Warfare Specialist curricula, formal and "on-the-job" technical training, a wide variety of combat skills training, seven Battalion indoctrinations and six General Military Training sessions. Over thirty members of the Battalion successfully, completed their SCWS qualifications and were awarded their Warfare Specialty Pins. Over 77% of the Battalion scored "Outstanding" or "Excellent" during the October Physical Readiness Test. Operation Kennel Bear 94-1 proved to be highly successful, with the Mainbody and Air Detail Field Exercise (FEX) held on Guam, instead of Tinian. The Orote Point Range was effectively utilized as the Mainbody FEX site for the first time recently. A platoon of Marine Corps aggressors/ coaches from Okinawa, supporting Third Brigade's military training team, proved to be exceptionally valuable. In addition, a crew-served weapons/mortar live-fire was conducted on Tinian, CNMI, and significant formal environmental training was attained on Guam. TQL training began for key individuals as well.

OPERATIONS

High quality construction was accomplished throughout the Pacific region during the 1993/1994 deployment. The Battalion's goals for safety, quality, customer service and efficient production were exceeded.

The Guam mainbody completed more than 23,250 mandays of direct labor on a comprehensive construction program. Completed work included gaining Beneficial Occupancy on several long-standing NCF projects, completing punchlists on 19 K-span buildings for multiple customers, finalizing erection of golf shelters at Nimitz Hill, constructing the Diplomatic Telecommunications System Storage Facility for the Naval Computer and Telecommunication Area Master Station, constructing a recreational pavilion at Camp Covington and utilizing deteriorating asphalt cement at Orote Point for in-camp paving. Other completed projects included

paving of several parking and storage lots for customers throughout Guam, constructing a fence for X-ray Wharf for the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), erecting 5 HAZ/FLAM Storage buildings for Naval Station, and installing a central air-conditioning system at the Naval Air Station Child Development Center. Significant progress was made on three other projects: construction of fire breaks for FISC, erection of a pre-engineered building at the Naval Station marina and fabrication of six of ten earthquake relief classrooms for Inarajan High School.

The Mainbody's flexibility overcame tasking shortfalls throughout the deployment. Much of the original tasking was changed due to shortcomings beyond Battalion and Brigade control. With base closure striking Naval Air Station, two sizeable projects were cancelled and one was moved. Several jobs were not completed due to unavailability of needed construction materials. These problems included: material delays for construction of the classrooms at Inarajan High School, material shortcomings for the installation of heads for Naval Magazine Building 462, and the unavailability of K-span steel for five buildings. With these projects removed from the list of executable jobs, the Battalion adjusted fire and tackled a multitude of Commanding Officer Discretionary jobs, leading to enhanced community and military relations. Of particular note were the jobs undertaken at Naval Station, Guam to recognize the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Guam in WWII. Other unplanned workload changes were caused by Guam's worst drought on record and an 8.2 earthquake which ravaged Guam on 8 August 1993. It was the largest earthquake to hit Guam this century, and significant contingency construction and repairs were accomplished over a period of several months. These projects included: distribution systems for repairs to batteries and cooling intake tunnels at Piti Power Plant, repairs to the Fena Reservoir Dam, extensive repairs to ships and naval activities, and other extensive, island-wide earthquake recovery tasks. Helping both military and civil concerns in recovery operations proved to be valuable and rewarding. Both the Governor and legislature of Guam recognized NMCB THREE's school repair efforts.

The 70-man Diego Garcia Detail completed 5,500 mandays of high quality construction on four significant projects. Originally slated for manning at 150 personnel, tasking and material problems led to the deployment of only 55 personnel for the first four months. Once the Detail was able to coordinate the efforts of all involved parties, they were bumped up to 70 people. Overcoming constant procurement problems, the Recreational Services Facility and Fuel Farm Emergency Generator Building were completed. Great strides were made on launching the \$11 million BOS Contractor Housing Project, including the initial unit startup, and completion of two of four Tension Fabric Structures from the P.I. rollback. The other two structures were 75% complete at turnover. A strong OIC Discretionary program led to recognition of the Detail from the CO and PWO, Naval Support Facility, Diego Garcia throughout the deployment.

The 15-man Saipan Detail performed 624 mandays of high quality construction on five projects, primarily to develop the World War II 50th Anniversary Memorial site. Working in a harsh environment from 7 July 1993 to 8 October 1993, the Detail successfully completed culvert placement, curb fabrication and latrine demolition. Significant progress was made on the foundation for the Visitors' Information Center and the demolition of nine concrete slabs. The House of Representatives, Eighth Northern Marianas Commonwealth Legislature gratefully recognized the Battalion's efforts on this project.

