

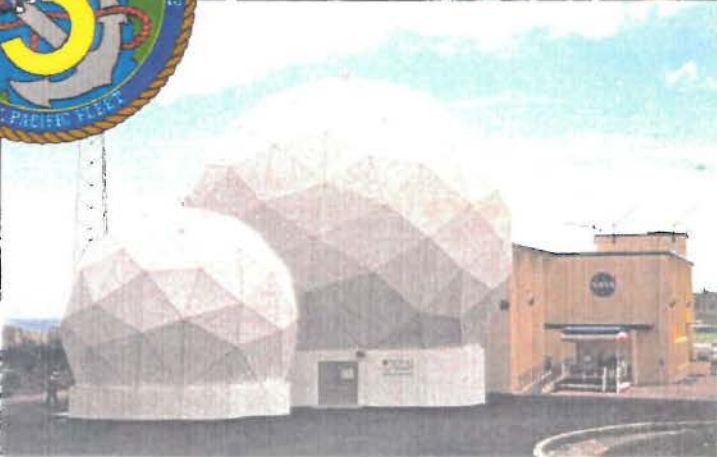
NMCB THREE

DEPLOYMENT COMPLETION REPORT

NAS NORTH ISLAND OASIS I



GUAM FIRE FIGHTING



OPERATION RESOLUTE RESPONSE

NASA

PACIFIC DEPLOYMENT
GUAM, MARIANAS ISLANDS
MARCH – OCTOBER 1998



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

U.S. NAVAL MOBILE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION THREE
UNIT 25269
FPO AP 96601-4921

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Ser CO/0010
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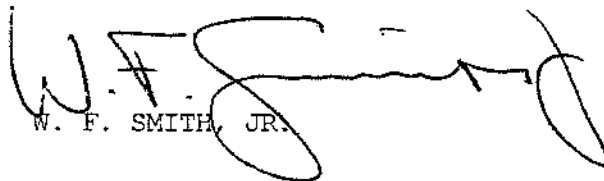
From: Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion THREE
To: Distribution

Subj: SUBMISSION OF DEPLOYMENT COMPLETION REPORT

Ref: (a) COMCBPAC/COMCBLANTINST 3121.1B
(b) COMCBPAC OORDER 01-98

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

1. Per reference (a), enclosures (1) through (8) are forwarded.
2. Per reference (b), U.S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion THREE deployed to Camp Covington, Guam from 15 March to 15 October 1998, with details to: Bahrain; San Diego, CA; Fallon, NV; and Bangor, WA. We also detached a Civic Action Team which deployed to the Republic of Palau.
3. In addition, we participated in two Deployments for Training, one to Thailand, and one which was embarked on the USS Fort McHenry as part of CARAT 98. Finally, we deployed a detachment to Nairobi, Kenya to support the JTF established as part of the Operation Resolute Response reaction to the bombing of our Embassy.
4. The accomplishments of the "Better than Best" battalion during our 1998 Pacific deployment are proudly recorded in this deployment completion report.


W. F. SMITH, JR.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

U.S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion THREE completed a "Better than Best" Pacific Deployment on 15 October 1998. In addition to the mainbody site of Guam, NMCB THREE manned details in Bahrain, San Diego, CA, Lemoore, CA, Fallon, NV, and Bangor, WA. We detached a 13-person Civic Action Team in support of USCINCPAC in the Republic of Palau. Two Deployments for Training were successfully executed, both in support of USCINCPAC's Exercise Cooperation Afloat Readiness Training (CARAT). The first team deployed to Rayong, Thailand, where they provided construction support to an AIDS Hospice run by a Catholic Charity. The second team embarked on the USS Fort McHenry, providing construction support during port calls to several Southeast Asian countries. NMCB THREE also responded to USCENTCOM, sending a Detachment to Nairobi, Kenya in support of the "Operation Resolute Response" JTF after the terrorist bombing of the U.S. Embassy.

In Guam, the Battalion Mainbody brought four turnover projects to completion, including the high visibility NASA project, cleared 10 miles of fire breaks, assisted the Federal Fire Department by fighting 10 wildfires, crushed 10,000 cubic yards of coral at the Orote Point Quarry, and safely conducted a record of 10 blasts without any incidents. We also did much to improve the condition of Camp Covington, including assisting in converting the Camp ADP equipment to IT-21 standard, and installing a fiber optic cable connecting our local area network to the host command's main trunk line. In addition to construction training, the battalion participated in Kennel Bear 98-2, a four day field exercise involving personnel from our Reserve Augment Unit as well as Marines aggressors and instructors from III MEF.