The 10-man San Clemente Detail (jointly with NMCB 25) performed 440 mandays of high quality construction on three projects. On island from 29 October 1993 to 11 February 1994, the Phase I Road Repair Project (correcting erosion problems) was completed, along with Phase II planning and estimating. Initial work for Phase II culvert repairs was started, and two OIC Discretionary projects were also completed. The Detail was constantly augmented by Reserve Seabees, and an excellent working relationship was developed, once again strengthening the 'One NCF' concept.

There was only one lost-time accident on deployment; a broken wrist suffered while surveying the Fena Reservoir Dam slope.

SUPPLY and LOGISTICS

An energetic supply team operated five 'materials and tools' outlets, plus the Supply Office, Material Liaison Office, Disbursing Office, Post Office, Galley and Barber Shop. A special liaison was set up to provide much needed support to the Diego Garcia Detail. The Supply

team was highly challenged to support Battalion personnel in the aftermath of the 8.2 earthquake on 8 August 1993. They provided timely and flexible material support, equipment and meals over a period of approximately five weeks. A concerted effort was made reconciling over 3,000 outstanding requisitions, thereby recouping more than \$75K in Operational Target funds. Navigating through their Supply Management Inspection, the Battalion received "satisfactory" results, with a multitude of commendatory comments for all functional areas. The Supply Department, with company support, accomplished testing on 80% of the Battalion TOA. All assemblies were unpacked, organized, tested and repaired, and parts were ordered for the necessary units prior to repacking. Also, Shipping Container Certification was accomplished for the first time on 54 of the 89 TOA mount-out containers.

EQUIPMENT

An aggressive Civil Engineer Support Equipment (CESE)

maintenance program was initiated upon arrival in Guam. Faced with tremendous challenges, resulting from earthquake and drought disaster recovery operations and increasing equipment operability after the previous Battalion's Somalia deployment, the Alfa



Company shops were able to achieve over 93% CESE availability at the end of deployment, up from 83% at turnover. In addition to equipment maintenance, Alfa Company, with Third Brigade assistance, made tremendous leaps in Hazardous Waste/Material storage and disposal programs. A concerted effort was made to bring the Orote Point asphalt plant operation on-line for the first time in several years. After much trial and tribulation, Alfa Company succeeded in getting the

plant operational and maintaining it through turnover. Successful quarry blasting operations were conducted, and the concrete batch plant, crusher and wash plants were fully maintained and operated during the deployment. Effective asphalt plant operations led to the usage of 360 drums of old asphalt/cement, saving the Navy over \$650,000 in hazardous waste disposal costs. 1100 tons of asphalt concrete was produced. NMCB-3 participated in a reduced BEEP time of three days in its turnover with NMCB-1.

CAMP MAINTENANCE

An intense effort of more than 3,650 mandays resulted in major improvements to Camp Covington. Making up for the shortfall in tasked projects, due to cancellations and material problems, Bravo Company concentrated on working Maintenance Control Division (MCD) projects throughout the camp. A total of 86 MCD projects were completed. Major improvements included: replacement of the armory lighting system; installation of an air-conditioning unit in the galley's dry storage; construction of hazardous waste pans at Alfa Company; ballfield refurbishment; sidewalk and drainage construction at Building 581; construction of a retainer wall at the Galley; water main repairs at Building 545; construction of Milvan inspection stands; kitchen tile replacement in the Beehive; roof ridge repair on Building 3000; head/shower remodeling in Building 538; repair/painting of walls in Building 556A; and roof patching/coating on Buildings 501, 521, 528 and 543. In addition, the Camp Maintenance crew revamped the MCD project listing and Bill of Material status. A total of 90 obsolete MCD's were removed from the project list to help achieve a more manageable work backlog. Material billing was reviewed and updated as required, and a long-range maintenance plan was begun.

ADMINISTRATION/SPECIAL STAFFS

NARRATIVE

The Battalion Administrative and Personnel offices worked closely with the local Personnel Support Detachment at Naval Station, Guam. Excellent services provided included identification cards and commercial travel arrangements.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

1. LESSONS LEARNED

Problem/Item: Dental compressor not adequate.

Discussion: The current compressor system is not adequate to facilitate the amount of patients seen at Camp Covington. The current compressor is a very small unit, commonly used to run one dental chair. The clinic has two dental chairs that need to run simultaneously.

Recommendation: A dual compressor system is necessary to ensure continuous operational capability. In the event of one compressor malfunctioning the other compressor becomes the vital machine to keep the department operating. Alternating compressors each day prolongs the life of the compressors, which has been proven at all Dental Treatment Facilities. Serious consideration should be given for purchase of a dual compressor system.

Problem/Item: Training.

Discussion: Currently there is no formal training available for Dental Officers and Dental Technicians. As a result, schools or courses offered are not funded by the Battalion.

Recommendation: Efforts should be made to include courses in the COM2ND/3RD NCB 1500.1 instruction for the Dental Officer and Dental Technicians. These schools and courses would improve knowledge and skills that would benefit the Battalion personnel.

2. NARRATIVE

During the 1993 Guam deployment, the Dental Department continued to provide the highest quality dental care. The department reached a milestone by lifting the Battalion's dental readiness to 96%. The following are the dental statistics:

Patients treated	709
Total procedures	4,113

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

1. LESSONS LEARNED

Problem/Item: Leaky ceiling.

Discussion: The building leaks when it rains, leaving the department flooded with water and causing a slipping hazard. Bravo Company made an attempt to patch the holes on the roof but the leaking continued.

Recommendation: Repair the entire roof of the building.

Problem/Item: No X-ray facility.

Discussion: During the deployment, attempts were made to complete the ongoing construction of the X-ray room. As a result of not having an X-ray facility in the building, 630 X-rays were taken at Naval Hospital, Guam.

Recommendation: Investigate the need for a local X-ray room with medical facility design personnel. If a local X-ray room is found to be justified, then have on-hand equipment matched with the existing/new facility for proper design and timely construction.

Problem/Item: Transportation for patients.

Discussion: Transportation for medical/dental appointments to the Naval Hospital, Guam and Naval Station Branch Clinic was provided by the corpsmen. Medical personnel needed in the clinic to perform their daily duties spent hours on the road transporting patients to non-emergency and specialty appointments.

Recommendation: A full time non-health care provider should be considered to transport personnel to their appointments. Perhaps a person assigned to a limited duty status that can still perform driving duties.

Problem/Item: Medical ambulance.

Discussion: The current ambulance is not a reliable emergency transport vehicle. Its breakdown and constant mechanical malfunctions are a great hazard to the patient, driver and health care provider. The ability to load a patient into the ambulance suffering an emergency condition is unsatisfactory. The air conditioning unit used to keep a heat casualty cool does not function well enough to cool skin temperature to a safe and stable condition. In the event a patient has suffered a cardiac arrest, effective CPR and suction could not be performed while transporting.

Recommendation: It is time for the Battalion to upgrade its emergency ambulance vehicles. Consider the current Air Force and Army editions, which have proven their abilities in tactical field exercises and real life medical emergencies.

Problem/Item: Training.

Discussion: The medical department is lacking in formal schools for the enlisted personnel and continuing education for the Medical Officer. Currently each person in the department, unless prescribed in the COM2ND/3RD NCB 1500.1 instruction, will not be funded to attend courses to improve their medical skills.

Recommendation: Every effort should be made to include the myriad of training offered in the hospital corpsman rating into the COM2ND/3RD NCB 1500. 1 instruction. This would ensure each corpsman in the department would receive continued education in their specialty and offer updated medical proficiency skill courses on corpsmen. Medical Officers would have the opportunity to attend conferences to improve their knowledge and skills. All this training would most certainly benefit the Seabee battalions during tactical field exercises and trauma related injuries that could occur at anytime.

2. NARRATIVE

During the 1993 Guam deployment the Medical Department continued to deliver quality medical care, as our building became a self-sufficient treatment facility. As a result, those suffering from an injury or illness were treated on camp. Those needing more specialized treatment were seen at Naval Hospital, Guam and Naval Station Branch Clinic. The following are lists of statistics for Camp Covington, Guam and Naval Hospital, Guam:

NMCB THREE MEDICAL STATISTICS

TOTAL SEEN AT CAMP COVINGTON	
2825	
TOTAL ADMITTED TO NAVAL HOSPITAL	19
SICK IN-QUARTERS (SIQ) PRESCRIBED	76
LIGHT DUTY DAYS PRESCRIBED	
1481	
LABORATORY PROCEDURES (BLOOD, URINE)	
672	
IMMUNIZATIONS	772
SANITARY INSPECTIONS PERFORMED	158
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (DIAGNOSED)	42

SPECIALTY CLINICS AT NAVAL HOSPITAL, GUAM

RESPIRATORY THERAPY	6
ORTHOPEDIC APPOINTMENTS	130
OPHTHALMOLOGY APPNNTNMENTS	67
GENERAL SURGERY	15
INTERNAL MEDICINE	5
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT	28
DERMATOLOGY	17
PSYCHIATRY	8
UROLOGY	22
FAMILY PRACTICE	20
WART CLINIC	47
DIVE PHYSICAL	7
PHYSICAL THERAPY	45
X-RAYS	630
	1067

TRAINING DEPARTMENT

1. LESSONS LEARNED

Problem/Item: Inclement weather often required unplanned training evolutions. Occasionally, inadequate training was provided due to lack of prepared instructors.

Recommendation: Training should identify 3 to 4 instructors in each company who have topics ready to teach on rain days. After the instructors have taught a topic they, or another instructor, shall research a new topic in preparation for another rain day.

Problem/Item: There are too few adequate training facilities on Camp Covington, resulting in poor training environments.