In the United States, Detail San Diego completed the first "Fleet Oasis" project and started the second. These projects offered tremendous construction training and provided a tremendous asset to Air Craft Carrier crews. Detail Lemoore completed three turnover projects and began construction on one new project. Key projects included the completion of the new air terminal and the fire fighting training school, which greatly enhanced the mission capability of the station. Detail Fallon completed four major tasked projects and seven OIC discretionary projects, including several projects improving MWR facilities and projects required to enhance the Station's operating facilities. Detail Bangor's work included completion of a major BEQ renovation, and coordination of the work of reserve Seabees on a large ballfield complex.

In Southwest Asia, our Bahrain Detail supported the Naval Component of Central Command in completing an Exercise Control Facility at the Air Facility of Sheik Isa. Detail personnel completed high quality construction despite truly terrible weather conditions, and despite the challenges to morale posed by heightened security conditions.

The Thailand deployment was unique in several ways. The OIC was under the operational command of a Commander who was afloat, resulting in him operating independently for the bulk of the deployment. The detachment completed the construction of a 69' x 33' second story addition to the Carnillian Social Center in Rayong, Thailand, using materials and construction techniques different from stateside standard. The purpose of this compound is to provide a place for AIDS victims to die with dignity. Our members lived in the compound with the AIDS victims, and found themselves in situations different from any they had faced before.

CARAT Cruise 98 was the first opportunity for Pacific Seabees to participate in a combined fleet exercise. Our team members joined ships' company, gained a real appreciation for what afloat units do, trained with U.S. Marines and utilized LCAC's, and learned much about the challenges of maintaining equipment in a highly corrosive environment. They had the opportunity to operate with the forces of several nations, making port calls and doing construction in Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Brunei.

Operation Resolute Response was initiated due to the bombing of two U.S. Embassies in Africa. We deployed a 33-person detachment to Nairobi, Kenya to assist in disaster relief efforts and recovery of evidence and classified material. The detachment did well in a tough, high threat environment, and received praise from many high level federal and military personnel.

Critical to the success of this deployment were the Administrative, Supply, and Training Departments, as well as the Medical, Dental, Legal, and Chaplain staffs. The Safety Department's proactive involvement in all projects minimized related accidents to five lost workday accidents, with no lifetime injuries either on or off duty to any of our people.

ADMINISTRATION/SPECIAL STAFF

ADMINISTRATION

1. LESSONS LEARNED:

a. **Problem/Item:** Government Passports

(1) Discussion: Air Detachment personnel require Government Passports.

(2) Recommendations: Identify your Air Det personnel early in homeport and begin working on obtaining Government Passports. The Passport office on Guam does not issue Government Passports. The passports must be obtained from the State Department in Washington. This process takes about six to eight weeks on deployment.

b. **Problem/Item:** Court Martials

(1) Discussion: The Trial Services Office on Guam was disbanded. Thus, a military Judge and Prosecutor must be flown in for all Special Court Martials and above. This is a time consuming and expensive process, because the prosecuting command is responsible for absorbing the costs. Also, the records of trial take quite a long time to come back approved, severely delaying transfer of members.

(2) Recommendation: Use the Summary Court Martial if feasible. This process is much quicker.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

1. LESSONS LEARNED:

a. **Problem /Item:** Dental equipment

(1) Discussion: The dental units, vacuum, compressor and the radiographic processor have passed their life expectancy. The oxygen tank was missing.

(2) Action: The purchases of these items were approved. The items are currently on order.

b. **Problem/Item:** Limited dental space

(1) Discussion: The dental officer did not have an office space for consultation sessions. The office desk and items such as reference books were located in the Operatory #1. This has created a potential violation of the infection control protocol for the blood born pathogens.

(2) Action: An office space was constructed adjacent to Operatory #1 for the Dental Officer.

c. **Problem/Item**: Long waiting periods to receive supplies

(1) Discussion: Delay in receiving supplies subjected the dental department to material and equipment shortage. It negatively effected the dental readiness.

(2) Action: Setup a new arrangement with Naval Hospital Guam(NHG) for the purchase of dental supplies. The new system was more efficient for the procurement of supplies, and required less of a waiting period.

d. **Problem/Item**: Lead in water supply

(1) Discussion: Testing of the dental unit water by CNM Environmental Office showed high lead contamination. Navy Instruction 5090.1b mandates correcting the problem.

(2) Action: New clean water system was ordered from ADEC. The clean water system will be installed to the dental units subsequent to the turnover with NMCB-ONE.

e. **Problem/Item**: Fiberoptic lights for the dental Units

(1) Discussion: The dental units lacked fiberoptic light source for the dental hand pieces. Fiberoptic light is essential for good visibility when performing operative procedures.

(2) Action: Fiberoptic lights were ordered and installed to both dental units in the clinic.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

1. **LESSONS LEARNED**:

a. **Problem/Item**: Communication

(1) Discussion: Sabers used for communication between the duty driver and the corpsmen are either broken or ineffective with long range, 300 yards maximum range.

(2) Recommendation: Purchase new sabers with a longer maximum effective range for communication. This will be critical in an event when a SEABEE gets severely injured and the corpsman on duty is unable to contact the duty driver to transport the casualty to a higher echelon of care.

b. Problem/Item: Supply

(1) Discussion: Prime Vendor- Acquisition of Medical Supplies from NHG was very easy to work with and provided a smooth transition to acquire medical supplies. ITE Phone Card allowed individuals to make work related long distance phone calls without a hassle.

(2) Recommendation: Allow the Supply Petty Officer of the Medical Department to use the credit card for open market purchase. This would cut out the middle management and allow for a much smoother transition.

c. Problem/Item: Medical Facility Equipage

(1) Discussion:

(1a) The Camp Covington Medical Clinic has outdated LIFEPAKs (a manual electrical defibrillator). These LIFEPAKs are necessary to restore abnormal heart rhythm. Currently, one LIFEPAK out of four is functional.

(1b) The computer terminals are slow and outdated. They are functional but have a limited amount of memory space. New computers are necessary to run the new CD's from AFMIC, DISRAPS from EPMU, and to effectively run the updated version of the SAMMS program.

(2) Recommendation:

(1a) Two working LIFEPAKs are needed for the clinic. Secondly, it would greatly assist future Medical Officers to have an EKG machine handy to do mandatory EKG's on personnel over the age of 40 and for personnel with symptoms of a heart attack.

(1b) Recommend connecting medical department to the new camp computer network.

d. Problem/Item: Emergency or separate funding for DFT's

(1) Discussion: The medical department provided medical supplies, immunization and administered proper medication for DFT's. The current budget of \$6,000 per quarter is sufficient only to cover the operational costs of running the clinic. The medical cost to support the DFT's depleted the quarterly budget.

(2) Recommendation: Additional money should be allocated from Brigade to support such missions.

2. NARRATIVE:

The Medical Department's mission of having our personnel medically ready to deploy was successfully met. All individuals were properly immunized, given appropriate anti-parasitic protective gear and medication. Prior to deployment, the Seabees were properly debriefed of the current living conditions and what to expect prior to entering the third world countries.

The Southeast Asia detachment of 18 personnel successfully completed the second story to an AIDS hospice without incident of malaria or manifesting the signs and symptoms of tuberculosis. All personnel were screened for active TB over a three-week period. Those sent to assist with the demolition of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya were given a Critical Incident Stress Debrief upon their return from Kenya. Most individuals experienced human carnage which occurred secondary to a bomb blast. This evolution was critical into hopefully curtailing PostTraumatic Stress Disorder.

One serious job site accident did occur toward the middle of deployment. Even though a Seabee was wearing his personal protective gear, he almost lost an eye. A metallic fragment splintered and broke a piece of the plastic eyewear that almost perforated his eye. Appropriate medical attention was given by our corpsman and sent off to the eye specialist for surgical repair at Naval Hospital Guam. This individual was very fortunate to recover completely.

3. STATISTICS:

NMCB THREE MEDICAL

Total seen at Camp Covington	1802
Total Admitted to Hospital	25
Sick in Quarters Days	102
STD	13
Modified Duty Days	329
Sanitary Inspections	28
Immunizations	225
Audiograms	91
Physical Exams	74
Pharmacy Units (including NH Guam)	1344

SPECIALTY CLINIC VISITS @ NH GUAM

Orthopedic (initial visits only)	25
Optometry (non-eye exams)	7
General Surgery	9
Internal Medicine	14
Ear, Nose, Throat	7
Dermatology	8
Mental Health	19
Urology	5
Family Practice	3
OB/GYN	8

	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Days of Lost Work	1	1	5	2	6	14	0	29
#Cases of Lost Work	1	1	2	1	4	2	0	11
#Days of Light Duty	104	81	99	193	150	103	74	730
#Cases of Light Duty	10	10	11	16	10	8	70	65
#First Aid Mishaps	14	23	17	10	8	6	130	78
#Govt. Vehicle Mishaps	0	8	1	7	9	5	90	30